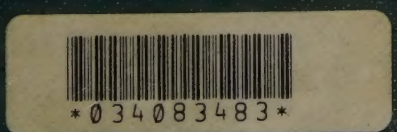
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Chiefly according to Pentland, Parish, Fitzroy, Meyen, Arrowsmith &c. &c.
Constructed by Augustus Petermann F.R.G.S.
Engraved by G.H. Swanston.
Scale 1:6,400,000 (about 100 miles to 1 inch)
English Miles, 69.2 = 1°.
Figures express the height above the Sea in Feet
List of the Principal SNOWY MOUNTAINS with their height
Total Height
Height of Snow line
Sahama 22,350 19,455
Parinacota 22,030
Chuquibamba 22,000
Gualatieiri 21,960
Anochum or Sorata 21,286
Illimani 21,252 15,965
Arequipa, Volcano 20,300 17,705
Supaiwasi or Huayna Potosi 20,280
Chipicani, or Peak of Tacora 19,740
Viejo, Volcano 19,000?
Villaneta 17,525 16,242
Pallaqua 17,290
P.ta de Inkocajo 17,061
Azuneata
Carahaya Range
Apolobamba Range
Llancaqua
Pomace Group
St. Antonio
Chacani
Ancomarca Peak
Chacapallani
Haraca, Chain
Tinayra Group
Isluga, Volcano
Sierra de Acay
St.de Aconquija
M.s at the head of Loa R.
M.s East of Jujuy R.
List of the PRINCIPAL PASSES with their height
a. Tocaraez P. 15,790
b. Alto de Toledo P. 15,580
c. Laquinillas P. 15,590
d. Pacuani P. 15,340
e. Challunquiani P. 15,160
f. Gualillas N.W.P. 14,750
g. Raya P. 14,520
h. Tolapalca P. 14,190
i. Huallata P. 14,110
k. Condur Pacheta P. 14,040
l. Abra de Cortaderos 14,000?
m. Alto de Huesos P. 13,610
n. Puma Pacheta P. 13,590
o. Cumbre del Cerro de Berque 12,943
PUNO 12,870
LAGO DE TITICACA
LA PAZ 12,226
V. Viejo 19,000?
Pomarape 21,700
Parinacota 22,050
Gualatieiri 21,960
Sahama 22,350
Anaclache 22,350
Mirikiri 16,100
COCHABAMBA 8350
POTOSI 13,550
Cerro de Potosi 16,150
CHIQUISACA 9343
Chorolque 16,990
Coincha
Cerro Colorado
Cordillera de Lipez
Cordillera de Vilcanota
Cordillera de Vilcabamba
Cordillera de Carabaya
Cordillera de Apolobamba
Cordillera de Sorata
Cordillera de Tres Cruces
Cordillera de Chichas
Cordillera de Cochinoca
Cordillera de Quimsa Cruz
Cordillera de Aconquija
Cordillera de Famatina
Cordillera de Velasco
Cordillera de Valles
Cordillera de Atacama
Cordillera de Tarapaca
Cordillera de Arica
Cordillera de Sama
Cordillera de Tacora
Cordillera de Pachuta
Cordillera de Huaytiquina
Cordillera de Cachinal
Cordillera de Juncalalinal
Cordillera de Paranal
Cordillera de Doña Ana
Cordillera de Chañarcillo
Cordillera de Copiapo
Cordillera de Vicuña
Cordillera de Ramada
Cordillera de Aconcagua
Cordillera de Uspallata
Cordillera de Mendoza
Cordillera de Tupungato
Cordillera de Maipo
Cordillera de Peteroa
Cordillera de Planchon
Cordillera de Curico
Cordillera de Talca
Cordillera de Linares
Cordillera de Chillan
Cordillera de Antuco
Cordillera de Copahue
Cordillera de Villarica
Cordillera de Llaima
Cordillera de Lonquimay
Cordillera de Sierra Nevada
Cordillera de Mallecos
Cordillera de Nahuelbuta
Cordillera de Arauco
Cordillera de Tucapel
Cordillera de Angol
Cordillera de Imperial
Cordillera de Villarrica
Cordillera de Valdivia
Cordillera de Osorno
Cordillera de Llanquihue
Cordillera de Chiloe
Cordillera de Chonos
Cordillera de Guaitecas
Cordillera de Huemules
Cordillera de Cochrane
Cordillera de Baker
Cordillera de Pueyrredon
Cordillera de Viedma
Cordillera de Fitzroy
Cordillera de Lago Argentino
Cordillera de Lago Viedma
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Cordillera de Lago Viedma

Drawn by H.Warren from a sketch by Capt.n Meadows Taylor. Engraved by Fmdun

JAIN TEMPLES, MUKTAGERRI.

A.Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.

A

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR

DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE,

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RECENT AUTHORITIES,

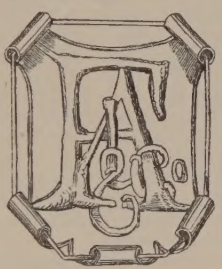
AND FORMING A COMPLETE

BODY OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY,

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, STATISTICAL, HISTORICAL, AND ETHNOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.



ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS WOODCUTS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ENGRAVINGS ON STEEL.

VOL. V.

LURISTAN—PERTUSA.

A. FULLARTON & CO.,

STEAD'S PLACE, EDINBURGH; 106 NEWGATE STREET, LONDON;

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A

GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

OR DICTIONARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE.

LURISTAN, a mountainous district of Persia, in the S part of the prov. of Irak, where it borders upon Khusistan. It is the richest and most fruitful part of Irak, being abundantly watered by numerous streams, head-branches of the Kerah and the Karun; but agriculture, excepting in the vicinity of Khorumabad, Kuh-dasht, Huru, and a few other places, is neglected by the rude natives, who prefer a wandering and pastoral life. These tribes trace their origin to a remote antiquity, though they admit that their ancestors became mingled with Turkish hordes from Syria. The country, however, supplies mutton, cheese, butter, and charcoal, to the bazaars of Burujird, Nehavend, Hamadan, and Kirmanshah; and the Iliyat women are skilful in the manufacture of carpets and felt. They are a savage and fearless race, subject to no law but the will of their chiefs, and residing even during winter in black tents. The Lurs or Luristani profess Mahommedanism, and are of the sect of Ali. The river Dizful separates the division of L.-Kuchuk from that of L.-Buzurg; and the former of these divisions is subdivided into Pish-kuh and Pusht-i-kuh, the former lying E, and the latter W of the Zagros chain.

LUROE, an island near the W coast of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, in N lat. 66° 23′, and E long. 12° 55′. It is 5 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; and is intersected by little valleys watered by numerous streams. The surface is to a great extent covered with steep woody mountains, one of which rises to the height of upwards of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The rocks consist chiefly of schist, gneiss, felspar, and quartz, and the soil possesses little fertility. It affords, however, in some parts excellent pasturage. It has a harbour, near which are a few houses and a church. Fishing forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants.

LURS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 5 m. ENE of Forcalquier. Pop. 1,236.

LUS, a district of Beluchistan, between the Persian prov. of Mekran on the W, and Sind on the E. It is bounded on three sides by ranges of mountains; on the S it has the Indian ocean. The only rivers are the Purali and the Hubb. The face of the country is flat and sandy, producing scanty pasture for herds of cattle and camels. There are four passes through the mountains, two of which lead through the Hala range into Sind, one into Mekran, and one into Jalawan on the N. The different towns and districts are governed by petty chiefs, each independent in his district, though owning the supremacy of one chief, who is called the Jam, whose cap. is Bayla or Bela, and who is a vassal of the khan of Khelat. The pop. are Lumris or Numaris, and estimated at 50,000. L. is supposed to be the country of the ancient *Oritæ*.

LUSATIA, or Die Lausitz, an old division of the German empire, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and the Oder; surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and part of Saxony; and now politically divided between Saxony and Prussia. It is divided into Upper and Lower L., which were formerly two distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a prov. of that power until 1815.

Ober-Lausitz, or Upper L., forming the S and larger part of the margraviate, has an area of 2,300 sq. m. It consists in great part of a sandy plain; but a mountain-ridge called the Lausitzer-Gebirge, runs along its S frontier, and is connected with the Riesengebirge and Erzgebirge. All the rivers of Upper L. have their rise in these mountains, flow N, and fall ultimately into the Oder or the Elbe. The principal are the Elster-Noir or Black Elster, which receives the Schwarze-wasser, the Spree, and the Neisse, with their numerous branches; the Pulsnitz, which divides Upper L. from Misnia; and the Queiss, which divides it from Silesia. Upper L. is far from fertile. Flax is extensively cultivated; but it is necessary to import large quantities of grain to supply the home-consumption. The breed of cattle is good; that of sheep has been improved of late years; horses likewise are reared in large quantities. Forests are extensive in the N, and rosin, pitch, and tar are manufactured in the forest districts. The only mines are a few of iron in the N. The chief wealth of this country arises from its numerous manufactures, of which woollens are an important branch; those of linen are also extensive; and cotton, leather, stockings, gloves, hats, wax and tobacco are also objects of manufacture. By the treaty of Vienna, the half of this prov. was annexed to Prussia, and is now subject to the new organization of that monarchy, being included in the gov. of Liegnitz in Silesia.—The part that remains to Saxony is computed at 1,170 sq. m., and forms the circle of Bautzen, in the E extremity of that kingdom; having Brandenburg on the N; Silesia on the NE; Bohemia on the E and S; and the circle of Misnia on the W. Its cap. is Bautzen.

Nieder Lausitz, or Lower L., forms the N part of the margraviate, and now belongs entirely to Prussia, but is of less extent and fertility than the other. Its surface is computed at 1,940 sq. m. A great part

of it is covered with moving sands; and the country stretching along the rivers is often very marshy. The principal rivers are the Oder, the Spree, and the Neisse. Agriculture is in a backward state; but some wheat, barley, millet, and buckwheat are exported, and the culture of tobacco, flax, and hops is not inconsiderable. The number of horses and horned cattle is small; that of sheep and hogs is much larger. Bees are reared in great numbers. Much of the surface is clothed with forests, one of the most extensive of which is the Spreewald. The cap. of Lower L. is Kotbus. The only minerals are iron, clay, and chalk. The principal manufactures are linen and woollen.

A great part of the pop. of L. are Wends, or Serben as they call themselves, the descendants of an old Slavonic tribe who entered Germany about the middle of the 6th cent., settling on the r. bank of the Elbe, and more especially in the Mark of Brandenburg; but traces of them are still, it is said, to be met with much farther N. They extended themselves gradually W also, towards the Saale, and built towns and villages the names of which still betray their Slavish origin. The Russian-like termination in *itz* and *witz* is met with incessantly in the hamlets around Dresden. They often entered into alliance with the Bohemians and Hungarians against the Germans, till they were eventually subdued by Henry I., and compelled to resign their towns to the victors, and confine themselves to the villages and to an agricultural existence. "They still retain," says a recent writer, "somewhat of their original costume and manners, and their peculiar dialect is unaltered. They are considered an honest, true, and laborious set of people, but from long oppression in past ages are somewhat reserved and mistrustful in their manners with strangers. They are an intelligent, active, strong-built race, and furnish some of the best soldiers in the Saxon army. Their women make excellent and affectionate nurses, and are often selected for these qualities by the rich citizens of Dresden and the neighbouring towns. Bautzen, the capital of Upper L., is their chief town. Muskau also belongs to them, as does likewise Kotbus, the capital of Lower L., which has appertained to the Mark for upwards of 500 years. The number of Wends still extant in the two Lausatias amounts nearly to a quarter of a million, one-fifth of whom are subjects of Saxony."

LUSBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Spilsby. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1841, 148.

LUSCIANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra di Lavoro, district and 11 m. SE of Caserta, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Aversa. Pop. 1,860.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. of Châtillon, 21 m. ESE of Die, near the Lunel. Pop. 1,745. In the environs are mines of iron and copper.

LUSERMA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the dio. and 33 m. SW of Turin, prov. and 9 m. SW of Pignerol, on the r. bank of the Felice. Pop. 1,083.

LUSHEIM (Alt and Neu), two contiguous villages of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Necker circle, 3 m. ESE of Spires. Pop. 1,235.

LUSIGNAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,564; in 1841, 14,058. The town is 16 m. SW of Poitiers, and 26 m. S of Mirebeau, on the Vonne. Pop. 2,348. It is noted for its macaroons; and has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, several tanneries and a dye-work. The trade consists chiefly in grain. It formerly possessed a castle, which was considered one of the finest and most ancient in France, and which, after a siege of 4 months, was taken and destroyed by the duke of Montpensier. Its site now forms a fine public promenade. L. is historically known as the cradle of the illustrious house of that name.

LUSIGNAN-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Preyssas, and 7 m. NW of Agen. Pop. 1,596.

LUSIGNAN-LE-PETIT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. E of Port-Sainte-Marie, and 6 m. WNW of Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne.

LUSIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Troyes. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,893; in 1841, 7,002. The town is 10 m. ESE of Troyes. Pop. 1,068. Bees are extensively reared in the environs. The trade consists chiefly in cattle.

LUSK, a parish in co. Dublin, containing the villages of L., Rush, and Loughshinny. Area 16,183 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,866; in 1841, 5,961. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes across the interior.—The ancient village of L. is 2¾ m. W of Rush. Its church is very old, and in the pointed style of architecture. Pop. in 1841, 872.

LUS-LA-CROIX-HAUTE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Chatillon, 16 m. ESE of Die. Pop. 1,745.

LU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Honan, div. of Ju-chu, in N lat. 33° 50′, E long. 112° 57′.

LUSMAGH, or Kilmacunna, a parish in King's co., 2½ m. SW of Banagher, containing the hamlet of Stream, and the villages of Newtown and Lower Newtown. Area 8,919 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,643.

LUSS, a parish of Dumbartonshire, stretching along the SW part of Loch-Lomond. Area 33 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,181; in 1841, 1,052.

LUSSAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,432; in 1841, 9,454. The town is 8 m. ENE of Libourne. Pop. 2,385. The environs afford good wine.

LUSSAC-LES-CHATEAUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Montmorillon. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,338; in 1841, 10,937. The town is 8 m. W of Montmorillon, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,248. It has tanneries and rope-works. In the environs are several quarries of excellent freestone. Hemp forms the chief article of local agriculture.

LUSSAC-LES-EGLISES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 10 m. W of Saint-Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Lasse. Pop. 1,552.

LUSSAN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,121; in 1841, 6,249. The v. is 15 m. WSW of Uzes, on the r. bank of the Aguillon. Pop. 1,078.

LUSSAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Nontron. Pop. 1,149.

LUSSAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 5 m. W of Chambon, and 14 m. SSE of Boussac. Pop. 1,152.—Also a village in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NW of Pont-du-Chateau. Pop. 1,212.

LUSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. S of Saales. Pop. 1,558.

LUSSIN. See Osero.

LUSSIN (Grande and Piccolo), villages of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, in the S part of the island of Osero. L. Piccolo is 3 m. NW of L. Grande

and 18 m. SSW of Osero. Pop. 3,515. It has a safe and commodious harbour, and carries on an active trade in figs and oranges. It has also extensive fisheries. Pop. of L. Grande 1,700.

LUSSOW, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, bail. and 5 m. NNW of Gustrow. Pop. 1,236.

LUSSURGIN (Santo), a town of Sardinia, in the intendency and 10 m. WSW of Cagliari, and 18 m. NNE of Oristano, at the foot of the Menomeni. Pop. 4,022. It has a convent, a distillery of brandy, and carries on an active trade in cattle, cheese, and salted meats.

LUSTENAU, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Vorarlberg, 5 m. ESE of Rheineck, and 8 m. SSW of Bregenz, on the r. bank of the Rhine.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwartzenberg, bail. and 1½ m. ENE of Tubingen. Pop. 1,330.

LUSTENAU (Markt), a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 9 m. E of Krailsheim, and 17 m. NNE of Ellwangen. Pop. 400.

LUSTIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 914.

LUSTLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. W by N of Chudleigh, on the river Wrey. Area 2,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1841, 311.

LUSTON, a township in the p. of Eye, Herefordshire, 2½ m. N by W of Leominster. Pop. 445.

LUSTRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, cant. and 3 m. S of Torchiara. Pop. 615. Pigs in large numbers are reared in the locality.

LUSTUKO (Cape), a headland of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Jesso, and to the SE of the strait of La Perouse.

LU-TEEN-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Tung-chuen-fu.

LUTGENBURG, or Lytjenburg, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, district and 14 m. W of Oldenburg, and 63 m. NNE of Altona, between Lake Selent and a small bay of the Baltic. Pop. 1,800. It is one of the most ancient towns in the duchy. It has several distilleries, and possesses a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in the agricultural productions of the locality.

LUTHENAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 8 m. NE of St.-Pierre-le-Moutier, near the Colatre. Pop. 800.

LUTHER, a township of Wellington district, in Upper Canada, to the W of Amaranth and E of Arthur.

LUTISBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 14 m. W of St. Gall, and district of Lower Tockemburg, on the Thur. Pop. in 1850, 1,285, of whom 624 were Protestants. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, and in the environs is a castle.

LUT-LOMMEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Lommel. Pop. 250.

LUTOMERSK, or Lutomierz, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwod and 24 m. NE of Sieradz, in a mountainous locality, on the l. bank of the Ner. Pop. 780. It has a Calvinist convent, and possesses manufactories of varieties of silk and woollen fabrics and of hats.

LUTON, a parish and market-town in Bedfordshire, 19 m. S by E of Bedford, comprising the hamlets of East and West Hyde, Leegrave or Lightgrave, Limbury-cum-Biscott, and Stopsley. Area 15,500 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 3,095; in 1831, 5,693; in 1841, 7,748. Pop. of town in 1821, 2,986; in 1831, 3,961; in 1841, 5,827. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Lea, and consists principally of three streets, diverging obliquely from the market-house, which stands in the centre. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on here to a considerable extent, several hundreds of females being employed in it. There are also malting establishments in the town. L. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the co.

LUTOWISKA, or Lutowisko, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Sanok, and 32 m. SW of Sambor.

LUTRE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pont-à-Celles. Pop. 782.

LUTREMANGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Villers-la-Vonne-Eau. Pop. 323.

LUTRY, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of La Vaux, 4 m. ESE of Lausanne, on the N bank of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 2,011 (Protestant). It is a small but beautifully situated town, and has a fine walk planted with lime trees, named the Grand Pont. The surrounding district affords excellent wine.

LUTSCHINE, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bern, formed by the confluence of the Weisse-Lutschine, and the Schwarze-Lutschine, which unite at Zweilütschinen, and join the Aar in the lake of Brienz. It receives in its course through the narrow valley to which it gives its name the Staubbach and Schmadribach, and many minor mountain torrents.

LUTSCHMANSBURG, Lutschmansdorf, or Locsmand, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. S of Oedenburg, 7 m. NE of Güns.

LUTSELLUS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Diepenbeck. Pop. 704.

LUTTELSDORF. See Courroux.

LUTTENBERG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the ldgb. and 60 m. SE of Grätz, circle and 31 m. E of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Stainzbach. The environs are noted for their wine.

LUTTER-AM-BARENBERGE, a town of Brunswick, in the circle of Gandersheim, 19 m. SW of Wolfenbüttel, on the Mühlenbach, an affluent of the Innerste, and at the foot of the Barenberg. Pop. 2,000. It has several spinning-mills, oil and saw-mills, and carries on an active trade. In the environs are quarries of free-stone.

LUTTERBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Muhlhausen, in an island formed by the Dollerin, an affluent of the Ill. Pop. 1,047. It has a manufactory of printed calico.

LUTTERBERG, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim and principality of Gottingen, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Munden. Pop. 418. See also Lauterberg.

LUTTERINGHAUSEN, or Lutringhausen, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. SE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 900.

LUTTERWORTH, a parish and market-town of Leicestershire, 14 m. SSW of Leicester, on the Midland counties railway. Area of p. 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,531. Pop. of town in 1851, 2,446, chiefly employed in the manufacture of hosiery and ribbons.

LUTTICH. See Liege.

LUTTON, a parish partly in Huntingdonshire, and partly in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SE of Oundle. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. 187.

LUTZELBURG, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. S of Phalsburg, and 10 m. E of Sarreburg, on the r. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 480. It has an oil-mill and several mineral springs. On an adjacent height are the ruins of a castle.

LUTZELBURG. See Luxemburg.

LUTZELHAUSEN, a commune of France, in the

dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Molsheim, and 23 m. WSW of Strasburg. Pop. 1,073.

LUTZEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency, circle, and 10 m. SE of Merseburg, and 14 m. SW of Leipsig. Pop. in 1837, 1,861; in 1845, 2,230. It has a suburb, 2 churches, and an hospital.—The environs have been twice the theatre of memorable battles. The first took place on the 6th November, 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, after the defeat of the Imperialists, lost his life. The second occurred on the 2d of May, 1813, between the French commanded by Napoleon, and the Prussians and Russians, when the latter were beaten, and sustained a loss of 20,000 men.

LUXAN, a river of La Plata, in the gov. and prov. of Buenos Ayres, which has its source in a small lake; runs E past a town of the same name; and falls into the Plata, on the r. bank, 24 m. N of Buenos Ayres, after a course of about 120 m. The town is about 60 m. W of Buenos Ayres.

LUXBOROUGH, a parish of Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Dunster. Area 3,450 acres. Pop. 485.

LUXEMBURG (Grand Duchy of), a state of the Germanic confederation, bounded on the E and NE by Rhenish Prussia; on the S by France; and on the W by Belgium. Area 46·6 German sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 186,485. This territory formed an integral part of ancient Belgium, and had no special relations with Germany previous to 1814. The allies required of the House of Orange a sacrifice of its German dominions, which it held by an hereditary title and a peculiar law of succession. But to preserve the ancient connection between the House of Orange and Germany, it was provided, by a kind of diplomatic fiction, that the possessions mentioned should be considered as ceded in exchange for L., so that the king might remain a member of the Germanic body, and that the Nassau law of succession should become applicable to the newly-acquired grand-duchy. Accordingly, the 67th article of the treaty of Vienna ran as follows:—"The portion of the ancient duchy of L. comprised within the limits hereinafter specified, is equally ceded to the prince-sovereign of the United Provinces, now king of the Netherlands, to be possessed in perpetuity by him and his successors in full property and sovereignty; and the power is reserved to His Majesty to make, relative to the succession of the grand-duchy, such family arrangement between the princes his sons as he shall judge to be conformable to the interests of his monarchy and his paternal intentions. The grand-duchy of L., serving as compensation for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, Hadamar, and Dietz, will form one of the states of the German confederation; and the prince, king of the Netherlands, will enter into the system of this confederation as grand-duke of L., with all the prerogatives and privileges which the other German princes may enjoy. The city of L. shall be considered in a military point of view as a fortress of the confederation." Holland, considering that the half-German, half-French nationality of the grand-duchy of L. was different from that of the rest of the Netherlands, and stood in a separate relation to the German confederation, was guided by its past experience, and not only abandoned all thoughts of its incorporation, but acting in good faith towards the confederation, organized this duchy, not only as a separate, but as a "foreign province, with a separate constitution and a separate administration." The sovereignty of this territory formed a subject of dispute betwixt Belgium and Holland; and the 2d article of the treaty of London divided L. by a line drawn from the French to the Prussian territory, across the grand-duchy, a little to the E of Arlon and Bastogne. The portion to the E of this line, comprising about two-fifths of the territory of the grand-duchy, the city and fortress of L., and, on 31st December, 1850, 186,485 inhabitants, was assigned to Holland; the remainder, lying W of the line, to Belgium. This transfer was made solely against the will of the Luxemburghers.

The principal mountains are the Ardennes, running between the Maese and the Moselle. The largest river is the Moselle, which is navigable; besides this there are the Sure, a tributary of the Moselle, the Wilz, the Alzette, the Our, and the Ourthe, a branch of the Maese. This prov. is a mountainous country, with extensive woods and heaths, and several fertile valleys.—The climate is healthy and temperate, notwithstanding the general elevation of the country. The productions are corn, vegetables, fruit, hemp, flax, hops, a little wine, wood, copper, iron, slate, lime, clay, and peat. Agriculture is a principal branch of industry, also the rearing of cattle, sheep, and hogs. Little wine is produced, and it is of an inferior quality. In 1837, the vintage yielded 1,660 gallons. The industry of this prov. is far inferior in comparison to that of the surrounding districts, and the commerce is inconsiderable. About 9,000 tons of iron are annually manufactured.—The pop., partly Germans and partly Walloons, are all Roman Catholics. Establishments for education are much wanted; and the popular schools, until recently, were in a wretched state. The Germans form the majority of the pop. The Walloons have always entertained a secret grudge to the Germans, and a partiality for the French, to whose language their own is kindred.

Luxemburg, or Lutzelburg, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 49° 37′, and E long. 6° 9′; 119 m. SE of Brussels. From the natural abruptness of its situation, and the number of works by which it is defended, it may be considered one of the strongest cities in Europe. As a fortress it belongs to the German confederation. The governor's castle is the only building worthy of notice; but both the town and environs are interesting to the antiquary, from the various remains of antiquity which they present. It is divided into two parts, and may be considered suburban to the fortress. It is a small but generally well-built town, and contains 4 churches, an Athenæum, and a military hospital. It has manufactories of linen, fine earthenware and porcelain, pipes, tobacco, and aqua-fortis, several tanneries, extensive paper-mills, and several printing-establishments. It returns 2 deputies to the provincial states. Its foundation bears the early date of 963. It was taken by the French in 1784 and 1797, and, after passing through various hands, was finally united to France in 1814. The pop. is about 12,000.

LUXEMBURG, an administrative province of Belgium, comprising an area of 441,704 hectares. Pop. on 1st January, 1849, 187,978. It lies in the basins of the Meuse and Moselle, and is intersected by several branches of the Ardennes. The principal rivers are the Ourte, the Roche, the Semoi, the Lesse, the Moselle, the Sure, and the Alzette. Its soil is in great part stony, and consists of only a thin bed of vegetable mould, through which the rock beneath is often seen to penetrate. That portion of the prov. commonly known as the Ardennes, is almost wholly uncultivated. In 1839, 100,305 hect. were under cultivation; 50,050 hect. in meadow and pasture; and 139,100 hect. covered with wood. The principal productions are wheat, potatoes, tobacco, wine, and fruit. Horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs are reared for export in great numbers. Iron is abun-

dant; and there are also mines of lead and copper, and quarries of marble, slate, free-stone, marl, and gypsum. Cloth, leather, earthenware, nails, handkerchiefs, tulle, and potash are its chief articles of manufacture. One most important branch of commerce is the tan of oak bark, and the oak wood itself. For these, the immense oak forests of the Ardennes furnish an inexhaustible store of material. The wood goes to Liege and the Netherlands, by way of the Meuse; the tan goes to the great tanneries of Stavelot and Malmedy, and much of it by way of Antwerp to England. "This prov. is the most romantic in Belgium, not even excepting parts of Liege and the picturesque valley of the Vesdre. Placed on the confines of France, and at the extreme S of Belgium, its native wildness has not yielded to the arts of civilization. To leave a city like Brussels or Ghent in the evening, and to arrive by break of the next day in the heart of the 'Ardennes,' is to realize one of those transitions from the busy actual world to the wild and solemn seclusion of nature, on which the imagination so loves to dwell. From the teeming plains of the 'garden' districts, and from cities crowded with the adornments of Gothic art, you suddenly find yourself plunged into the centre of immense oak forests, amidst towering hills, heath-covered and crowned with rocks—or, now and then, with picturesque old castles—or washed by waterfalls or dashing mountain streams; or on plains where still range the deer, the wolf, and the wild boar, and which are covered, as far as the eye can see, with heath or underwood, and with a natural vegetation, luxuriant as if it had never been touched by the hand of man. There is a primitive character about the district which is scarcely to be found in any other place so near to the great centres of civilization; yet the prov. of L. boasts some important cities, and a considerable number of good-sized towns. Arlon, Virton, Bastogne, La Marche, Neufchateau, and St. Hubert are places of some size and pop. The prov. is very thinly populated. Taking the whole prov., there is not more than one inhabitant to each hect.; whereas in Brabant and W. Flanders the pop. is in the proportion of 3, and in E. Flanders of 4 to a hectare." [*Morning Chronicle.*]—The prov. is divided into 5 administrative arrond., and contains 5 towns and 187 rural com. It is represented in the legislature by 2 senators and 5 representatives, and in the provincial council by 35 councillors. The number of electors in 1840 was estimated at 2,298; of whom 460 were in towns. Its chief town is Arlon.

LUXEUIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, arrond. of Lure. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,694; in 1841, 10,770.—The town is 11 m. NW of Lure, and 18 m. NE of Vesoul, at the foot of the Vosges, and near the r. bank of the Brenchin, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, at an alt. of 1,002 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 4,036. It is noted for its mineral baths, and has a college and a large hospital. It has manufactories of iron-ware, straw-hats, and kirschen-wasser, several cotton and paper-mills, and dye-works, numerous tanneries and flour-mills, &c. The trade consists chiefly in fruit, grain, wine, hams, timber, mill-stones, leather, cask-staves, and iron-ware. This town is of great antiquity. It was destroyed by Attila in the 5th century. It was again ravaged in the 8th cent. by the Saracens.

LUXEY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Sore. Pop. 1,308. It has a blast-furnace, a forge, a foundery, and a glass-house.

LUXMORE-HEAD, a table-shaped promontory on the N coast of Australia, to the S of the bay of St. Asaph, on the E side of Apsley strait.

LUXOR, a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 32 m. N of Esneh, on the r. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 25° 41′ 57″. Pop. 2,000. Pigeons in large numbers are reared in the locality. This with the adjacent villages of Karnak, Med-Amud, Medinet-Abu, and Gurnai, stands on the site of the ancient *Thebes*, and contains numerous remains of that city. "The confined vale of the Nile here expands into a broad fertile plain, extending many miles to the S. Thebes occupied the lower or N part of this plain, and extended from the Libyan quite to the Arabian chain of mountains, a distance of perhaps 4 or 5 m. The site is beautiful, and even magnificent—worthy of the most ancient of cities and of the stupendous monuments which still attest its early grandeur. It occupies both sides of the river, the banks of which and the elevated ground near the bases of the mountains afforded commanding situations for temples, palaces, and other edifices. The royal and other celebrated tombs are excavated in the Libyan mountain, which limits the field of ruins on the NW. It is here a lofty and picturesque pile, possessing all the interesting peculiarities of rich colouring, beautiful form and proportion, and graceful irregularity. The monuments, like the ancient city, occupy both sides of the Nile; the larger number the W, the more massive and stupendous the E side. On the latter shore is L., the harbour ancient as well as modern of the place. The stupendous remains of an ancient temple stand near the shore. In proceeding from our boat to the ruins, we clambered up a massive wall of Roman architecture. The part which is visible may be 15 ft. high by nearly as many rods in length. It is mostly composed of large square stones without cement, and is in good preservation. The southern extremity is brick. This wall, which in any other situation would attract a large share of attention, is an ancient pier. The mud of the Nile and the drifting sand have filled up the old harbour and buried the greater part of the pier, thus removing the landing-place and the present bank of the Nile 30 rods farther W. It is the rear of the temple of L. that rests upon the river. The front looks E towards Karnak and its still more magnificent ruins, with which this temple was originally connected by an avenue of sculptured sphinxes 1½ m. in length. The propylon or gateway of the temple of L. then is nearly 1,000 ft. from the Nile. It may be described as consisting of two towers or oblong masses of masonry, rising on either side of the entrance into the temple. The length of both, including the space or door between them, is about 200 ft. This measurement is made upon the present surface of the earth, which is above the natural perhaps 30 ft. These towers or parts of the propylon contract regularly from the foundation to the summit, and the length is therefore more than 200—it may be 250 ft. They are 57 ft. in height above the present surface. Two staircases—one impassable, the other nearly so—lead to their summits, where a good view is gained of the plan of the temple itself, which it is not so easy to obtain from below, and of the site and plain of Thebes. A few yds. in front of the propylon and S of the entrance stands a beautiful obelisk of red granite, 10 ft. square at the base, and more than 80 ft. high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, the most perfect and beautiful I have seen. They are nearly 2 inches deep, and appear as fresh and entire as a recent inscription. Their sharpest angles, as well as those of the immense mass in which they are chiselled, are not abraded or blunted in the slightest degree. There was another similar obelisk opposite to this, in front of the N half of the propylon. It is now standing in the Place de Concord, in Paris, close to the spot where Louis XVI., Robespierre, &c., were beheaded. Between the obelisks and the propylon, on the r. and l. of the entrance, are two colossal statues, said by Wilkinson to be those of Rameses II., which, though buried in rubbish to the breast, still measure 22 ft. in height. A third, of red granite, retaining a perfect polish, stands a little further N, also in front of the propylon. The front of this massive pile, through which we enter the temple, is covered with sculpture, which represents a battle-scene taken from the history of Egypt. I have hitherto spoken only of the gateway and its sumptuous ornaments. This leads into a portico about 200 ft. long, by 160 broad. It is formed by a gallery of two rows of columns half-concealed by vile hovels, as are the remains of the wall covered with hieroglyphics. A long avenue, formed of two rows of columns, 14 in all, each 29 ft. in circumf. at the present surface, and nearly 40 ft. high, conducts from this portico to another enclosure, formed likewise of double rows of columns. These are inferior in size to those last mentioned, but still very large. Each column is composed of several frusta of sandstone of unequal thickness. This apartment is nearly 160 ft. long, by 140 ft. wide. Next succeeds a colonnade, 10 columns in length, by 3 in breadth, all covered with hieroglyphic inscriptions. A cross wall separates this from a second cluster of columns, 8 in length, by 4 deep. Here, finally, is the temple proper, or sanctuary, which is only an inconsiderable chamber. Still farther are many small rooms, and some larger ones, supported by columns. The entire length of this edifice is stated to be about 800 ft., with a breadth varying from 300 ft. to the mere width of a passage between two parallel rows of columns. It is difficult, if not impossible, to take the measurement accurately. The general effect of this vast structure is greatly impaired by heaps of rubbish, and yet more by the mud huts of an Arab village within its precincts. No contrast could be more perfect than the one here exhibited between the ancient and the modern. I should think that 200 or 300 people, at the

least, live within the temple. Another part is occupied as a government storehouse, while a mosque and a school find accommodation in the portico next the propylon. Within the same ample fane are stables and cow-houses, rife with the lore that has mocked the genius and erudition of ages. I saw goats penned on the top of lofty and beautiful columns, and several cottages occupy a similar aerial site. The ground-plot of this temple is a mere labyrinth formed of these vile dens and the filthy lanes conducting to them. It literally swarms with people, who seem to be peculiarly degraded. You must bow your head low in order to enter their houses, not to mention the more serious annoyances within; and these places must be visited, or only a very unsatisfactory view of the temple can be had. The expense would be inconsiderable of sweeping this rubbish all away, and of bringing into a clear view this noble monument. There is certainly not much probability of such an event. A part of this temple has been used as a church, as is manifest from the crosses cut in the walls. Other mutilations have been made in attempting to obliterate the figures of the sacred animals of the Egyptians sculptured on different parts of the building. This effort of misguided zeal has met with little success, as the outline of nearly every figure remains perfect, and the chipping only serves to attract more marked attention. It is, indeed, a pretty good guide to one not very fresh in his mythological reading. The material of this splendid structure is sandstone. Several statues of grotesque and unnatural forms—monstrous combinations of parts of different quadrupeds with each other, or with those of men, are seen lying around the temple. They are of fine sienite granite. The temple of L., it is evident, was not the result of one great plan, nor the work of a single generation of men; but different potentates, as they happened to be inspired by piety, taste, or vanity, and favoured by circumstances, added successively to its vast dimensions and sumptuous decorations. Still the various enlargements and additions were made with so much skill as to preserve a good degree of symmetry, and to improve rather than impair the general effect. The most ancient portion of this edifice is ascribed to Aminoph III., who ascended the throne B. C. 1430."—*Olin.* See KARNAK.

LUXULION, a parish in Cornwall, 3½ m. SW of Lostwithiel. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,512.

LUYA, a town of Peru, in the intendency and 210 m. NNE of Truxillo, and prov. of Luya and Chillaos, and 60 m. ESE of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, on the r. bank of the Utcubamba.

LUYA AND CHILLAOS, a province of Peru, in the N part of the intendency of Truxillo, bounded on the N by New Granada. It is watered by the Utcubamba and other smaller streams; and produces in great abundance grain, fruit, cotton, and tobacco, and in small quantities sugar and cacao. The climate is mild, and in some parts there reigns a perpetual spring. Horses, mules, and cattle, are reared on its pastures in great numbers. It is but scantily populated. Luya is its chief town.

LUY-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is in N lat. 20° 51′ 36″, E long. 109° 40′ 10″.

LUYK. See LIEGE.

LUYNES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. W of Tours, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 2,003. It has manufactories of parchment, ribbon, velvet, and flowers, and a brick-work. Wax forms its chief article of trade.

LUY-PO-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Lu-chu-fu.

LUY-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 29′ 48″, E long. 112° 40′ 48″.

LUZ, a village of Portugal, in the comarca and 5 m. NW of Lisbon, in a plain. It has a military school, and 2 convents.—Also a town on the W coast of the island of Fogo, Cape-de-Verde archipelago. It is the principal establishment on the island, and the only part in which vessels can obtain moorage.

LUZ. See BARE'GES.

LUZENA, a county in the NE of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,340 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 44,006; in 1850, 58,108. Its cap. is Wilkesbarre. Anthracite coal is extensively wrought within it.—Also a township in Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, 12 m. NW of Union-Town. Pop. 1,715.—Also a township in Warren co., in New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson river. Pop. 1,284.

LUZERNE. See LUCERNE.

LUZIGNY. See LUSIGNY.

LUZILLAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NE of Maringues, on the l. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,159.

LUZILLE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Bleré. Pop. 1,396.

LUZKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 92 m. N of Minsk.

LUZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Soria, on the l. bank of the Tajana. Pop. 500.

LUZON. See LUÇON.

LUZY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, arrond. and 19 m. S of Chateau-Chinon, on the Haleine. Pop. in 1841, of cant., 11,074; of town, 2,115.

LUZZARA, a town of Parma, 4 m. N of Guastalla, near the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,500. The French defeated the Austrians in the vicinity of this town in 1802.

LUZZI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 12 m. N of Cosenza. Pop. 2,700.

LYARI, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Lus, on the r. bank of the Purali, 38 m. S of Belah. Pop. 1,800. It has some coarse stuff manufactories, and salt-works; and conducts an insignificant coasting-trade.

LYBECK. See LUBECK.

LYBSTER, a village of Caithness, in the p. of Latheron, 11 m. SW of Wick. Pop. 280. There is a small harbour of refuge here.

LYCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. NNE of Potsdam. Pop. 1,970.

LYCK, or OELK, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 58 m. S of Gumbinnen, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 3,250. It has a castle, a royal gymnasium, and a normal seminary; and conducts manufactories of paper and coarse towelling.

LYCKSELE, a village and parish of Sweden, in Umea-Lapmark, in N lat. 64° 34′.

LYCOMING, a county near the centre of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by an affluent of the Susquehanna. Area 1,600 sq. m. Its cap. is Williamsport. Pop. in 1840, 22,649; in 1850, 26,205.—Also a township in the same co. Pop. 1,917.

LYDBURY (NORTH), a parish in Salop, 2½ m. SE of Bishop's-castle, including the townships of Acton, Brockton, Down, Eaton with Charlton, Eyton with Plowden, L., and Totterton. Area 9,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 955; in 1841, 908.

LYDD, or LID, a parish and market-town in Kent, 25 m. SSW of Canterbury, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 11,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,357; in 1841, 1,509. It was at one time a sea-port; but in consequence of the accumulation of shingle, its position is now more than 1 m. inland. Dungeness point is the extremity of the head-land sea-ward of L. On this point there is a lighthouse, built on the model of the Eddystone lighthouse, 110 ft. in height, and defended by a fort.

LYDDEN, a parish in Kent, 5 m. NW of Dover. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1841, 248.

LYDDINGTON. See LIDDINGTON.

LYDFORD, or LIDFORD, a parish in Devon, 7 m. N by E of Tavistock, on the river Lyd. Area 58,390 acres. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1831, 830; in 1841, 1,213. Being the centre of a district, the pop. of which was chiefly employed in mining operations, it was early celebrated as a mart for tin, and in the reign of Ethelred II. money was coined here. The scenery throughout the parish is in general beautiful.

Within its compass is the extensive, solitary, and sublime waste called DARTMOOR: which see.

LYDFORD (EAST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. W of Castle-Carey. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1841, 194.

LYDFORD (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. W of Castle-Carey, on the river Brue. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1841, 368.

LYDGATE, a chapelry in the parish of Rochdale, Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Oldham.

LYDHAM, a parish partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Salop, 2 m. N by E of Bishop's-castle. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1841, 198.

LYDIARD (BISHOP'S), a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Taunton, including the tythings of Bishop's-Lydiard, Coombe-Ash, East Bagborough, East Coomb-Hill, Lydiard-Punchardon, and Quantock. Area 3,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,295.

LYDIARD (ST. LAWRENCE), a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NE by N of Wiveliscombe. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 654; in 1841, 641.

LYDIATE, a township and chapelry in the parish of Halsall, Lancashire, 4 m. SW of Ormskirk. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 770; in 1841, 848.

LYDLINCH, a parish in Dorset, 7 m. ESE of Sherborne. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419.

LYDOCH (LOCH), a mountain-lake in the moor of Rannoch, Perthshire, 6 m. E of King's House. It is 7 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

LYE (UPPER), a township in the parish of Aymestry, Herefordshire, 6 m. E by N of Presteigne. Pop. 88.

LYELL (MOUNT), a mountain of New South Wales, in S lat. 31°, E long. 142° 20′, 100 m. from Laidlaw ponds.

LYE-WASTE, a chapelry in the parish of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, 1½ m. E by N of Stourbridge.

LYFORD, a chapelry in the parish of West-Hanney, Berks, 4 m. N of Wantage. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 147.

LYGUMKLOSTER, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 19 m. W of Apenrade. Pop. 1,200. The projected Danish peninsular railway passes from Flensburg to Ribe, near this town.

LYHAM, a township in the parish of Chatton, Northumberland, 4 m. WSW of Belford.

LYKENS, a township in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 26 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,409.

LYMAN, a township in the state of Maine, U. S., 72 m. SW of Augusta. Pop. 1,478.—Also a township in Grafton co., in New Hampshire. Pop. 1,480.

LYME, a township in the state of Connecticut U. S., 37 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 2,856.—Also a township in the state of New York, 12 m. W of Watertown. Pop. 5,472.—Also a township in New Hampshire, 53 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 1,785.—Also a township in Ohio, 90 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,320.

LYME-HANDLEY, a township in the parish of Prestbury, Cheshire, 7 m. NE by N of Macclesfield. Area 3,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1841, 268.

LYME-REGIS, a parish and market-town in the Bridport division of the co. of Dorset, 22 m. W of Dorchester, on the shore of the English channel. Area of p. 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,451; in 1831, 2,621; in 1841, 2,756; in 1851, 2,661. The town is a small and irregularly built place. The little river Lyme, which rises above Up-Lyme, 2 m. to the N, passes in a rocky bed through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea near the fort at the Cobb-gate. The houses are constructed of blue rag-stone. That part of the town nearest the sea lies very low, and in spring-tides has been subject to inundations. The church is a handsome structure, in the decorated and later styles of English architecture; and consists of a nave, choir, and two side-aisles. The burgh sends one member to parliament. The new parliamentary boundaries include the whole p. of Lyme, and the adjoining p. of Charmouth. Electors registered in 1837, 256; in 1848, 265.—The commerce of L. was formerly greater than it now is. About 80 years ago the gross receipt of customs duty collected at the port amounted to about £16,000 per annum; in 1836, it only amounted to £1,467; in 1840, to £2,202; in 1846, to £2,141. Being situated amongst hills, L. is of difficult access landward, and is thus effectually precluded from becoming a place of importance. The harbour consists of two artificial piers enclosing a basin. It is chiefly valuable as a port of refuge for small vessels in bad weather. The town is frequented in summer as a watering-place. Under Edward I., L. obtained the privileges of a borough, and was made part of the dower of his sister, queen of Scotland. During the civil wars it remained in possession of the parliament. In 1558 it witnessed the first engagement with the Spanish armada. Cosmo de Medici died here in 1669, on his visit to England. It is also famous for having been the first scene of the unsuccessful rebellion of Monmouth in 1685. Thomas Coram, founder of that noble institution, the London Foundling hospital, was born here about 1668.

LYMFIORD, a long narrow gulf of Denmark, in N. Jutland, which communicates with the Cattegat, in N lat. 56° 59′. It runs W across the peninsula to about 9° 20′ E long., when it suddenly expands, and stretches SW to 56° 30′. Its whole length is nearly 100 m., stretching to within a few miles of the German ocean, and being prevented only by a slip of land from going from sea to sea until 1825, when the North sea broke through this strip, and converted the N part of Jutland into an island. It contains several islands, of which that of Mors is the most considerable.

LYMINGE, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. N by E of Hythe. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 941.

LYMINGTON, or LIMINGTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. SE of Ilchester. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 342.

LYMINGTON, a borough and seaport in the p. of Boldre, co. of Southampton, 16 m. SW of Southampton, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Lymington river. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,378; in 1831, 3,361; in 1841, 3,813; in 1851, 2,651.—The town—originally called Lentune—consists principally of one long street, intersected at right angles by several smaller ones. It has undergone of late years considerable improvement. The income of the borough in 1839-40, arising solely from rents, amounted to £103; in 1849-50, to £115. The parl. boundaries of the borough include the p. of L., and part of the p. of Boldre. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 296; in 1848, 293.—Little or no commerce is carried on within the town; and the only manufacture in the neighbourhood is that of salt. The trade of the port, which is an appendage to that of Southampton, and admits vessels of 300 tons burden, consists chiefly in the importation of coals, culm, and cinders, and the exportation of timber to the north of England. By means of a steam navigation company, a regular communication has been established between this port and that of Portsmouth and the isle of Wight. There are ship-building establishments and rope-walks here. Handsome and convenient baths have been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors during the summer-season to this agreeable watering-place. L. gives the title of Viscount to the family of Wallop.

LYMINGTON, a hundred and parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Cornwall. The hund. comprises the parishes of Uplands, L., Deddington, and Beverley.

LYMM, or LYMN, a parish and village in Cheshire, 7 m. NW by N of Nether-Knutsford. Area 4,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,305; in 1841, 2,658.

LYMPNE, or LIMNE, a parish of Kent, 2½ m. W of Hythe, intersected by the Royal Military canal. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1841, 606. There was formerly a Roman castle here, the site of which is now occupied by Struttfall-castle. Limne is supposed to have been mentioned by Ptolemy under the name of *Limen*, and in several copies of Antoninus' Itinerary, by that of *Portus Lemanis*.

LYMPSHAM, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W of Axbridge, on the river Axe, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1841, 567.

LYMPSTON, a parish in Devonshire, 7¾ m. SE by S of Exeter, on a branch of the Exe. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,066; in 1841, 999.

LYNCH, or LINCH, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. N by W of Midhurst. Area 190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 77.

LYNCHBURG, a township and town in Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 116 m. W by S of Richmond, on James river. Pop. 6,395. It conducts an active trade in tobacco, cotton, and flour.

LYNCOMBE-WITH-WIDCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, on the S bank of the Avon, and within the parl. boundary of the city of Bath. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,704; in 1841, 1,380.

LYND, a river of North Australia, flowing NW through a mountainous country, from the point on which Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. 17° 58′, E long. 17° 9′.

LYNDHURST, a parish in Southamptonshire, 9 m. WSW of Southampton. Area 3,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 882; in 1831, 1,236; in 1841, 1,380. The village is situated almost in the centre of the New Forest, of which it may be regarded as the capital. The King's-house, as it is called, is the official residence of the lord-warden; and attached to it are the King's-stables, erected about the time of Charles II. On August 2d, 1100, William Rufus, while hunting here with Sir Walter Tyrrel and others, was slain by an arrow, which, glancing accidentally from a tree, struck him to the heart. Sir John Singleton Copley, late lord-high-chancellor of England, was created Baron Lyndhurst in 1827.

LYNDON, a parish in Rutlandshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Oakham, on the river Chater. Area 860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 100.

LYNE, a river in Devonshire, which rises on Black Barrow Down, Exmoor, and flows into the Bristol channel at Lynmouth. — Also a river of Peebles-shire, the next in local importance to the Tweed. It rises in various little head-waters, one of them on Weatherlaw, a brief distance from the sources of the N. Esk, and the Water-of-Leith, and several of them draining Cauldstane-slap, a grand mountain-pass from Tweeddale to the N. Receiving in its progress Baddingsgill-burn, West-water, and numerous mountain-rills, it runs 5¾ m. SE and S; is joined by Tarth-water, which bears along with it the tributary waters of a branch of the Medwin, on its r. bank; then runs 4 m. SE; and falls into the Tweed 2¾ m. in a straight line above Peebles. Its entire length of course is 15½ m., or, including sinuosities, about 20 m.

LYNE AND MEGGET, two parishes in Peeblesshire, widely apart in position, but strictly identified in their ecclesiastical connection and statistics. Lyne is nearly circular, with a small square northerly projection; and is bounded on the E and SE by Meldonburn, which divides it from Peebles. Megget is distant geographically 8 m., and lies on the S verge of the co. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 175.

LYNEHAM, a chapelry in the p. of Shipton-under-Whichwood, co. of Oxford, 6 m. NNE of Burford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1841, 248.—Also a parish in Wilts, 4 m. SW of Wootton-Basset. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,317.

LYNESACK AND SOFTLEY, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N by E of Barnard-castle. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 795; in 1841, 910.

LYNFORD. See LINFORD.

LYNG. See LING.

LYNGBYE, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Sieland, on Lake Arroe, 7 m. NNW of Copenhagen. Pop. 500.

LYNN, a township of Massachusetts, U. S., 13 m. NE of Boston, on Nahant promontory. Pop. 9,347. —Also a township in Lehigh co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,895.

LYNN CANAL, an extensive inlet on the W coast of N. America, which has its entrance in about N lat. 58° 20′, and continues in a northerly direction about 60 m. from the N extremity of Chatham strait. It was so called by Vancouver, after the town of Lynn, his native place.

LYNNFIELD, a township of Essex co., Massachussetts, U. S., 20 m. N of Boston. Pop. 707.

LYNN (NORTH), a parish and rectory in Norfolk, 1 m. N of Lynn-Regis. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1841, 38.

LYNN-REGIS, or KING'S LYNN, a borough and sea-port in the hund. of Freebridge-Lynn, Norfolk, at the mouth of the Great Ouse, on its E bank, about 10 m. S of the German ocean, and 40 m. W by N of Norwich. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,096; in 1831, 13,370; in 1841, 15,751; in 1851, 19,355.— The town stands at the W extremity of a district rising eastward in gentle eminences, highly cultivated, and interspersed with neat villas and thriving plantations. The Ouse, here nearly a ¼ m. in breadth, presents on its W bank a flat alluvial district in fine contrast with the higher ground on the E. The river above this point has been diverted into a new and more direct channel, called the Eau-brink cut. The town extends along the bank of the river, from S to N, about 1½ m., by a ½ m. in breadth. Four small rivulets or canals, here called *fleets*, intersect the town in various directions, and are crossed by a number of small bridges. These canals are navigable for coal-boats even in the heart of the town, where they are only visible from the back-premises of the buildings with which they are closely lined. At high spring tides they are apt to overflow and inundate the streets in some places to a depth of several feet. The town on the land side is surrounded by a deep wet fosse, at one time defended by 9 bastions, and flanked by a strong embattled wall, of which there are still extensive ruins. St. Anne's fort at the N end of the town protected the harbour. It is a well-built place, and contains many excellent houses, and extensive premises calculated for trade; but the streets and lanes are generally narrow. The public walks in the E part of the town are margined with handsome trees and shrubs. The newer streets are comparatively spacious, and consist of neat houses. The church, founded about the beginning of the 12th cent., though curtailed of its original dimensions, is still a noble pile. It is chiefly built of freestone, and has a nave, chancel, aisles, transept, and 2 towers 86 ft. in height at the W end. The roof is supported by 22 clustered columns, with long Saxon arches. The chapel of St.

Nicholas, one of the handsomest and most spacious in the kingdom, erected in the 14th cent., is in the Gothic style, and measures 200 ft. in length and 78 ft. in breadth. There are several schools, hospitals, and almshouses in this borough. The income of the borough in 1839-40 was £8,914; in 1849-50, £8,549. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The boundaries of the borough for parl. purposes comprehend the two parishes of St. Margaret and All-Saints. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 930; in 1848, 980. Sir Robert Walpole represented this borough in 17 successive parliaments, and was returned notwithstanding his expulsion from the house-of-commons.—The port, from its position in relation to the inland navigation of 8 counties on the one hand, and its free communication with the German ocean and the N of Europe on the other, has been long of considerable importance, especially in the corn and coal trade. The port-jurisdiction extends to Burnham-Overy on the E, and to the entrance of Wisbech-harbour on the W. The harbour is capacious and deep, the tides rising about 18 ft.; but the entrance is obstructed by sand-banks, and the anchorage in the river is bad from the oozy state of its bed. A scheme is entertained for a general union into one great outfall of the great navigable rivers,—the Ouse, the Nene, the Welland, and the Witham,—whereby it is possible not only to improve the harbour of L. to the greatest possible extent, but at the same time to contribute a more than equal share of improvement to the harbour of Boston and the navigation of the river Welland, and whereby also no less than 170,000 acres of fertile land might be recovered from the sea. The navigation of the Great Ouse, and the drainage of the fens in and near the Bedford level, and all the low lands near the river, amounting to about 320,000 acres, have already been considerably improved by the new channel named the Eau-brink cut, completed in 1821, and extending to the vicinity of the Marsh-land free-bridge, making the cut 2½ m. in length, and from 300 to 350 ft. in breadth, and thus lessening the distance from Lynn to St. Germain's-bridge, from nearly 7 to 3½ m. Further advantages to the inland trade of the port are anticipated from the introduction of railway conveyance into this district of the country. The principal imports are coals, to the extent of about 160,000 chaldrons per annum, chiefly from ports in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Wine is also rather largely imported from Spain and Portugal. Timber, hemp, and other produce are imported from the Baltic, and various other articles from America, Holland, Norway, &c., for the interior of the country. The returns for exportation are corn, wool, and various manufactures. The quantity of corn shipped coastwise is nearly 200,000 quarters per annum. L. was anciently one of the first ports in the kingdom, ranking at one time even higher than Hull. Down to the end of last cent. the annual receipts of the port were only exceeded in England by those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull; but they are now exceeded by those of Newcastle, Gloucester, Plymouth, Sunderland, Whitehaven, Exeter, Stockton, and even Goole, and Yarmouth. The customs receipt in 1761 amounted to £37,600; in 1836, to £52,470; in 1840, to £67,139; and in 1846, to £49,613. The shipping belonging to the port has also been considerably on the increase during the present cent. In 1776 the number of vessels registered was 85. In 1835 it was 122 = 15,308 tons, besides numerous small craft and fishing boats; and in 1847, 164 = 19.078 tons. There are ship-yards here, in which many large vessels have been built.—L. appears to have anciently been a manufacturing town, but it has long ceased to be so to any extent except in articles connected with shipping. There are however several large malthouses and breweries, cork-cutting establishments, sacking, rope and twine manufactories, iron founderies, tobacco and corn-mills, &c. The new market-house is a large and commodious edifice, erected in 1830. Other edifices connected with trade and commerce are the excise office and the custom-house. There are also bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, except East India goods and tobacco, unless brought coastwise for home use or ships' stores.

History.] Lambarde informs us that Lynn, "standinge on the sea, washed withe the water Isis, [the Ouse,] was much haunted of longe time with Hollanders, Flemings, and other nacions of the east countryes, as William of Newborrowe witnessethe in the life of Kinge Rich. I." In the reign of Richard I. it was much frequented by Jews. In the succeeding reign it distinguished itself for its loyalty to King John. In 1585, 1598, 1624, 1635, 1636, and 1666, the plague raged here to a great extent. During the civil war, L. was garrisoned for the interest of Charles, and stood a siege of three weeks by the parliamentary forces under the earl of Manchester.

LYNNVILLE, a village in Warwick co., in Iowa, U. S., 162 m. SW by S of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Giles' co., in Tennessee.

LYNN (West), a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. W of King's Lynn. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 477.

LYNX-KRAAL, a Hottentot settlement in the E part of the Koranas country, on the Donkin, 120 m. E of Lattaku.

LYON, a river of Breadalbane, Perthshire, rising on the SE side of Benachastle, close on the boundary with Glenorchy in Argyleshire; expanding into Loch-Lyon; and falling into the Tay, 2¼ m. after that magnificent river's efflux from its cognominal lake, and amid the gorgeous scenery which surrounds Taymouth-castle. Its entire length of course is 32 m. Of a host of mountain-tributaries, the longest is Glenmore-water, 7½ m. in length, joining it at the point of its leaving Fortingal.

LYON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. and 2 m. NE of Barrème. Pop. 1,895.

LYONG, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E coast of Obi, in S lat. 1° 39′, E long. 128° 14′.

LYONNAIS, a district in the SE of France, on the W side of the Saone and the Loire; bounded on the NE by Bourgogne; on the SE by Dauphiny; on the S by Languedoc; and on the W by Auvergne. It is about 30 m. in length, and 17 m. in breadth; and has an area of 781,018 hectares. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruit; and contains the towns of Lyons, Arbresle, Montbrison, St. Etienne, Tarare, St. Chamont, Condrieux, Belleville, and Charlieu. It now forms part of the deps. of the Rhone and the Loire.

LYONS, or more properly Lyon, a large and celebrated city in the SE of France, the capital of the dep. of the Rhone, in N lat. 45° 45′ 44″, E long. 4° 49′ 24″, 245 m. SE of Paris, and 275 m. ENE of Bordeaux, at an alt. of 532 ft. above sea-level. The Rhone and Saone, both coming from the northward, approach within less than a mile of each other, flow for a few miles nearly parallel, and afterwards unite: on the tongue of land enclosed between the two rivers, a triangular space about 3 m. in length by 3 furl. in average breadth, L. is chiefly built. The form of the city is oblong; its length, 2½ m.; its breadth, including the streets to the W of the Saone, about 1 m.; but if we take in the scattered streets further to the W, on the heights of Fourvières, the breadth is nearly 2 m. All this space is surrounded by a rampart, and the entrances to the city are by six gates. To the N of the city are the suburbs of Serin and St. Clair (conjointly called La Croix-Rousse); W of the Saone, are those of St. Irenée, Vaise, St. Just, and

St. George's; and on the l. or E bank of the Rhone, are the Faubourg Guillotiere and the Quartier-des-Brotteaux. The N and W suburbs are, next to the city itself, the quarters in which the weavers mostly reside. The two rivers are both large; their channels are of nearly the same breadth; the Rhone contains the greater volume of water; but the Saone, in a commercial point of view, is the more important stream. The bridges over the placid stream of the Saone were 10 in number previous to the great inundation of 1840, when the two rivers met in the midst of the city. L. is more remarkable for its trade than for elegance as a town. "The second city of France," says a recent tourist, "in all save its situation, and perhaps the grandeur of its quays, —a grandeur produced by the towering height and rock-like massiveness of its buildings,—is a disappointing town. In point of beauty and cheerful gaiety, Bordeaux bears away the bell; so far as the outward and visible signs of commercial prosperity go, —so far as crowded thoroughfares and processions of vehicles are concerned,—Marseilles beats all rivals hollow. In its public buildings, L. is heavy and unattractive; in its streets, sombre and unimposing,—quite destitute, in fact, of that crush and tide of moving pop. which distinguishes many less important French towns,—Nantes, for example. The piled ranges of the quays, and the towering height of the rocks, which rise above the houses, give the place its best characteristic. The late growth of L. has been rapid." The streets cross each other at right angles; but they are in general narrow, and many of them dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town. The square of Louis le Grand or the Place-de-Bellecour, and the quays along the Rhone, display considerable elegance in their edifices. The houses are for the most part of hewn stone, and are generally five or six stories high, partaking—as remarked —of all the gloominess of the street, and built in a heavy style of architecture. Of the public promenades the finest are the Allee Perache, and L'-Ile-Barbe. Of the public buildings the most noted are the Hotel-de-ville, and the large hospital called Hotel-Dieu. The Hospice-de-la-Charite is remarkable only for its extent, being capable of containing 3,000 patients. The cathedral, one of the oldest churches in France, is a large building in the Saracenic style on the r. bank of the Saone. The church of Ainay deserves attention as a relic of antiquity, being situated on the ruins of a temple of Augustus. Of the other churches of the city, those of the Chartreux and St. Nizier alone deserve to be visited. The palace of St. Pierre, formerly a monastery, has a fine collection of paintings, statues, and antiques, and a library of 20,000 volumes. L. has 2 theatres, one of which is accounted the finest provincial theatre in France. The other buildings deserving of special notice are the arsenal, the Place-du-Change, and the mint. The best private houses are situated at the two extremities of the town. L. has a variety of antiquities, — the remains of an aqueduct, a theatre, reservoirs, and mosaics.—Among its literary institutions are an academy of sciences founded in 1700, and an academy of fine arts founded in 1724. Its establishments for the education of youth are in considerable repute; they consist of a primary and secondary school established in 1803, a veterinary school, and a number of private seminaries. The public library, occupying a fine building on the r. bank of the Rhone, is said to contain about 120,000 vols., the largest provincial collection of books in France. There are societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce in the city, and a fine botanic garden.

Manufactures.] L. is the first manufacturing town in France, and is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silk. In former years it supplied a great part of Europe with silk wares. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes—from 1650 to 1680 —the number of looms in L. and its neighbourhood was reckoned as ranging from 9,000 to 12,000. This was a vast amount of manufacturing riches for the period; but the wise and just enactment of Henri Quatre was put aside by the intriguing priests who surrounded the grande monarque; the silk weavers were scattered abroad over Europe; Spitalfields received its colony; and L. was all but ruined. From 1689 to the close of the cent., 4,000 is estimated as the number of looms in L. By the middle of the next cent. the damage had been so far repaired that we find 12,000 *metiers* again rattling at the junction of Rhone and Saone. Between 1780 and 1788 L. attained her highest period of manufacturing prosperity previous to the great revolution. She numbered then at least 18,000 looms. The fratricidal struggle of the revolution followed. L. in the siege which she sustained at the hands of the convention, lost 30,000 of her citizens, and the number of looms fell to 3,500. From 1804 to 1812—the best industrial period of the empire—the amount of looms ranged at from 10,000 to 12,000. The peace rapidly increased their numbers. In 1816 there were upwards of 20,000 looms in L. The best two years of the restoration, industrially considered, were 1826 and 1827—in the latter of which 27,000 looms were at work. On the authority of an official statement, in 1833, there were then about 40,000 silk looms in L. and its vicinity; namely 17,000 in the city *intra muros*, 9,000 in the immediate suburbs, upwards of 5,000 in the adjacent portion of the dep. of the Rhone, and nearly 9,000 more scattered throughout the nearest parts of the contiguous deps. of Loire, Saone-et-Loire, Ain, Isere, and Drome. In 1835 it was estimated, also officially, that there were in and about L. as many as 38,000 weavers, of whom 8,000 were masters, and 30,000 *compagnons* or journeymen and other assistants. The number of silk weavers was apt to vary greatly in the first part of this last decennial period, the revolutionary movements having obliged many of the workmen to emigrate at different times from France to Zurich and elsewhere; but Hugo estimated the aggregate pop. depending for a livelihood on the silk weaving in L. and its vicinity a few years ago at 80,000 persons. The weaving at L. is not conducted in large factories, as in the chief manufacturing towns of Great Britain, but is almost wholly domestic. The silk-merchants—of whom there are from 500 to 600 in L.—supply the weavers with the patterns and raw material, sometimes with the remesses and reeds, and pay them according to the quantity of manufactured goods they produce. The looms are the property of the master-weavers, who commonly possess each from 2 to 6 or 8. These are wrought at by the master himself, in his own apartments, aided by his family, and by such journeymen as he chooses to engage. The eminence which the silks of France have attained, is justly attributed, not only to the intrinsic excellence of the fabrics themselves, but to the rapid production of new patterns. It is estimated that not more than 25 new pieces are on an average manufactured on the same pattern; and, indeed, the patterns are usually exhibited to the wholesale buyer before the articles are manufactured at all. The importance of the French silks maintaining their character for superiority of taste is so well-appreciated, that a large school of art has been established by the government at L., in which the different departments of design are taught gratuitously to about 200 students, who attend for a period of 5 years. The city of L. pays 20,000 francs, and the government 3,000 francs, for the support of this school. A botanical garden, hall of sculpture, museum of natural history, and anatomical theatre belong to it. There are professors for 9 different classes,—the elementary class, the bust-copying, living subject, ornamental, architectural, botanical, engraving, and anatomical classes; and another, in which is learnt the application to manufactures of all that has been previously taught, and the manner of transferring the designs of the artist to the loom of the weaver. The advanced students are readily located as draughtsmen to the manufacturers. The pay of such artists is from 3 to 10 or 12 f. daily, or more; and if their talents are of a high order, they are frequently admitted as partners in the houses where they are established; for the success of the most prosperous L. manufactures is almost universally traceable to the artistical skill of some one of the partners or assistants.

"A very remarkable feature in the industrial economy, not only of L. but of all French manufacturing towns," says a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose communications furnish many interesting details on the commercial condition of this great manufacturing city, "is the excellent institution called *Le Conseil des Prud'hommes*. This body, it is generally known in England, forms a species of trading and commercial tribunal before which are settled all questions between workmen, or between masters and workmen, relating to the manufacture, its merits, and its customs. The *prud'hommes*—contracted from *prudent hommes*—constitute perhaps the most patriarchal species of court in Europe. They are the elders,—the 'potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs,'—of the craft. They are deep, and have been so from youth, in the mysteries of the calling; in all its technical processes, and in all its social and industrial customs. Masters and workmen are equally represented on the bench of the prud'-hommes, each section of the community choosing its deputies and exponents. In L. the employers are represented by 8 master-manufacturers, called *marchands fabricants*, and the workmen by 8 *chefs d'atelier*. The *personnel* of the tribunal is entirely changed every three years, one-third of the judges going out annually, and their successors being publicly elected by mas-

ters and men. Three audiences are held every week, always in the evening, when the workmen can conveniently attend Two of these courts are called 'Sittings preparatory and conciliatory;' and at these audiences by far the greater number of disputes are quickly patched up and settled.—each member of the *conseil* mingling with the contending parties, chatting confidentially and amicably, and very often settling the whole matter with a couple of common-sense phrases. The secret of this curt and satisfactory mode of getting through business appears simply to depend upon the perfect and intimate knowledge which the judges possess of the rules and usages of the trade as applicable to any disputed question, and upon the moral weight which is naturally attached to the authority and opinions of the elders of the 'mystery.' One fundamental rule of the *prud'hommes* is that every man must plead his own cause: not the shadow of a lawyer is on any account allowed to take part in the proceedings. Men, women, girls, and boys, must tell their own stories after their own fashion. Neither quibble nor quirk turns the tables upon the justice of a case. Ingenious pickers out of flaws in indictments would find their occupation gone before the *prud'hommes*. A rough, homely, rule-of-thumb species of justice is applied with the ready promptness of men of business, and men of the world, settling matters with which they are perfectly conversant. There is no appeal whatever. The sentences of the *prud'hommes* are final, and have the full force of law, besides being supported and vivified by the perfect confidence of all classes of the working and commercial population. The summons to attend the preparatory and conciliatory discussions is called an 'invitation,' and is issued for the small fee of 30 centimes, or threepence. The summons to attend the regular and more formal court is called a 'citation,' but processes comparatively seldom get beyond the first stage." —Among the other manufactures of L. are hats, leather, carpets, coloured paper, bone and copper buttons, and jewellery. The printing and bookselling of this place are the next to Paris in importance; and L. possesses an advantage of rare occurrence in France in the command of coal. The merchants of L. trade with Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, and even with the states of the North. From Spain they import fine wool, from Italy large quantities of raw silk, which they frequently return in a manufactured state, partly through the medium of the Rhone and the Mediterranean, partly by means of mules, over the Alps. Their transactions with the Levant were at one time extensive, a considerable quantity of silk entering into the dress of the eastern nations. L. has 4 annual fairs, in January, May, August, and November, all well-frequented.

The pop. of L. before the first revolution is said to have been 150,000. At one period it was reduced to little more than half that number; but in 1836 it was 147,223; and in 1846 it was returned at 159,783. It is the see of the archbishop of Lyons and Vienne, and the seat of the provincial courts, and of a Calvinistic consistory. The neighbourhood of L. is one of the most pleasant spots in France, being not only more rich but more populous than the vicinity of Paris. Viewed from an eminence, it presents to the eye a succession of villages, chateaux, and country houses, in the middle of lawns, pleasure-grounds, and gardens, the whole laid out in a better taste than is common on the continent. The variety of hill and dale, of wood and vineyard, of meadow and cornfield, intermixed with the houses in the immediate vicinity of the town, gives it a lively and rural air, which seldom belongs to a populous city. A number of baths are erected along the banks of the rivers. —Steamers daily ply on the Rhone to Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles; and on the Saone to Chalons. A railway connects L. with the Loire at Roanne; and other lines now in progress of formation, will bring it into railway communication with Paris and Marseilles.—The city is defended by a line of fortifications on the E; by several forts on the l. bank of the Rhone, and the r. bank of the Saone; and by the forts Montessuy and Calvire. The fort of Montessuy commands the faubourg of Croix-Rousse, which is the St. Antoine of L., "a moral volcano teeming with turbulence and sedition," whence in 1831, the weavers, driven to desperation by starvation, burst forth upon the city, and held six days' possession of it.

History.] L. was founded about 42 years before the Christian era, by the Roman general Manutius Plancus, and was destined as an asylum to the inhabitants of Vienne, whom the Allobroges had expelled from their territory. The new town, which received the name of *Lugdunum*, was made the capital of Celtic Gaul, the head-quarters of the Roman legions, and soon became a central spot for traders. About A. D. 145, it was burnt to the ground; but was soon after rebuilt by a grant from the emperor Nero. In the 12th and 15th cents., many opulent families fled hither from Italy, on account of the troubles which agitated that country; and are said to have been the first to introduce the silk manufactures. The revolution burst forth in 1789, and soon after, two parties arose in this city,—the one attached to the royal cause, or at most to a moderate reform,—the other the partisans of the Jacobins. After a long struggle, the former gained the ascendancy in 1793; but the Jacobins at Paris having triumphed over their opponents, prevailed on the convention to declare against the Lyonnese. The city was formally besieged by the troops of the convention, and being obliged to surrender, became the scene of the most lamentable atrocities. A long list of judicial murders ensued. The guillotine being found too slow to execute the sanguinary mandates received from Paris, whole parties were crowded together in boats, and sunk by the fire of cannon. The convention had even decreed the entire demolition of the city, the extinction of its name, and the erection of a new town, under the name of Commune-Affranchie, when the Jacobin party was overthrown. In the spring of 1814, several severe actions took place in this neighbourhood between the French and Austrians; and on the return of Bonaparte from Elba, in March 1815, the princes of the house of Bourbon were obliged by the military to withdraw; and a part of the inhabitants received the invader with acclamations.—*Parliamentary papers. — Morning Chronicle. — Bowring's Report. — Inglis. — Hugo. — Blanqui.*

LYONS, a township of Ontario co., New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, 175 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 4,302.—Also a township in Ionia co., in Michigan, 134 m. WNW of Detroit, at the head of the steam-boat navigation of Grand river, and 100 m. from its mouth. Pop. 497.

LYONS (GULF OF). See LION.

LYONS-LA-FORÊT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 11 m. NE of Andelys. Pop. 1,650.

LYONSHALL, a parish of Hereford, 2½ m. ESE of Kington. Area 4,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 902.

LYPTAU. See LIPTAU.

LYRA, an island of the Yellow sea, in the archipelago and to the SW of the peninsula of Corea, in N lat. 34° 10′, and E long. 126° 7′.

LYS, LEYE, LIJS, or LISA, a river which has its source in France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Huechin, 11 m. WSW of Bethune. It flows first N to Thérouenne; then turns E and waters Aire and St. Venant; thence enters the dep. of the Nord and bathes Merville, Estaires, and Armentieres. A little below the latter town it takes a NE direction along the confines of Belgium. Near Menin it enters the prov. of West Flanders, in which it passes Courtrai, flows thence into E. Flanders, and, after a sinuous course of about 126 m., 57 of which are within the French frontier, throws itself into the Schelde, on the l. bank, at Ghent. The L. is navigable a distance of 114 m., and forms by its affluents and the canals with which it is connected an important system of communication. Its principal affluents are the Deule and Mandelle, the latter of which it receives on the l. Its chief articles of transit are charcoal, stones, lime, wine, and oil. This river formerly gave its name to a dep. of France, now comprised in the Belgian prov. of West Flanders.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of St. Gengou-le-Royal, and 18 m. NW of Maçon. Pop. 400.

LYS (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Muret. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,011; in 1841, 6,412. The town is 9 m. WNW of Muret, and 16 m. WSW of Toulouse. Pop. 1,223. It has manufactories of linen, and carries on a considerable trade in charcoal.

LYSANDER, a township in Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 144 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 4,306.

LYSIEC, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. WSW of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,800. It has a manufactory of marocco leather.

LYSING, a haerad of Sweden, in the W part of the prefecture of Linkoeping.

LYSKOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 50 m. SE of Nijnei-Novgorod, district and 4 m. SW of Makariev, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 4,000. It has a seignorial castle and 6 churches. A large fair for horses and cattle is held here once a-year.

LYSOBYKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 42 m. SSW of Siedlec, obwod and 21 m. SW of Radzyn, on the r. bank of the Wieprz. Pop. 445.

LYSSYIA-GORY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 20 m. WNW of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Tchelnovaïa.

LYSTER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 105 m. NE of Bergen, and bail. of North Bergen. Pop. 2,606.

LYSZKOWO, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obwod and 29 m. E of Seyny, and 30 m. NNE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop. 250.

LYTHAM, a parish and village in the hund. of Amounderness, co.-palatine of Lancashire, 5 m. SW of Kirkham, on the N bank of the estuary of the Ribble. Of late years L. has been much resorted to as a watering-place, and, in consequence, has undergone many improvements. Area 5,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,523; in 1841, 2,082.

LYTHAN'S (St.), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SW by W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1841, 110.

LYTHE, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3¾ m. NW of Whitby. The parish includes the townships of Barnby, Borrowby, Ellerby, Hutton-Mulgrave, L., Nickleby, Newton-Mulgrave, and Ugthorpe. There are some alum works in this p. In the vicinity of the village is Mulgrave-castle. Area of p. 13,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,116; in 1841, 2,080.

M

MAABDEH (El), a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Siout, and 3 m. E of Manfalut, near the r. bank of the Nile. It has 5 Coptic churches. Near it are extensive caverns which seem to have been employed as places of sepulture for the mummies of crocodiles.

MAAD, or Mad, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 7 m. NW of Tokay, and 39 m. S of Kaschau, in the midst of the Hegyallya chain of hills. Pop. 5,644. It has a synagogue and 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant. The locality is noted for its wines and vintage fetes. In the vicinity is the royal vineyard of Theresienberg.

MAADE'H-EL-NOKRA, a town of Arabia, in the Nedjid, in the prov. of Jebel, 18 m. ENE of Medina.

MAADEN. See Arghana-Maaden.

MAAGDEN ISLAND. See Virgin Island.

MAAM, a mountain-pass in co. Galway, 1 m. NW of the head of the Cunnemara arm of Lough Corrib, in the glen of the Bealnabrack rivulet, and on the S verge of the p. of Ross. It constitutes the only practicable inlet to the S, E, W, or central districts of Joyce-country.

MAAM-INA, an elevated and sublime mountain-pass, through the group of the Binabola mountains, in the barony of Ballinahinch, co. Galway.

MAAM-TURK, a lofty mountain-pass in co. Galway, on the road from Renvyle to Oughterard, 8 m. ESE of Renvyle.

MAAN, or Maanan, a town of Arabia, near the frontier of Turkey in Asia, and to the SE of the Dead sea, 84 m. SE of Jerusalem, and on the road from Damascus to Mecca. It consists of two parts, built on two hills, and, though situated in the midst of a rocky country, possesses fine gardens and vineyards. Its pomegranates, apricots, and peaches are of the finest quality. The inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from the pilgrims who pass through the town, which is a kind of advanced post to the sacred city of Medina. They are extremely quarrelsome, and the two sections of the town maintain incessant strife with each other. The environs are rocky, and are incapable of cultivation. The town derives its chief importance from its springs.

MAANINGA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 24 m. NW of Kuopio, and district of Œdre-Savolax.

MAANJIRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Malabar, and district of Ernaad, 15 m. SW of Nellembur, and 30 m. ESE of Calicut.

MAANSELKA, a chain of hills in the NW part of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Uleaborg. It is connected on the SE with the Olonetz mountains, and on the NW with the chain of the Dofrines; and thus forms a portion of the dividing-line between the White sea and the Baltic.

MAARSEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 5 m. NW of Utrecht, on the l. bank of the Wecht. Pop. 1,150, half of whom are Jews. It has a synagogue, and contains many fine villas.

MAAS. See Meuse.

MAASLAND, formerly a department of Holland, the cap. of which was the Hague. In 1809 and 1810 it was partitioned amongst the French deps. of the Deux-Nethes, Bouches-du-Rhin, and Bouches-de-la-Meuse. It now forms the S part of the prov. of Holland.—Also a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Vlaardingen, and 10 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

MAASLANDSLUIS, or Maasluis, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, cant. and 5 m. W of Vlaardingen, and 11 m. W of Rotterdam, on an arm of the Meuse. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactories of sail-cloth, cordage, leather, and oil; and building-docks. Herring, cod, and whale-fishing, form also important objects of local industry. L. returns one deputy to the provincial states.

MAASOE, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the

N coast of Norway, to the W of the island of Mageröe, in N lat. 71°, E long. 24° 35′. It is about 9 m. in length, and has a good port. It is unhealthy, and scantily populated.

MAASTRICHT. See MAESTRICHT.

MAAT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 42 m. NW of Agra, district and 33 m. SW of Aligur, on the l. bank of the Jumna.

MAATSUYKER'S ISLANDS, a small group in the Southern ocean, near the SW cape of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 43° 30′, E long. 146° 20′.

MABAH, a town of Nigritia, in Kanem, 69 m. E of Lari, on the N bank of Lake Chad.

MABAKHESER-KOUL, a lake of Chinese Turkestan, extending between 40° and 42° N lat., and 83° and 85° E long. It is about 48 m. in length from E to W, and 14 m. at its greatest breadth.

MABARRE, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 45 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABBA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio Negro, which it joins on the r. bank, near Santa-Isabel.

MABBE′, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 60 m. above the fort of São-Gabriel.

MABELLY, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 54 m. E of Freetown, on the r. bank of the Rokelli.

MABGHIA-KABAB-GANGRI, a mountain of Tibet, in the S part of the prov. of Ngari, and to the SW of Lake Ravan-Hrad.

MABIAN, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 36 m. ENE of Loheia, and 105 m. WNW of Sana.

MABOMPRE′, a commune and village of Belgian Luxemburg, in the cant. of Bastogne. Pop. 652.

MABRA (RAS EL), a headland of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, on the W side of the entrance of the gulf of Bona, in N lat. 37°.

MABRUK, a town of the Sahara, 185 m. NNE of Timbuctu, on the road from that town to Agably. It is a large place, and its houses are substantially built of stone. The surrounding country is very fertile. Its inhabitants are chiefly Tuaricks.

MA-BUNG, a town of Upper Guinea, on the coast of Sierra-Leone, and in the Timmaneh country, 90 m. E of Freetown, and near the l. bank of the Rokelli, between Ma-Yosso and Roketchiek.

MABUYAUHA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which flows into the Coyari, an affluent of the Içana.

MACABU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which rises in the N flank of the Serra-do-Frade, and runs E to the Lagoa-Feia.

MACACOS, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Rio-Madeira, on the r. bank, near Borba.

MACACU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a little above the confluence of the Guapyassu.—The river has its source in the Serra-dos-Orgãos; and after a tortuous course, in a generally SW direction, of about 45 m., throws itself into the NE side of the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. Its banks are unhealthy from malaria.

MACAEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Almeria. Pop. 1,310.

MACAHALAR, a bay of the N coast of the island of Mindanao, Philippine islands, in N lat. 8° 40′, and E long. 134° 30′. It is 24 m. in breadth at its entrance, and about equal in depth.

MACAHE′, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the mouth of the Rio-Macahé, extending along the foot of a chain of hills which encompasses a large bay. Its harbour can receive vessels not exceeding 200 tons.—The Rio-Macahé rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, to the SE of Nova-Friburgo, and flows into the ocean opposite the isles of Santa-Anna.

MACAIRE (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde and arrond. of La Réole. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,176; in 1841, 9,983. The town is 10 m. W of La Réole, and 29 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,582. It is of considerable antiquity, and has an exchange, a fine Gothic church, and a port the trade of which consists chiefly in the wine of the locality.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and cant. of Montfaucon, 9 m. SW of Beaupreau. Pop. 1,551.

MACAMBIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, rising in the Serra-dos-Cocos, and flowing into the Rio-Poti, on the r. bank.

MACANNA, a district of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, on the r. bank of the Falémé, an affluent of the Senegal. Its chief place is Tambaaoura.

MAÇANS-DE-CAMINHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 20 m. ENE of Thomar, and 36 m. ENE of Leiria. Pop. 250.

MAÇANS-DE-DONA-MARIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. ESE of Chão-de-Couce, and 21 m. NE of Thomar, on Mount Santa Elena, and near the r. bank of the Alja. Pop. 1,700.

MACAO, a Portuguese town and settlement on the coast of China, occupying a projection on the SW side of an island called Heang-shang, on the W side of the estuary of the river of Canton, 40 m. below the Bocca Tigris, in N lat. 22° 11′ 10″, E long. 113° 30′ 18″ [*Belcher*]. The peninsula itself is almost an island, being only joined to it by a low narrow isthmus not above 400 yds. wide, across which is erected a barrier or wall by which all communication between the peninsula and the rest of the island is cut off at the pleasure of the Chinese authorities, who hold the barrier, and have barracks for troops on the other side. The wall has a few pieces of cannon upon it; but is in a ruinous state near the bay, where it has been broken down by the encroachments of the sea. The extreme breadth of the Portuguese settlement is about ¾ m.; its length, 3 m. The town presents a pretty appearance from the roadstead, its white-washed houses being built on the acclivity of two hills, around a spacious semicircular bay encompassed with hills, which are crowned with forts, convents, and churches; but its streets are narrow, and the houses of the Chinese part of the population are wretched in the extreme. The chief beauty of the town consists in a long line of well-built houses on the beach, with a broad walk in front called the Praya Grande. Behind this terrace, the houses are thrown together in a singularly confused manner; and the Christian churches, of which there are no fewer than 12, appear curiously intermixed with Chinese houses and temples. The forts above the town have an imposing appearance; but are mounted with unserviceable guns. With the exception of churches and convents, the only public building of consequence is the senate-house, which forms a termination to the only spacious street in the town. The governor's house, built near the landing-place, has nothing remarkable in its structure or appearance, but commands a beautiful prospect. The English factory, a plain commodious building, is contiguous to it; other nations have factories built in the same style. Vessels of burden cannot enter the harbour; but must anchor 6 or 7

m. to the E. Vessels destined for Canton, are commonly detained about 24 hours in M. roads, till the Chinese government send out a pilot, and permission to enter the Tigris. Although only that portion of it above the Bocca has been called the river, yet in reality the proper limits of the entrance to the river of Canton are defined by the little peninsula of M. on the W, and the island of Lintao on the E. These points are from 15 to 20 m. apart, and between them lie several small islands.—M. was at one time a place of the greatest importance to the Portuguese, being the centre of their trade, not only with China, but with Japan, Siam, Cochin-China, and all the countries in this part of Asia. Since the general decline of their Indian trade, it has sunk into a place of comparatively little importance. The Portuguese and foreign pop. was estimated in 1822 at 4,315; and in 1832 at 5,359, of whom 4,073 were Whites, 311 Caffre slaves, and 774 Tartar slaves. The Chinese pop. was supposed to amount to 30,000. The garrison amounts to about 300 blacks, all of whom originally came from Goa, and other Portuguese settlements in India. They have Portuguese officers. From constant intermarriage with the Chinese, it is with difficulty that the Portuguese can now be distinguished so far as personal appearance goes. The greater part of the so-called Portuguese are, in fact, Mestiços, or mongrels, descended from European fathers but Chinese or Malay mothers. The motley character of the pop. of M. seldom fails to strike a visitor. "Both Hong Kong and Singapore," says Mr. Adams, "offer great variety of costume to the notice of the traveller, but no place in the course of our wanderings amused me so much as the strange and populous city of M., particularly on account of the endless succession of Oriental figures that are there continually passing before the eye. For example, the intelligent Parsee, with high-crowned cap and snowy robes, contrasts with the sable garments and odd-shaped hat of the demure and sanctified Catholic priest; the swarthy son of Portugal, with haughty step and dark flashing eye, with the Brahmin, mild, observant, and serene; the wealthy British merchant, with the influential Mandarin; the respectable moneyed Armenian, in his picturesque and splendid dress, with the French officer and English sailor; while Portuguese damsels, gliding along to mass, with lustrous, expressive eyes and drapery gracefully thrown over the head and shoulders, complete the attractive picture. In every corner of the city swarms of narrow-eyed Chinese, acute, cunning, and industrious, eager to barter, greedy for gain, are importunate, impudent, but always good-natured. Some of these worthies may be seen sitting in groups, in the middle of the squares, quietly pursuing their various occupations." The principal Portuguese functionaries are the governor, the judge, and the bishop, each of whom receives about £200 sterling per ann. The whole of the shipping consists of about 16 small vessels, measuring little more than 5,000 tons, and even these vessels are generally chartered for foreign parts by Chinese adventurers, the owners being destitute of means to load them. The British merchants are the sole prop and support of the town. Independent of the money circulated by them, two-thirds of the revenue is derived from a tax levied upon their goods and property. There are here a well-endowed college for the education of Catholic priests, a royal grammar school, in which children are taught to read and write Portuguese, an English hospital, and several benevolent institutions. The American Presbyterian mission has a printing-press, with metallic types, in successful operation here. Camoens, while holding the office of Portuguese judge at M., composed the greater part of 'The Lusiad' here, in a garden in the rear of the town.

Climate.] M. is exposed, during the summer months, to typhoons, which occur almost every year, and occasionally leave fearful marks of their violence. It is however a healthy place, and a favourite resort for invalids from all parts of India. The following table exhibits the range of the therm. and barom. at M. during the year 1831:

	Highest temp.	Lowest temp.	Mean height of barom.
January,	72°	53°	30°·26
February,	71	49	30 ·13
March,	77	56	30 ·20
April,	83	66	30 ·08
May,	85	71	29 ·95
June,	89	74	29 ·92
July,	92	81	29 ·87
August,	90	79	29 ·88
September,	88	76	29 ·91
October,	86	61	30 ·03
November,	80	57	30 ·14
December,	70	57	30 ·23

History.] The earliest European traffic with China was established by the Portuguese, who are said to have frequented the port of Ning-po or Siampo, in the first years of the 15th cent. In 1517, the viceroy of Goa sent 8 vessels from that settlement with an envoy, whose prudence was totally defeated by the conduct of the maritime commanders. The Portuguese, however, having rendered signal service to China in repelling a Japanese pirate, the emperor ceded this island to them in perpetuity, and here they built the town in 1585. The Chinese account of the origin of this settlement, and its relations to the celestial empire, is as follows: "In the middle of the dynasty Ming, the Portuguese borrowed the use of the place, and have increased considerably in the space of several hundred years. The indulgence of our abundant empire has overshadowed and surrounded them. Hence they have stood in awe of our majesty and felt our goodness. They passed the ocean myriads of miles in a wonderful manner, and small and great ranged under the renovating influence of the glorious sun of the heavenly empire. Macao is distant from the village of Tseen-shan 20 le (about 4 m.). The road to it is along the sand: it appears as the root of the Leen flower. The spot on which the foreigners live they have called 'The seat of Leen flower,' from its being surrounded by hills. At first the foreign ships had no fixed anchoring-place. They chose bays along the coast which were denominated *gaou;* as, for instance, in the district of Sin-ning, Kwang-hae and Wang-tung were employed as anchoring-places. In Heang-shan were Leang-pe-haou-king or Macao, and Shih-tsze-mun (the Typa). In Tung-kwan district were Hoo-tow-mun (the Bogue), Tun-mun, and Ke-tse. On the 32d year of Kea-tsing (about 1560 of the dynasty Ming, a foreign vessel approached M., and said that she had met with a gale, was leaky, and the articles of tribute which she brought were wet; they wished to be allowed to dry them at M. Wangpe, the officer on the coast, permitted them to do so. At that time they had merely 20 or 30 mat sheds. But the merchants, scheming after gain, gradually brought tiles, and wood, and stone, and converted the sheds into houses. Thus they were collected; obtained a place of abode; they then dwelt there and gave a rent. From this time all the other anchoring-places were deserted, and M. only resorted to by the foreign ships. They were not allowed much more than half-a-mile (towards the interior). In the 2d year of Wanleeh (1570) a barrier was built, and officers sent to guard it. On six days every month the gate was opened; and yearly a quantity of rice sent in. On the days on which the gates were opened, officers attended to examine what passed. After the business was over, the gates were again shut. There was a market-place railed in, and on the right and left at the gates written, 'Dread our greatness, and respect our virtue.' In the 40th year of Wan-lee (1601), an officer on the coast requested the viceroy and Foo-yuen to engrave on a stone the five following prohibitions. 1. All old or new foreign merchants, who shall as heretofore breed up Japanese slaves and send them away in foreign ships to sell them, the persons at the head of affairs for that year shall give information, that they may be taken and be punished according to martial law. If those persons conceal it, they too shall be severely punished. 2. No foreign merchants, either old or new, are permitted to buy Chinese boys or girls. If any dare to offend, they will be taken and punished. 3. Foreign ships bound for M. are permitted to enter immediately and wait to be measured. If they anchor at Ta-teau-hwan, or at Ma-low-chow without side, it will be considered as obstinate disobedience, and their ship and men and goods will be taken, burnt, and destroyed. 4. All goods shall be taken to the city and publicly sold, that the duty may be paid. If any be smuggled, they will be seized, and the amount given to the informer. 5. The houses which have been built may be repaired, but no new ones hereafter built: if a brick or a beam be added, they will be pulled down and burnt. In M. there is a Portuguese officer, to attend to the affairs of M. There is also a linguist and a translator; papers are sent up to the *heen* of Heang-shan. He calls the Portuguese officer before him, and gives him a license to act. For

upwards of 80 years the foreigners who came to M. lived in peace and prosperity. Their pop. also increased. In the 8th year of Yung-ching (about 1700) there were in M. 517 foreign men, and 663 male slaves. There were 1,397 foreign women, and 990 women slaves. The ground-rent paid into the Poo-ching-sze's treasury was 500 taels."—*Davis's Chinese.—Roberts's Embassy.—Ruschenberger.*

MAÇAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 29 m. ESE of Thomar, and 14 m. ENE of Abrantes, and 3 m. from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,245. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

MACAPA′, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 210 m. NW of Para, on the l. bank and near the mouth of the Amazon, and a little to the N of the Equator, and 95 m. NE of Belem. Pop. 6,000. The houses are built of brick. The environs are fertile in maize, rice, mandioca, and cotton.

MACARAS, a river of South East Africa, in Monomotapa, which descends from the E side of Mount Foura, runs E, and joins the Manzora, on the l. bank, after a course of about 150 m.

MACARI. See MACRI.

MACARIO (SANTO), a small island of the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Sardinia, near Cape Pula, and 12 m. SSW of Cagliari. It is surmounted by a tower.

MACARSCA, or MOKAR, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 33 m. SE of Spalatro, and 78 m. NW of Ragusa, on the Adriatic, opposite the island of Brazza, in N lat. 43° 17′, and E long. 17° 1′. Pop. 1,300. It lies at the foot of Mount Briocovo, and has two suburbs, 3 churches, and barracks for 500 men. The town is built in the form of a crescent fronting the sea, with houses of a cream-coloured freestone. The port is small, but possesses a considerable export trade in figs and other fruit. In the vicinity are extensive fisheries.

MACARTHUR, a township in Logan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,674.

MACARTHUR, a river of Australia, which flows into the gulf of Carpentaria, on its SW side. Dr. Leichardt struck it in S lat. 16° 5′, E long. 136° 10′, when he found it flowing along a well-grassed openly timbered land.—Also a river of Victoria, descending from the Australian alps, and flowing SE into Lake King.—Also a river of New South Wales, an affluent of the Gloucester.

MACARTHURSTOWN, a village in Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 71 m. SE of Columbus.

MACARTHY'S ISLAND, an island in the Gambia river, about 175 m. above Bathurst, in the Cattabar territory. It is 5½ m. in length, and about 1 m. in average breadth. Pop. 1,500.

MACARTNEY (CAPE), a headland of China, on the SE coast of the prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. 36° 54′.—Also a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 57° 1′.

MACAS, or SEVILLA-DEL-ORO, a town of Ecuador, in the ancient prov. of Quixos and Macas, 180 m. S of Quito, and 72 m. ENE of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Morona. It was formerly a place of importance, from the richness of the gold mines in the vicinity.

MAC-ASKILL, two islands in the N. Pacific, in the E part of the Caroline archipelago. They are small, low, and surrounded by reefs. Pelelop is in N lat. 6° 13′, E long. 160° 47′. They are covered with luxuriant vegetation, and produce considerable quantities of cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well-made, and pleasant in countenance; with long black hair, oblique eyes and white teeth. Their canoes are well-built. These islands were discovered in 1809, by the English captain whose name they bear.

MACASSAR, or MANGKASSAR, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, situated on the SW coast, in S lat. 5° 9′, E long. 119° 36′, and named by them Fort Rotterdam. It is about 800 ft. from the beach, and has a pier which serves for unloading ships, and close to which there are 15 or 16 ft. water. The walls of the fort are high and strong. Without the land-gate is a large plain, on the N side of which is situated the town where most of the Europeans reside. Towards the sea-face is a strong battery, which commands the roads to a great distance; and the water is so deep that line-of-battle ships might lie within pistol-shot of the shore. The streets, which cross each other at right angles, are broad, and formed of tolerably good houses. The Chinese live together in one street, which is named after them. The town is palisadoed all round, and is at night closed by gates. The environs are very pleasant, skirting on an extensive plain which reaches to the foot of a range of high mountains extending 8 or 10 m. Unlike most other Dutch settlements, which are encompassed by swamps and divided by numerous canals, the country round M. is high, fine, and healthy.—M. was made a free port in 1846. The Dutch imports consist chiefly of piece-goods, fire-arms, ammunition, coarse cutlery, and woollens; with nankeens, silk goods, sugar, tea, china-ware, and some smaller articles, from China. The exports consist of rice, cloves, nutmegs, sago, cotton wool, wax, tortoise-shell, &c. The settlement is flourishing; and Chinese junks carry on a direct trade with China, so that the mixed pop. of Dutch and half-castes, Chinese and natives, is very considerable. Rice, poultry, deer, and wild hogs, are abundant, besides fruits of various kinds; and excellent fish are caught in the roads and about the islands. The Netherlands India government have not published any returns of the trade of M. since the opening of that place as a free port; but the following particulars have been supplied from private sources. In 1847 the total imports of merchandise amounted in value to 1,801,463 guilders; specie, to 131,122 g.; making a total of 1,932,585 g., or rather less than £150,000. The exports of products amounted in value to 2,460,448 g., in specie to 197,747 g.; making a total of 2,658,195 g., or about £200,000. In 1848, the imports of merchandise amounted to 1,919,754 g., and of specie to 184,540 g.; making a total of 2,104,294 g., or about £160,000. The exports of products amounted to 2,785,537 g., and of specie to 99,232 g.; making a total of 2,884,769 g., or about £220,000. In 1847 there entered the port 52 vessels, and 1,559 native boats; in 1848, 55 vessels, and 3,025 native boats or prows. The object of the Dutch in establishing a free port in the Celebean archipelago was to endeavour to restrict or cut off the trade of Singapore with the Celebes. As a free port, however, M. has disappointed the wishes of the Dutch. Restrictions exist at M. which are unknown in places where high duties are levied. Foreign vessels are at liberty to enter the port and to land every description of merchandise, but failing a market there, they are strictly prohibited entering any of the intermediate ports; even the independent rajahs of the neighbouring islands, not under Dutch authority, are warned not to trade with other vessels than under the Dutch flag. Guns, muskets, gunpowder, principal articles of trade, "may be freely imported." The importer is also at liberty to sell them if he can; but since by a local regulation the buyer is not allowed to re-export, muskets, &c., cannot be so "freely imported" as the proclamation would seem to permit. Thus the sale of guns and gunpowder is as effectually suppressed at M. as at any part of Netherlands India. Other articles, opium for example, fall under the same interdictive ban unless imported by Dutch vessels, when their re-ex-

port is readily granted. Procuring a port-clearance at M. is attended with more inconvenience and delay than are experienced at any port of Java where duties are levied. With such restrictions and lets is it surprising that, as a free port, M. has not answered the expectations formed at its establishment? The Mattaschappy buy up all the Bugis sarongs, for the purpose of securing the trade at M., and to compel native traders to resort there for their purchases. Another great objection to trading with M. is the currency of Java bank paper, which gives Dutch traders an advantage over other competitors. Dutch paper-money exchanges at M. at 12 fanams per rupee, while in gold the exchange is 15 fanams; so that Java traders can sell their goods at an advantage of 20 per cent. above the foreign merchants, or can undersell the latter to an equal amount.—The Portuguese about 1525 obtained permission to establish themselves here; but about 1660 were driven out by the Dutch, who hold the fort and surrounding district in consequence of a treaty entered into with the native prince. The English established a factory here, in 1615, which they were under the necessity of abandoning. The Dutch have frequently been engaged in contests with the natives for the possession of the country; but they always succeeded in repelling their attacks. In 1810, the settlement surrendered to the British; but was again surrendered to the Dutch in 1814.—The kingdom of M., before its conquest by the Dutch, extended along the sea-coast from Boeleboele, in the bay of Boni, to the point of Lassem, and thence W to the point of Touratti or Tanakeke, and along the W coast N to Tanette or Aganondje; and reached inland as far as Boni and Soping, through the whole of which the original language of the Macassars then prevailed. Its power was at its highest pitch about the middle of the last cent., when its princes not only ruled over almost the whole of Celebes, but had likewise rendered Loma, Mandelly, Bima, Tambora, Dompo, and Sangar tributary to them, and had conquered Bouton, Bungay, Gapi, the Xulla islands, and Sumbawa. They moreover held the government of Saleyer, and were in strict alliance with the inhabitants of Bali. The finishing blow was given to the independence of this state by the Dutch in 1778.

MACASSAR (Strait of), the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes, uniting the sea of Celebes on the N with that of Sonda on the S. It lies between 1° N and 5° S lat., and 115° and 121° E long.; and is about 350 m. long, and from 110 to 140 m. wide, except at the N entrance where it is contracted to 50 m. This part of the Eastern seas is frequented by ships bound to China late in the season, although it abounds with shoals and rocky islands. In January and February N winds prevail, which force a strong current through this strait to the S.

MACAU, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the Garonne, 10 m. N of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,492.

MACAYA, a small town on the E coast of Africa, 35 m. NNE of Brava.

MAÇAYO, or Macéio, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the coast, in S lat. 9° 45′. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a platform about 50 or 60 ft. above sea-level, and distant from it about a ¼ m.; but at a little more than 1 m. to the NE, is a small village close to the sea, called Jaragua, with two wharfs and a custom-house. The bay of M. is of considerable size, and affords good anchorage.

MACCAGNO, a district of Austrian Lombardy, in the NW part of the prov. of Como. Its chief town, of the same name, is 12 m. WNW of Lugano, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore.

MACCALUBA, a mud volcano of Sicily, 3½ m. N of Girgenti. It consists of numerous little hillocks, with craters, on a large truncated cone of argillaceous barren soil, rising nearly 200 ft. above the surrounding plain, and about a ½ m. in circuit. These craters are continually in action, throwing up a fine cold mud mixed with water, and containing a little petroleum and salt.—*Smyth.*

MACCLESFIELD, a parochial chapelry and borough in the hund. of Macclesfield, co.-palatine of Chester, 33 m. W by N of Chester, on the river Bollin, near its source, and at the S terminus of the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham railway, by which it is 17¼ m. SSE of Manchester. It is also connected with Etruria, Crewe, and Congleton by the N. Staffordshire railway. Area of chapelry, 2,410 acres. Pop. of borough, in 1801, 8,743; in 1831, 23,129; in 1841, 32,523; in 1851, 39,048. It is situated on the acclivity of a steep hill near the borders of the district still called 'Macclesfield forest.' The little river Bollin runs through the lower part of the town, and is crossed by several bridges connecting the town on the W with the suburbs on the E side of the stream. The town chiefly consists of four principal streets, containing several houses of a superior order: the suburbs in Sutton and Hurdsfield townships also contain some good houses. Under the municipal reform act the borough is divided into 6 wards, and the government vested in 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. The income of the borough, in 1840, was £6,059; in 1849–50, £4,074. Under the reform act, M. was enfranchised, and now sends 2 members to parliament. The limits of the old municipal borough and township being conterminous, the most populous parts of the adjoining townships of Sutton and Hurdsfield were added to form the parl. boundary. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 975; in 1848, 946.—M. was formerly the centre of an extensive trade in wrought buttons of silk, mohair, and twist, curiously worked with the needle, and used in the decoration of full trimmed suits. The weaving of silk was introduced in 1787. The trade was for a long time confined chiefly to grey bandanas, with a few romales and figured handkerchiefs; but it now comprises an extensive variety of piece-goods. The cotton-trade was introduced here almost simultaneously with the silk, and has made a less rapid but more steady progress. Connected with these branches of manufacture are numerous and large establishments for dyeing, bleaching, printing, &c. Copper and brass works at one period formed a prominent article among the staples of the town. Coal abounds in the vicinity, and there are quarries of slate and freestone. By the new Macclesfield canal, this town communicates by the Peak forest canal with Manchester, and by the Grand Trunk with London and the intermediate counties. The trade will no doubt also be greatly facilitated by the formation of the branch railway already noticed.

MACCLESFIELD-FOREST, a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. E by S of Macclesfield. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. 256.

MACCLESFIELD-SHOALS, a shoal in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 15° 20′ to 16° 10′, and between 113° 40′ and 114° 50′ E long., on which the depth of water is no less than 10, and not more than 50 fath., over a bottom of white sand and shells.

MACCONNELSVILLE, a village in Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. E by S of Columbus, on the E bank of the Muskingam. Pop. 500.

MACCRACKEN, a county in the W part of the state of Kentucky, U. S., skirted on the N and NE by the Ohio. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,745; in 1850, 6,066. Its cap. is Paducah.

MACCUTCHINSVILLE, a village in Crawford co., in Ohio, U. S., 76 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 300.

MACDARA, an island off the coast of co. Galway, 11¼ m. SE of Slyne-head. It is 2 m. in circuit.

MACDONALD, a village in Randolph co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 161 m. E of Tuscaloosa.—Also the cap. of Barry co., in Missouri, 200 m. SW of Jefferson.

MACDONOUGH, a county in the W part of Illinois, U. S., intersected by Water creek. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,308; in 1850, 7,702. Its cap. is Macomb.—Also a township in Chenango co., New York, 119 m. W of Albany. Pop. 1,369.—Also a village in Henry co., Georgia, 65 m. WNW of Milledgeville. Pop. 300.

MACDUFF, a small seaport in the co. of Banff, and 1 m. E of the town of Banff. It has one of the best harbours in the Moray frith; and about 10 or 12 vessels belong to the place, which are chiefly employed in the Baltic and London trade. Pop. in 1841, 2,228. It is included in the parl. boundaries of the borough of Banff.

MACHIAVALFORTORE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 15 m. E of Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.

MACEDON, or Macedonia, a province in the central part of European Turkey, extending from 39° 53′ to 42° 4′ N lat.; and bounded by Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Thessaly, and the Archipelago. It is separated from the adjoining countries by a barrier of lofty mountains, having the Balkan on the N; the Carasu or Mesto on the E; Mounts Volutza and Olympus on the S; and the Hellenic chain on the W; and has the form of a bow whose cord is the N shore of the Archipelago. Its modern divisions are the sanjaks of Uskup, Ghiustendel, Monastir, Salonika, and the W part of the sanj. of Gallipoli. The coast in a straight line would extend about 150 m.; but the different windings, bays, and promontories, give it nearly twice that length. The largest gulfs are those of Salonika and Contessa, forming between them a large peninsula, which is farther indented by the gulfs of Monte-Santo and Cassandra. The soil is in general fertile, and the climate serene and healthy. Notwithstanding these advantages, the larger part of the country is thinly inhabited, and has little tillage, being chiefly under sheep pasture. This remark chiefly applies to the N and the central parts. In the S districts, and particularly on the coast, are produced great quantities of corn, cotton, wine, oil, and tobacco; but the wealth of the country lies in its flocks of sheep, whose wool is in great request. Upwards of 150,000 bales of it are annually exported to Germany, France, and Italy, through the medium of the port of Salonika; the remainder is spun in the country, and after being dyed red, is exported, under the name of Turkish yarn, to Germany, Switzerland, and other European countries. Of cotton wool, the value annually exported exceeds £200,000. Next to these, the chief article of export is tobacco; and Salonika is the centre of all this traffic. Corn, wine, and oil, are shipped to Constantinople and other great towns of the Turkish empire, as well as to France and Italy. In ancient times, the mountains of *Pangæus*, on the E frontier, were famous for their mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but these are no longer wrought.

MACEDON (Mount), a mountain of Australia Felix, 30 m. NW of Melbourne.

MACER, a small river of Tripoli, which runs into the Mediterranean, 20 m. E of Lebida.

MACERATA, a delegation in the States-of-the-Church; bounded by Ancona on the N; the Adriatic on the E; the deleg. of Fermo on the SE; of Camerino on the SW; and of Urbin-et-Pesaro and Perugia on the W. Area 2,135,278 tavole censuarie. The principal rivers are the Esina, the Musone, the Potenza, and the Chienti. Pop. in 1835, 211,206. It is divided into 5 distretto, and contains 10 towns. The cap., of the same name, is pleasantly situated, 21 m. SW of Ancona, at the top of a small hill, contiguous to the river Chienti, from which it enjoys a delightful view. It contains a number of palazzi, and therefore a swarm of provincial nobility. Among the objects worthy of notice are the university, founded in the end of the 13th cent., and remodelled in 1824, the Jesuits' college, 2 academies, and a public library of 20,000 vols. It is likewise the seat of a provincial tribunal, and the see of the bishop of M. and Tolentino. Pop. 16,030. Forsyth remarks that they here adhere to the ancient mode of plaiting and coiling the hair, which they transfix with long silver wires, tipped at both ends with large knobs.

MACERATA DI MONTE-FELTRO, a small town of the Papal states, 10 m. NW of Urbino. Pop. 1,370.

MACETOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. NNE of Dunshaughlin. Area 1,991 acres. Pop. 374.

MACEW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 152.

MACGILLICUDDY'S REEKS, a group of sublime mountains in co. Kerry. They extend 6 m. S from the valley of the river Lane to the Dunkerrin mountains, which decline toward the Kenmare estuary, and 7¼ m. W from the gap or defile of Dunloe to the E side of Glencar; and, though separated from the Lower lake of Killarney by the intervention of the Toomies and the Glena Purple mountains, they figure magnificently in the background of every great view of the lakes, particularly from Aghadoe and the vicinity of the Upper lake. They have stern outlines, precipitous escarpments, and peaked or pinnacled summits, and they contain the loftiest ground in Ireland,—Carran-Tual, or 'the Inverted Reaping Hook,' whose successive parts have alts. of 1,715, 2,250, 2,499, and 3,404 ft. above the level of the sea.

MACGRAWVILLE, a village in Cortland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 142 m. W of Albany.

MACHACHI, a town of Ecuador, 30 m. S of Quito, on the road to Lactacunga.

MACHADOCK, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomack, in N lat. 38° 22′.

MACHAI, a river of Ecuador, which runs S between the rivers Verde and Mapato, and enters the Pastaza, in S lat. 1° 27′.

MACHAIG (Loch), a lake of Perthshire, which discharges its waters into the Teith.

MACHALA, a town of Ecuador, in the jurisdiction of Guayaquil, 55 m. NNW of Loxa. The environs produce great quantities of cacao, reckoned the best in all Guayaquil.—Also a small river of Ecuador, which empties itself into the E side of the gulf of Guayaquil.—Also a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 18 m. SE of Monastir.

MACHANGARA, a river of Peru, which, flowing down the mountain-desert of Pinchincha, falls into the Tumbaco, on the W side, in S lat. 10°.

MACHAR (New), a parish of Aberdeenshire, divided from Dyce by the river Don. Pop. 1,262.

MACHAR (Old). See Aberdeen.

MACHARA-VIAYA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Malaga. Pop. 1,080.

MACHAULT, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 9 m. SW of Vouziers. Pop. of cant. 5,020; of town, 700.

MACHCIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Kosten. Pop. 211.

MACHECOUL, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the Falleron, 19 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,762.

MACHEN (Upper and Lower), a parish of Monmouthshire, 5½ m. W by N of Newport. Area 3,940 acres. Pop. 1,577.

MACHENRY, a county in the NE part of Illinois,

watered by the N branch of the Chicago, the Des-Plaines, and the Fox rivers. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,578 in 1840; in 1850, 15,061. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Fox river, 12 m. S of the N boundary of the state.

MACHENSCHERDT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Reuss. Pop. 233.

MACHERS (The), a peninsular district of Wigtonshire, lying between Luce-bay and Wigton-bay, and constituting one of the three great divisions of the co.

MACHERY. See Alvar.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca islands, in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Gilolo. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and rises like a conical mountain out of the sea. Its principal articles of commerce are cloves and sago.

MACHIANA, an island at the mouth of the Amazon, about 15 m. long and 3 m. broad, to the E of La Caviana, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is low, and subject to inundations.

MACHIAS, a port and the cap. of Washington co., Maine, U. S., situated on a bay of its own name, 155 m. E by N of Augusta. There are two considerable villages of this name within the township, one at the falls of the E branch of Machias river, the other at the falls of the W branch. Pop. of the former, 1,351; of the latter, 834.—Also a township of Cattaraugas co., in the state of New York. Pop. 1,085.

MACHICHACO (Cape), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, having a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 43° 28′, and E long. of Cadiz 3° 22′ 50″, 14 m. E of Point Fuerte-de-la-Galea. It shows fixed lights with flashes at intervals of 4 minutes; and is elevated 285 Castilian ft. above the level of high tides.

MACHICHES, two small rivers of Lower Canada, which fall into the St. Lawrence from the N, where its waters spread out into Lake St. Peter.

MACHICO, a town, or village rather, on the E coast of the island of Madeira, 3 m. from Santa Cruz, on a bay of the same name, which has apparently been formed by a great slip of the cliffs.

MACHICORE, a small river in the SW part of Madagascar, flowing S, and falling into the Indian ocean in S lat. 25° 5′. There are several sandy islands at its mouth.

MACHIGASTA, a settlement in the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, 50 m. WSW of St. Fernand, on the E bank of Lake Andalgala.

MACHINE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Nievre, cant. and 4 m. NNW. of Decize.

MACHISCHEVO, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, 36 m. W of Ischim.

MACHIWARA, a town of Hindostan, 20 m. E of Ludiana, within 4 m. of the Sutledge.

MACHNOWCA, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 60 m. E of Braclaw, on the r. bank of the Gnilopiat. Pop. 2,400.

MACHRIANISH BAY, a bay on the W coast of Kintyre, in N lat. 55° 27′.

MACHSA, a village of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 25 m. ESE of Zebid.

MACHTUMB, a village of Luxemburg, in the cant. and 2 m. S of Grevenmacher, on the l. bank of the Moselle.

MACHU, a village of S. Africa, in the Betshuana territory, 90 m. NE of Lattaku.

MACHYNLLETH, a parish and borough in the co. of Montgomery, 32 m. E by N of Montgomery, on the river Dyfi, pleasantly situated in a valley nearly surrounded by hills. The parish includes, besides the town and liberties of M., the townships of Isygarreg and Uchygarreg. Pop. in 1831, 2,381; in 1841, 2,482.—The town consists principally of two spacious streets, containing some neat and respectable houses. The chief manufacture of the town and neighbourhood is that of coarse woollen cloths and flannels. Tanning is also carried on to some extent. In the vicinity are slate quarries and lead mines. M. formerly possessed a shipping trade by means of the Dyfi, which is navigable to within 2 m. of the town; but since the canal was brought to Newton, and facilities were opened between Wales and the commercial districts in England, few ships come to M. Oak-bark and timber are imported; while corn, coals, and other articles are exported. M. is a parl. borough, contributory to Montgomery: after being disfranchised above a cent. it was restored by the Reform act. It is also one of the polling places for the co.—Owen Glendwr exercised his first acts of sovereignty at this place in 1402; having here assembled a parliament, and formally accepted the crown of Wales.

MACHONY, a small stream of Perthshire, which joins the Earn a little above Kinkell, after a course of about 12 m.

MACIEOWICE, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie and 50 m. SW of Siedlec, on the r. bank of the Okrzeica. Pop. 900.

MACINAGGIO, a small port of Corsica, in the cant. of Rogliano, on the E side of the island. It had in 1841, 35 small vessels = 661 tons.

MACIUCCOLI, a town of the duchy of Lucca, situated on a lake to which it gives name, 8 m. SW of Lucca.

MACKAPUNGA, a river of N. Carolina, which runs into Pamlico sound in N lat. 35° 26′.

MACKEAN, a county in the NW of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,470 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,975; in 1850, 5,254.—Also a township in Erie co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,714.

MACKENRODE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Nordhausen. Pop. 589.

MACKENZIE, a river of British North America, which issues out of the W end of Slave lake; runs W, N, and NW; and flows into the Frozen ocean in 70° N lat., by numerous large branches, intersecting an extensive delta of alluvial soil, the most westerly of which is in N lat. 68° 49′ 23″, W long. 136° 36′ 45″ [*Dease* and *Simpson*], after a course of 900 m. from its issue from Slave lake. Its derives its name from Mackenzie, by whom it was first navigated, in his journey to the Frozen ocean, in 1789. Its head-stream may be regarded as the Peace river, which, after receiving the Athabasca or Elk, falls into Great Slave lake. Including this latter stream, the M. has a run of not less than 2,000 m.—Also a river of N. Australia, discovered by Leichardt, who struck it in about S lat. 23° 36′, when it was flowing from the W, in a deep narrow valley.—Also a squatting district in New South Wales, lying between the New England district on the W, and the sea on the E; and watered by the Macleay, Nambucca, and Bellinger.—Also an island in Moreton bay, in Stanley co., New South Wales.—Also a small stream of New South Wales flowing into Bateman's bay.

MACKENZIE (Point), a cape on the W coast of North America, on the NE coast of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 13′.

MACKERMORE, a small island near the W coast of Scotland, about 5 m. E of Jura.

MACKIE, a river of W. Australia, in York co., flowing into the Avon between York and Beverley.

MACKINAC, a village of Michigan, U. S., on an island in the strait of that name between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. It has an extensive fishing and fur trade.

MACKINTOSH, a county in the SE of Georgia,

U. S. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,360; in 1850, 6,024. Darien is the chief town.

MACKMIMVILLE, a township of Warren co., Tennessee.

MACKUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, situated between the 20th and 21st parallels of N lat., and extending along the river Kaitna. The principal towns are Ohurpore, Shahpore, and Jaffierabad.

MACKWA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cicacole, in N lat. 18° 33′, 52 m. N of Vizagapatam.

MACKWORTH, a parish in the co. and 3 m. NW of Derby. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. 561.

MACLAHSAUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, on the N side of the river Tapty, in N lat. 22° 4′.

MACLAS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. of Pelussin. Pop. 780.

MACLEAY, a river of New South Wales, which enters the sea 65 m. N of Port Macquarie.

MACLEANSBOROUGH, a village in Hamilton co., in Illinois, 156 m. SSE of Springfield, on a head-branch of Saline creek.

MACLEOD (Fort), a fort of British North America, in N lat. 55°, W long. 122° 15′.

MACLEOD'S HARBOUR, a bay on the NW coast of Montague island, in Prince William sound.

MACLUER'S INLET, a large bay on the SW coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 2° 30′.

MACMIN, a county in the NE part of Tennessee, U. S. Area 608 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 12,719; in 1850, 13,900.

MACNAIRY, a county in the SW part of the state of Tennessee, U. S. Area 906 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,385; in 1850, 12,864.

MACNAMARA (Point), a point of land on the NW coast of the duke of York's island, off the W coast of North America, in N lat. 56° 21′.

MACNEAN, two lakes, partly in Connaught but chiefly in Ulster, midway between the head of Lough-Melvin and the foot of Upper Lough-Erne. Upper Lough M. extends 4 m. SE, and measures 2 m. in extreme breadth. Lower Lough M. is separated from the upper lake by a neck of land about a ½ m. broad; extends E 2¾ m.; and measures less than 1 m. in extreme breadth. The surface-elevation of the upper lake above sea-level is 172 ft.; of the lower lake, 170 ft. The upper lake contains the islets of Inniskeen, Buck, Roscorkey, Tuam, and Kilrooskagh; and the lower lake, the islets of Innishee, Crannay, and Cushrush. The superfluent waters of the lakes form the river Arney.

MACOGNA, a fort on the W coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio-St.-Domingo, in N lat. 12° 20′.

MACOKETH (Great and Little), two rivers of North America, which fall into the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Missouri, the first in N lat. 40° 55′; the other 27 m. higher up.

MACOLOE, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, on the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 10′.

MACOMB, a county in the E part of Michigan, U. S. Area 485 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,716; in 1850, 15,532. Its cap. is Mount Clemens. St. Clair lake lies on its SE border.—Also a village in the same co., 35 m. NE of Detroit. Pop. 952.—Also a village in Macdonough co., Illinois, 86 m. NW of Springfield.

MACOMER, a town of the island of Sardinia, about half-way down the Monte Muradu [alt. 2,119 ft.]. Pop. 2,000. It is the chief town of a district of about 40 sq. m., one-fourth of which is covered with oak and ilex forests. It was the *Macopsisa* of Ptolemy; and has several memorials of its ancient days.

MACOMITE, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Martha, which enters the ocean, forming a small bay, in N lat. 11° 20′.

MACON, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, situated on the r. bank of the Saone, rising from the river side in the form of an amphitheatre, 37 m. N of Lyons, in N lat. 46° 18′ 24″. Pop. in 1789, 7,852; in 1841, 12,820. A neat quay, bordered with good buildings, runs along the bank of the river; the streets, however, are narrow, winding, and dirty, with gloomy and crowded houses. The most remarkable buildings are the Hotel-de-Ville, an ancient edifice called Montreval, the theatre, and the public baths, all situated on the quay. The cathedral was destroyed at the revolution; the old episcopal palace is now inhabited by the prefect. The chief trade of the town is in the wine of the surrounding country, which is well known by the name of *Vin-de-Maçon*. Confectionary is here made by wholesale, and with such repute that it is sent as far as Paris.—The arrond. of M. comprises 8 cants. Area 123,094 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 117,796.—The cant. had a pop. of 27,281 in 1841, and comprised 27 coms.

MACON, a county in the W part of N. Carolina, U. S., watered by the head-branches of the Tennessee. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 4,869; in 1850, 6,389. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the SW of Georgia, U. S. Area 420 sq. m. Pop. 5,045 in 1840; in 1850, 7,023. Its cap. is Lanier.—Also a co. in the SE of Alabama, watered by branches of the Tallapoosa. Area 970 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 11,247; in 1850, 26,888. Its cap. is Tuskegee.—Also a central co. of Illinois, watered by the Kaskaskia. Area 1,400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,039; in 1850, 4,030.—Also a co. in the N of Missouri. Area 846 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,034; in 1850, 6,566. Its cap. is Bloomington.—Also the capital of Bibo co., in Georgia, 30 m. SW of Milledgeville, with a bridge over the Ocmulgee, 399 ft. in length. Pop. in 1840, 3,927. In 1822 a single cabin occupied the site. A great quantity of cotton is shipped here.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 66 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 1,146.—Also a river of N. America, which falls into Raisin river, 15 m. before the latter enters Lake Michigan.—Also a river in the NE of Louisiana, which rises in the Missouri territory, and pursuing a S course, unites with the Tensaw.

MACON, a village of Persian Armenia, 75 m. S of Erivan.

MACONDEGAY ISLANDS, three small islands in the bay of Gunong-Tellu, on the E coast of the island of Celebes.

MACOSQUIN, a parish in co. Londonderry, 3 m. SW of Coleraine. Area 17,804 acres. Pop. 6,545.

MACOT, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Tarentaise, 1 m. SE of Ainse. Pop. 1,000.

MACOUBA, a settlement and parish of the island of Martinico. It is fertile in sugar, tobacco, cacao, &c.

MACOUPIN, a river of the Illinois territory, U. S., which falls into the Illinois from the S, about 20 m. from the Mississippi. It is 20 yds. wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 9 m.—Also a county in the SW of Illinois. Area 864 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,826; in 1850, 12,361. Its cap. is Carlinville.

MACOWAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, in N lat. 31° 5′, 40 m. NE of Ludiana.

MACQUARIE, a county of the middle district of New South Wales, lying between the Manning and the Macleay rivers. Area 2,800 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 1,973. The live-stock within the co., on 1st January, 1851, consisted of 1,353 horses, 17,438 horned cattle, 681 pigs, and 10,950 sheep.—Also a river of New South Wales, formed by the junction

of Fish and Campbell rivers, and flowing NW to about S lat. 30° 45′, E long. 147° 10′, when it appears to lose itself in marshes, but from these marshes a stream emerges which joins the Darling in S lat. 30° 6′, E long. 147° 33′.—Also a river of Van Diemen's Land, an affluent of Lake river.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR, an inlet on the W coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 20′. It receives the rivers Gordon and King.

MACQUARIE ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 54° 50′, discovered in 1811 by some adventurers from New Holland, who, in prosecution of the seal-fishery, had penetrated into the southern ocean. It is 25 m. in length from N to S, and about 4 m. in breadth.

MACQUARIE (Port), a well-built little town of New South Wales, at the mouth of the Hastings river, 190 m. NNE of Sydney, in S lat. 31° 27′. It is built on a gentle rise, and presents broad straight streets lined with brick houses, generally surrounded by verandahs and trellis work. A grove of magnificent trees encircles the town, and extends along the banks of the river, and to the W and NW is a wide extent of forest-country, through which the Wilson flows.—Also an inlet of Foveaux strait, at the S extremity of the middle island of New Zealand.

MACRI, or Makri, a sea-port of Asia Minor, situated at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, 125 m. SE of Smyrna. The harbour is excellent, and the gulf—the ancient *Glaucus*—affords deep water, and a safe navigation, being from 12 to 15 m. in depth, with a wide entrance to which the island of Cavaliére forms a breakwater. From this place, travellers from Constantinople, and expresses sent by the Turkish government, embark for Egypt and Syria; and couriers are always in readiness to transmit despatches. Fire-wood and timber, tar, cattle, salt, and honey are exported; and there is always a good deal of shipping in the gulf. Provisions are cheap, and easy to be procured; the air, however, is unhealthy, and *malaria* prevails in every part of it. This unhealthiness appears to arise partly from the ancient ruins with which its site is covered, and partly from the high mountains which, rising on all sides, place it as it were in the bottom of a pit, while the cold breezes blowing from them, afford a delusive and pernicious refreshment. The town of M., built upon the ruins of *Telmessus*, occupies a site "combining all that nature can bestow to charm the senses and adorn the landscape." The modern town is a collection of miserable houses mostly inhabited by Greeks.—*Dr. E. D. Clarke.—Wilde.—Forbes.*

MACRONISI, Cranae, or Helen, a small island of Greece, at the S extremity of Attica, contiguous to the coast, its S end bearing 3 m. E from Cape Colonna. It is low, rocky, and sterile; measuring 2½ leagues in length, and about a ½ l. in breadth.

MACRONY, a parish in co. Cork, 2¼ m. NE by E of Kilworth. Area 8,371 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,786; in 1841, 3,406.

MACROOM, or Macromp, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 12,667 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,137; in 1841, 7,227. The river Lee traces the S boundary; the river Sullane traverses the interior, and washes the town.—The town stands on the river Sullane, 7 m. NE by E of Inchegeelah. It consists principally of cabins and poor cottages. A handsome new sessions-house and bridewell have been built in an airy situation. M. castle is boldly situated on an acclivity which overhangs the river Sullane, at the W part of the town. It was recently repaired and furnished; but its rude external outlines are preserved.

MACSWINE'S BAY, a bay on the S coast of co. Donegal, entering between Drumana-point on the N, and St. John's-point on the S. It measures 2½ m. across the entrance; and penetrates the land 4 m. NE.

MACTA, or El Mugda, a river of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, which carries to the Mediterranean the overflow of marshes formed by the Abrah and Hamman rivulets.

MACTAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands, on which Magelhaen was killed in 1521, when returning from America by a W course. It is about 10 m. in circumf., and is situated to the E of Zebu isle.

MACUACUARI, a river of Guayana, which enters the Amazons at its mouth.

MACUGNAGA, a village of Piedmont, near the head of the Val d'Anzasca, 19 m. SW of Domo d'Ossola. "A narrow dismal gorge, through which the torrent maintains its course, conducts into a higher valley called the Val-di-Pesterana, and this leads to the plain of Macugnana, a kind of amphitheatre, enclosed by Monte-Rosa and other giant members of the Higher Alps. We know of no position where the majesty of Monte Rosa is so splendidly developed as it is from the plain of M., which extends to its very basement; and hence also the ever-varying aspect of the glaciers is one of the most marvellous sights in nature. The plain is 1,559 metres [1,704 yds.] above the level of the sea. It is from 3 to 4 m. long, and under 2 m. in breadth. Its surface is covered with fine meadows and pastures, and its extent is marked by the strong outlines of dark and wide-spread forests of larch, and fir, and pine trees, which cover the bases of the surrounding heights. The village is composed of 132 wooden houses and cabins, inhabited by about 600 people, who speak the German language. It impresses us with a feeling widely different from that which is left on our minds by the villages of the lower valley, yet it has a fine old church of noble construction. There are several small hamlets of similar huts on the outskirts of the plain, one or two of which approach the very borders of the glaciers."—*Morning Chronicle.*

MACUL, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Guayaquil, which enters the river Baba.

MACULA, a bay on the S coast of Arabia, about 55 leagues ENE of Cape Aden. It is about 2 leagues deep, and 50 broad; and at the bottom is a small town.

MACULLA, or Muckalee, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4 m. NE of Pilltown. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1841, 651.

MACUMBA, or Sacumba, a province of Mocaranga, in Eastern Africa, situated on the upper part of the course of the Zambeze.

MACUNA, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, in about S lat. 14° 19′, where a captain, several officers, and men, under Perouse, were massacred by the inhabitants.

MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 83 m. ENE of Harrisburg.

MACUPA, a town of Zanguebar, in Eastern Africa, dependent on Mombaça, from which it is situated 5 m. NW.

MACZEIKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Beuthen. Pop. 157.

MAD RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which runs SW into the Merrimac.—Also a river in the state of Ohio, U. S., which runs SW into the Great Miami, at Dayton, after a course of 55 m. It descends in many parts of its course through a narrow channel, and with the rapidity of a torrent.—Also a township of the United States, in Champaign co., Ohio. Pop. 1,008.

MADA, a small town of Hungary, 5 m. N of To-

kay. It lies on the mountains of Hegy-allya, and is one of the few places where the true Tokay wine is produced.

MADAGAS, an island of S. Africa, in Saldanha bay, on the N side of the entrance to the inner bay of Hoetjes, which is in S lat. 33°, E long. 17° 52′, opposite to Jutten island. An extensive guano deposit has recently been discovered on this and some of the small islands in the vicinity.

MADAGASCAR, the largest island belonging to Africa, and one of the largest islands in the world, lying between 11° 57′ and 25° 42′ S lat., and separated from the African continent by the Mozambique channel. Its distance from the Cape of Good Hope is 1,800 m.; from the Mauritius, 480 m. Its length from N to S is said to be 840 geog m., and its medial breadth, 220 geog. m. Its area is probably little short of 200,000 sq. m. All along the E side of the island, a bank of soundings exists, extending from 3 to 5 m. off shore, of regular depths, and presenting no hidden dangers, so that a navigator visiting this coast has sufficient notice of his approximation. A bank of regular soundings lies off the S extremity, on which 50 fath. may be gained 4 or 5 m. from shore. Several small islands lie off the SW end of the island. The country next the shore, with the exception of the SE coast in the neighbourhood of Fort Dauphin, is flat and exceedingly low; and a margin of comparatively level soil, consisting of rich meadow-land, or of rice-grounds, extends on the E coast from 10 to 50 m. in breadth; while on the W side it is from 50 to 100 m. wide. [*Ellis.*] —The whole island is divided by a chain of mountains, passing from N to S, in the direction of the length of the island, but nearer the E than the W shore. They consist of granite, syenite, and quartz, covered in the lower parts with clay-slate, limestone, and old red sandstone. The highest parts of this chain are said to be Botistmeni in the S, and Vigarora or Tangogora in the N.—The country is almost everywhere plentifully watered by streams, having their sources in these mountains, so that it is generally fertile, and presents many picturesque landscapes. Many parts are covered with immense forests. The interior is considerably elevated, and the slope down to the sea undulates into beautiful vales watered by rivulets and rivers; the soil in general consisting of decomposed granite of delightful fertility. Many of the rivers are navigable into the interior, but their entrances are almost always blocked up by sand-banks, especially on the E coast. This is caused by the roll of the ocean from E to W on one side of the island, and by the incessant currents which set in from the Mozambique channel on the other. The river Mangour, on the E side, near the centre of the island, is as broad as the Hugli at Calcutta, and very deep. The Skropa is the finest river within a considerable distance of the cap. on its W side. Other streams of note, on the W side, are the Manangari, the Mantao, the Paraceyla, the Menabé, and the Artemout; on the E coast, the Manangoure, the Mananzari, and the Mananghare. On the E coast of the island a series of lakes extends for a distance of 200 m.

Climate.] This obstruction of the efflux of the rivers has caused the formation of vast marshes on its coast; and the consequent generation of miasmata produces the dreaded malady called 'the Madagascar fever.' The high lands in the interior are very healthy.—On the E coast there are two distinct seasons,—'the fine season,' which begins in May, and terminates about the middle of October, during which the heat is moderate, and strong breezes renew the air and dissipate the effluvia of the stagnant waters. The second, or 'bad season,' begins in October, and continues till April. The hottest and most unhealthy weather occurs in the first three months of the year, and during this period the country is inundated by floods of rain. The wind is calm, or blows lightly from the NE by day, and from the N to the NW by night. At this season the influence of the intense heat upon the decayed animal and vegetable substances washed down by the floods breeds infectious and pestilential vapours. The temp. of the interior is much cooler than that of the sea-shore. The therm. in summer, *i. e.* from October to May, rises to 85°, and in winter falls as low as 40°, or only 8° above freezing point. [*Lloyd.*]

Productions.] The mineralogical productions of M. are still very imperfectly known; but the anticipated wealth of its mines was one of the principal objects of the French establishments on the island. Iron-mines of an excellent quality, and near the surface, are found in every part of the country, from which the natives easily procure a soft and malleable metal equal to any in the world. No coal has yet been found; charcoal is used in smelting the ore. Enormous blocks of rock crystal are found in the mountains of Ambotismene, and indices of tin-mines are sufficiently obvious in many places. Gold ore, topazes, sapphires, emeralds, and spotted jaspers, have been found.—The innumerable vegetable productions of this island form its principal riches, and indicate the extraordinary fertility of its soil. Being still chiefly known, however, by the native names, they cannot be easily classed or described. The forests contain a prodigious variety of beautiful and useful trees, calculated either for the purposes of the carpenter or the cabinet-maker. The *voua-azigne* is the straightest and tallest tree in the island. Its wood, yellow, hard, and heavy, is used for building houses, or for keels to the piroguas; and an oil obtained from it is mixed with rice in the usual mode of preparing it for food. The *harame* is a very large tree, with a smooth trunk, which, after attaining its full size, casts its outer bark every year, and yields by incision a resinous aromatic gum, which is burned as a perfume, or used as a paste by the women for preserving the freshness of the skin. The *fouraka* is a lofty and bushy tree, next to the teak for the purposes of ship-building, and yielding a green-coloured balsam which is greatly esteemed as an application to wounds. The *tevartna* is remarkably beautiful in shape and foliage, having a smooth straight trunk surrounded with bushy branches, placed horizontally in such a manner as to give it the appearance of a pyramid of 7 stories. The *finguere* is a kind of wild fig-tree, yielding a milky juice, which coagulates into an elastic gum like that of caoutchouc, of which the natives make flambeaux for various purposes, but particularly for fishing during the night. The *raven* is a species of palm-tree peculiar to the island, and one of the most useful to the inhabitants, who procure large planks from its fibrous wood for constructing their houses,—make partition-walls from the ribs of its leaves, which have the solidity of wood and the pliability of leather,—employ the leaves as a durable thatch for the roofs of their dwellings, or as a ready material for making plates and other dishes, which they never use more than once,—prepare its top part, which is a kind of cabbage, as an article of food,—and draw from the membraneous covering of its flowers a gummy substance of an exquisite taste resembling honey. Besides these, there are palms of every kind, bamboos of enormous size, ebony, and a wonderful variety of dye-woods, aromatics, and medicinal plants. The ancient papyrus, the cotton-tree, the indigo plant, flax and hemp, nutmeg-trees, common and betel pepper, tobacco,

ginger, turmeric, and cinnamon, are among the vegetable productions of M. The principal fruit-trees are cocoa-nuts, Indian figs, pine apples, pomegranates, tamarinds, oranges, lemons, and wild vines. There is an endless variety of flowering shrubs and curious plants. The more common esculent plants are sugar-cane, bananas, yams, nymphida lotus, gourds, water-melons, turnips, pulse of various kinds, particularly the dolichos or kidney-bean; leeks, onions, saffron, and the common potato. There are also many edible roots which grow wild: one particularly, called by the natives *fanghits*, grows to the size of a man's body, and is said at once to allay thirst and satisfy hunger, to be pleasant to the taste, and easy of digestion. Among the pease is one called *varoattes*, resembling the caper shrub, which grows to the height of the cherry-tree, and produces in each pod a pea about the size of a lentile. The barley of M. is a beautiful grain; and the island produces 6 distinct kinds of rice. The soil requires little cultivation, and is only slightly turned with a hoe. Rice, merely dropped into small holes in the ground, and covered by means of the foot pressing down the mould, will yield a hundred fold. Among the more abundant productions of the island, which might be rendered important objects of commerce, are wax, honey, and silk.—There are no elephants, lions, tigers, or horses, among the quadrupeds; but great numbers of buffaloes, wild boars, porcupines, dogs, monkeys, cameleons, civet-cats, squirrels, rats, and mice; and the more domestic animals, horned cattle, goats, hogs, and sheep, are reared in the greatest abundance. Herds of cattle constitute the principal wealth of the chiefs. One species of sheep have large flat tails weighing 20 or 25 lbs., and the wool in general, though little used by the natives, is extremely beautiful. Of the feathered tribes there are eagles, crested storks, pelicans, herons, guinea-fowl, teal, wild turkeys, pheasants, pigeons, partridges, parroquets, finches; a bird called *samba*, with plumage as red as fire; a white bird which follows the cattle, and feeds upon the flies and beetles that infest their skins; a bat of monstrous size and hideous appearance, yet reported to yield a more delicate and palatable food than the best poultry.—Among the fish which frequent the coasts and rivers are the dorado, breams, soles, pilchards, herrings, mackarel, oysters, mussels, crabs, and turtle, fine eels, and fresh-water mullets. Some kinds of fish found on the shores are of a poisonous quality. In the larger rivers, lakes, and lagunes, are crocodiles of a monstrous size. Serpents are numerous; and lizards, scorpions, centipedes, and several kinds of spiders. Large swarms of locusts are often seen in spring and summer. Among the insects are beautifully variegated butterflies, beetles which shine in the dark, and silk-worms with four feet. Several of the insect tribes are sufficiently troublesome, and inflict very painful bites; a water-scorpion is said to inflict a mortal wound.

Inhabitants.] It is extremely difficult to ascertain the pop. of a country divided into so many different tribes. Abbe Rochon in 1770 estimated the pop. at about 4,000,000. Rondaux states it at about 3,000,000, and Balbi at 2,000,000. Some have even carried it as high as 5,000,000. But all these are mere conjectures. The exertions of missionaries have done much to civilize this country. In 1820 there were not perhaps more than six persons who could write the Madagash language, even in the Arabic character; but now there are about 4,000 persons who can write and read it in the European character. M., which has been called the Great Britain of Africa, like many other islands of the Eastern seas is tenanted by two races, one of Malay, and the other of African descent, the latter belonging to the Kaffir, not the Negro type. Unlike, however, the other islands, the more barbarous or African race is found on the sea-coasts, while the more advanced Malayan tribes or Hovas have possession of the interior. A cause for this may be found in the great unhealthiness of the coasts, which are for the most part pestilential swamps and marshes, capable, however, of being easily drained, and converted into most productive fields. The Hovas have only been known as a power for 50 years. They are quite a distinct race from the other inhabitants of the island, and were formerly persecuted and dispersed. They are regarded as superior in intelligence to the rest; the nobles are particularly shrewd and cunning; but the lower orders are disgustingly dirty in their habits. In general, the Hova character is a combination of ferocity and talent. According to Benyowski, the people of M. are divided into seven classes: First, the *ampansacabe* or sovereigns. Second, the *rohandrians* or princes. The third order consists of the *voadziri* or lords of a district, composed of several villages. The fourth order consists of the *lahovohits* or chiefs of villages. The fifth order are the *ondzatzi*, who are freemen, and compose the attendants or followers of the rohandrians, voadziri, or lahovits. The sixth order consists of *ombiasses* or learned men; and this order forms the warriors, workmen, physicians, and divines: these last possess no charge. The seventh order consists of *ampurias* or slaves. These orders preserve a regular gradation, respecting which it would be very difficult to give a detailed account. They live in the manner we read of concerning the ancient patriarchs. Every father of a family is priest and judge in his own house, though he depends upon the lahovit, who superintends his conduct. This last is answerable to his voadziri, and the voadziri to the rohandrian. It appears from the same writer that the inhabitants of M., generally known by the name of Madagasses, are not willing to live in detached habitations. A plurality of wives is common among the chiefs and rich men; but one of the number only is considered as the legal spouse, the rest as concubines. They are not remarkable for conjugal fidelity; and the crime of adultery is punished only as a species of robbery. The conduct of the unmarried females is abundantly licentious. The women are described as possessed of considerable personal attractions, and are treated with a degree of respect unusual among savage tribes. They are only employed in spinning flax, or making thread from the bark of trees; and are never subjected to the drudgery of field labours. The men are employed principally in agriculture, which requires in their fertile soil small labour and attention. Some of them work well in iron, and a few make ornaments of gold. Those on the coast are industrious and enterprising fishermen, who go to a considerable distance from shore in their large canoes; and the inhabitants of the interior are not less successful in their lakes and rivers. Their principal amusements are dancing and singing, with a few simple musical accompaniments. Their diet is simple, consisting principally of milk, rice, fish, fruits, and roots. They are scarcely acquainted with the use of salt, but frequently put a little sea-water into their broths; and, in the interior, employ for the same purpose the leaves of a tree. Their drink is water, or a kind of wine made from the sugar-cane. In respect of dress, a considerable diversity prevails among the different tribes and districts. The Negro race are almost completely naked, except that the men wear a piece of linen round the middle; while the women have a kind of apron, and sometimes a long loose robe without sleeves. Most of the white inhabitants are without any covering to the head or feet, except those of Manghabey, where the men

wear a square cap, and the women a kind of hood pointed at the top and hanging down upon their shoulders. Their other articles of dress are of various materials and colours, — some of red silk, some of striped cotton with silk borders, and some of a strong stuff resembling linen, made of the bark of trees, which goes through the several processes of beating, boiling, washing, twisting or spinning, and weaving: some kinds of this manufacture are very soft and light, almost equal in beauty to silken stuffs. Of the stronger kinds of this cloth they make a wide garment resembling a corn sack, with two holes in the bottom through which they pass their feet. Their ornaments are different kinds of chains, ear-rings, necklaces, and bracelets made of pearls, corals, rock crystals, cornelians, and beads of gold. The Madagasses have among them several orders of artists, distinguished by different names, and claiming different degrees of honour. The first and most respectable class consists of such artists as work in iron and steel. The second class consists of goldsmiths, who make such ornaments as are worn in the island. The third class consists of potters. The fourth of turners in wood. The fifth of carpenters, who are said to be expert, and to make use of the rule, the plane, and the compasses. The sixth are ropemakers, who make ropes of hemp, and of different kinds of bark of trees. The seventh consists of weavers, who are always women, this trade being considered as disgraceful to a man. To these may be added the *ombiasses*, or literary class, who, without engaging in any manual labour, give their advice, chiefly as physicians; and the class of comedians and dancers. The gradation of classes with regard to civil authority, and that also of the different professions, have induced some to imagine that the Madagasses must be of Hindu origin. They believe in the existence of two great principles; the one good, the other bad. The good principle they name Tan-har, or Great. To Tan-har they build no temples, neither do they represent him under any visible forms, but they offer sacrifices to him. The bad principle is named Agnat. To him they always offer a portion of the sacrifices offered to the good principle.

Language.] The language of M. belongs to the Malayan family, or what the missionaries designate the Polynesian, which spreads from M. on the W to Easter island on the E, or over more than half the circumf. of the globe at the equator. The whole island may be said to possess one language; for although varieties of dialect exist, they are by no means strongly marked. A view of the Malagasy language, and outline of its grammar, by the late intelligent missionary, Freeman, is appended to the first vol. of Ellis's *History of Madagascar*. Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.

Commerce.] The inhabitants of M. carry on little commerce among themselves, except in the way of bartering the produce of one prov. for that of another. Neither do they discover much anxiety to find articles of trade for attracting strangers to their coasts; or avail themselves of the demands which they have already experienced for many of their productions. Timber, pitch, tar, whale-oil, salt-fish, manufactured hemp and flax, cotton, and several kinds of silk, indigo, tobacco, honey and wax, sugar, spices, and gums, might be furnished in sufficient abundance for the support of an extensive and regular commerce. A regular traffic, chiefly from the S part of the island, was long carried on with the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius both in French and English ships. The principal articles brought down from the interior of M. for this purpose were cattle, rice, slaves, and cloth; and the commodities which the natives are desirous of receiving in exchange are powder, ball, fire-arms, knives, European cloths, pictures, and various ornaments. In the more central parts of the island coin is wholly unknown, and all trade consists in barter; but on the coast, Spanish dollars, which for farther convenience are frequently cut into four parts, form a medium of exchange.

Topography.] M. is divided into 20 provs., viz.: Vohimarina, Iboina, Maroa, Ivougo, Antisanaka, Ambongo, Antankay, Betsimsaraka, Anteva, Mantitana, Vangaidrano, Anosy, Androy, Mahafaly, Fierenana, Sienimbalada, Ibara, Menabé, Betsileo, and Ankova. Independent of these primary divisions, there are numerous others of less importance. Ankova, situate nearly in the centre of the island, is by far the most important and most populous. It is subdivided into the three districts of Vonizongo, Isamano, and Eurezina, and includes the city of Tananarivo or Antanarivo, the cap. of the whole island, and the seat of government, situate in S lat. 18° 56′ 26″, and E long. 46° 57′. Antanarivo contains a pop. of 25,000 inhabitants, including the surrounding villages. It comprehends 8,000 dwellings, and five or six 'very large houses.' Nearly in the centre of the city is the Tarpeian rock of M., called by the natives Ampahamarimana, where criminals are executed by being hurled headlong down a precipice of 80 ft.; at which depth the victim is received on some scattered masses of broken rock, whence his battered remains fall some 300 to 400 ft. below, at the base of the hill. The next place of importance is the spot where the public assemblies are held; this is a large open space, well suited for the meeting of the people *en masse* for the purpose of transacting public business. The market is also held there. The market-day, however, is rather a holiday than a season for traffic; and scenes of debauchery too shocking to describe invariably disgrace this place of rendezvous.—The towns and villages are commonly situated on eminences, and surrounded by two rows of strong palisades, within which is a parapet of earth about 4 ft. in height; some are fortified still further by a ditch 10 ft. in breadth, and 6 ft. in depth. The habitation of the chief contains two or three buildings surrounded by a peculiar kind of enclosure. It is guarded by slaves night and day, and frequently hung round with bullocks' horns by way of ornament. The houses are small, constructed simply with wood, and covered with plantain-leaves. The floor is raised a little above the level of the ground as a security against moisture and vermin during the rainy months, and is in general kept very clean. They are without chimneys, and are continually filled with smoke, as fires are kept up for cooking even in the hottest weather. The furniture consists of red and yellow rush-mats neatly and strongly woven, which serve both as seats and beds; baskets beautifully made by the women from the filaments of the raven leaf, to hold their clothes and ornaments; earthen pots, which they manufacture with great ingenuity; dried gourds, for containing water; a few vessels for honey-wine; and leaves of the raven-tree for plates, dishes, and spoons, which are renewed at every repast.

History.] The island of M., the indigenous name of which is asserted to be MADECASSE, can claim its share among the traditions handed down to the Greeks and Romans concerning *Taprobane*, which according to the accounts of the natives extended so far to the S that neither the constellation of the Bear nor of the Pleiades was visible, and 'the sun appeared to rise from the left.' These particulars, as well as its dimensions, and the great lake said to be situated in the centre of the island, agree with M.; while the latitudes marked by Ptolemy apply to Sumatra; and all other circumstances lead us to Ceylon. In the island *Phebol*, so named in a writing attributed to Aristotle, may be recognised the Arabic name of Phambalu, given to this island. The Arabians probably visited it in their earliest voyages to India, and long before the time of Mahomet. The first certain idea of it was

transmitted to us by the Portuguese, who discovered it in 1506, under the command of Lorenzo Almeida, and gave it the name of Saint-Laurent. By the French, in the reign of Henry IV., it was designated the Isle Dauphine; and by Marco Polo, at the end of the 13th cent., Majaster. Ellis says that the natives on the coast do not call it Madagascar, but Nosindambo, *i. e.* 'the island of wild hogs.' There are other figurative expressions applied to the island, as Ambony Tany, Ambony Lanitra, &c., signifying 'on the earth,' 'beneath the skies,' and 'in the midst of the flood.' The island was divided among several independent tribes until the accession of Radama to the government of Ankova, the district in which the cap. was situated, about the middle of the year 1810. Sir Robert Farquhar, who governed our newly acquired conquests of Mauritius and Bourbon, anxious to put an end to the traffic in slaves which then flourished in M., opened negociations with Radama, and found him so enlightened a prince that he resolved to aid him in establishing his supremacy over the entire island. In return for this aid Radama opened his country to the missionaries, who had hitherto sought an entrance in vain; and a mission was established at the capital with more than the usual prospects of success in a heathen country. European arts, though to a limited extent, were introduced at the same time; and M. seemed likely to be added to the list of civilized nations. These prospects were blighted by the premature death of Radama, in 1828. The throne was usurped by the queen Ranavalona, who declared that she was called thereto by the idols Rahliimaza and Ramahavely. As a reward for the kindness of these deities, the queen denounced the worship of the '*new* Gods, Jehovah and Jesus Christ,' as treason; expelled the English resident with ignominy; and soon forced the missionaries to depart, leaving most of their property behind them. The bibles and other works of religious instruction were collected and burned; to crown the whole, death was denounced as the punishment of any Malagasy who should be found in possession of a printed book. Ranavalona did not stop here; she subjected British and French traders to such insults and outrages, that both governments found it necessary to interfere, and in 1845 the town of Tamatave, at the principal port, was destroyed by a united French and English armament. These proceedings, it is said, form part of a system in which the queen is counselled by a renegade Frenchman. The French have frequently and recently attempted to make a settlement in M., but their attempts have not hitherto been attended with any success. On this subject the following remarks seem just: "It is difficult to conceive any country of such extent and even fertility as M. with so small capacity for foreign commerce. Its coast is very little indented, and consequently contains few harbours in a latitude where shelter is much needed. It lies out of the highway between Europe and India. The continent of Africa is its nearest neighbourhood, but it is more barbarous and poor than itself: 35° of latitude, and the calms of the equator, lie between it and the nearest point of Arabia. The nearest portion of Hindostan is 5,000 m. off. In short, the best markets for the produce of M. are the two specks in the ocean called Bourbon and Mauritius. As to the colonization of M., in any intelligible sense of the word, that of course is impossible, for the one plain and obvious reason, besides many other, that M. is already settled by a people suited to the soil and climate, and whose progress in agriculture is such as enables them to raise cheap and abundant food for 5,000,000. As a remunerative conquest the matter is equally bad, for so rude a people have necessarily little to give, and no disposition to contribute that little. In a word, they are poor, indocile, pugnacious: these are not a people to pay taxes to a conqueror like Hindus or Italians. But suppose the French determined on the conquest of Madagascar. To make even a beginning, we cannot suppose the attempt will be hazarded with an army of less than 30,000 men. This was the amount of Napoleon's veterans, that in 1802 attempted the re-conquest of St. Domingo, and were defeated and nearly destroyed—all civilized Europe looking on, and England rather favouring than opposing the expedition. Now, the French knew every part of St. Domingo, and hardly know one foot of M., which is seven times the size of St. Domingo, with 10 times its pop.,—that pop. consisting of Negroes in the one case as well as in the other. The first object of a judicious enterprise will be to make for the interior, so as at once to avoid the pestiferous marshes of the coast, and strike a blow at the capital and power of the Hovas. That cap. is in the centre of the broadest part of the island, and consequently at least 200 m. from the coast, implying in a country without roads, where the therm. is seldom under 80°, and where some resistance must be expected, at least twenty marches, and the establishment of at least twenty posts to maintain the communication with the fleet. If, instead of this, the army remains on the coast, the malaria and the Hovas will do its business—decimate it in a month, and cut off nine parts out of ten within a twelvemonth."

Authorities.] *Copland's History of M.* Lond. 1822, 8vo.—*Ellis's History of M.* Lond. 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Histoire et Geographié de M. Par M. Macé Descartes.* Paris 1846, 8vo.—*Les Annales des Voyages.* Tome xiv.

MADAH, a small town of Sistan, 24 m. S of Zareng.

MADAIN. See MADEN.

MADALENA. See MAGDALENA.

MADALENA (LA), an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 10° 25′, W long. 141° 9′, about 11 leagues in circuit. It was seen by Mendana, the Spanish navigator, who having quarrelled with the inhabitants, destroyed and dispersed a great body of them in their canoes, by firing on them with cannon and musketry.

MADALENA (LA), a small island near the N coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 41° 15′, E long. 9° 35′, the *Insula Ilva* or *Phintonis* of the Romans. Area 16 Italian sq. m. Pop. 2,300. Its port of Calagaveta is large and secure, but has not depth of water for vessels of above 400 tons. About 22 vessels, of 20 tons each, belong to it, which are employed in exporting corn, butter, and cheese. The Ilvase, as the pop. of this island are called, are a distinct race from the Sardes. The commune comprises the adjacent islands of Caprera, St. Stefano, Sparga, and Santa Maria.

MADALENA BAY (LA), a bay on the coast of California, in N lat. 24° 53′.

MADAME, a small island on the W coast of France, situated between the mouth of the Charente and the island of Oleron, 6 m. WNW of Rochefort.

MADAME, an island of N. America, forming the NE side of the gut of Canso, opposite to the E extremity of Nova Scotia. The N point of the island lies 14 m. S of St. Peter's harbour in Cape Breton island. It is about 16 m. in length, and from 6 to 8 m. broad. The port of Arichat is on its S side.

MADAME ISLES, small islands in the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Lake St. Peter. They are low, but clothed with good timber, and abound with wild fowl.

MADAN (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in Prince Ernest's sound, in N lat. 56° 22′.

MADAPOLLAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 42 m. ENE of Masulipatam, on the Coromandel coast. Cotton cloth is extensively woven here.

MADAPUR, a town of Hindostan, 30 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the l. bank of the Cavery.

MADARAZ, a town of Hungary, in Great Kumania, 38 m. W by S of Debreczin. Pop. 7,517.

MADAWASKA, a district of New Brunswick, bordering upon a river of that name, and on the N side of the St. John river, from the Grand falls to the mouth of the St. Francis, a distance of upwards of 40 m. The tract around the M. river is the chief seat of cultivation and traffic, and the l. bank of the river is more or less settled as far as to Lake Temiscouta, from the SE reach of which the river issues, flowing SSE to the l. bank of the St. John. The treaty of 1842, by granting to the United States the W or S side of the St. John, has ceded a portion of what was the Madawaska settlement. The district produces maize, wheat, and barley, and exports timber, furs, maple-sugar, and wheat. Its chief trade is with Quebec, Woodstock, and Fredericton.

MADBAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, in N lat. 26° 25′.

MADDALONI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 10 m. SE of Capua, on the site of the ancient *Suessala*. Pop. 10,400, employed partly in manufacture. It has several churches and convents; and a fine aqueduct conveys water from the vicinity to Caserta.

MADEHURST, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Arundel. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 150.

MADDEHJI, a village of Sind, 28 m. SE of Larkhana.

MADDERTY, a parish of Perthshire, near the head of the vale of Stratherne. Pop. in 1841, 384.

MADDIE (LOCH), an extensive arm of the sea, on the E coast of North Uist. It stretches into a low flat country consisting of a brown, peaty, boggy

land, which it cuts into innumerable islets and peninsulæ, which in summer afford a scanty herbage for a few animals, and, in winter, are abandoned to wild geese, wild ducks, swans, and sea-gulls. So remarkable are its projections and sinuosities, that, while its waters do not cover an area of more than 9 sq. m., its coast-line has been found by measurement to extend to 200 m. In the entrance, lies a group of islets, separated from one another by depths of sea of from 7 to 15 faths., and distant, at their nearest point, a mile from any shore, yet covered with such a thick bed of alluvial clay and rubbish as indicates their former connection with some higher tract of land, and records those changes which produced the great sinuosities of the loch. Between these islets and the shore, and about ¼ of a mile from the latter, are two remarkable detached rocks, which bear the names of Maddy-More and Maddy-Grisioch. Both are about 100 ft. in height, irregularly columnar, and abrupt or precipitous; consisting of a compact and dark bluish grey basalt, the only specimens of basaltic rock which occur in the entire group of Long-Island.

MADDINGTON, a parish and village in Wilts, 6 m. WNW of Amesbury. Area 4,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 445.

MADEHURST, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. WNW of Arundel. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 150.

MADEIRA, an island of the N. Atlantic, belonging to Portugal, and geographically reckoned to belong to Africa. Its E point, Punta San Lourenzo, is in N lat. 32° 44′, W long. 16° 38′. Its W point, Punta-del-Pargo, is in N lat. 32° 49′, W long. 17° 16′. It is distant 240 m. NE of Teneriffe; 360 m. from Cape Cantin on the African coast; 50 m. S of Porto-Santo; and nearly 300 m. from Ferro; discovered in 1344, by an English vessel, and re-discovered, in 1419, by the Portuguese, who gave it its present name — which in their language signifies 'timber' — on account of the abundance of wood which they saw upon it. It is a mass of basaltic rock, in the form of a parallelogram, having a mean length from ESE to WNW of about 38¼ m., and a mean breadth of 11 m. It contains 407 sq. m., or 260.480 acres; and is divided into 18 parishes.

General aspect.] The face of the country is wholly mountainous, presenting disjointed crags and tall isolated peaks; and according to Dr. Gillan it appears, that, "there have been several craters in the island, and that eruptions have taken place from them at various and very distant intervals." The mountainous land rises from every part towards a chain of mountains, the summit of which, called Pico-Ruivo, is 5,788 ft. in height, according to Bowditch; or, according to Sir James Ross's admeasurements, 6,097 ft. In the interior, and on the N coast especially, the traveller meets with combinations of natural objects such as in no other part of the world can be witnessed, and which obliterate every conception one had previously formed of the grand and sublime in scenery: this is greatly the result of the geological character of the island. The mountains have nothing of the integrity of outline and regularity of form which appear in some of the formations of older geological epochs; but are composed of the most recent basalts and other igneous rocks, and, on a scale of Alpine magnificence, present a scene of the wildest confusion, being everywhere deeply riven by rugged ravines, the precipitous cliffs of which are clothed to the summit with ancient forests. Among these wild scenes there occur landscapes of the utmost loveliness,—so that the scenery is altogether perhaps the finest in the world. "No artist's pencil," says Mr. Harcourt, "has ever done full justice to the scenery of M.: what, then, can be expected from a bare description? There is an aerial magic in it which you must go thither duly to appreciate. The various colours of the soil, with mingled hues—black, yellow, red, and white—the vivid verdure, and the ever-changing shadows of the sky give a warmth of tint and a diversity of effect which is characteristic and striking. Here is not the unintermitting blaze and eternal blueness of a tropical, nor the cold haze of a northern, atmosphere; but the sunshine is broken and mellowed by flitting clouds, and a series of dissolving lights and shades surround you on every side, which must awaken pleasure and admiration in the breast of the most insensible. The scenery of the island is best seen on foot or on horseback. The use of carriages is impracticable, owing to the steepness of the roads. For the delicate or the lazy, a mode of travelling in the mountains is in a hammock-ride, as the natives call it. This consists of a net of fine texture, slung to a single pole, which is carried on men's shoulders. A good supply of cushions makes it a luxurious conveyance. Nearly as good a view of the scenery is obtained from the hammock as you have on horseback. For a long journey, each hammock has its relay of bearers, who go at an amazing pace. These conveyances are seldom seen in the town, excepting when used by invalids, who find them easier than palanquins. The palanquins, which are the usual town vehicles, are likewise suspended from a single pole, and carried by two men. They are more commodious for general use than hammocks, as admitting of an upright posture; but the frame-work being made of iron, they are heavy to carry, and ill-adapted for long distances. A hammock enables the invalid, without fatigue, to take a share in these pic-nic excursions friendly to health, to which the beautiful climate and country invite, and which are the favourite social recreation of visitors to M."

Geological structure.] The geological structure of the island, and of that of the associated islands, has been carefully examined and reported on by Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, of whose papers on this subject the following is a summary. The external crust of this island, to the depth of several thousand feet, is composed of alternating beds of subaerial basaltic lava, scoriæ, ashes, tufas, and ancient vegetable soils; and it presents everywhere mural precipices of stupendous heights. The lavas, which are wholly basaltic, and abound with crystals of olivine, are either compact, scoriaceous, or vesicular. The next class of volcanic products consists of bombs, sand, pumiceous lapilli, and ashes. The larger masses, it is evident, were projected into the air simultaneously with the finer materials. The pumiceous lapilli are generally very small, rarely exceeding a pigeon's egg in size. The beds of pumice vary in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and are found either on the surface or interstratified with the basalt. Dark, heavy cinders or scoriæ are very often associated with the pumice without regard to their gravity; and this intermixture Mr. Smith considers to be a proof that they could not have been deposited under the sea, because in water the lighter and heavier materials would have immediately separated. The scoriæ or cinders are generally of a reddish hue and vary in size, forming extensive beds. The white and dark coloured ashes are loose, except where mixed with earthy ingredients, or where they have fallen on heated materials. Tufas and conglomerates constitute a large portion of the volcanic rocks, and their consistency is considered by Mr. Smith to be due to water. Fragments of plants are by no means uncommon in them; but they do not appear to contain any other organic remains. Many of the beds which had been converted into vegetable soils, alternate with the regular volcanic strata, and contain the calcareous casts of the roots of plants, preserving the position in which they grew. The non-volcanic rocks of M. are the limestone of San Vincent, the lignite of San George, and the sands of Caniçal. The limestone was described by Bowditch as belonging to the transition epoch, on account of its resemblance to the calcareous rocks of Alcantara near Lisbon, but Mr. Smith assigns it to the cretaceous epoch. The limestone of San Vincent forms a bed which crosses a stream between 2,000 and 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea, immediately under the volcanic table-land of Paul de Serra, which possesses a thickness of 2,500 ft. The limestone is intersected by two basaltic dykes, and abounds in corals and marine shells. Mr. Smith has no doubt that the deposit belongs to the tertiary era. Lignite, or a bed of vegetable matter resembling lignite, occurs on the N side of the island, on the banks of one of the tributaries of the St. George. It is considered by Professor Johnstone to be the dried relic of an ancient peat-bog, as the

analysis agrees with that of true peat. No peat, Mr. Smith observes, occurs at present in M., or, he believes, has been found in any country so near the equator; and he calls attention to the lignite of M. as seeming to indicate a former colder climate. At Canical, near the E extremity of the island, and extending from the N to the S shore, is a sandy valley formed of minute particles of basalt and comminuted shells, in which are found vast numbers of land-testacea, and calcareous incrustations of plants. Of the terrestrial shells collected in this valley one-sixth are of species not known in a living state on the island. The deposit is, therefore, placed by Mr. Smith among the newest tertiary formations, and he consequently points out the existence in M. of two tertiary calcareous deposits, one lying beneath the volcanic beds, and the other above them. The lime-kilns of Funchal are supplied with stone from a rock in an islet adjoining Porto-Santo. The fossils obtained from it are almost exclusively casts, yet Professor Agassiz has identified some of them with the casts of known living species; and Mr. Smith adds, as they are all recent, the age of the limestone must be extremely modern, though the rock bears the characters of a primary formation. The volcanic action connected with this islet Mr. Smith considers to have been submarine. The stratification is nearly horizontal, and therefore the elevation of the islet above the level of the sea produced no apparent disturbance. On the island of Porto-Santo, the beds of basalt are scoriaceous on the surface, and rest on volcanic brick; they are consequently considered to be of subaerial origin. There is also upon the island a deposit resembling that at Canical. The group of islands called the Dizertas, to the SE, is a chain of volcanic mountains ranging N and S, or nearly at right angles to the axis of M. The sea-cliffs reach to their very summits, and exhibit beds of basalt, ashes, tufas, and volcanic brick, intersected by innumerable dykes. No fossils have yet been observed upon these islands. The principal mountains of M., Mr. Smith conceives, must once have been much higher, as their summits consist of beds which are found only at the base of volcanic cones. Though there is consequently no great cone, there are the ruins of several truncated craters, and many small lateral cones, as those to the W of Funchal. The most considerable of the craters is the Curral-dos-Freiras, an immense ravine, 3 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, and nearly 2,000 ft. deep. It is surrounded on every side, except at a S gorge, with precipices of beds of basalt, tufa, and ashes, dipping outwards towards the base of the mountain. Though it partakes of the character assigned by Von Buch to craters of elevation, Mr. Smith states that the island of M. could not have been formed under the sea, and been subsequently elevated, on account of the beds of vegetable soil and the scoriæ and ashes having all the appearance of materials erupted in the open air. He also dissents from the conclusion that craters of elevation exist in the Canary islands. The structure of the lateral cones is in general completely concealed by vegetation but that of the Pico de St. Joao is partially exposed in the ruins of a fort, and consists of a scoriaceous conglomerate, the fragments composing which, Mr. Smith says, must have fallen in a half fused state, and been conglutinated on the spot. The small fortified island in Funchal bay, and the adjoining eminence at the landing-place, are formed of a similar conglomerate. There are sections of many of these cones in the face of the sea-cliffs, and some of them are covered by beds of lava and tufa erupted from other craters, amounting in one instance, at Cape Giram, to the thickness of 1,400 ft. There are no indications of elevations above the level of the sea during or since the period when the volcanic masses were accumulated above the limestone of San Vincent; but there are proofs of subsidence, as some of the beds of scoriæ and ashes, and others containing vegetable remains, dip under the sea, and are found in positions in which they could not have remained had the sea-level been formerly the same as at present.

Climate and vegetation.] In M. neither heat nor cold are ever troublesome: the climate, in fact, fluctuates less than that of any other country N of the equator. The mean annual temp. is 65°. In January, when the tops of the hills are covered with snow, Fahrenheit's thermometer in Funchal is generally about 74°; and in autumn it seldom rises higher than 75°. Yet the mean daily range of temp. is not more equable than that of Undercliff in the isle of Wight, as appears from the following table drawn up by Dr. Martin:

	Undercliff.	Madeira.
January,	7°·46	9°·15
February,	8 ·20	10 ·17
March,	10 ·42	9 ·79
April,	12 ·84	9 ·39
May,	12 ·82	9 ·05
June,	11 ·90	8 ·73
July,	10 ·62	9 ·82
August,	11 ·39	10 ·05
September,	11 ·09	9 ·83
October,	9 ·53	10 ·56
November,	7 ·78	10 ·76
December,	6 ·96	10 ·48

During the winter-months, the above table gives less variation of mean daily temp. to Undercliff. The prevailing wind is NE; but S winds generally accompany the rain. Nearly the same quantity of rain falls annually at M. as at Rome and Florence; but at M. there are only 73 days on which rain falls, while at Rome there are 117. In some of the sheltered places of the S coast there is quite a tropical temp.; and in these places—such as the bay and city of Funchal, where invalids reside during the winter—the climate remains more genial than our English summer, at the same time that, on the opposite coast and in the interior of the island, the mountains are covered with snow, and all the rigour of a northern winter is experienced. Between these extremes every degree of climate is met with, and the range of vegetation varies accordingly. While dates, bananas, limes, custard apples, guavas, coffee, and such plants ripen their fruit in the gardens on the coast, —the potato, the apple, the strawberry, and many European plants flourish on the elevated ground. It is interesting to observe the variety of vegetation thus brought into close approximation. During the winter, the residents on the coast look up from amidst their tropical vegetation and genial temp., through every degree of climate and verdure, to the bleakest desolation on the snow-covered hills above them. In the declining months of the year, again, while on the coast the summer-foliage is yet unaltered, and the influence of the sun little diminished, the upper parts of the landscape present the variegated tints and the fading foliage of autumn. "I should think," says the author of *Six Months in the West Indies*, "the situation of M. the most enviable on the whole earth. It insures almost every European comfort, together with almost every tropical luxury. Any degree of temp. may be enjoyed between Funchal and the ice-house. The seasons are the youth, maturity, and old age of a never-ending, still beginning spring. Here I found what I used to suppose peculiar to the garden of Eden, and the bowers of Acrasie and Armida,—

> 'Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue
> Appeared with gay enamell'd colours mix'd.'

The myrtle, the geranium, the rose, and the violet, grow on the right hand and on the left in the boon prodigality of primitive nature. The geranium, in particular, is so common, that the honey of the bees becomes something like a jelly of that flower. I differ from most people in not liking it so well as the English honey, though it is far purer and more transparent. That of Barbadoes is finer than either." The observations made by the late Dr. Mason in 1834-5, and corroborated by Dr. Heineken in 1826, and by Mr. M'Euen in 1848-9, seem to show that the general opinion, not only among un-professional persons, but the faculty itself, that the climate of M. is remarkably dry, is erroneous; at least that that part of it to which invalids resort, namely, the lower part of the valley on which Funchal is situated, in the S of the island, is but little superior in this respect to the climate of London and its vicinity, while as regards the action of humidity on the organization, it is inferior. That climate cannot be remarkably dry in which it is impossible to preserve iron in any form from rust,—in which powders, such as opium, squills, &c., soon cease to be powders, and become a firm and solid mass,—and in which gloves and shoes grow mouldy, do what you will to prevent it. In fact, as Dr. Mason says, it would be impossible for vegetation to flourish were not the atmosphere almost saturated with moisture; as frequently, during the fine season, there is scarcely a shower of rain for three, four, and sometimes even six months in succession. A wind, which the Portuguese call *leste*, occasionally visits M. from the coast of Africa, after passing over

300 m. of sea. It is essentially hot and dry, and in fact is the same as the simoom, cooled by its passage over the ocean. This wind, however, which lasts almost invariably three days, encounters you like puffs from the mouth of an oven or furnace, and has been known to raise the therm. as high as 138° in the sun. But, as Dr. Mason observes, the condition of the atmosphere during a leste is by no means too dry for a great proportion of invalids sent to the island; indeed it is only during its prevalence that they feel the cheerful influence of climate, and they express the opinion strongly that they could live in a perpetual mild leste, or in other words in a warm and equally dry atmosphere they would soon recover. It almost amounts to a proverb among the residents that those with whom the leste agrees are seldom restored to health. Invalids should not attempt the voyage to M. before the middle of June, nor later than the end of September.

Although the island is off the African coast, between 32° and 33° of N lat., and only 240 m. NE of Teneriffe, the character of its Flora is, on the whole, most allied to that of the N shores of the Mediterranean. At the same time, many of the plants, although belonging to European genera, are species not found in Europe; many are common to M. only with the Canaries and the Atlantic isles, and some species are entirely peculiar to the island. Up to 2,500 ft. the fruits and grains of Europe are raised. The chestnut attains an elevation of 3,400 ft. "To specify the thousand exotics that perfume the air, and clothe with their luxuriant vegetation every garden, would be to enumerate the choicest of our hot-house plants growing in a state of nature. The magnificent fruit-market of Funchal is beautifully situated in a grove of noble plane-trees. Here, besides the usual fruits of Europe, the orange, lemon, grape, green figs, and pomegranates, &c., we have bunches of the most delicious bananas (*Musa Paradisiaca*), piles of guavas, custard apples, and alligator pears—this latter is the fruit of the *Laurus Persea*—it grows to a great size, and when eaten with pepper and salt is most delicious. The water and Valencia melons, with gourds and pumpkins of enormous growth, and the numerous tribe of cucurbitæ, which cost hardly any trouble in their cultivation, give the market a singularly rich appearance. Here for the first time I tasted the fruit of the *Cactus triangularis;* it has a pinkish rind, grows to the size of a pear, the pulp nearly transparent, studded with black seeds, and has a most excellent flavour—but it requires to be thoroughly ripe. The Cape gooseberry, the fruit of the *Physalis edulis*, so much admired when carried as a preserve into Europe, grows in every hedge, and is one of the *solaneæ* with which this island so much abounds; and we must not forget the *Sechium edule* or Tchoo-tchoo, which is one of the finest and most delicious vegetables ever eaten." [*Wilde.*]

Agriculture and productions.] Agriculture is here in a very imperfect state, and chiefly confined to vine-growing. Though the island is capable of producing much more grain than is necessary for the support of its inhabitants, yet it actually produces no more than supplies them for three or four months. Yet the peasantry are a laborious and frugal race, and hold their lands by a kind of feudal tenure almost equal to copyhold. The principal productions are a little wheat, rye, sugar, coffee, W. India corn, the *Arum esculentus*, the *Convolvulus batatus*, kidney beans, and arrow root or *Maranta arundinacea*. The *Arum esculentus* is the principal article of food among the lower classes, and is preferred to any other; and the *Convolvulus batatus* is also generally used for the same purpose. Wheat is sown in October and reaped in June. Three crops of potatoes have been gathered from the same ground in one year. Rural labour is performed by oxen; for there are no horses in the island but a few small ones from the Azores. Above the region of the pines, the whole island is surrounded with a belt of chestnut-trees; and in the valleys above the region of the chestnuts, excellent early apples grow in great abundance. The mountain-forests yield some of the finest trees in the world: the principal of which are the *Laurus Indica*, which is nearly as good as mahogany; the *Olea excelsa*, the wood of which is so heavy as to sink in water, and which grows as hard as marble, and is used for planes; the *Laurus fœtens*, the smell of which is most intolerable; and the *Erica arborea*, or heath-tree, which grows among the mountains, and is sometimes 7 ft. in circumf. Yew trees formerly abounded in the island, but they are now extinct. They are, however, often found under ground, in places which have been laid bare by inundations. Among the other vegetable productions is the *Lichen fuciformis*, or orchil, which is used as a dye.—The principal animals are rabbits, ferrets, woodcocks, snipes, red-legged partridges, and quails. The coast supplies plenty of fish, particularly the Jew-fish, reckoned the best for the table, John Dorys, and red mullets. On this subject Mr. Wilde says: "I never saw a fish-market equal to that of M. The rival tints of the tenants of the water have often been contrasted with those of the air by their respective admirers; for my own part I must give the palm to the fish—there is a glowing metallic lustre to be found in the scale rarely to be met with in the feather. A choicer spot could not be selected by the ichthyologist than M., as it combines all the fishes of the Mediterranean, with many of those of the West Indies and the coast of Africa; and its insular position catches on their way many migratory shoals besides the regular frequenters. The *murenæ*, so much esteemed by the Romans, are caught here of a great size, and the manner of taking them is peculiar. The fisherman seats himself on a rock, when the tide is coming in, singing, as he says, to charm the fish; as the water reaches the hole where the eel is, he comes out, when the fisherman captures him with a pair of large wooden nippers. Much as they were valued by the ancient Heliogabali, we tried them in every possible way, but could not liken their flavour to anything but singed wool. The tunny fish, of immense size, often amounting to several cwt., are daily exposed in market. These, both fresh and salted, form a favourite food of the lower classes, and large quantities cut up in junks and pickled are sent into the interior—it has something of the taste of coarse beef-steak, but makes a most admirable dish when corned." The beef and mutton of the island are reckoned lean and tasteless. Goats and hogs are numerous. The common domestic fowls are small; but the ducks and turkeys are excellent, the last being as good as those of Norfolk.

Wine.] The great production of M. is wine, which is known over all the civilized world. The best vines grow on the S side of the island, and on the side of the hill which points to the E. The grapes are chiefly white and of a longish shape. The most esteemed is that called Verdelho. The wine on the N side of the island, which is inferior in quality, is generally made from vines which are trained upon chestnut-trees; sometimes as many grapes have been gathered from one chestnut tree as will make a pipe of wine. The price of the wine at the vineyards is from £5 to £50 per pipe; its average to dealers, £32. The total shipments in 1836 amounted to 9,205 pipes; in 1841 to 6,505; in 1849 to 7,380 pipes of 120 galls.; in 1850 to 6,494 pipes. The

delivery of this wine in the United Kingdom for 10 years has been as follows:

	Home consumpt.	Exported.	Total.
1841	107,701	146,283	253,984
1842	65,209	107,662	172,871
1843	93,589	101,412	195,001
1844	111,577	149,037	260,614
1845	102,745	137,641	240,386
1846	95,580	138,491	233,071
1847	81,349	100,506	181,855
1848	76,938	86,430	163,368
1849	71,097	129,897	200,994
1850	70,360	132,029	202,389

The total quantity produced in the island is about 30,000 p.; but above two-thirds are unfit for export. Besides five different qualities of what is called M. wine, there are Sercial, sweet Malmsey, dry Malmsey, Negrinha, and Tinta or red wine.—The other exports of M. are chestnuts, walnuts, dragon's blood, honey, wax, and preserved citrons.

The climate and soil are favourable to the sugar-cane, but it is no longer cultivated. Mr. Hughes gives the following account from De Freita's MS.:—"The first sugar-mill was constructed by Diogo Vas-de-Tieve in 1452, in pursuance of a contract formed with Don Henry; and so great was the augmentation of its growth, that in the year 1500, there were more than 120 of these engenhos, and the quinto of sugar [*i. e.* the proportion which went to the crown] amounted to 30,000 arrobas [or a million of lbs. English.] Portugal, Spain, and Italy were the principal importers of this sugar in muscovado, in refined loaves, in molasses, treacle, and various conserves. During the Spanish usurpation, the nation struggling with Holland, at enmity with England, weighing on Italy whose states she disturbed, and fomenting internal discords in France, kept away the merchantships of those several countries from the ports of Portugal. The policy of the Philips, and their unjust and violent government, fell with a fearfully oppressive weight on the island; and we saw our greatest article of export, sugar, dwindle almost to nothing from the year 1600, through the abundance which began to be introduced at the different points in America." He adds the popular belief that a worm had destroyed the cane; but the ravages of this worm are not confined to M. It is a remarkable fact that the sugar-cane was first conveyed from M. to Brazil and the West Indies. A few cinnamon trees are said to be found.

Population.] The pop. of M., including that of Porto-Santo, in 1844 was 116,200; in 1836 it was 115,446, of whom 1,618 were in Porto-Santo. The inhabitants are of a dark complexion and low stature,—a melange of Portuguese, Mulattoes, and Negroes. Among all classes indolence is predominant; but like most mountaineers they are healthy, lean, and muscular. The severer labours are thrown upon the weaker sex, particularly that of collecting fuel, consisting of plants and shrubs which can only be obtained by climbing and descending rocks, and which they must then carry home on their backs. Amidst the abundance which covers the territory, the poorer classes live in a state of extreme poverty, and can often with difficulty procure the necessaries of life. Beggary accordingly prevails in an extraordinary degree, and appears to excite no feeling of disgrace; on the contrary, the singular custom prevails of putting on their best clothes when they are going a-begging. The chief dependence of the poorer classes is upon the forests of chestnuts which grow upon the higher parts of the mountains. The coarseness of their dress, their meagre figures and long black hair, give their physiognomy a character of fierceness which is belied by the actual politeness and courtesy of their manners. The men dress somewhat in the costume of English sailors with a pointed red cap. Salt fish from America is the chief article of food.

Government.] The island is governed by a lieut.-governor. The crown revenues are raised from a duty on imports, and a tithe on wine. It amounted in 1838 to £41,265; in 1843 to £34,024. There is sometimes a small surplus revenue to remit to Portugal. The clergy are partly supported by the crown revenues, but traffic in wine, and engage in other secular business. M. was once the brightest jewel in the Portuguese crown,—singularly fortunate in its products, successful in its commerce, and favourably regarded by every administration. It now presents scarcely a shadow of its former prosperity, affording a convincing proof of the bitter fruits of misgovernment, and showing how easily the finest colony may be converted into the most miserable dependency. Thousands of the poorer inhabitants are on the very verge of starvation, as is sufficiently shown by the frequent necessity of admitting large quantities of rice duty-free, and by large emigrations in utter repugnance to the feelings and habits of the people. It has been well observed that the geographical position of this island, its climate, the character of its inhabitants, and the magnificent wine and fruit which it produces, make it, as it were, a grand hotel in the midst of the ocean. Reasonable freedom of commerce in such a locality must produce the most beneficial results. When in former years this reasonable commercial freedom prevailed, M. transmitted considerable sums yearly to the seat of government in Portugal.—The cap. of the island is FUNCHAL, which see.

History.] There is a report of this island having been visited in 1344 by an English vessel having on board a gentleman of the name of Machim, who, with a French lady, Anna d'Arfet, to whom he was attached, was accidentally left behind, and both died here. Whatever truth there may be in this tradition, the Portuguese were certainly the first who made any permanent settlement here. Don Henrique of Portugal, at the very commencement of that brilliant career of discovery which terminated in the circumnavigation of Africa, and the passage to India by the cape, learned the existence of Madeira. The first landing was made on July 8th, 1419; and in 1431, he sent Tristan Texeira, and Gonsalvez Zarco, with a colony, to take possession of the island. They divided it into two districts, Machico and Funchal, and began to bring it into a state of cultivation. Its progress, however, is said to have been seriously retarded by a great fire which was kindled among the forests with which the island was covered, and which continued to rage for seven years, laying waste repeatedly the habitations which the colonists had erected. When, however, it was at length extinguished, the ashes had so far increased the natural fertility of the ground, that its produce soon became very valuable. The first staple was sugar, in which M. was for some time unrivalled; but after it was cultivated on so great a scale in the W. Indies, it ceased to be profitable here, and the colonists betook themselves to the production of wine. The commerce of M. has long been considered of importance to this country; and in 1801, when it was apprehended that France might attempt to seize upon it, was taken temporary possession of by a British squadron, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1807, however, when the Portuguese government were compelled to emigrate to Brazil, Britain again occupied the island in trust for her ally, and held it till 1814. In 1835, she again held it for a short time to enforce the payment of some arrears of subsidy.

Authorities.] *Milburn's Oriental Commerce.*—*Bowditch's Excursions in M.* Lond. 1825, 4to.—*Wilde's Narrative.* Dublin 1844, 8vo.—*Mason on the Climate, &c., of M.* Lond. 1850, 8vo.

MADEIRA, a large and navigable river of South America, originating in the junction of the Beni and the Mamore, and forming one of the most important affluents of the AMAZON: see that article.

MADELA, a village of Palestine, 192 m. SE of Jerusalem.

MADELEINE, a summit of the Cottian Alps, on the frontiers of the French dep. of Hautes-Alpes, in N lat. 45° 28′, E long. 6° 21′. Alt. 1,350 toises, or 2,877 yds., above sea-level.

MADELEY, a parish in Stafford, 4½ m. W by S of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Grand-Junction section of the Great North-Western rail-

way, which has a station here. Area 6,010 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,190; in 1841, 1,492.

MADELEY-MARKET, a parish and market-town of Shropshire, situate near the Severn, about 2 m. E from the celebrated iron bridge over the Severn, near Coalbrookdale. Area of p. 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,822; in 1841, 7,368. M. is a place of some antiquity: and is celebrated for having afforded refuge to Charles I. in his flight after the battle of Worcester. The iron trade is carried on here to a considerable extent; and several coal-mines are wrought. A canal has been cut from Ketley iron-works to the river Severn, a distance of 8 or 9 m.; which communicates with the Shrewsbury canal. The iron bridge over the Severn was erected in 1780. It is 100 ft. span, and 40 ft. high; and contains 375 tons of metal.

MADEN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the l. bank of the Tigris, 20 m. SE of Bagdad, so named from the copper and iron mines in its vicinity. It occupies a singular position, surrounded on every side by bleak and barren mountains of great elevation, and overlooking a prodigious chasm through which the Tigris forces a passage. It is unnecessary to dig to any considerable depth, as the ores are generally found on the surface of the rocks. Copper and iron are the metals procured in the greatest abundance; but silver and gold have also been found. These mines yield a handsome revenue to the Porte, and are under the management of a pasha, independent of that of Diyarbekir.

MADERA, a small island, close to the N coast of the island of St. Domingo.—Also an island in the lake of Nicaragua, 18 m. NE of the town of Nicaragua.

MADERA. See MADEIRA.

MADERAL (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Zamora. Pop. 460.

MADFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Brilon. Pop. 887.

MADFUNE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the site of the ancient *Abydos*, 12 m. SSW of Girge.

MADHARRAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 24 m. SSE of Jypore.

MADIAN, or MIDIAN, a village of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 20 m. N of Moilah, near the head of the Red sea. It appears to have been the ancient capital of the Midianites, a people celebrated in Scripture-history; but is now inconsiderable.

MADIEH. See ABOUKIR.

MADIGHERY, a town and fortress on the S of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 40′, E long. 77° 15′. The hill on which the fort and its circumvallations are built shoots up in a bold naked peak to the height of 1,500 ft. above the surrounding plain. The town is much decayed. On the downfall of the Bijanagur sovereigns, it came into possession of a Hindu polygar family, who retained it till conquered by one of the Mysore rajahs.

MADIGHESHY, a fortress of India, belonging to the rajah of Mysore, situated on a rock, 50 m. SE of Chittledrug. At the foot of the rock there is a fortified town containing about 200 houses built of stone.

MADIGNANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi-et-Crema, 12 m. NE of Lodi.

MADINGLEY, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4 m. WNW of Cambridge. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. 282.

MADION, a town of Java, on the S coast of the island.

MADIR, a small Abyssinian seaport, situated in the bay of Amphila, 115 m. SE of Arkiko.

MADIRAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, on the Bergon, 32 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. 1,289.

MADISON, a county in the NE of Georgia, U. S. Area 250 sq. m. Chief town, Danielsville. Pop. in 1840, 4,510; in 1850, 5,703. Madison springs are in this co., 5 m. from Danielsville, and 18 m. N of Athens. The waters are chalybeate, and are much resorted to.—Also a co. in the N part of Alabama. Area 768 sq. m. The chief town is Huntsville. Pop. in 1840, 25,706; in 1850, 26,428.—Also a co. in the state of New York, a little E of the centre of the state. Area 582 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,008; in 1850, 43,081. Its cap. is Morrisville. The Erie canal, and the Utica and Syracuse railroad, pass through this co. Its manufactures are of considerable importance; but a large proportion of the inhabitants are husbandmen.—Also a central co. of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,107; in 1850, 9,366. Its cap., of the same name, is 97 m. NW of Richmond.—Also a co. in the SW of Ohio. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,025; in 1850, 10,031. It is well-adapted to grazing. London is the chief town.—Also a co. in Florida, extending from Georgia on the N, to the gulf of Mexico on the S. It has a rolling surface, over which a number of small lakes are scattered. Pop. in 1840, 2,644; in 1850, 5,490. Its cap. is of the same name.—Also a co. in the SW of Mississippi. Area 548 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 15,530; in 1850, 18,173. Its cap. is Canton.—Also a co. in the NE of Louisiana, skirted by the Mississippi on the NE. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 5,142; in 1850, 8,811. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the W part of Tennessee. Area 670 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,530; in 1850, 22,848. Its cap. is Jackson.—Also a co. in the E of Kentucky. Area 520 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,355; in 1850, 21,118. Its cap. is Richmond.—Also a co. in the NE of Iowa. Pop. in 1840, 8,874; in 1850, according to the new territorial arrangements of the state, 1,174. Its cap. is Andersontown.—Also a co. in the SW of Illinois. Area 760 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 14,433; in 1850, 24,374. Its cap. is Edwardsville.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri. Area 780 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,395; in 1850, 6,001.—Also a co. in the NW of Arkansas. Area 1,050 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,775; in 1850, 4,339.

MADISON, a township in Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 40 m. N of Augusta. Pop. 1,701.—Also a township in New Haven co., in Connecticut, 54 m. S of Hartford, situated on Long Island sound. Pop. 1,788.—Also a township in Madison co., in the state of New York, 95 m. W by N of Albany, intersected by the Chenango canal, which here attains its summit-level. Pop. 2,344.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, 10 m. N of Danville. Pop. 1,700.—Also a township in Armstrong co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,365.—Also townships in Amherst co., in Morgan co., in Madison co., Virginia; in Geauga co., Ohio, on Lake Erie; in Columbiana co., in Gallia co., in Guernsey co., in Highland co., in Knox co., in Hamilton co., in Montgomery co., in Muskingum co., in Pickaway co., and in Scioto co., all in the state of Ohio; and in Clark co. and Knox co., in Indiana.—Also the cap. of Jefferson co., in Iowa, 88 m. SSE of Indianapolis, on the N shore of the Ohio. Pop. 4,000.—Also the cap. of Dane co., in the Wisconsin territory, 90 m. NE of Galona.

MADISON'S RIVER, one of the three forks which unite to form the Missouri, near its source. The point of confluence is 2,848 m. from the mouth of the Missouri, in N lat. 45° 22′ 34″.

MADISONVILLE, a town of St. Tammany p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Chefuncti, 2 m. above its entrance into Lake Pontchartrain, and about 36 m. SE of New Orleans.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Ohio, 8

m. NE of Cincinnati. Pop. 600.—Also a village in Hopkins co., in Kentucky.—Also the cap. of Monroe co., in Tennessee.

MADJICOSMA, or Meiacosima Islands, a group in the Pacific, between the island of Formosa on the E, and the Lieu-Kieu isles on the SW. The principal are Typinsan, Patchusan, Culayan, and Babuyan. The pop. is estimated at 12,000.

MADLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. W by S of Hereford. Area 5,440 acres. Pop. 923.

MADLITZ (Alt), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lebus. Pop. 200.

MADMUT, a village of Upper Egypt, on the E bank of the Nile, 10 m. SSW of Kous.

MADOIS (Saint), a parish in Perthshire, at the E extremity of the carse of Gowrie. Area 1,152 acres. Pop. in 1841, 214.

MADONA, a small island in the Mediterranean, 5 m. SW of Nysari, in N lat. 36° 30′, E long. 26° 57′.

MADONE MOUNTAINS, a group in Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, between the Fiume-Grande on the W, and the Pollina on the E; and connected on the SE with the Neptunian chain.

MADONNA-DEGLI-ANGELI, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Perugia, 2 m. SW of Assisi, celebrated for its beautiful church.

MADRAGUE, a small island on the SE coast of France, in the Mediterranean, belonging to the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. SE of Marseilles.

MADRAS, a city of Hindostan, the principal settlement of the British East India company in the Carnatic, situated in N lat. 13° 4′, E long. 80° 14′ 1″, on the E side of the peninsula or coast of Coromandel. From being originally a petty factory, with a territory 5 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth, it has become the cap. of an extensive region, comprehending the whole of the Indian peninsula S of the Krishna river, and also a large prov. in the Deccan, named the Northern Circars. Within these boundaries are two native princes, the rajahs of Mysore and Travancore, who collect the revenues, and exercise a certain degree of power in the internal government of their respective states; but with regard to external politics, they are entirely subordinate to the British government, being protected by a subsidiary force, and furnishing on their part large annual contributions.

General description.] The town stands close upon the shore, and is very unfavourably situated either for the purposes of commerce or the requirements of a capital. The coast forms nearly a straight line, swept by a strong current, and without any port for shipping, or island to break the surge. Large ships generally moor about 2 m. from the shore, in 9 fath.; but the station in the roads is very hazardous from the beginning of October to the end of December, and throughout the SW monsoon. There is also very great difficulty, and even no small danger in landing from vessels, in consequence of the tremendous surf which breaks upon the shore, even in the mildest weather, and which no boats of European construction are able to withstand. The boats of the country, generally called *masulahs* or accommodation-boats, which are used for crossing those dangerous waves, are singularly formed without ribs or keel, with flat bottoms, and without any iron in their whole fabric. Their planks, which are very thin, are sewed together, having straw in the seams instead of caulking; and they are thus so flexible as to yield like leather to the impulse of the breakers. They are large and light, and have a bench at one end, covered with cushions and protected by a curtain, so that passengers may be kept dry while the surf is breaking around them. An English boat enduring one-half of the concussions which these massulahs hourly suffer unharmed, would infallibly have its bottom or sides stove in; but it is still an extremely critical operation to conduct them through the surf. When they come within its influence, the steersman stands up, and marks time with his voice and his foot, whilst the rowers work their oars backwards until overtaken by the swell, which, curling up in its approach to the shore, sweeps the boat along with fearful violence. The rowers now ply every oar forward with their utmost vigour, to prevent the wave from carrying back the boat with its receding swell, and by a few successive surfs the boat is at length dashed high and dry on the shore. Should the boat be capsized, the passengers are in imminent danger from the voracious sharks, which abound close to the shore. This difficulty of access, with other disadvantages attending the port, must always make M. of less commercial importance than it would otherwise be as the cap. of a large and rich district. The fishermen, and others of the lower class, use floating machines of simple construction, named catamarans, formed of two or three light logs of wood, 8 or 10 ft. long, lashed together, with a small piece of wood between them to serve as a stem-piece. They contain two men, who launch themselves through the surf by means of paddles, to carry letters or convey small refreshments to ships, when no boats could venture out. The approach to M. from the sea, presenting low, flat, sandy shores to the N and S, with a few small hills inland, exhibits a striking appearance of barrenness, but the prospect greatly improves on a closer inspection. The beach covered with moving crowds,—the public offices and storehouses which are fine buildings, erected near the shores, supported on arched bases with colonnades to the upper stories, and covered with the hard, smooth, and beautifully polished shell-mortar of the country,—the fortification of St. George rising within a few yards of the sea,—the minarets and pagodas, mixed with trees and gardens, seen in the distance,—present altogether an interesting *coup d'œil.* Fort-George, which was planned by Mr. Robins, is in its present state a strong handsome fortress, neither so extensive nor so regular as Fort-William at Calcutta, but from its greater facility of being relieved by sea, and the nature of the ground, which allows an enemy little choice in conducting his attack, it is deemed equal in strength, besides possessing the farther convenience of requiring a much smaller garrison. In the middle of the present fortress stands the original fort first erected in the settlement, but now mostly converted into government-offices. To the S of the fort stands the first-built church, and to the N of it the exchange. On the last-mentioned building is a lighthouse, the light of which is 90 ft. above the level of the sea, and may be seen from a ship's deck 17 m. at sea. The government-house, a large and handsome edifice, is in the Choultry plain, on the edge of the esplanade, and near to it are the Chepauk gardens, the residence of the nabob of the Carnatic. The Choultry plain commences about 1¼ m. SW of Fort-George, from which it is separated by two small rivers, one of which, the Triplicane, winding from the W, reaches the sea about 1,000 yds. to the S of the glacis; the other, coming from the NW, and passing the W side of the Black town, proceeds eastward within 100 yds. of the sea, washing the foot of the glacis; and thence continuing in a S direction, parallel with the beach, joins the mouth of the Triplicane. The plain extends 2 m. to the W of the enclosures which bound the St. Thomas road, and terminates on the other at a large body of water called the Meliapur bank.

Houses, &c.] M. has no European town, except a few houses in the fort. The settlers reside entirely in their garden-houses, or villas on the Choul-

try plain, repairing to the fort in the morning for the transaction of business, and returning home in the afternoon. These 'garden-houses,' as they are called, are generally only of one story, but of a pleasing style of architecture. A deep and handsome verandah or balcony is supported by pillars in front, and green Venetian windows generally shade the rooms from the glare of the sun. In the interior there are neither window-curtains nor fire-places, and very seldom a carpet; and only one bed is planted in the middle of each sleeping apartment. The beds are large and high, environed with green gauze curtains, bag-fashion, open at the bottom, and tucked in all around to keep out the mosquitoes. The walls of the apartments are *chunamed*, or plastered with a kind of lime made from oyster shells, chalk, and other ingredients. The walls being rubbed with this composition, assume a beautiful white polish resembling that of the finest marble. The rooms of the more common class of houses are white-washed or painted, but never papered. The rooms are from 20 to 30 ft. high, with rough ceilings like English barns, for the beams are uncovered, and sometimes white-washed, but more frequently left the natural colour of the wood. The floors are of stone or brick, or of a composition of lime and gravel; they are also chunamed over in black and white squares, or are covered with mats made of bamboo.—The Black town of M. stands to the N of the fort, from which it is separated by a spacious esplanade. It is nearly 4 m. in circuit; and was formerly surrounded by fortifications sufficient to resist cavalry. Like other native towns, it is an irregular and confused mixture of brick and bamboo houses, and makes a much better appearance at a distance than when closely inspected. In this town reside the native Armenian and Portuguese merchants, and also many Europeans unconnected with government. In 1803, a navigable canal was opened from the Black town to Ennore river, 12 ft. deep, 40 ft. broad at the top, and 10,560 yds. in length. By this canal boats go to Pulicat, from which M. is supplied with charcoal.—A fine range of public edifices, including the custom-house and court-house, forms the frontage of Black town towards the sea. The church on Choultry plain is a fine specimen of Ionic architecture. The naval hospital is a handsome building, with a large platform on the top, where convalescents take exercise and enjoy the fresh air. There is an excellent garden attached to the hospital. The botanical garden, which the late Sir James Anderson planted at a vast expense, was almost entirely destroyed by a violent hurricane in 1807. Among the charitable institutions are a male and female orphan-asylum, both of which are well conducted, the girls being instructed in all kinds of needle-work, and the boys brought up to different trades. The pantheon, an elegant edifice, used as a free-masons' lodge, contains a ball-room, a theatre, card-rooms, and verandahs. The Protestant places of worship are St. George's cathedral on the Choultry plain, 4 other Episcopal churches, a Scottish Presbyterian church, and Independent, Wesleyan, and Unitarian chapels. There are 3 Roman Catholic chapels. It is the seat of a university, a medical college, and several schools. Among the public places may be mentioned the Mount Road, leading from Fort-George to St. Thomas' Mount, which is smooth as a bowling-green, and planted on each side with banian and yellow tulip trees. On this road, about 5 m. from Fort-George, is a cenotaph erected to the memory of Lord Cornwallis, on which a vast sum of money was expended. There is also a statue of the same nobleman in the fort; and on the road, between Government-house and the Black town, has been erected a splendid equestrian statue, by Chantrey, of the late Sir Thomas Munro, who died while governor of the presidency, deservedly esteemed and universally lamented. In the cathedral is a monument, also by Chantrey, to Bishop Heber. Government-house has no claim to the distinction which has been conferred upon it as the residence for the chief person at the presidency—some private houses in M. possessing quite as much accommodation as it affords. The garden, or rather park, attached to the house is extensive, reaching to the sea-shore, where there is another smaller residence appropriated to the governor, called the Marine villa.

Population, &c.] In 1794, the total pop. of M. and its suburbs was estimated at 300,000 persons; in 1836–7, it was about 350,000, of whom about one-half are Hindus; three-tenths, Mahommedans; and the remainder Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The Armenians are a numerous body, and very wealthy. The style of living among the Europeans at M. is much the same as at Calcutta. Within doors, dinner parties, and, during the cold season, monthly assemblies and balls, constitute the routine of amusements. The most fashionable drive is called the South-beach, answering to the Hyde-Park ring of London, and the course and esplanade of Calcutta. It lies to the S of the fort, on the sea-shore, and extends to about a quarter of a mile in length. Many of the other drives are interesting, and the roads superb. In general, the equipages, whether European or otherwise, are of an inferior description. The horses, being chiefly of the Arab breed, and of small stature, show off but poorly in comparison with the English animal. The natives make use of bullocks, and, as beasts of burden, of the buffalo and camel. Their carriages are of all descriptions, from the simple hearse-like palanquin on wheels, to the large padded seat conveyance, with a conical canopy and curtains, upon which two or three persons may repose after the fashion of Hindus. Palanquins are not numerous, and are more commonly used by natives than by Europeans. At M. society is more limited than at Calcutta, and there appears in it a degree of apathy to those luxuries which a denizen of the chief presidency considers as absolute necessaries of life. From the smallness of the place and the slight increase of its inhabitants during many years, the distinctions of society are also as rigidly preserved as ever; whereas, in the neighbouring capital, the "schoolmaster has been abroad," and many of those artificial bounds which existed ten years ago are no longer tenable. Thus, there is still at Madras as wide a gulf separating the privileged classes—consisting of the covenanted services of the East India company and the mercantile aristocracy—from the tradesmen, as there is in England between the highest peer and the humblest of his *employés*. The natives of M. are, in colour, much blacker than their brethren of Bengal, and those of low caste, more particularly, are by no means so good-looking; in other respects they have most of the characteristics of the Bengalese, and are, like them, peaceable and easily managed. On account of the higher price of provisions, wages are also higher than at Calcutta; but fewer servants are kept. Household servants receive from two to five pagodas per month; and the hire of a palanquin is four and a half pagodas per month. For the field-service, bearers receive each two pagodas monthly; but, at the presidency, only one and three-fourth pagodas. The men-servants are chiefly Hindus; but a great proportion of the female servants are native Portuguese. On landing at the town, passengers are immediately surrounded with servants of all kinds pushing for employment; especially by do-

bashies, who undertake to act as interpreters, to make all sorts of purchases, to provide servants, palanquins, tradesmen, and to transact whatever business a stranger may require. There are numbers of French pedlars from Pondicherry, with boxes of lace and artificial flowers, chiefly made by the ladies of the decayed French families in that settlement; and a class of Mahommedans also go about selling moco stones, garnets, coral, petrified tamarind wood (found in the sands around Madras), mock-amber (the gum of a tree in the Malabar forests), and a variety of other trinkets. The Madras jugglers are celebrated all over India, both for their sleight of hand, and for their feats of agility; and in their exhibitions they are commonly naked from the waist upwards, so as to derive no advantage from the concealment of any implements in their dress.—The language spoken at M. by the natives is the Telinga, usually called the Malabar.—In 1835, M. was erected into a bishopric.

Climate.] The following table of the climate at Fort St. George, was constructed by Mr. Chamier from nearly four thousand observations, made in an interval of between 3 and 4 years, in a house fronting SE, and about 1 m. distant from the sea. It shows that the medium height of the therm. at M. is 80°·9; the general greatest heat, 87°·1; the least, 75°·5; and the extreme difference 11½°:

Month.	Medium.	Greatest heat.		Extreme difference.
January,	75·1	79·7	69·3	10·4
February,	76·6	82·0	70·6	11·4
March,	80·5	85·7	74·0	11·7
April,	83·2	86·7	77·7	12·6
May,	84·7	92·2	78·3	13·9
June,	85·9	94·3	81·7	12·6
July,	84·1	91·0	79·0	12·0
August,	82·9	89·2	77·8	11·4
September,	82·9	89·5	78·0	11·5
October,	80·9	87·3	74·0	13·3
November,	77·8	83·0	72·3	10·7
December,	77·1	81·3	73·0	8·3
General medium,	80·9	87·5	75·5	11·6

Commerce.] M. is the principal emporium on the Coromandel coast, and trades direct with Great Britain, China, the Eastern archipelago, the Birman empire, Calcutta, Ceylon, and the South American states. Its principal articles of export are plain and printed cottons, cotton-wool, indigo, salt, tobacco, soap, natron, dyeing-drugs, and coffee. See article HINDOSTAN.—M. is 1,030 m. travelling distance from Calcutta, and 870 m. in direct distance SW; 770 travelling m. from Bombay; 205 m. from Tanjore; 903 m. from Surat; 1,295 m. from Delhi; and 290 m. from Seringapatam.

Adjacent country.] The country around M. is almost as level as Bengal, and in general exhibits a naked, brown, dusty plain, with few villages, and with no other relief to the eye except a range of abrupt detached hills to the S. The roads in the immediate vicinity are kept in excellent repair, and are ornamented with borders of shady trees. The huts, at a distance at least, have a better appearance than those of Bengal; and the inns and choultries, which are common on the road, evince an attention to travellers not to be found in that prov. The soil in the vicinity of M., when well-cultivated, produces good crops of rice, provided the usual quantity of rain falls in the wet season; and, in some places, the industry of the natives creates, by means of irrigation, a refreshing verdure. The cattle in the neighbourhood of M. are a small breed of the species common in the Deccan, but larger than those which are reared in the S parts of Bengal. Buffaloes of a small size are generally used in carts in the vicinity of the town. Meat, poultry, fish, and other refreshments for shipping, may be procured in sufficient quantity at M., but neither of so good a quality nor at so cheap a rate as in Bengal. The water is excellent, and is supplied by the native boats at specified prices; wood and fuel are scarce.

History.] The first English factory in the Carnatic was erected in 1625 at Armegum, about 66 m. N of M. Its chief, Mr. Francis Day, having received permission from Sree-Rung-Rayeel, of the Hindu dynasty of Bijanagur, to build a town and fort on the site of the present city of M., proceeded, without waiting for instructions from the directors, to found the new settlement; and the fort which he constructed, and which he named Fort St. George, was speedily surrounded by a town. The whole territory included in the original grant extended only 1 m. inland, and 5 m. along the shore. The prince enjoined that the place should be named after himself; but the *naik*, or local governor, had previously intimated that, in honour of his father Chenappa, it should bear the name of Chenappatam, and by this appellation it continues to be known among the natives of the surrounding district. In 1653, the agent and council of M. were raised to the rank of a presidency; but their civil establishment consisted at this period of only 2 factors and a guard of 10 soldiers. In 1671, the sovereign of the Carnatic made over to the Company his moiety of the customs at M. for the fixed rent of 1,200 pagodas per annum. In 1687, the pop. of the port, city, and adjacent villages was reported to amount to 300,000; and in 1696, the revenue produced by the taxes was 40,000 pagodas. In 1702, the settlement was blockaded and threatened with destruction by Aurengzebe's general, Daoud Khan; and in 1708, it was in not less danger from internal dissensions among the native inhabitants on the subject of precedency. From the period of the junction of the rival East India companies, in 1708, no authentic annals of M. are to be found till 1744, when it contained 250,000 native inhabitants, and 300 English, of whom 200 only were soldiers of the garrison. In the month of September of that year, it was besieged by a French force from the Mauritius under M. de la Bourdonnais; and after a bombardment of three days was compelled to surrender. The plunder realized by the captors was about £200,000. The town, by the terms of capitulation, was ransomed for £440,000; but the agreement was afterwards broken by M. Dupleix, and all the British inhabitants of every description compelled to leave the place. M. was restored to England at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; and when evacuated by the French, in 1749, was found in a very improved state as to its fortifications. But though greatly strengthened, it was still incapable of making an effectual resistance to a regular European force; and in 1756, in the apprehension of another attack from the French, the greatest exertions were made to place it in a proper state of defence. Before the works were completed, the expected enemy approached, in December 1758, under M. Lally, with a force of 3,500 Europeans, 200 sepoys, and 2,000 native and European cavalry; while the garrison of M. consisted only of 1,758 Europeans, 2,220 sepoys, and 150 European inhabitants. The siege was carried on during the space of two months with the utmost skill; but the defence under Mr. Pigot the governor, and Colonel Lawrence the commander of the garrison, was so resolutely conducted that the assailants were obliged to retreat with great precipitation, leaving behind them all their sick, the greater part of their stores, 52 pieces of cannon, and 150 barrels of gunpowder. Since this memorable resistance, M. has never sustained any external attack, though twice threatened by Hyder Ali; and the strength of its works now secures it completely against the utmost efforts of any native force.—*Rennel's Memoir of a Map of Hindostan.—Valentia's Travels*, vol. i.—*Orme's Military Transactions in India.—Milburne's Oriental Commerce.—Buchanan's Travels in Mysore.—Hamilton's East India Gazetteer.—Wathen's Voyage to Madras.*

MADRAS (PRESIDENCY OF), an administrative division of British India, comprising the S portion of Hindostan, or the whole of continental India lying to the S of the river Krishna, together with that part of the Deccan known as the Northern Circars, and Canara. It stretches from the 8th to the 20th parallel of N lat.; and from the 74th to the 85th meridian of E long. On the N it has the Nizam's territories, and those of the rajahs of Nagpore and Berar, portions of the Bengal and Bombay presidencies, and the Portuguese territory of Goa; on the E, W, and S, it extends to the ocean. Its general outline is triangular; a line drawn from Ganjam on the Coromandel coast, to Sadasharagur on the coast of Malabar, may be regarded as defining the base of the triangle; its apex is Cape Comorin. The tributary territories of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, and Coorg, form *enclaves* within the limits of this presidency. Its subdivisions are as follows:

Districts. I. BRITISH TERRITORIES.	Area.	Pop. in 1837.	Land revenue in 1837
1. Ganjam,	3,700 sq. m.	588,079	£93,397
2. Vizagapatam,	5,600	1,047,414	120,600
3. Rajahmundry,	4,890	578,529	176,714

4. Masulipatam, .	4,810	332,039	94,498
5. Guntur, . .	4,960	19,318	137,806
6. Nellore and Ongole,	12,000	846,572	139,981
7. Arcot, {N division,	8,200	506,831	187,549
{S division,	4,500	550,239	197,560
8. Chingleput, .	2,253	326,219	87,535
9. Madras, . .	30	630,000	6,536
10. Salem, . .	6,518	905,194	164,471
11. Coimbatore, .	8,392	807,964	208,491
12. Trinchinopoly,	3,169	554,730	142,886
13. Tanjore, .	8,625	1,128,730	347,777
14. Madura, . .	7,656	1,135,411	175,079
15. Tinnevelly, .	5,590	850,891	166,044
16. Bellary, .	12,703	1,112,839	217,090
17. Cuddapah, . .	12,753	1,063,164	191,247
18. Malabar, .	6,262	1,140,916	161,162
19. Canara, . .	7,477	759,776	167,122
	130,888	14,894,851	£3,182,745
II. Tributary States.			
1. Mysore, . .	29,400	2,271,754	
2. Travancore and Cochin,	9,400	1,128,000	
3. Coorg, .	2,340	20,000	
Total area and pop.,	172,028	18,314,605	

Physical features.] The surface of the above territories consists mainly of a great central table-land, surrounded on all sides by an undulating low country, the surface elevation of which gradually sinks towards the coasts. This central table-land comprises the Balaghaut ceded districts, Coorg, and Mysore. On the E and W it has the Ghauts for its supporting buttresses; but the W chain approaches much nearer to the sea than does the E. The descent towards the coast, on the W side, is therefore comparatively rapid; on the Coromandel or E coast, extensive plains present themselves between the sea and the outlying ridges of elevated country. The table-land of Coorg has an average alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level; in Canara and the Balaghaut districts it varies from 3,000 to 5,000; in Mysore, it is only 2,800 ft. The Neilgherries extend from about 76° 30′ to 77° E long., and nearly under the parallel of 11°, with a breadth of about 15 m. Their highest peak is the Dodabettas, estimated to attain an elevation of 8,760 ft. above sea-level; but they present numerous peaks exceeding 5,000 ft. in alt. To the S of the Neilgherries, stretches a valley from sea to sea, with a breadth of 16 m., known as the Paulghautcherry pass. To the S of this pass, a mountain-chain stretches to Cape Comorin, separating the districts of Cochin and Travancore on the W, from those of Madura and Tinnevelly on the E.—The principal rivers in the presidency are the Godavery and the Krishna, with their numerous tributaries; and the Pennaar, the Palar, the Punnair, the Cavery, and the Colerun. All these streams flow towards the E coast; those running W have very short courses. The Coromandel coast presents numerous salt lagunes.

Climate and productions.] The climate of the table-land is equable, temperate, and invigorating; but intense heat is often experienced in the Northern Circars, and on the E side of the peninsula. The winds and rain in the Indian peninsula are periodical, and are called the NE and SW monsoon. The Carnatic, on the E coast, is chiefly exposed to the influence of the NE monsoon; while the SW monsoon extends over the whole peninsula, with the exception of the Coromandel coast, though there are certain districts and stations on that coast, and in the Carnatic, which partake, in some degree, of the SW monsoon. The NE monsoon, commencing about the middle of October, brings in the periodical rains, which continue to the end of November or the middle of December; and, after the rains cease, the NE wind continues until the end of February. This is the cold season, and the climate during this period, in the Carnatic, is cool and pleasant. During March and April the southerly, or, as it is called, the 'long-shore winds prevail, which are hot and relaxing, loaded with clouds of sand and dust, and causing biliary derangement and slight febrile attacks. This may be considered the most disagreeable part of the year; but these winds are attended with many advantages, by drying up and dissipating noxious vapours which may have originated during the rainy and cold season. In May the S and W winds, usually called the land-winds, commence. They are very hot, and continue during the months of May, June, and July, which constitute the hot season. August and September are generally close and sultry. The SW monsoon commences in May, and brings the periodical rains over the greatest part of the peninsula, with the exception of the Carnatic below the Ghauts. Here these winds are exceedingly hot, and occasion, as already stated, the hot season, which is generally the most healthy. Refreshing showers occasionally fall in the months of July and August; but about the end of August and the beginning of September, when the SW monsoon ceases, the climate becomes close and sultry, and the winds variable all over the country, until October, when the NE monsoon again commences. The annual fall of rain in this presidency varies from 30 to 80 inches, but the usual quantity is from 50 to 60 inches. The general character of the climate of the Carnatic is dry and hot: the range of the therm. is usually from 70° or 75° to 84° or 88°; but it is sometimes considerably higher. In May and June it rises as high as 98° to 105°. The variation of the barometer during the year is inconsiderable; never under 29 inches (except in stormy weather, when it sometimes falls a degree lower), and seldom above 30 inches. In the Ceded Districts the therm. ranges during January and February from 60° to 98°; in March, from 68° to 106°; in April, from 78° to 110°; with cloudy and oppressive weather until November, when it falls again, and ranges from 66° to 80°. Malabar and Canara have the SW monsoon, as well as the Hyderabad and Nagpore states. The Hyderabad division is subject to great variations of temp., and the mortality among Europeans stationed in it is high. The soil of the Carnatic near the sea is composed of sand and loam, sparingly intermixed with the remains of marine and testaceous animals. The inland parts of the prov. contain hills of sienite, mixed with a proportion of felspar, the whole soil appearing to consist of the debris of decomposed sienitic mountains. According to local circumstances it is either a loam mixed with sand and gravel, and strongly impregnated with iron, or, in low and wet places, a stiff red loam mixed with vegetable earth and fine sand. On eminences it is generally sand and gravel. It is also in some places impregnated with salt, and in dry weather presents a saline efflorescence on the surface. The country is usually divided into high and low grounds; on the former various kinds of grain are cultivated, and on the latter rice. In all parts of the country distant from rivers, tanks of large dimensions are very common, which are kept in order by government for the purpose of irrigation. [*Report by Statistical Society in* 1840.]—A considerable extent of the surface is covered with forests, in which the teak, sandal, and ebony occur. Teak trees clothe a large portion of the Ghauts. The toddy palm, and the cocoa-nut tree, flourish on the low coast-lands. Rice, paddy, wheat, barley, maize, and all the other grains common in India, are grown. The Balaghaut districts are almost wholly appropriated to dry grain cultivation; and rice is grown even in the elevated district of Coorg, while it forms the staple of Canara. Among the other productions of the soil, are sugar-cane, cotton, pepper, tobacco, hemp, areca, ginger;

turmeric, yams, plantains, tamarinds, melons, and many other species of fruits.—Carbonate of soda, and other earthy salts, occur in the table-land districts; iron is plentiful; and copper occurs in some localities.—Among the animals found in this portion of India, are the elephant, the tiger, chetah, bear, spotted-deer, antelope, jackal, wild hog, and jungle-sheep. Guntur is celebrated for its cattle, and Coimbatore for its sheep.

State of agriculture, &c.] Agricultural industry in the different provinces of this presidency stands in need of extensive reform. The land is naturally less fertile than in many other quarters of India, while the modes of cultivation pursued are deficient in almost every requisite essential to success. The land-assessment presses on the occupier of land with all the severity of the obnoxious ryotwar system [see article HINDOSTAN]; and is felt to be highly oppressive in amount; and both the implements and stock employed are inefficient for the purposes of successful labour. Opium is rarely grown; and indigo is attempted only on a small scale, and principally in the N districts. Tobacco is extensively grown in Coimbatore, and is of good quality; cotton is the staple product of Tinnevelly; and Tanjore is the granary of the presidency.—Cotton cloths are extensively manufactured, and are even still exported to the W. Indian and American markets. The muslins of Chicacole, and the woollen carpets of Ellore, retain their ancient celebrity; and where good roads exist, a considerable amount of internal traffic exists. —A company has been formed for the construction of a railway in the presidency of M. The capital is to be £500,000, in shares of £20 each, with a guaranteed interest from the East India-house of 4½ per cent.; and the line is to proceed from the city of Madras into the interior, passing through Conjeveram, Wallajanuggur, and Vellore, and ultimately reaching Bangalore. The facilities for the work, as regards the nature of the country, are stated to be unquestionable; and the existence of a large pop. throughout the route, and the absence of all competition from water-carriage, are likewise referred to as circumstances that would give a certainty of success to the undertaking wholly apart from the security of the guarantee. In the first instance only a single line of rails is to be laid down, so as to enable the road to be carried as far as the capital will permit, and to ensure the earliest return of profit. The general conditions of the contract with the East India company are precisely the same as those entered into with regard to the railways already in course of construction in Bombay and Bengal, with the exception that in those cases the guarantee is 5 per cent. The lands are to be granted for 99 years free of charge. On the opening of the line one-half of any surplus beyond 4½ per cent. is to be applied to reimburse the India-house for the interest they may have already paid, after which the railway company will take the whole, subject to the right reserved by the government of requiring a reduction of fares whenever the dividend shall exceed 10 per cent. The India-house are also to have the power of purchasing the line at the end either of 25 or 50 years at a price equal to the average value of the shares for the three preceding years; and, on the other hand, the company, after it shall have been opened three months, may at any time surrender it altogether, and demand the return of their capital.—The question as to the possibility of a successful cultivation of American cotton in India has recently formed the subject of an interesting report by Mr. Wight of Madras. The American cotton produces a raw material yielding about 8 per cent. more of the marketable article (clean cotton) than the indigenous plant, and that again returning a higher price by at least 20 per cent.; but there are two alleged obstacles to its growth which are represented to be insurmountable. The first is the excessive heat of the climate, and the second its extreme dryness, the latter difficulty being such as to render the cultivation impossible except in such places as partake of the rains of both monsoons. As regards the alleged excess of heat, Mr. Wight shows by a comparative table of monthly mean temp. that the cotton-growing season in India, namely, from September to April, is actually some degrees colder than that in Mississippi, which is from April to November; and that the thing to be contended with would be rather a deficiency than an excess of heat. With respect to the evils of drought, also, he ascertained not only that while cotton which was sown in April so as to partake of both monsoons, was injured or altogether lost by the rains in October, when it was just ready to open, fields sown in August, after the first monsoon, which came into pick in November, yielded good crops, but also that, as compared with Florida, a cotton-growing country, the monthly mean falls of rain show Madras to be much the most humid. The real difficulty to be met consists, Mr. Wight contends, neither in heat nor drought, but in the fact that while Mississippi enjoys a rising temp. during the growing season, in India the reverse is the case. It is to this point, therefore, that he directs attention; and the course that he suggests is simply as follows: "The mean temp. of Madras at the beginning of September is 84°, and at the end of October it is still as high as 81°. If the sowing is effected between the middle of August and middle of September, the plant will be grown and sufficiently strong to bear the cold weather of November and December; while there is reason to believe that the cold of these months will only so far retard the maturation of the crop as to prevent its coming to perfect maturity before the middle of January, when though the nights are cold, causing a low mean temp., the days are bright, warm, and dry, well suited to commencing the harvest, which will last through three or four months. By following this plan as closely as the course of the seasons will permit, it is my firm belief," he adds, "there is scarcely a field on which water does not lodge so as to become flooded after every fall of rain in any part of the Carnatic (watered by the NE monsoon) on which, with due attention to agricultural management, Mexican cotton may not be as successfully grown as the indigenous now is."

Government.] The government of the Madras presidency is vested in a governor subordinate to the governor-general of India, assisted by a council of 3 members. The three departments of the financial and judicial, the political, and military affairs, are superintended by 3 chief secretaries. To each district a European collector is appointed, who exercises the chief magisterial power in his district. Zillah courts are held at various stations; and there are 4 provincial courts of appeal at Chittur, Masulipatam, Trinchinopoly, and Tellicherry; and a high court of judicature at Madras.—The Episcopal ecclesiastical establishment consists of a bishop, an archdeacon, and 19 chaplains. Madras is likewise the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.—The military force consists of about 50,000 men, of whom one-fifth are Europeans.

Revenue.] It appears from the tables of revenue of the different presidencies given in the general article HINDOSTAN, that the total net-revenues of M. are less by two-thirds than those of Bengal, being under £4,000,000. Of this amount fully three-fourths are contributed by the land-revenue; and

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the privileged sales of tobacco and salt produce yearly about £500,000. The subsidies drawn annually from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, amount to £340,000; but, on the other hand, the nabob of the Carnatic, the rajah of Tanjore, the Mysore princes, and other stipendiaries, draw upwards of half-a-million yearly from the treasury of Fort St. George. On the whole amount, the gross revenues exceed £5,000,000, of which about £570,000 is subtracted for assignments and allowances; and £650,000 for the cost of collection.—The civil and political charges of the presidency are about £380,000 annually; the judicial and police establishments absorb £340,000; and the average annual cost of the army is £2,500,000. The navy-estimates do not exceed £10,000.—The following table shows the amount of the land-revenue and sea-customs, &c., of the presidency for each of the last 15 years:

Years.	Receipts from land revenue.	Receipts from inland and sea customs.	Total.
1837-38	315,82,554 r.	40,56,793 r.	356,39,347 r.
1838-39	325,98,778	40,72,061	366,70,839
1839-40	327,54,884	41,02,878	368,57,762
1840-41	331,25,056	42,76,344	374,01,400
1841-42	331,52,951	41,57,915	373,10,866
1842-43	327,40,722	42,76,720	370,17,442
1843-44	327,49,630	42,35,451	369,85,081
1844-45	338,58,454	20,01,667	358,60,121
1845-46	346,64,463	16,51,054	363,15,517
1846 47	358,99,104	15,10,404	374,09,508
1847-48	365,48,058	13,59,846	379,07,904
1848-49	364,56,955	9,28,764	373,85,719
1849-50	347,94,374	10,27,101	358,21,475
1850-51	352,89,200	11,36,460	364,25,660
1851-52	367,39,260	11,69,356	379,08,616

MADRE-DE-DIOS, an island near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m. in circumf. It gives name to an archipelago of islands lying between 50° and 51° S, and intersected by the meridian of 75° W.

MADRESFIELD, a parish of Worcestershire, 6 m. NNW of Upton-on-Severn. Area 920 acres. Pop. 180.

MADRID, a province of Spain, a part of Castilla-la-Nueva or New Castile. Its surface, amounting to 61·8 sq. m. of 15 to a degree, is a table-land, of which the lowest parts are 1,700 ft. above the level of the sea. In the NW it is bounded by the chain of Guadarrama. The soil is clay and sand impregnated with saltpetre. There are large tracts quite sterile, though intersected by several rivers. The principal river is the Tajo or Tagus, to the basin of which the whole prov. belongs. Its subsidiary rivers are the Xarama, the Henares, the Manzanares, and the Guadarrama, none of which are navigable, and most of them entirely dry in summer. The climate is hot but variable; sometimes the winds blow from all different directions in the course of one morning. In summer the therm. frequently reaches 36° to 40° R.; in winter there are severe N winds, and the therm. indicates 5° to 8° R. under the freezing point. In general the air is pure and much rarified; but the frequent changes of weather occasion fevers and consumption. The inhabitants, returned in 1849 at 405,737, are a grave indolent race; but in spite of their gravity, manifest a great inclination for noisy pastimes. Spanish is spoken here with most purity and elegance, and the Castilian dialect has become the language of literature. Agriculture is much neglected; fine tracts of land are often uncultivated. Gardening is carried on round the capital; and some wine and oil of very inferior quality are produced. There are 69 towns and 8 villages, 93 parishes, 53 monasteries, 92 nunneries, and 77 charitable establishments in this prov.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, situated near the centre of the kingdom, in New Castile, near the small river Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, in N lat. 40° 24′ 57″, W long. 3° 41′ 51″, at an alt. of 1,995 ft. above sea-level, 320 m. ENE of Lisbon, 240 m. SW of Bayonne, and about 300 m. from the sea on each side. It stands on several eminences of small elevation, in the centre of a hollow on a vast table-land. Seen from a distance, it presents nothing that announces a great city; and the environs being destitute of wood, and even of vines, while most of the surrounding villages are in hollows, and the whole district is stony and barren, the prospect is dull and lifeless. Even within a ½ m. of the gates, the traveller, says Inglis, "might still believe himself to be 100 m. from any habitation. The road stretches away, speckled only by a few mules; there are no carriages, no horsemen, scarcely even a pedestrian: there is, in fact, no one sign of vicinity to a great city." On the E the view is bounded by the mountains of Guadarrama; on all other sides the horizon is perfectly open. On drawing nigh the gates, however, the prospect becomes more cheerful: fine avenues and good roads conduct to the gates; the entrance by the Saragossa road and the gate of Alcala is very beautiful. The city itself is of an oblong form, its length being from N to S, and its circumf. nearly 6 m. It occupies an area of nearly 4 sq. m., on a slope inclining generally SSW towards the Manzanares; and is surrounded by a brick wall pierced with 15 gates; but has no ditch, or any other means of defence. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many of the others, especially in the E part of the city, are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them would not be unworthy of the finest cities in Europe. They are paved with sharp pebbles, which renders walking on them disagreeable; for though there are foot-pavements on each side, they are so narrow that two persons cannot walk abreast. The streets are now kept clean, and well-lighted during the night. The best is that of Alcala, which is ¾ m. in length, and of sufficient width for ten carriages to pass abreast; it has, however, the disadvantage of being on uneven ground, and of contracting gradually as it advances into the city, while its houses are not of proportionate elevation to its width. The squares are not fewer than 42, but most of them are small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta-del-Sol. The first is in the centre of the city, and forms a regular oblong, 430 ft. in length, and 330 ft. broad, surrounded by porticos on freestone pillars, and houses of uniform elevation, five stories high, with balconies before each window. In the middle of one of the sides of this square is the palace called De-la-Panaderia, whence the royal family witness public exhibitions; and on such occasions, particularly at bull-fights and illuminations, the view of the square is magnificent. This is the most commercial and most stirring part of the city. The Puerta-del-Sol resembles a star rather than a square, being formed by the crossing of five of the largest streets in the city. In front of the royal palace is a square, and in front of the hotel-de-ville another; the rest of the squares are small and inelegant. The by-streets are all narrow and crooked, especially in the SW quarter of the city. The Prado is a fine public walk, with many fountains of mediocre design and execution, but elaborately worked and effective. Here, however, is situated the national picture gallery, rich in treasures of art, such as the wealth and power of a Charles V. could alone amass. The old portion of the city contains nothing more remarkable than a bad population. There are some Churrigueresque doorways dotted about, much admired by the Madrilenians, but in the vilest Rococo taste; indeed, a city less interesting to the architect could hardly be found. The private houses

are uniform, and present very little that is striking in their exterior; they are generally low, with grated windows, recalling to the passing spectator the ancient tales of Spanish jealousy. Even the houses of the first grandees are distinguished from those of private citizens only by their magnitude; their entrances are narrow and awkward, and the staircases paltry. The chief exceptions to this remark are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veraguas. The interior of some of the houses of great families is, however, in a better style; and many of them contain master-pieces both of painting and sculpture. The dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Celi, Liria, and some others, possess valuable collections.—The simplicity which prevails in the private houses extends also to the public edifices: even the churches here have less to render them remarkable than in several other cities in Spain. The church of St. Jerome has a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture, and several of its chapels contain good paintings. The church of San Isidor is large and handsome, with a fine front, and has a beautiful nave, with a large dome. That of the mendicant friars, one of the largest in the city, is built in the form of a Latin cross, and has a dome painted in fresco by Michael Colonna. The church of the Incarnation, an Ionic building, is one of the handsomest in M.; its high altar in particular displays great magnificence. The church of the Visitation is a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, marble pillars, and a monument of the founders. The monument of the bishop of Placentia in the chapel Del Obispo, the silver tabernacle in the church of St. Martin, the altar and monument of Joan of Austria in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are all worthy the notice of a traveller. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice. The quarters of the guards, situated at the NW extremity of the city, and the largest building in M., is a great oblong, with the principal front overloaded with ornaments. It affords lodgings for the body guards, and stalls for 600 or 700 horses. The custom-house is a lofty oblong building, 320 ft. in length, with its end to the street. The council-house or hotel-de-ville is a simple but elegant edifice; surpassed, however, by the building in which the supreme tribunals hold their sittings. The royal armoury contains a valuable collection of armour of different ages. There are three theatres, but none of them are worth notice for their architecture. M. contains two palaces on a large scale,—the Palacio Real at the W extremity of the city, and that of Buen Retiro at the E: both are insulated buildings. The Palacio Real, on the site of the old Alcazar of Philip II., is of a square form, its walls extending each way 470 ft., and having 86 ft. of height. The enclosed quadrangle is 120 ft. square. It is strongly built, its walls are thick, and every room is vaulted, no wood being used in its construction. It is elegantly ornamented on the outside, the staircase is grand, and the apartments spacious, particularly the hall-of-audience to foreign ambassadors. This palace contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; and the ceilings are *chefs d'œuvres* of Mengs, Velasquez, Corrado, and Tiepolo. Of the Buen Retiro, the oldest part, built by Philp IV., is a large regular square; but several parts have since been added, without attending to correspondence with the principal edifice. The palace is thus an inharmonious mass, but it has extensive gardens, and a large collection of paintings.

Of the public walks of M. the principal is the Prado, which makes so conspicuous a figure in Spanish romances and plays. It runs along great part of the E and part of the N side of the city. Before the extension of the buildings, being sequestered and full of uneven ground, it was the frequent scene of assignations, political intrigues, plots, and assassinations. It was subsequently levelled, and houses having been erected throughout the vicinity, it is as safe as any other part of the city. It forms a broad walk planted with trees for carriages, with an alley on each side for pedestrians. The concourse of people here is sometimes prodigious, but it presents a tiresome uniformity. The other public walks,—the Florida to the W, the Delicias to the S, and the Chamberry to the N, though all beautiful, are too distant to be much frequented.

Inhabitants.] The pop. of M. including military, clergy, and strangers, was 216,740 in 1845; in 1826 it was only 181,400. The garrison in 1852 was composed of 12,000 men. In no city of Europe are loungers more numerous. In the evening there are regularly large assemblies, first on the public walks, and at a later hour in the public assemblies; yet the theatres are ill-managed and thinly attended; and a large theatre begun some years ago, remains in an unfinished state. Bull-fights long were, and still are, the favourite amusements of all ranks. The amphitheatre in which the animals are baited will accommodate 17,000. One of the most splendid spectacles in M. is the procession of Corpus Christi day, which is commonly accompanied by the sovereign, the court, and the public bodies.

Educational institutions.] Education in M. is chiefly under the control of the priests. The great school of M., or Colegio Imperial, occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, and has 16 masters, who teach Latin, Greek, Arabic, and Hebrew, rhetoric, poetry, literary history, logic, experimental physics, moral philosophy, mathematics, law, and ecclesiastical discipline. There is also a seminary on an equally comprehensive plan, for the sons of the nobility and gentry. There is very little provision made for female instruction, which is conducted chiefly in convents. A botanical garden was laid out about the year 1770, for teaching the elements of that science; and there are a chemical school, and classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine. There are also academies for the study of history, for painting, sculpture, and architecture, and for the Spanish language. The last, the Academia-de-la-Lengua, has published an excellent dictionary on the plan of Johnson.—The royal library contains above 200,000 vols.; the library of San Isidro has 60,000; and the cabinet of natural history contains a fine collection of specimens of natural objects, chiefly from the Spanish colonies. M. contains a considerable number of bookshops, but they present few new publications. Printing and literature generally were long checked in this city by the monks of the Escurial having the exclusive privilege of printing. The reprinting of standard Spanish works has been, however, during some years conducted with spirit.

Charitable institutions.] The charitable institutions of M. are very numerous. The general hospital receives men of all ages and nations; the hospital of the Passion admits only women; but both sexes are received into another great hospital, which bears the name of Anton Martin. Different nations, such as the French, the Italians, the Flemish, the Irish, as well as some Spanish provinces, such as Navarre, Biscay, and Aragon, have each their hospitals; but these institutions are now in a great measure diverted from their original destination. There are also several hospitals of a more limited destination: three receive foundlings: two receive orphans; and the hospital of St. Peter is for priests. The establishment of Atocha, in a large ex-convent beyond the Prado botanical garden on one side of the Retiro, is equivalent in its object to our Chelsea hospital and to the Hotel-des-Invalides in Paris; but there is no similarity in respect to the number of inmates, because here it does not come up to 100, which can only be ascribed to the abhorrence in which all Span-

iards hold the military service. They prefer returning to their respective homes at the end of their six years' term of service, to continuing, even if they be corporals or sergeants; hence there are no old men in the army to send to Atocha as pensioners. The governor of M. has just issued a memorandum of the facts on which he proposes to institute a reform of the hospitals in the city, in which he draws a sad picture of their present condition. He declares that the provisions served out to the patients are of the worst possible description, and dearer than the best, because nobody endeavoured to force the contractors to fulfil their obligations. The scales for the weighing out of the provisions were not equal, so that scandalous facilities were given to fraud. The daily consumption of sheep amounted to 40, the best of which went to the tables of the hospital-clerks, and the worst to the patients. The kitchens were filthy in the extreme; the number of cooks and kitchen-people so great, that they hindered each other from working. The mattresses of the patients were half-emptied of their wool, the property of the patients; even the hair and teeth of the dead were converted into objects of commerce. The hygiene of the wards is left to the will and pleasure of hospital-clerks and ward-lackeys. The medical case-books are slovenly kept. The young students employed as dressers are not under any kind of discipline; and the clergy belonging to the hospital are by far too numerous, and yet their duties are inadequately fulfilled. The governor has put the economical part of the establishments into the hands of the sisterhood of charity, and has effected great savings of every kind.

Banks.] The bank of San Fernando executes the functions of government banker, exclusive of all other business, a commission being allowed on its payments. The dividends paid by this bank are equivalent to about 10 per cent. on the investment.—The bank of Isobel II. has for some time limited its operations to discounting *pagarés* or promissory notes of its own shareholders, who can always obtain advances equal to double the amount of paid-up capital on their shares, which are deposited as guarantee.—The Banco-de-la-Union, established in September 1845, is intended to introduce, as far as possible, the system followed by English bankers. The capital consists of 15,000 shares of 4,000 reals each, which being paid up in full, constitutes a joint stock of £600,000 sterling, with the faculty of augmentation by a further issue of 10,000 shares. Although this bank has hitherto confined its operations to discounts and remittances, the shareholders have received interest at 6 per cent. per annum.—El Fomento is an association directed especially to the formation and construction of roads, bridges, and canals. This company has obtained a concession from government to the amount of 200,000,000 reals for that purpose. This sum forms the whole of its capital, which produces dividends equal to 5½ per cent.,—a rate exceedingly low for Spain, where discounts are very rarely below 8 per cent., and frequently attain 10 or more.—El Progreso is a savings bank.—In addition to the above, there are the Iris, the Actividad, and the Caja-de-Descuentos-Maritimos, with various others.

Manufactures.] The Spanish government has discouraged, by very heavy imposts, the culture of wine in the neighbourhood of the cap. In consequence of this and other restraints, its manufacturing establishments are very inconsiderable; none, indeed, are worth notice except those for hats. There is also a saltpetre-work on a large scale. There are here a manufactory of mosaic, one of tapestry, and one of porcelain; but their productions are appropriated to the use of the royal family or as presents to foreign courts, and none of the articles produced in them are sold. The trade of M. is almost entirely one of importation and consumption; for the environs do not produce provision to maintain the inhabitants three weeks. Every article in M., whether of manufacturing or farming industry, is exotic. The markets are, however, abundantly supplied with meat, poultry, and vegetables; and fruit is abundant.—The water for the city at present comes from the mountains of Guadarrama, and is light and pure. It is insufficient, however, in quantity; and a canal is now in process of execution for bringing a further supply from Ponton-de-la-Oliva, a distance of 11 leagues. It has been proposed to render the Manzanares navigable, but the plan has not succeeded.—A railway from the seaport of Santander, on the N coast of Spain, to Alar-del-Rey, a distance of 85 m., has been entered upon; and it is understood will be pushed forwards to Valladolid, a further distance of 75 m., and ultimately to Madrid,—making a total distance of 340 m. This line will cross the Pyrenees at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. The gauge is to be 4 ft. 8½ in. A railroad has been executed from M. to Aranjuez.

Climate.] Madrid enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, and produces severe effects on weak constitutions. These arise doubtless from the great elevation, and from the vicinity of the neighbouring mountains of Guadarrama, which are covered with snow during many months in the year. Even in warm weather a sense of shivering and contraction is often felt on passing from sunshine to the shade. The mean temp. of the year is 58°·2; that of winter, 43°·1; of summer, 76°·4. In August 1851, the therm. often indicated 111° at 2 P. M. The prevailing winds are a cold and dry breeze from the N in winter, and a warm S wind in spring; but in summer it seldom happens that any wind at all can be felt. In spring, showers are of frequent occurrence; during the rest of the year they are rare, and of short continuance. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown. The most frequent complaints are nervous affections and inflammatory fevers. A convulsive colic resembling that in Derbyshire is not uncommon.

Environs.] There are around M. several royal residences, such as the Casa-del-Campo, a royal hunting-seat on the other side of the Manzanares, where there was formerly a collection of wild animals, such as lions, tigers, &c. The Pardo is a palace on the river, about 6 m. from the city, in a picturesque situation, surrounded by vast woods. The Zarzuela is a beautiful rural seat, about 6 m. to the N. The Mejorada, a village at nearly the same distance on the river, has a beautiful church; and Loeches, another village, is remarkable for a convent containing a valuable collection of paintings.

History.] M. is not an ancient city, its name being first mentioned in history as a castle belonging to the king of Castile, which was sacked by the Moors in 1109. Houses were gradually built around it, till it became a city; but the court of Spain was not permanently fixed here till 1563, by Philip II. During the war of the succession (from 1702 to 1713) M. took a decided part in favour of the Bourbon against the Austrian branch. It was occupied early in 1808 by French troops. On 2d May 1808, when the last members of the royal family were removing from the capital, the people burst into insurrection, and a dreadful contest took place. On the 20th July following, Joseph Bonaparte made his public entry into M. as king of Spain; but on the 27th of the same month he found it necessary to retreat. He again entered it on the 5th December, and remained till Wellington's operations, in 1812, made it requisite for him to go to the assistance of Marmont. The battle of Salamanca was now fought; and Madrid being entered by a body of British troops on 12th of August, was occupied by them until Soult advanced from Andalusia with a superior force. It remained in possession of the French till the following year, when the advance of the British, and the battle of Vittoria led to its definitive liberation.

MADRID, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 105 m. NW of Augusta, watered by the head-branches of Sandy river, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 368.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 235 m. NNW of Albany, drained by Grass river and several small streams, affluents of the St. Lawrence, by which it is bounded on the NW. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally a rich loam. Pop. 4,511.

MADRIDEJOS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 41 m. SE of Toledo, and 18 m. W of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, on the road from Madrid to Ocana, near the Amarguillo, and at an alt. of 648 metres above sea-level. Pop. 6,900. The streets are straight, and contain some handsome dwellings. With exception, however, of 2 churches, some convents, and an hospital, it possesses no public buildings worthy of note. It has manufactories of bombasin, and is noted for its cheese.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Avila, in a vast plain, on the l. bank of the Aduja. Pop. 1,990. It is enclosed by an old wall flanked with towers, and has 2 parish churches, 2 convents one of which was originally a royal palace, and an hospital. It is noted as the birth-place of Isabella-the-Catholic, and of Gaspard-Quirogne, archbishop of Toledo. The locality is celebrated for its wine.

MADRIGAL-DEL-MONTE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Burgos, and 9 m. NE of Lerma. Pop. 387.

MADRIGALEJO, a town of Spain, in Estrema-

dura, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Badajos, and 33 m. S of Truxillo, in an elevated plain. Pop. 1,170. It has an ancient convent, and contains several Roman remains.

MADRIGUERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. SSE of Cuenca, and 11 m. E of Tarazona. Pop. 2,375. It has a square with a fine fountain. The environs afford good wine.

MADRON, a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. WNW of Penzance. Area 6,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,566.

MADRONERA (La), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Caceres, and 8 m. SE of Truxillo. Pop. 2,000.

MADU, a small island of the Eastern seas, in the Sonda archipelago, to the N of Flores, in S lat. 7° 30′, E long. 122° 18′.

MADURA, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras. The district lies to the N of the district of Tinnevelly, and the gulf of Manar; and SE of that of Dindigul. With the latter it is conjoined as a collectorate; and had a pop. in 1836 of 1,306,725, of whom about 18,000 were Catholics. It is level in the SE, in which quarter it is separated from the W coast of Ceylon by Polk's strait, and the gulf of Manar, and is nearly connected with that island itself by the island of Ramisseram, and the bank of sand, about 60 m. in length, known by the name of Adam's Bridge. It is intersected by the Vurragherry or Pylney mountains, which extend 54 m. from E to W, with an average breadth of 15 m.; and attains an alt. of between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea-level. The principal river is the Vighey, which rises in the SE corner of the valley of Dindigul; flows 20 m. NE; then 25 m. E by N; and then SW to the sea, which it reaches after a total course of 150 m. In the S extremity of the district of Ramnad is a fœtid swamp about 6 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.—The NE monsoon sets in about the middle of October, and prevails till the middle of December. The land-winds set in in June, and heavy rains occur in August. In 1812, upwards of 28,000 persons fell victims to fever in M., Dindigul, and Ramnad.—All descriptions of soil occur. Paddy, wheat, barley, sugar-cane, betel, tobacco, and castor-oil, are cultivated. Elephants, tigers, chetahs, bisons, bears, antelopes, deer, and hogs roam over the uncultivated districts. Flocks of sheep and bullocks are reared. — Gold thread, fine muslins, and cotton cloths of great durability are the chief articles of manufacture. Palmyra, jaggri, turmeric, oilseeds, ghee, castor-oil, choy root, salt fish, and piece goods, are exported. This district has long been regarded by the Hindus as one of their most sacred localities.—The town of M. is 285 m. SW of Madras, in N lat. 9° 55′, E long. 78° 14′, near the r. bank of the Vayg-aru or Vighey. It is of a rectangular outline, and has its sides presented to the cardinal points. Its fortifications, which were formerly extensive, are now much dilapidated; but it is still defended by a fort, and surrounded by a ditch and wall. The streets are narrow, irregular, and dirty, and the houses are of the most miserable description. Large herds of cattle are often found within the precincts of the town, and mephitic miasmata are exhaled from the stagnant basins in the vicinity of the fort. Its pop., which was in last cent. estimated at 40,000, does not now exceed half that number. The town is chiefly noted for a temple named Pahlary, consecrated to the divinity Vellayadah. M. is supposed to be the ancient *Modura* or *Mobura Pandionis*. It has sustained several sieges.

MADURA, or Madoera, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, to the NE of Java, from which it is separated by a strait of the same name. It extends between 6° 10′ and 6° 45′ S lat., and 112° 45′ and 114° 5′ E long.; and has an area of 1,260 sq. m. It is in some parts very mountainous, but is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Its chief productions are cotton, rice, cocoanuts, timber, cattle, and edible nests. The number of the inhabitants in 1815 was estimated at 218,660; in 1840, at 280,000. They are described as industrious but warlike in disposition, and they are the victims of cruel and degrading superstitions. The island is divided into 3 districts, viz. Madura, Pamekassie, and Samanap. Bangkallan, in its W part, is the residence of the sultan, the nominal sovereign of the island; but the whole is subject to the Dutch. In the E part is another important town named Samanap. The island was first invaded by the Dutch in 1747. The district of M. is situated in the W part of the island, and contains the capital, Bangkallan, and about 570 villages, and about 75,000 inhabitants. The town of M. is about 18 m. E of Bangkallan. See Java.

MADURI, a river of Assam, which descends from the Duffala mountains, and joins the Brahmaputra above Bureimuk.

MAEADAY, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the l. bank of the Irrawady, 195 m. SSW of Ava.

MAEFEN, a town of Tripoli, in the Fezzan, 42 m. ESE of Mourzouk. It consists of an assemblage of huts built of the branches of date trees. The springs in the locality are impregnated with soda.

MAELAR, or Malarin, a lake of Sweden, which bathes the prefectures of Westeräs, Upsal, Stockholm, and Nykoeping. Its length from E to W, from Stockholm to Koeping, is 78 m.; its breadth is from 2 to 23 m.; and it comprises an area of about 300 sq. m. It discharges itself into the Baltic, near Stockholm, and is connected also with that sea, on the SE, by the canal of Soedertelge. Its principal affluent is the Arboga, which it receives at its E extremity. It contains about 300 islands, nearly all of which are inhabited. Its banks, which are much indented and extremely picturesque, are adorned with numerous villas, belonging to the wealthier inhabitants of the Swedish capital.

MAEL-CARHAIX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,599; in 1841, 9,132. The village is 8 m. E of Guingamp.

MAELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Saragossa, and 13 m. NE of Alcaniz, in a level locality. Pop. 2,600. It has a fort, in the midst of the town a tower, and 3 convents, one of which is of the La Trappe order, the only one in Spain, founded in 1796 by some French exiles.

MAELSTROM, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in about N lat. 68°, between two islands belonging to the Loffoden group, between Drontheim and the North Cape. "I had occasion," says an American writer, "some years since, to navigate a ship from the North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the islands or rocks and the main. On inquiring of my Norwegian pilot about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger, and I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind, NW. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, the mate on the quarter-deck, all hands at their station for working ship, and the pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the nightheads. I went on the main-topsail yard with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments, when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going 8 knots through the water. This alarmed me extremely for a moment. I thought that destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we run along the edge, the waves foaming round us in every form while she was dancing gaily over them. The sensations I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourselves an immense circle running round, of a diameter of 1½ m., the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the

centre, and gradually changing its dark blue colour to white—foaming, tumbling, rushing, to its vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out; the noise, too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once, presented the most awful, grand, solemn sight I ever experienced. We were near it about 18 minutes, and in sight of it two hours."

MAENAN, a township in the parish of Eglwys-Fach, co. of Carnarvon, 3 m. N of Llanwrst, on the Conwy. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1841, 428.

MAENCLOCHOG, a parish in co. Pembroke, 9 m. N by W of Narberth, at the source of the river Cleddau. Pop. in 1831, 466; in 1841, 503.

MAENOR-BYRR, or MANORBIER, a parish in co. Pembroke, 4¾ m. SW by W of Tenby, on the shore of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 582; in 1841, 691. This was the birth-place of Giraldus Sylvester, better known by the name of Giraldus Cambrensis, of whom there is still an effigy in the church.

MAENORDEWI, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 3½ m. SE of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1841, 963.

MAENOR-OWAIN, or MANERNAWEN, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 1 m. W of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1841, 194.

MAENORDEILO, or MANORDILO (LOWER and UPPER), two hamlets in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen. Pop. of the Lower hamlet, in 1831, 352. Pop. of the Upper, in 1831, 323. Pop. of hamlets united, in 1841, 748.

MAENORFABON, or MANERFABON, a hamlet in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, co. of Carmarthen, 2 m. NE of Llandilo-fawr. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1841, 424.

MAENSARP, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 15 m. S of Joenkoeping, and haerad of Tveta. It contains the mountain of Taberg, noted for its loadstone.

MAEN-TWROG, a parish and village in the co. of Merioneth, 17 m. W by N of Bala, situated on the Traeth-Bach, in the romantic vale of Festiniog. The village, from the demand for labour in the slate quarries of Festiniog, immediately adjacent, is rapidly increasing. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1841, 883.

MAER, a parish in the co. of Stafford, in the line of the Manchester and Birmingham railway. Area 2,790 acres. Pop., including the hamlet of Maerway-Lane, in 1831, 505; in 1841, 559.

MAERWAY-LANE, a hamlet in the p. of Maer, co. of Stafford. Pop. in 1831, 266; in 1841, 272.

MAESE. See MEUSE.

MAESCAR, a hamlet in the p. of Devynnock, co. and 8 m. W by S of Brecon. Pop. in 1841, 770.

MAESEYCK, MAASEYCK, or MAZEIK, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 18 m. NNE of Maestricht, and 14 m. SW of Ruremonde, on the l. bank of the Meuse. Pop. in 1837, 3,969. It is well-built, and has a college. It possesses manufactories of pipes, pottery, tobacco, and paper, 2 calico printing-mills, and 2 printing establishments. It is noted as the birth-place of Hubert-Van-Eyck, the alleged discoverer of painting in oil. In 1675, M. was taken, and its fortifications were destroyed, by the French. They were rebuilt, but were again dismantled in 1803.

MAESGWINA, or MAISGWINN, a township in the parish of Nantmel, co. of Radnor, 4 m. ESE of Rhayadergwy. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1841, 390.

MAESMEL, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Ruremonde. Pop. 1,050.

MAES-MYNIS, a parish in the co. of Brecon, 1 m. SW of Builth. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 252.

MAESTNERHOS-LLOWDDY, or MEISTYRHOSE-LOWRY, a township in the p. of Llandewi-Ystradenny, co. of Radnor, 9 m. NW of New Radnor. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1841, 337.

MAES-TREF-GOMER, a township in the p. of Tref-Eglwys, co. of Montgomery, 4 m. NNW of Llanidloes.

MAESTRICHT, in Dutch MAASTRICHT, a town of Holland, the capital of the prov. of Limburg, advantageously situated on the Maese, where that river is joined by the small stream of the Jaer or Geer, 110 m. SE of Amsterdam, 14 m. N by E of Liege, and 56 m. E of Brussels, in N lat. 50° 51′, E long. 5° 41′. It stands on a level surrounded with hills, on the l. bank of the river, and communicates with the suburb of Wyck, and the citadel of Petersberg, on the opposite side, by means of a stone bridge 500 ft. in length. Its form, including the suburb, is nearly circular; and it is tolerably well-built. The principal street, which extends from the bridge to the other extremity of the town, is mostly occupied by shops; but the best dwelling-houses are in a street which runs parallel to it. The market-place and the place d'armes are handsome public squares; the latter is planted with trees, and forms an agreeable promenade. Of the public buildings, the chief are the town-hall, built in 1652, and the church of St. Gervaise; the other churches are of little note; but the college, once occupied by the Jesuits, the theatre, and the arsenal, are worth the visit of a traveller. M. is one of the strongest places of the Netherlands. It is surrounded by walls and ditches; but its principal strength consists in a number of detached bastions. It is defended likewise by the fortress of St. Pierre, situated on a neighbouring height. The pop. in 1844 was 31,000. They are a more highly cultivated race than the Dutch generally, and have more of the tone and aspect of the Germans and Walloons. The manufactures of the place consist in leather, paper, pins, starch, flannel, stockings, different kinds of coarse cloth, and hardware. Here are likewise extensive breweries and distilleries. The soil of the surrounding country is fertile, and in a neighbouring mountain are stone quarries with subterraneous passages of great extent. The town has daily communication with places higher up as well as lower down the Maese, by vessels which sail at stated hours. It is also connected by a branch railway with the trunk line to Cologne. —M. was long one of the most important fortresses of the Dutch. It was besieged by the French in 1748, and was taken by them in 1794.

MAESTU, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Vitoria. Pop. 400.

MAETER, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. E of Audenarde. Pop. 3,000.

MAEVA, a lake in the Polynesian island of Huaheine, about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in width in some places. It abounds with fish; and its surrounding scenery is very beautiful.

MAFER, an island of the Maldive archipelago, in the SE part of the atollon Milla-Doné-Madoné, in N lat. 5° 15′, and E long. 73° 30′.

MAFFATAI, a town of Nigritia, in the SE part of Bornu, 66 m. ESE of Kouka, on a branch of the Chary, near its entrance into Lake Chad.

MAFIGUDU, a territory of Nigritia, to the SW of Bergu.

MAFINALE, a small island near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. 16° 20′. It contains a factory belonging to the Portuguese.

MAFRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 11 m. SSW of Torres-Vedras, 18 m. NW of Lisbon, and 5 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, at an alt. of 681 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,720.—There is here a convent of vast extent, once the favourite residence of the Portuguese monarchs. It forms a grand square, inter-

sected in the centre by rows of chambers of a lesser height; and having fountains, gardens, and parterres in the centre; and behind, an immense park stretching down to the sea. Its entrance is flanked on either side by a tower and spire 200 ft. in height.

MAFRAGG, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Constantine, which has its source in the Little Atlas, near the frontier of Tunis; runs NW; and throws itself into the gulf of Bona, 9 m. E of the embouchure of the Seïbus, and after a course of about 36 m.

MAFRAT, a station of the Sahara, on the road from Fezzan to Bornu, and 360 m. S of Murzuk. It has abundant springs.

MAFUMO See Lagoa.

MAGACELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 1,511.

MAGADACHO, or Magadoxo, a kingdom of Africa, in the N part of Zanguebar, between the republic of Brava on the SW, and the coast of Ajan on the NE. The kingdom extends along the Indian ocean a distance of about 240 m. The interior is little known; and the hostility of the natives has hitherto prevented the establishment of any European colony on the coast. The pop. consists of Negroes, Abyssinian Christians, and Arabs. The government is in the hands of the latter. The capital, which bears the same name, is on the coast, in N lat. 2° 8′. A ridge of coral rocks rises in front, and shuts it in from sea-view. It has several mosques. The houses are built of stone, and are flat-roofed.

MAGAHHES, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, 36 m. SW of Caconda, and 225 m. SE of St. Philippe-de-Benguela.

MAGALLON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. WNW of Saragossa, near the l. bank of the Huecha. Pop. 2,500.

MAGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Dewa, 180 m. NNE of Yedo.

MAGANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Soria. Pop. 800.

MAGAOIN, a town of Nigritia, in Bornu, on the Yeou, and on the road from Kouko to Kano.

MAGARAVA, or El Callah, a chain of mountains in Algiers, running along at the distance of about 21 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, between the Habrah and Chelif. It is inhabited by an Arab tribe of the same name.

MAGARZAN, a port of Nubia, on the Arabian gulf, in the Beja country, 165 m. NNW of Suakein, in N lat. 21° 10′. Pearls are fished in the vicinity. A little to the E is a small but lofty island of the same name.

MAGAZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 4 m. SE of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga.

MAGAZINE ISLAND, an island in the Arctic sea, in N lat. 69° 58′, W long. 92° 1′.

MAGDALA, a town of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, in the principality and 8 m. SE of Weimar, and circle of Weimar-Jena, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Blankenhayn, on the Magdel. Pop. 660. It has a manufactory of hosiery.

MAGDALA, or Majdel, a village of Palestine, at the S extremity of the plain of Genesareth, 1½ hour from Tiberias. It consists of about 40 huts built of rough stone, with flat mud roofs. Above it are high hills, with rounded faces to the NE, and several conspicuous caverns.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, or Magdalens, a chain of islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 73 m. from Newfoundland, and 60 m. from Prince Edward island. They extend about 35 m. in a curved direction from the SW cape of Amherst island; but if the smaller isles be included, the whole length of the chain is about 56 m. They attain an elevation of from 200 to 580 ft. above sea-level; and are partially wooded with spruce, juniper, birch, and poplar. Their soil is sterile and shallow; and their climate is very severe. They are inhabited by about 1,100 persons, chiefly French Acadians, whose principal dependence is upon the cod and mackarel fishing on the valuable banks in the neighbourhood of the group. They possess no harbour for ships. The Americans claim right "by treaty-stipulation" [*N. American Review*, July, 1843,] to participate in the fisheries on the M. banks; but have failed to show any solid grounds for such a claim.

MAGDALENA, a cavern in Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and about 3 m. from Adelsberg. It is of great extent and magnificence. At one of its extremities is a small pond abounding with the celebrated *Proteus anguinus*.

MAGDALENA, a port on the N coast of the island of Masbate, in the group of the Philippines, in N lat. 15° 20′, E long. 123° 20′.

MAGDALENA, a river of New Granada, which has its source in a small lake named Pampas, in the Andes, at the SE extremity of the dep. of Cundinamarca, in about N lat. 2°, W long. 76° 25′, 36 m. SSE of Popayan, and runs for about 500 m. between the central and the E chain of the Cordillera. Passing Neyva and Honda, it reaches the confines of the dep. of Boyaca, and thence flows into that of Magdalena; passes Mompox; and throws itself into the sea of the Antilles by several embouchures, the principal of which is in N lat. 11° 8′, W long. 74° 55′, 42 m. WSW of Santa-Martha, and 65 m. NE of Carthagena. It has a sinuous course, in a generally N direction, of about 900 m. Its bed has a general declivity of 20 inches in the mile; and a gradual elevation of from 30 to 300 toises above sea-level. Its waters are slow of admixture with those of the ocean, and taste fresh at a great distance from its mouth. Its principal affluents are the Fusagasuga, Bogota, Sogamoso and Cesare on the r.; and on the l. the Cauca. It is now navigable for small steamers as far as Honda, 540 m. above its mouth, and within 60 m. of Bogota, where the navigation is obstructed by cataracts. In 1823 navigation by steam was first introduced by the congress of Columbia; but the caymans by which its banks are infested, the intense heat, the myriads of gnats and other insects which swarm in the air, render the navigation extremely formidable. It is, however, free to all flags; and the value of the traffic on the river is estimated at 20,000,000 d. Between the sea and Honda, this territory consists of a vast plain covered with damp, dank forests; higher up, the country becomes bare, and is often swept by violent storms; and higher still, a few small villages or farms form the only tokens of the presence of the human species. In some other parts are extensive savannahs, on which large numbers of cattle and horses are pastured; or fields of cotton, maize, cacao, and sugar-cane. The inhabitants of the banks of M. from its source to the confluence of the Cauca, suffer extremely from the goitre. To the SE of the embouchure of the M. is a bay of the same name, 36 m. in breadth at its entrance, and of about equal depth.—Also a dep. of New Granada, 330 m. in length from N to S, and 150 m. in medium breadth, bounded on the N and NW by the Caribbean sea; on the W by the dep. of the Cauca; on the S by those of Cundinamarca and Boyaca; and on the E by that of Sulia; and extending between 7° 30′ and 11° 40′ N lat., and 72° 30′ and 76° 5′ W long. The coast is indented by the bays of Magdalena, Carthagena, and Morosquil. The E part is intersected by the Sierras-de-Ocana, Periga, and Santa-Martha, ramifications of the Andes; and the bed of the M. occupies the centre. The climate generally is warm and damp, but is tempered in the E

by the mountains. The dep. is divided into 4 provinces, viz.: Carthagena, Santa-Martha, Mompox, and Rio-del-Hacha. Pop. 337,000. Its cap. is Carthagena.

MAGDALENA, a missionary establishment in Bolivia, in the dep. of Moxos, 240 m. N of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, on the l. bank of the S. Miguel.

MAGDALENA (Santa), a channel or arm of the sea, in Magelhaen's strait, on the N coast of Tierra-del-Fuego. Its entrance is in 54° 10′ S lat., and 70° 50′ W long.

MAGDALENA GULF, a large inlet on the W coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 40′. It is about 18 m. in depth, and nearly equal in breadth; and presents a spacious, well-sheltered harbour, probably equal to any in the Pacific. The cliffs throughout the gulf abound in organic remains. At its entrance is the island Santa-Margarita.

MAGDEBURG, a regency or administrative subdivision, circle, and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony.—The regency is bounded on the NE and E by the regency of Potsdam; on the S by that of Merseburg, and the duchies of Anhalt and Hanover; and on the NW and W by Hanover and the duchy of Brunswick. It possesses a district 90 m. in length from N to S, and 60 m. in medium breadth; with a total superficies of 210·13 German sq. m. Pop. inclusive of the military, in 1819, 486,000; in 1831, 554,712; in 1837, exclusive of the military, 589,686, of whom 8,618 were Catholics and 2,325 Jews; and in 1849, 691,374, of whom 660,017 were Protestants. This regency, which is one of the finest and most fertile portions of the kingdom, is divided into 15 *kreis* or circles, and contains 49 towns. It comprises a portion of the ancient duchy of the same name.—The town is situated in a fine plain, on the Elbe, 84 m. WSW of Berlin, and 66 m. NNW of Leipsig, in N lat. 52° 8′ 4″, E long. 11° 38′ 46″. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, in 1837, 51,347. It is one of the strongest towns in the Prussian dominions; and is divided into 5 parts, viz., Neustadt, Altstadt, Neumarkt, and Sudenburg, on the r. bank of the river; and Friedrichstadt or Thurmschanze on the l. bank, and connected with the opposite side by 3 bridges. It was to a great extent rebuilt in 1631. The principal buildings are the cathedral, erected in the 12th cent., and one of the largest and finest in N. Germany; the churches of Notre-Dame and of St. Jean, the castle, the ducal palace, the justiciary-hall, the government house, the citadel, and the theatre. It has besides several churches, 3 convents, 5 hospitals, 2 orphans' asylums, a house-of-correction, several charitable and scientific institutions, a consistory, 2 Protestant gymnasia, a college, 2 commercial schools, a surgical and medical school, a public library, &c. Fine promenades run along the ramparts and the banks of the river. It has extensive manufactories of fine pottery, silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, ribbon, leather, gloves, hats, tobacco, soap, wax-candles, &c., several sugar-refineries, and numerous distilleries and breweries. In the environs are extensive salt-works; and at a short distance from the town is the monastery of Bergen, containing a library and museum. The environs of M. are uninteresting, presenting a flat prairie-like surface covered with corn-fields and chicory-grounds.—M. has existed since the era of Charlemagne. It was greatly extended by Otho I., and obtained important privileges from his successors. In 1629 it successfully sustained a six months' siege against the Imperialists, but in 1631 fell before them and was reduced to ashes. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and made capital of the Westphalian dep. of the Elbe. In order to extend its fortifications a great part of Neustadt and Sudenburg was demolished in 1812.

MAGDELEINE. See Madeleine.

MAGDESPRUNG, a village of Anhalt-Bernburg, in the amtbz and near Harzgerode, in the Harz, on the Selke. It has an obelisk of cast-iron, 58 ft. in height, erected in honour of Prince Frederick-Albert. In the vicinity are mines of silver and iron, extensive founderies, fineries, forges, &c., belonging to the duke.

MAGE′, a river of Brazil, in the prov. and dist. of Rio-de-Janeiro. It has its source in the Serra-dos-Orgaos; bathes a town of the same name; and throws itself into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is navigable a distance of 8 m.—The town is in the district and 21 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro. It possesses a considerable trade in flour, millet, haricots, sugar, rice and coffee; but its low situation renders it unhealthy.

MAGELHAENS, or Magellan (Strait of), an arm of sea which separates the S extremity of the continent of South America from the archipelago of Tierra-del-Fuego, and forms a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The entrance on the Atlantic side lies between Cape-de-las-Virgenes, in S lat. 52° 18′, and Cape Espiritu-Santo, in S lat. 52° 42′; and is about 30 m. in breadth. That on the Pacific is between Cape Victory, in S lat. 52° 16′, and Cape-de-los-Pilares, in S lat. 52° 46′; and is 33 m. in breadth. From Cape-de-las-Virgenes to Cape Froward, situated about midway distance from the W extremity of the strait, it runs in a generally SW direction. From Cape Froward to Cape Victory the direction is NW. Its total length is nearly 300 m. It varies greatly in breadth. Its narrowest point is at Cape Orange, the N extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, where it contracts to a breadth of 1½ m. The coasts are generally lofty, and rise, often perpendicularly, to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Through this narrow tortuous course, the bold Fernando-de-Magelhaen steered in 1520; and, despite of unfitness of vessels, and treachery of officers, accomplished that wherein Columbus failed, and opened a new highway to the Indies. For many years afterwards this was supposed to be the only channel for ships, and many were the rich argosies that passed here. After Cape Horn was found to terminate the American continent, few vessels except those of simplest rig and smallest size, have since dared to attempt a passage from E to W through these straits. The peculiar nature of this navigation will be best understood by the following outline of a passage from Cape Virgins to Cape Pillar, by an American writer: "The first day was spent in painfully beating up to the first anchorage in Possession-bay against violent gusts of wind, which lifted the tops from those deep green furrows, and drenched us with showers of inexpressible saltness. At the second trial we succeeded in passing the first and second Narrows. These are each about 10 m. in length, and nearly 2 m. in width; the tide running through them full 10 or 12 m. an hour. By seizing it at the favourable time, no danger need be apprehended, except from the heavy ripplings in which many vessels have been lost. In three days we had passed the first of the three great divisions which nature has marked in the straits. The region of sand-hills and granite cliffs yields to one which appears almost delightful in comparison with what precedes and follows it. Here the coast suddenly tends S, and the strait expands into a broad sheet of water, 30 m. in width, and 300 fath. in depth. The hills are thickly clothed with trees to the water's edge, and were it not for the humid climate and bogged soil, man could gain his livelihood from the soil. As it is, the Chilian colonies of convicts at Sandy-point and Port-Famine are supported from home. Rain fell every day while we were there, and in a continual flood for a full third of the time. Port-Famine, the capital of semi-civilization in this quarter of the globe, consists of a few houses, enclosing a wooden fort, in which lie unmounted two honey-combed twelve-pounders and a brass field-piece tightly spiked! Buenos Ayres also claims the country, and Chili thus arms herself against her rival in imbecility. There is a rickety apology for a fence running around 30 or 40 cells, in four large styes, between which are gutters for streets, little stone islands for a side-walk, and 18 inches of mud for a pavement. In each of these boxes, windowless and chimneyless, exists a family of convicts. Most vessels stop here needlessly for wood and water. Both can be procured as well, if not better, in most harbours further on, and time spent here is lost; for there is always a fair wind in this portion of the straits, and many days must be spent at anchor before the Pacific is reached. Yet the water at Port-Famine cannot be surpassed. At San Nicholas bay we saw a fair specimen of the Patagonians. This is that singular race of men who have so inexplicably lost half their stature in the last 200 years! Magelhaen affirmed them to be nearly 12 ft. high, Cordova and Sarmiento at least 9, Anson about 8, and our own school-geography full 7. In truth, they measure about 6 ft., and are very strongly built. These Horse Indians, as they are commonly called from their equestrian life, are friendly and very stupid. The Tierra-del-Fueglan or Canoe Indians are of the ordinary height, magpies in tongue, baboons in countenance, and imps in treachery. Many conflicts have taken place between them and sealing-vessels. At Cape Howard the main channel turns sharply to the NW. Here end the first

two sections of the straits, and all plain sailing. The whole body of water is here divided into a thousand little channels to the Pacific, of which the best known are the Cockburn, Barbara, Gabriel, and Main channels. The labyrinth of islands and sounds is so perfect that a good chart is indispensable. Unfortunate, indeed, is the vessel in Crooked Reach which has saved an unlucky sixpence in not providing several stout anchors and the best of cables at home, or at the half-supplied depot at Port-Famine. Here the navigation assumes a new character. Nine days in ten gales of westerly wind prevail, and beat fiercely upon the adventurous vessel which dares to struggle with their power. Rain falls several times each day, and when that fails, showers of thick snow or stinging hail supply its place. Strangely enough, the temp. of these high latitudes is equable, and not very cold. The therm. ranges from 40° to 50° throughout the year. Decreased strength of winds alone marks the winter-season. In one day we sailed from San Nicholas bay to Borja bay, leaving the region of thick verdure, passing grim Mount Sarmiento 4,000 ft. above us, and struggling through a narrow island-spotted ribbon of water, with gigantic walls of granite overshadowing us from their immovable resting-places. Cordova said that the mountains W of Cape Quod gave this portion of the straits 'a most horrible appearance.' They do indeed seem very desolate and uninviting, almost all terminating in sharply serrated peaks, or slightly rounding knobs of bare granite; but there is a savage grandeur, a wild glory, upon their lofty summits, which far excels the smiles of the softest landscapes. Borja bay and Swallow harbour are secure and picturesque, locked in as they are by lofty mountains. Right at the bottom of each a magnificent cascade rustles down the sides of a broad brown mountain. Few things can be more lovely than these harbours, enclosed by bare cliffs, like gems set in granite. The weary sailor who looks for no beauty can never deny their comfort. The only objection to them is from the terrific *woolliewaws* that rush from the surrounding heights without a second's warning, and pounce upon the waters, gathering them into a narrow but boiling circle of foam, then skurry around, fan-shaped in every direction, and with resistless fury. It was only by very painful beating that we passed English Reach, Crooked Reach, Long Reach, and Sea Reach. The gale was diversified only with woolliewaws; the rain, with snow and hail. Sometimes we are sailing along in rare sunshine, when a woolliewaw whirls a storm of sharp diamond hail into our faces, or a column of spray-beads to the very truck forces our little craft down into the water, till a rustling flood swashes along her decks, then moves leeward in a brown and distinct whirlwind, till it hides one end of a lustrous rainbow, whose other extremity is splendidly defined against some rough mountain. Meanwhile the glorious sun-light is over all. From Port-Famine to the harbour of Mercy, near Cape Pillar, they continually increased in fury. The day before we left this latter harbour there was a grand display of their impotent rage. Our passage consumed 20 days, 13 of which found us closely shut up in harbours. We overtook and passed square-rigged vessels which had been weeks in the straits, unwilling to return and unable to proceed. Few square-riggers can hope for a short passage; the difficulties in managing them in a channel barely a mile wide in some places are too great. The passage from the Atlantic is thus mostly confined to small vessels. From the Pacific passages are often made by ships in two or three days, and the only wonder is why more do not save the distance around Cape Horn. There are scarcely any dangers which are not visible, so bold is the coast and deep the soundings throughout the straits. Few portions of the earth can surpass this, so wonderful in the grandeur of its scenery."

MAGELLAN, an archipelago in the N. Pacific, between 24° and 29° N lat., and 139° and 147° E long. It comprises the groups of Monin-sima, the Volcans, Marguerite, and several other islands.

MAGENTA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 26 m. NW of Pavia. Pop. 4,000. It is well-built. In 1167 it was sacked by Frederick Barbarossa.

MAGEROE, an island of the Arctic ocean, at the N extremity of Norway, in the bail. of Finmark. It is about 18 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in breadth, and terminates on the N in Cape North, in N lat. 71° 10′. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous narrow valleys, the depths of which the sun can scarcely penetrate. This island, notwithstanding the rigour of its climate, is inhabited by several Lapland and Norwegian families. The wealth of the former consists chiefly in their herds of rein-deer, which in winter are allowed to run free, but in summer are domesticated for their milk. The Norwegians pasture large numbers of cattle and sheep.

MAGES, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Arequipa, which descends from the Cordillera, near Chucuibamba; runs SW; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Pacific, at Ocona, in S lat. 16° 16′, and W long. 73° 20′, after a course of 120 m.

MAGESCQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. NE of Soustons. Pop. 1,414. It has several saw-mills.

MAGGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, and subah of Patana, 24 m. W of Bangalore, and 57 m. NE of Seringapatam, in a woody and mountainous locality. In the environs are iron-mines.

MAGGIA, or Main, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino. It issues from a small lake, near Fusio; and after a course of 30 m. throws itself into Lago Maggiore, at Locarno. It receives the Rovana and Melezza, and is liable to inundations. Fish are abundant in its waters.

MAGGIA (Valle di), or Mainthal, a valley, dist., and circle of Switzerland, in the SW part of the cant. of Ticino. The valley is 30 m. in length, and varies from 5 to 15 m. in breadth. It is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into Lago Maggiore at Locarno. Its N part is called Lavizzara. Cattle and cheese form its chief exports. The district comprises 3 circles and 27 com. Pop. in 1850, 7,482, of whom only 2 were Protestants. Cevio is its chief place.

MAGGIONE (La), a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 10 m. WNW of Perouse, and 2 m. from the E bank of the lake of that name, from which it is separated by a branch of the Apennines.

MAGGIORE (Lago), a celebrated lake of Italy, on the NE boundary of Piedmont, having Switzerland, and the Austro-Lombardian kingdom, on its N and E confines. Its extreme length from Tenero in the cant. of Ticino, to Sesto-Calende, is 35 geog. m.; its greatest width from Lavena to Feriola, 5 m. It has a superficial area of 125 sq. m.; and an alt. of 646 ft. above sea-level. Its greatest depth occurs between Isola-Bella and Lavena, and varies from 1,800 to 2,460 ft. It is navigated by all kinds of trading vessels; and a steam-boat plies between Magadino and Sesto-Calende. A line of railroad is contemplated to run northwards from Alessandria, by Novara and the shores of this lake.

MAGHEA, an inhabited island, 1¼ m. in length, in the E side of Lough Strangford, co. Down.

MAGHERA, a parish of co. Down, 2¼ m. ESE of Castlewellan. Area 3,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,514; in 1841, 1,505.—Also a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the villages of M., Swatteragh, and Curran. Area 24,792 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,061; in 1841, 14,511. The surface includes much heath, mountain, and bog.—Also a small market town in the p. of Maghera, co. Londonderry, 2¾ m. NNE of Tobbermore. It is a place of comparatively high antiquity, and is frequently noticed in ecclesiastical records; and it contains the parish church, two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and a small sessions' house. The church is an ancient and interesting pile.—Also a bay, a hamlet, and a lake in the p. of Templecrone, co. Donegal. The hamlet stands at the head of the bay, 8¼ m. SW of Dunglo. The lake is small, and lies a little NE of the hamlet.

MAGHERABOY, a village in the p. of St. John, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 144.

MAGHERACLOONEY, a parish in co. Monaghan, 3¾ m. SW of Carrickmacross. Area 14,951 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,443; in 1841, 9,012. Loughs Rahans, Fea, and Ballyhoe, in this p., are comparatively large; the other lakes, nine or ten in number, are small.

MAGHERACROSS, a parish 5 m. NNE of Enniskillen, and partly in co. Tyrone but chiefly in co. Fermanagh. Area 10,451 acres. Pop. 5,203.

MAGHERACULMONEY, a parish in co. Fer

managh, containing the small town of Kesh, and the villages of Ederney and Lack. Area 18,576 acres, of which 3,843 acres are in Lower Lough Erne. Pop. in 1831, 6,451; in 1841, 7,021. The surface descends from the mountainous watershed between Fermanagh and Tyrone, to the middle of Lower Lough Erne. The highest ground, the summit of Tappaghan, has an alt. of 1,110 ft. above sea-level.

MAGHERADROLL, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Ballinahinch. Area 12,554 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,530; in 1841, 7,601. Several of the principal roads of the county converge at Ballinahinch.

MAGHERAFELT, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the towns of Magherafelt and Castle-Dawson. Area 8,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,218; in 1841, 7,649.—The market-town of M. is 2 m. SW of Castle-Dawson, and 28 m. WNW of Belfast. It has a pleasant and improving appearance. Its proprietors are the Salters' company of London; who have leased both it and the surrounding lands, but as the leases expire they resume possession of the farms. The linen manufacture employs a very large proportion of the inhabitants of both the town and the surrounding country; and nearly 1,000 weavers are employed at their own houses by a single establishment. The weekly markets are remarkable for large sales of linen and agricultural produce. Pop. in 1831, 1,436; in 1841, 1,560.

MAGHERAGALL, a parish 3 m. W by N of Lisburn, co. Antrim. Area 6,555 acres. Pop. 3,439.

MAGHERALIN, or MARALIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, situated partly in co. Armagh, but chiefly in co. Down. Area of the co. Armagh section, 486 acres; of the co. Down section, 7,807 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 5,058; in 1841, 5,476. It enjoys the advantages of both the Ulster railway and the Lagan navigation. A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in the linen manufacture.

MAGHERALLY, a parish in co. Down, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. ENE of Banbridge. Area 5,243 acres. Pop. 3,544.

MAGHERAMESK, a parish in co. Antrim, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. W by S of Lisburn. Area 3,149 acres. Pop. 2,040.

MAGHERY, a village in the p. of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh, on the E side of the mouth of the river Blackwater, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Charlemont. Pop. 208.

MAGHERY. See MAGHERA.

MAGHIAYGHIARI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Geduma, 6 m. ESE of Makana, on the r. bank of the Senegal.

MAGHULL, a chapelry in the p. of Halsall, Lancashire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Ormskirk, in the line of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1801, 534; in 1831, 957; in 1841, 1,032.

MAGIEROW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 13 m. WNW of Zolkiew, and 28 m. NW of Lemberg.

MAGILLIGAN, or TAMLAGHTARD, a parish in co. Londonderry, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. N by E of Newtownlimavaddy. Area 13,137 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,607; in 1841, 3,252. Benyevenagh, situated on the boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of the mouth of the Roe, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,260 ft.

MAGINDANAO, MINDANAO, or MELINDENOW, the most southerly of the Philippine islands, situated between the 6th and 10th parallels of N lat., and between 119° and 125° E long. It is of an irregular but rather triangular form, about 300 m. in length, and more than 100 m. in average breadth. It appears to have been known to the Arabians about 400 years ago, who either converted the natives, or planted Mahommedan colonies along the coast. Magelhaen reached it on Easter day, 1521, when he took possession of the land in the name of Charles V. It was afterwards visited by the Portuguese and the Dutch, the latter of whom attempted, without success, about the year 1689, to purchase liberty to build a fort on the island. The Spaniards, at a very early period, subdued the N coast, but have with difficulty retained this partial conquest, and are scarcely entitled to rank it among their possessions in the Philippines.

General aspect.] This island is well-wooded, and in many places towards the coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. The most prevalent trees are the teak, the larch, poone, and cassia-tree. The interior contains several chains of lofty mountains, between which are extensive plains, well stored with cattle. There are several deep chasms or narrow valleys, through which during the rainy season torrents of water rush to the sea. Several lakes of considerable extent occur in the middle of the island, the chief of which, called the Great Llano, is reported to be about 60 m. in circumf., and 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Several rivers flow into this reservoir, but only one is known to proceed from it, which falls into the sea on the E coast, at Yligan. There is a high volcanic mountain in the SE quarter of the island, in the district of Kalagan, which occasionally discharges flames and sulphur.

Productions and soil.] Among the inland hills, about 30 m. up the river of M., is a cave of considerable extent, from which, from the gelatinous mud which covers its bottom, nitre is procured. Gold is procured in some of the rivers on the NE coast. A Spanish governor with 100 men is said to have collected 180 oz. in 20 days on the Carican river.—There are no ravenous wild beasts on the island, and on this account the wild cattle, deer, buffaloes, hogs, goats, and horses, multiply very fast. Teal and wild duck abound on the lakes, and the rivers are much infested by alligators.—The soil of the country is well-watered by numerous streams, and vegetation is highly luxuriant. The most common article of cultivation is rice, but yams, sweet potatoes, cocoa-nuts, pamplenoses, mangoes, jacks, plantains, oranges, limes, and all the common tropical fruits, are very plentiful.

Government.] The island is divided into three portions, each of which is under a distinct and independent government. The first division, which is by far the largest, is ruled by a sultan who resides at the town of Mindanao or Selangan. The second, which comprehends a large portion of the coast to the W, N, and NE, is possessed by the Spaniards, who have here planted colonies from the Philippines. The third, which is the inland part, including also the S coast, is under the jurisdiction of a number of feudal chiefs or rajahs, called *Illano*, whose savage tribes in 1776 were estimated at 61,006.—The principal Spanish settlements are the town of Yligan, containing about 150 houses, and that of Cayagan about 400, whose inhabitants are Philippine Christians, and carry on a friendly intercourse with the Mahommedan mountaineers and the aborigines of the interior. But the chief town of the island is Magindanao, the residence of the sultan, which is situated in 7° 9′ N lat., and 124° 40′ E long., about 6 m. up the Pelangy or Magindanao river, at its junction with the Melampy. The town properly called M. is small, but it communicates, by means of bridges, with the town of Selangan on the opposite side of the river so as to form one town under different names. Selangan extends about a mile down the S side of the river, and is chiefly inhabited in its lower part by Chinese settlers who act as carpenters and distillers. The houses are built about 300 yds. distant from each other, along the banks of the river, and are surrounded by gardens of cocoa-nuts, mango, and plantain trees, or fields of rice and sugar-cane.

Besides several strong wooden castles belonging to some of the chiefs, there is a fortified palace of the sultan, about 120 ft. long, and 80 ft. broad, supported by strong wooden pillars, strongly palisaded, and defended by cannon and brass swivels. The direct territorial jurisdiction of the sultan is limited to the country in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, which is a fine well-watered plain of 40 m.; but he possesses considerable feudal authority over the adjoining chiefs, and is one of the most powerful Malay princes. The form of government is partly feudal and partly monarchical. The subjects of the sultan are a mixture of Mahommedans, who accompany him on his military expeditions, and of Horaforas, the aborigines of the interior, who pay heavy taxes, and are sold along with the land as a kind of serfs or slaves.

Manufactures and commerce.] The inhabitants of M., in consequence of their intercourse with the Philippines, have acquired some of the European arts. Their goldsmiths make fillagree, buttons, ear-rings, &c.; but, except the Philippine slaves, who may be able to mend gun-locks, their blacksmiths can fabricate little beyond a common nail. They procure their culinary utensils almost wholly from China. They manufacture a kind of cloth from the fibres of the plantain tree, in pieces about 3 yds. in length, and 1 yd. broad; and the Horaforas make a strong stuff from a species of flax. The women understand plain needle-work, and the better sort make a clumsy kind of embroidery.—The principal imports into M. are Hindostan cloths of all sorts, handkerchiefs of different colours, dark chintzes, Surat goods, and European cutlery. The Chinese pinks import also by the way of Sulu, kangans, beads, gongs, basins, deep brass plates and saucers, brass wire, and iron. The chief exports are gold, rice, wax, cassia, rattans, tobacco, and pepper. The Mahommedans on the coast carry on also a considerable trade with the Horaforas of the interior, who bring down on rafts of bamboos pumpkins, potatoes, rice, yams, and other vegetables, which they exchange for salt, cloth, and coarse cutlery.—The currency in most parts of the country is the Chinese *kangan*, a piece of coarse cloth about 6 yds. long, and 19 in. broad (value 2s. 6d.), thin pieces of copper strung on a cord, called Sulu cash, and dollars, 10 of which are equal to a bundle of 25 kangans. In purchases of greater value, such as a horse or prow, the price is estimated by so many slaves, one of whom used to be reckoned equivalent to 30 kangans or bundles of cloth; but in the bazaar, the common currency is nothing more than rice in the husk.

Natives.] The male inhabitants of M., like most of the Malays, pluck out the hair of their heads with pincers. They are slender, but rather handsomely formed, and though not athletic, can exert considerable strength on occasions. They are temperate both in eating and drinking, cleanly in their habits, and bathe at all times of the day, at least once in every 24 hours. Their favourite amusement is cock-fighting. Their musical instruments are gongs of different sizes, but their tunes have no variety, and are sadly discordant. At the age of 13, the young women have their teeth filed thin, and stripped of the enamel, in order to have them stained black, which is performed with great ceremony, and among the higher classes is accompanied by a festival. The females wear loose robes, with sashes and slippers, without stockings, a variety of gold ornaments, and their hair clubbed on the top of the head with crisping pins.—The Horaforas are thinly scattered over the country, and frequently migrate from one place to another to escape the oppressions of the Mahommedan chiefs. Both sexes wear a jacket, to which the women add a petticoat, and the men a cloth bound round the middle, and passed between the thighs. The men tie their hair in a singular manner, fastening it round a circular piece of wood about 6 inches in diameter, and half-an-inch thick, laid flat on the head; but the women tie theirs behind, and plait it like the dancing girls at Madras. They wear brass rings on their legs and arms, and stretch their ears almost to their shoulders by large rings and beads. The most universal feature in the character of the inhabitants of this island is their strong inclination to piracy; which even their chiefs, though they were inclined, could not restrain. They extend their cruises to Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes; but their grand resort is the Philippine islands. The building of vessels for these expeditions is their principal art. Their method is to double the planks one upon another, so as never to require caulking. They then fit the timbers without so as to clasp the planks, by which mode of building the vessel is very liable to become leaky at the beam ends. A large prow measures 90 ft. in length, 26 ft. in breadth, 8½ ft. in depth, with 40 oars, two rudders, and a crew of 90 men. Some of these piratical cruisers are long and narrow; being frequently 50 ft. in length, and only 3 ft. in breadth, but furnished with outriggers, to enable them to carry sail. They use the tripod mast, and row with great velocity. The language of these islanders is a compound of Malay, Buggess, and Zagala, with a certain proportion of the ancient Ternate or Molucca tongue; but there are a great variety of dialects among them.—*Mear's Voyage.—Asiatic Researches.—Forrest's Voyage to New Guinea.—Crawfurd's Indian Archipelago.*

MAGISTERE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Valence-d'Agen, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1841, 1848. It has a considerable trade in grain and prunes. The locality affords excellent fruit.

MAGLAI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 21 m. WSW of Srebernik, and 60 m. ESE of Bagna-Louka, on a height, near the r. bank of the Bosna. Pop. 700. It has a fort which commands the valley of the Bosna. Its trade is chiefly in wood.

MAGLAND, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faucigny, mand. and 5 m. SSE of Cruses, and 14 m. ESE of Bonneville, on the r. bank of the Arve. Pop. 1,750.

MAGLASS, or Mayglass, a parish in co. Wexford, 5½ m. S by W of Wexford. Area 3,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,012; in 1841, 1,112.

MAGLEBYE, a parish of Denmark, in the diocese of Fyen, bail. and 21 m. S of Svenborg, in the S part of the island of Langeland. Pop. 1,170.

MAGLIANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 21 m. W of Rieti, and 36 m. N of Rome, on a hill, and near the l. bank of the Tiber. Pop. 1,230. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of 3 churches and 4 convents, possesses no buildings worthy of notice.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Avezzano, and 18 m. S of Aquila.

MAGLIANO-DI-MONDOVI, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. N of Mondovi, and 5 m. SW of Carru. Pop. 1,650.

MAGLIANO-GRANDE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. N of Il Vallo, cant. and 5 m. NE of Gioja.

MAGLIASINA, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino and district of Lugano. Pop. 1,683. Its capital, Magliaso, is 5 m. W of Lugano. In its vicinity are two large forges.

MAGLICH, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ser-

via, in the sanj. and 41 m. W of Kruchovatz, and 20 m. NW of Kournik, on the r. bank of the Ibar.

MAGLIE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 21 m. ENE of Gallipoli. Pop. 3,000.

MAGNAC-BOURG, or MAGNAC-LE-PETIT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint-Germain-les-Belles-Filles, and 18 m. NE of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. 1,420. It has manufactories of fine porcelain and of earthenware.

MAGNAC-LAVAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Bellac. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,572; in 1841, 10,071. The town is 13 m. NE of Bellac, on the r. bank of the Bram. Pop. in 1841, 3,460. It has a communal college, and possesses manufactories of cloth, several paper-mills, and a tannery. Its trade consists chiefly in pigs, flour, and iron.

MAGNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. N of La Courtine, and 14 m. SSE of Aubusson, on an affluent of the Roseille. Pop. 1,150.

MAGNAVACCA, a village and port of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 32 m. ESE of Ferrara, at the mouth of the canal which connects Comacchio with the Adriatic. It is defended by a fort.

MAGNE', a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. W of Niort, on the Sèvre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,316.

MAGNE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Castillon. Pop. 1,236.

MAGNENVILLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. E of Charmes, and com. of Porcieux. It has a glass-work.

MAGNESI'A, or MAGNISA', a town of Asiatic Turkey, picturesquely situated at the base of Mount Sipylus, 8 hours = 25 m. NNE of Smyrna, on the site of the ancient *Magnesia ad Sipylum*. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a pop. estimated to be about equal to one-half that of Smyrna. It contains no fewer than 26 mosques, 2 of which are very noble structures, and a magnificent khan. Its citadel, standing on a lofty rugged mass of magnetic rock thrown out by the Sipylus, commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Hermus. The surrounding country is richly cultivated, and abounds with saffron, which is gathered for exportation.

MAGNETICAL ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 19°, and E long. 146° 55'. It has an ill-defined peak in the centre rising to an alt. of 1,770 ft. It was discovered in 1770 by Captain Cook, and so named from its supposed influence upon the compass; but neither King nor Stokes discovered any local attraction affecting the needle.

MAGNIGNIN, an islet in the Eastern seas, near Pirate island, in N lat. 11° 36', E long. 120° 37'.

MAGNI-LE-DE'SERT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of La Ferlé-Macé, 18 m. E of Domfront. Pop. 2,892.

MAGNISI (POINT), a promontory on the coast of Sicily, in N lat. 37° 09', E long. 15° 13', forming the S side of the harbour of Augusta. It was the ancient *Thapsus*.

MAGNITNAIA-KREPOST, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 210 m. NE of Orenburg, district and 36 m. S of Verkho-Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

MAGNOAC. See CASTELNAU-DE-MAGNOAC.

MAGNONCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 1 m. NE of St. Loup, at the confluence of the Seymouse with the Angronne. Pop. 457.

MAGNOWKA. See MACHNOWKA.

MAGNUS BAY (ST.), a spacious bay on the W coast of the mainland of Shetland. It measures 8½ m. at the entrance, expands to 11 m., and indents the land to the depth of 7 m. It enters between the headland of Eshaness on the N, and that of Sandness on the S; but has in its mouth, half-a-mile from the latter, the island of Papa-Stour; so that it is reduced at the entrance to an open channel of only 6 m. broad. Around its inner verge are the islets of Vemantrey, Mickle Roe, Little Papa, and Linga, besides various holms and skerries; and projecting from it into the land are various bays or voes, which contain safe and excellent anchorage for any number of vessels, of any burthen, —particularly Hillswick, Olna frith voe, Gron frith voe, and Unzie frith.

MAGNUSZEW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, obwod. and 29 m. NNE of Radom, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 1,000.

MAGNY, a port on the N coast of the island of Candia, in the sanj. and 20 m. NW of La Canée, and 3 m. SE of Cape Spada.

MAGNY, or MAGNY-EN-VEXIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Mantes. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,934; in 1841, 12,062. The town is 13 m. N of Mantes, and 32 m. NW of Versailles, in a valley, on the Aubette. Pop. 1,434. It has a fine castle, several fine country-seats, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of plated goods and of hosiery, and several tanneries. Corn and leather form its chief articles of trade.

MAGNY-COURS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 8 m. S of Never. Pop. 1,300.

MAGNY-LAMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Baigneux-les-Juifs. Pop. 300. It has a mineral spring.

MAGNY-ST.-MEDARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. SW of Mirebeau, near the Albanne. Pop. 1,260.

MAGNY-VERNOIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 1½ m. from Lure, near the Oignon. Pop. 550.

MAGOLM, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 17 m. NE of Wesenberg, near the gulf of Finland.

MAGOR, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 6 m. ESE of Caerleon. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 646; in 1841, 641.

MAGOURNEY, a parish in co. Cork, 6 m. E of Macroom. It contains the village of Coachford. Area 5,869 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,664.

MAGOWRY, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. SE of Killenaule. Area 1,931 acres. Pop. in 1841, 684.

MAGRA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Apennines, within the Tuscan enclave of Pontremoli. Passing the town of that name, it traverses the N part of the duchy of Massa-Carrara, flows thence into the Sardinian div. of Genoa, and throws itself into the gulf of that name, 5 m. SSW of Sarzana, and after a course in a generally S direction. Its principal affluents are the Aulla and Vara.

MAGRA, a port of Tripoli, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 32° 32', and E long. 14° 24'.

MAGRAN, a mountain of Marocco, on the confines of the prov. of Fez. It forms part of the N branch of the great Atlas chain, and gives rise to the Morbea.

MAGRUAH, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Mascara, 30 m. SW of Tenez, and 105 m. NE of Oran, on the Mediterranean, a little to the E of the embouchure of the Chellif.

MAGSTATT, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 5 m. N of Böblingen, and 11 m. SW of Stuttgart. Pop. in 1840, 2,007. It is noted as the birth-place of Kepler.

MAGUAÇA, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, which joins the Pastaza, on the l. bank, 9 m. above its confluence with the Tunguragua, and after a course of about 90 m.

MAGUARI, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, at the NE extremity of the island of Marajo, and on the E side of the embouchure of the Para, in S lat. 0° 16′.

MAGUELONNE (Etang de), a lagune formed by the Mediterranean on the coast of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and cant. of Frontignan, 5 m. S of Montpellier. It is about 14 m. in length from NE to SW, and 3 m. in extreme breadth. It is intersected by the canal Des Etangs. In the vicinity of this lagune is a small village of the same name, which was formerly an episcopal town, and possessed a fortress and a port. The latter is now choked up.

MAGUILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, 12 m. NE of Llerena. Pop. 672.

MAGUIRE'S-BRIDGE, a town in the parish of Aghalurcher, co. Fermanagh, on the Colebrook river, 2½ m. SW of Brookborough, and 7 m. SE of Enniskillen. It presents a clean and comparatively neat appearance; and has a Presbyterian meeting-house, a Methodist meeting-house, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Pop. in 1831, 854; in 1841, 685.

MAGURA, a range of mountains in Hungary, in the NW part of the comitat of Zips. They separate the district of the same name from that of the Carpathians, and join the Tatra on the SW.—Also a village in the comitat of Hunyad, and marche of Solymos. In its vicinity are mines of gold and silver.

MAGURKA, a mountain of Hungary, in the comitat of Liptau, 18 m. NW of Briesen. It contains mines of auriferous antimony.

MAGYARAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Houth, 15 m. S of Pukancz.

MAGYAR-BIKAL, a marche of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Klausenburg. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYAR-CSANAD. See Csanad.

MAGYAR-EGREGY, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Doboka. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYARFALVA, or Uherskawes, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Liptau, 5 m. ESE of St. Miklos, on the l. bank of the Waag.

MAGYAR-IGEN, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Lower Weissenburg. It contains a town of the same name. See also Kuppendorf.

MAGYAR-KANISA. See Kanisa (Kis).

MAGYAR-LAPOS, a district of Transylvania, in the upper circle of the comitat of Inner Szolnok. It contains a village of the same name.

MAGYAR-ORSZAG, the Hungarian name for Hungary.

MAGYAR-OVAR. See Altenburg.

MAGYARS. See article Hungary.

MAHABALIPORAM, or Mavalipuram, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 36 m. S of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, on the gulf of Bengal. It is supposed to have formed part of a large town which has been ingulfed by the sea. In the environs are the ruins of several Hindu temples, dedicated to Vishnu, a gigantic statue of which is on the summit of an adjacent mountain.

MAHABILLYSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and district of Satarah, on a mountain in the chain of the Western Ghauts, 42 m. SSW of Punah, and 99 m. SE of Bombay.

MAHABULPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 39 m. SE of Dacca, near the r. bank of the Dockytyah, an affluent of the Megna.

MAHADEVA, a mountain of Hindostan, in the prov. and district of Gundwana. It derives its name from a spring which it contains, and which is held sacred by the Hindus.

MAHADRAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 27 m. SE of Tanjore, near a branch of the Cavery.

MAHAFALLES, a people who inhabit the S shore of Madagascar, between the rivers Vato and Machicore, to the S of the Buques, and NW of the Caremboules.

MAHAGAM-PALTU, a district in the SE part of the island of Ceylon, stretching along the shore of the Indian ocean, between Pannova on the NE, and the Ghirvay on the SW. It is ill-cultivated, and covered to a great extent with forests, chiefly consisting of euphorbia and mimosas. It contains numerous shallow salt lakes, varying in extent from 1½ m. to 9 m. in circumf. The inhabitants are few in number, and suffer much from the miasmata of the marshes and lagunes. Elephants, wild boars, leopards, bears, &c., abound in the woods, and occasion much serious depredation. The chief place is Hambantotte.

MAHAGAM, or Magaama, is a straggling village on the Kirinde-oya.

MAHAGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, and district of Govelgor, 24 m. W of Ellichpur.

MAHAICA, a river of English Guayana, which throws itself into the Atlantic ocean, 18 m. from the mouth of the Demerara, after a course, in a generally N direction, of 75 m.

MAHALASILAS, a Betshuana tribe, in Caffraria, to the NE of the Marutsis. The M. employ the elephant as a beast of burden, and have a considerable trade in coral.

MAHALON, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Pont-Croix, and 17 m. NNW of Quimper.

MAHAMUD, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Burgos. Pop. 600.

MAHANADA, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the principality of Sikim, towards the E extremity of Nepal; flows for several leagues along the frontier of the prov. of Bengal; traverses the districts of Purneah and Dinajpur; and joins the Ganges, on the l. bank, at Nababgunge, 27 m. N of Murshedabad, and after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Conki, and the Pornababah. The latter it receives on the l.

MAHANAH, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the N part of the prov. of Gundwana, and district of Boghela; flows first N, then NE, and joins the Sone, on the l. bank, after a total course of about 105 m.

MAHANOY, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Schuylkill co., and falls into the Susquehanna, 11 m. below Sunbury, after a course of 50 m.

MAHAPRAN, a town of Upper Siam, in the prov. of Pechebon, on a river of the same name, which descends from the mountains on the W border of Siam, and unites with the Meï-nam.

MAHARAJE-GUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, district and 24 m. W of Benares.

MAHARAY, a town of Arabia, in the district of Lahsa, and island of Arad, one of the Bahrein group, in the Persian gulf. It is enclosed by walls. Pearl-fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

MAHAREM. See Ibrahim.

MAHARESS, or Sidi-Hahun, a village of Tunis, on the NW shore of the gulf of Cabes, 24 m. SW of Sfakus. It contains the ruins of a fortress.

MAHAS. See Dar Mahas.

MAHATTA, a village of Upper Egypt, on one of the branches of the Nile, inhabited by Shellabes, a tribe of Berber or Nubian descent, who depend for their living on work connected with the cataracts such as tracking-up or taking-down boats, and transporting merchandise.

MAHAVELLE′, a river of Ceylon, which has its source in Mount Dodanatu-Capella, 36 m. E of Adam's Peak; runs first W, traverses the pass which separates Mount Nioura from the group of mountains crowned by Adam's Peak; then turns N towards Kandy, makes a short bend to the SE; then runs NE and NNE, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, on the E coast of the island, by two principal branches, which enclose the district of Kottiaar, and the western of which throws itself into the bay of Kottiaar or Trincomalee. The Virgalganga branch is the chief outlet to the sea, except during the freshes. This river, which is the largest in Ceylon, and drains about two-thirds of the central prov., has a total course of about 210 m., and a generally NNE direction. At Bintenni, which is about mid-distance from its mouth, it has a breadth of from 110 to 200 yds., and about 5 ft. of depth. Its navigation is much obstructed by sand banks; and it has a sluggish course from Bintenni to the sea, through a comparatively level country; but between Kandy and Bintenni it has a descent of upwards of 1,000 ft. in 30 m.

MAHAYE′, a town in the SW part of the island of Luzon, Philippine archipelago, in the prov. of Batangas, at the foot of a mountain of the same name. It contains about 3,000 families.

MAHDIA. See Medeah.

MAHE′, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar. The district is about 6 m. in circumf., and is situated between the districts of Cotite and Cartenaad. The town is 18 m. SE of Cananor, and 39 m. NNW of Calicut, on the sea of Oman, at the mouth of a river which forms a good harbour for small vessels. Pop. in 1838, 2,922, of whom only 8 were Europeans. The town presents a neat appearance, and possesses several handsome houses, 3 churches, and 2 convents. It contains a factory belonging to the French, and carries on a considerable trade in pepper, cardamon, cacao, arak, sandal, and other odoriferous woods, &c. This town was taken in 1722 by the French. It was captured in 1761 by the English, but in 1783 was restored to its former possessors. In 1793 it was again taken by the English, and held by them until 1817.

MAHE′ ISLANDS, a group in the Indian ocean, lying between 3° 30′ and 5° 30′ S lat., and between 54° 20′ and 56° 30′ E long. The principal islands of the group are Mahé and Praslin, and surrounding them are extensive reefs. This group, with the Amirantes islands on the SW, form the Seychelles archipelago. The island of Mahé is in 4° 40′ S lat., and 55° 35′ E long. Pop. 300. It is 16 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. Running along its E coast is a ridge of rocks, leaving within a channel about 1 m. in breadth, and navigable by canoes. The shore is indented by numerous bays, one of which, on which the chief town is situated, affords excellent anchorage, and is defended by batteries. The island consists of a steep chain of mountains, running from N to S, and resting on a base of primitive rocks, and imbedding numerous streams. The soil is generally fertile, and produces cloves, cocoa-nuts, and aloes in great abundance. The bark of the latter tree is manufactured into excellent cordage. From the end of December to that of March the wind blows from the NW, and is attended with incessant rain. Towards the middle of April it changes to the opposite direction, and blows often with great force, till November, parching the soil and scorching its vegetation. The heat is generally excessive.—The mountains were formerly covered with wood, but are now nearly bare. The chief town bears the same name, and is situated on a plateau at the head of the principal bay, on the E coast. It is small, and is built of wood. Its inhabitants are chiefly merchants and artisans, the wealthy portion of the pop. residing in the outskirts, and visiting the town only on occasion of necessity. See Seychelles.

MAHE′-BOURG, a town of France, on the SE coast, to the S of the Grand-Port, and near the mouth of the Chaux.

MAHELMA, a village of Algeria, in the district of Douera. The French have built a small fort here, which commands the valley of Massafran.

MAHI, a district of Upper Guinea, in the W part of Dahomey, and to the N of Dahomey Proper. It comprises several small independent states, which form a species of federative republic. Its inhabitants understand agriculture, manufacture a variety of fabrics and articles in metal, and use a peculiar idiom.

MAHIAN-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, and div. of Lan-chu. It is of great height, and is covered with perpetual snow.

MAHIM, a small town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Aurungabad, district and 42 m. WSW of Dojar, on the sea of Oman.—Also a town in the same prov., at the N extremity of the island of Bombay, and 6 m. N of the town of that name. It contains a mosque, and a Portuguese church, with a seminary attached, and formerly possessed a fort, erected for the defence of the channel which separates the island of Bombay from that of Salsette.—Also a town in the prov. and 63 m. WNW of Delhi. It is a large place, but is scantily populated.

MAHIN. See Mahon.

MAHINA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Walli, 30 m. NE of Sansanding, between the Gambia and Nerico.

MAHIRIGA, a town of Tripoli, 315 m. SE of the town of that name, and near the gulf of Sidra.

MAHLBERG, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 1½ m. N of Ettenheim, and 13 m. SSW of Offenburg. Pop. 1,088. It is enclosed by walls, and contains 2 churches and a classical school.

MAHLIS, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Misniá. Porcelain clay of excellent quality is found in the environs.

MAHLSPUHREN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake-and-Danube, 2 m. N of Stockach. Pop. 200.

MAHMORE, a town of Marocco, in the prov. and 99 m. W of Fez, and 24 m. NE of Rabat, on the Atlantic, a little to the S of the embouchure of the Sebu, in a fertile locality. Pop. 300. It has a good roadstead for small vessels. Fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants. See also Sebu.

MAHMOUD (Old), a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, 24 m. SSW of El Araish, on the Atlantic. It is now to a great extent in ruins.

MAHMUD-ABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 54 m. NE of Benares, near the l. bank of the Ganges.—Also a town in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, 6 m. NE of Kaira, and 18 m. SE of Ahmedabad. It was founded by the Sultan Mahmoud of Gujerat, towards the end of the 14th cent., and was formerly a place of considerable extent, enclosed by a brick wall, and containing several fine edifices. It is now in ruins.

MAHMUD-BENDER. See Porto-Novo.

MAHMUDSHI, a small territory of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, in the delta of the Ganges, and at a little distance from the r. bank of the principal branch of that river. Rice and silk are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MAHMUDIAH (Canal). See Alexandria.

MAHMUDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Jessore, 60 m. WSW of Dacca, and 102 m. NE of Calcutta, near the middle of a great island formed by branches of the Ganges.

MAHMUI, a mountain of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Gomroon, and 60 m. SE of the former.

MAHNUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, district and 33 m. W of Bhyr, and near the r. bank of the

MAHOBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, 33 m. NNE of Chatterpur, and 129 m. W of Allahabad. It was formerly a place of importance, and contains extensive ruins.

MAHOMDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 51 m. NW of Kyrabad, near the r. bank of the Gumty. It had formerly a fortress.

MAHOMED-KHAN-TANDA, a town and fortress of Sind, 30 m. SE of Hyderabad, near the r. bank of the Gony. It is large and flourishing, and is the general rendezvous of the horse-dealers who frequent the great annual fairs.

MAHOMEDPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 30 m. NE of Juanpur.

MAHOMPA, a river of Madagascar, in the territory of the Antavarts. It throws itself into the port of Tintingue, opposite the island of Sainte-Marie. It is navigable for small vessels, but its mouth is obstructed by sand-banks.

MAHON, or Port-Mahon, a judicial partido and town of the Spanish prov. of Baleares, in the island of Minorca. The town is finely situated on the E coast of the island, on a rocky eminence, at the head of a bay 3 m. in depth, in N lat. 39° 51′ 10″, E long. 4° 19′ 2″. Pop. 20,000. The streets are narrow, tortuous, steep, and ill-paved. The houses are placed on ledges of rock, projecting in many cases over the sea, are generally well-built of stone, and neatly kept in the interior. They are flat-roofed, and nearly all are supplied with cisterns. The government-house, which commands the harbour, is a spacious but irregular edifice. The town-house is a miserable structure, and is now partly used as a prison. The cathedral is of Gothic architecture, but is destitute of ornament. The only other public buildings are the convents, of which there are 3, an hospital, and the infantry barracks. The latter occupy one side of the parade, and are usually occupied by a garrison of from 1,800 to 2,000 men. Below the town, near the harbour, is the public promenade. Of the ancient walls only a gate remains, now serving as an entrance to one of the suburbs. Extending N of the town is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the Mediterranean. It is capable of affording safe anchorage to a large fleet, but it is difficult of ingress, the entrance being impeded by rocks, and not above 200 yds. wide. It extends into the island about 5 m. It is defended by 3 batteries and 8 large pieces of cannon. At a little distance from the coast are 4 islands. One, Ile-du-Roi, so named from the debarkation of Alphonso III. in 1287, contains a large naval hospital, founded by the English in 1711. Another of the group contains a quarantine establishment. In another is the lazaretto, which is one of the finest in Europe, and capable of affording accommodation to 1,500 persons, exclusive of the resident medical officers. At the bottom of the port, and connected with the shore by a wooden bridge, is the island of Redonda. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by several towers, and contains a naval arsenal. Opposite, on the Minorca coast, is a building-dock, and running thence to Figuera-bay is a natural mole, on which are numerous shipping storehouses, and a custom-house. On a hill are a lighthouse and a signal tower. M. carries on a considerable coasting trade, and has extensive fisheries. The district connected with the town consists of a small peninsula, bathed on the E, S, and W, by the sea, and bounded on the N by the district of Layor or Alayor. The town of M. is believed to owe its foundation to the Carthaginian general Mago. It was taken by the English in 1708, and in 1756 by the French. In 1763 it was again captured by the English, and finally, after a memorable siege, fell in 1782 into the possession of Spain. Great efforts are now making to increase its strength as a military position, by the erection of a new castle and other works.

MAHON, or Mahin, a town of Persia, in the prov. and district and 18 m. ESE of Kerman. It contains a hunting-lodge belonging to the Beglerbeg, and is embosomed in gardens.

MAHONA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 24 m. NW of Narvar, near the l. bank of the Perbotty.

MAHONAGH, a parish in co. Limerick, 1¾ m. S of Newcastle. Area 12,687 acres. Pop. 4,101.

MAHONE BAY, an inlet on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in the co. of Luneburg, to the SW of St. Margaret's bay. It is 15 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 6 m. in medium breadth. At its entrance are the islands of Great and Little Tancook, and numerous islets and rocks. On the E side is Mount Aspotagoen, which rises to the height of 438 ft. above sea-level, and is visible at sea at the distance of 24 m. This bay forms several excellent harbours. On its SW side is the town of Luneburg.

MAHONING, a township of Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 16 m. SW of Mercer. Pop. 3,099. —Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania, watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,900.—Also a river of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which joins the Beaver river in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Indiana co., Pennsylvania, 173 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,800.

MAHORA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,000.

MAHORE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, near the r. bank of the Payn-Ganga, and at the foot of the Sechacholls mountains. The district situated between the district of Vausim on the W, and that of Kollom on the E, is covered on the N by the mountains of Berar, on the S by the Sechacholls mountains, and traversed centrally by the Payn-Ganga. It abounds with cattle.

MA-HOUNGA, a district of Lower Guinea, to the E of the kingdom of Angola, and N of the Mattemba. It is also named Caconga, denoting little kingdom.

MAHRAH, a headland of Arabia, on the S coast of Oman, about 225 m. SW of Ras-el-Had.—Also a sterile district in the S part of Arabia, situated between Nedjed on the N, and Oman on the E. It derives its name from a tribe by whom it is inhabited.

MAHRAJEGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, district and 36 m. NE of Porneah, and 63 m. NW of Dinajpur, near the l. bank of the Mahanada. It has a considerable trade in indigo, sugar, grain, and cotton.

ISLAND OF MADEIRA
BY G. H. SWANSTON EDIN.
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Longitude West 17° from Greenwich
North Lat
Funchal Bay
FUNCHAL
Paul da Serra
Curral das Freiras
Serra d'Agoa
Ponta de S. Jorge
Ponta do Pargo
Ponta de Sol
Ponta Delgada
Ponta Gorda
Ponta do Garajau
Ponta Oliveira
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MAHRATTA TERRITORY, an extensive district of Hindostan, which politically extended across what is called the peninsula; and generally speaking was possessed by the peishwa, the Nagpore rajah, Sindia, Holkar, Guicowar, and a few other inferior chiefs. The original territory of the Mahrattas is said to have been Khandeish; but little is known of their history till about the middle of the 17th cent., when they possessed a narrow track of country on the W side of the peninsula, extending from the 15th to the 21st parallel of N lat. The first person who raised this nation from obscurity was Sivajee, born about the year 1627. He and his descendants asserted that they were of the same family as the ranahs of Odipur, who claim descent from the celebrated Nushirvan, king of Persia, who reigned during a considerable part of the 7th cent. The father of Sivajee, Sahu Bhosila or Bhoonsla, was an officer in the service of the last Mahommedan king of Bejapore or Visiapore, and was succeeded by his son,—who, being either disgusted with the service, or taking advantage of the Mogul invasion, retired with his followers to the mountains which overlook the coast, in which he got possession of several strong forts, and was encouraged by the Mogul generals to carry his ravages into the heart of the Bejapore country. After the annihilation of that sovereignty, he carried on a successful war against the Moguls themselves, and obtained possession of an extensive portion of that region. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his son Sumbajee, who, after an impotent reign, was taken prisoner and put to death by Aurungzebe in 1689. Sumbajee was succeeded by his son Sahu Rajah, who in a long reign of nearly fifty years, extended his dominions from sea to sea, and had possession of fortresses commanding a territory reaching from the prov. of Agra to Cape Comorin. This great monarch was succeeded, in 1740, by his son Ram-Rajah, a weak prince, who was confined to the fortress of Sattarah by the two chief officers of the state, viz. the peishwa or prime minister Bajeerow, and the paymaster-general Ragogee, who divided the empire between them. The former fixed his residence at Punah, the latter founded a new kingdom at Nagpore in the prov. of Gundwana. But in order to conciliate the other chiefs, they were forced to grant them extensive principalities, with exemption from authority except in cases where the interests of the Mahratta state were generally concerned. Ultimately the M. territory was divided into 5 separate independent sovereignties, under the peishwa, whose cap. was Punah; Sindia, whose cap. was Oojein; Holkar, whose cap. was Indore; the bhonslah, whose cap. was Nagpore; and the guicowar, whose cap. was Baroach in Guzerat. The term *peishwa* means 'leader.' The name *Sindia* has usually been explained by the descent of that family from a slave, a native of Sind. Holkar means an inhabitant of Hol; the founder of that family having filled a local office in a village so called on the Neera river. The name *bhonslah* was an old name in the family of Sivajee himself. *Guicowar* is said to signify 'cowherd.' Bajeerow the peishwa died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son Ballajeerow, since which time the office has been hereditary. The M. having extended their conquests to the city of Delhi, were, on the 7th of January 1761, opposed by the united Mahommedan armies under the command of Ahmed Shah Abdalli, and totally defeated, with the loss of a great number of their chiefs. Balajee died soon after this event, and was succeeded by his son Madhoorow; who died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son Narrainrow, who was murdered in the following year at the instigation of his uncle Ragobah; who, disappointed in getting possession of the throne, took refuge at Bombay. This circumstance subsequently brought on a war between the M. and the British, which terminated in 1782. The posthumous son of Madhoorow succeeded to the peishwaship, but died in 1795. On this event the two sons of Ragobah contended for the office. The cause of the eldest brother, named Bajeerow, was espoused by Scindia, who fixed him on the throne, but permitted him to enjoy nothing of the sovereignty but the name. In 1802 Holkar defeated the united armies of Scindia and the peishwa; and the latter having been compelled to take refuge in the British territory of Bassein, entered into a treaty with the Bombay government, by which, in return for their aiding his cause, he agreed to receive into his pay a force of 6,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, for the support of which he gave an assignment of territory. In consequence of this treaty, the peishwa was in May 1803 reinstated at Punah; he afterwards attempted to shake off his dependence on the British, but was defeated and deposed. This circumstance may be said to have annihilated the power of the peishwa, as the descendant of Ram Rajah was brought out from his confinement, and placed on the throne of his ancestors, while the peishwa was allowed to retire to Benares. The history of the Eastern Mahratta kingdom, founded by Ragojee, will be found under the article NAGPORE. The M. of the south are still a people, whose strength has been repressed, but not extinguished. They cherish the memory of their former independence; and in their very name trace an image of their former power,—*Maha-rashtra* signifying 'great people.'

The M. are Hindus; but, except their Brahmins, are not scrupulous as to what they eat, and only refrain from beef. They are fond of horses, and their whole army was composed of cavalry. They were, however, never very formidable as a regular force, depending much more on the celerity of their motions, and sudden incursions, than on boldly meeting their enemy. Their only arms were a sword and spear; and their only camp-equipage, blankets or horse-cloths. Thus unincumbered, and their horses being fed indiscriminately on the dry thatch of houses or the growing corn of the fields, they marched at the rate of 50 m. a-day; and not content with plundering the inhabitants of the countries they invaded, often carried away the children into slavery.—It was thought at one time that all the spoken dialects of India were merely corruptions of the Sanskrit; and although many words were found in these dialects which could not be referred to that source, it was supposed that such words had crept in by the barbarism and carelessness of the speakers, who introduced them from ignorance of the correct terms. This opinion, however, has lost ground as our acquaintance with the native languages increases; and it is now pretty generally admitted that those of the S of the peninsula, at least, are of an origin quite distinct from Sanskrit; and that they have admitted words of that language, not from a want of native terms, but from the influence of religion, all their orthodox writings being composed in Sanskrit. Dr. Stevenson conceives that the case is the same, though in a less degree, with the other languages of India; that in all of them the Sanskrit is grafted on an aboriginal language; and that, proceeding from the north, it diminishes in quantity as we go southwards, becoming scarcely anything in the vernacular Tamul, in the same way as in Europe the influence of the Latin, which is predominant in the S, decreases as we approach Britain and Germany. In order to show the construction of the Mahratta language, Dr. Stevenson analysed 10,000 primitives, taken in succession from Molesworth's dictionary. 5,000 of these he found to be nearly pure Sanskrit; and of the remaining 5,000, two more are corrupted Sanskrit; one, Persian or Arabic; and two, from an unknown source, but connected with the non-Sanskrit tongues of the S,—the Telugu, Tamul, Karnatuka, &c., and traceable in Guzerati, Hindu, and other dialects. This source he considered to have been the aboriginal language of India. The grammatical structure of the M. language agrees with those of the other parts of India, and with our own tongue, being chiefly made by particles, and not, as in Sanskrit, by inflections. Mahratta is written either in the Devanagari character, or in a slightly altered modification of it called *Modi* or *Mori*, which is merely a modification produced by rounding the angles of the Devanagari.

MAHRENBERG, a town of Styria, in the circle and 23 m. W of Marburg, and 48 m. E of Klagenfurt, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 612.

MAHRING, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. ENE of Tirschenreuch. Pop. 650.

MAHRISCH-GEBIRGE. See MORAVIAN MOUNTAINS.

MAHTOPANATOS. See SIOUX.

MAHTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, 3 m. SSW of Kaïra, and 27 m. N of Cambay.

MA-HU, a town of China, in the prov. of Setchwan, in lat. 28° 31′, E long. 104° 18′.

MAHUL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Allahabad, in the district and 45 m. N of Juanpur, and 42 m. WNW of Azymgor, on the l. bank of the Tonse.

MAHY. See MHYE.

MAIA, a river of Russia in Asia, which has its source on the W side of the Stanovoï mountains, in the district and SW of Okhotsk; runs first N, afterwards SW, then NW; and lastly bending N, joins the Aldan on the r. bank, in the prov. and district of Jakutsk, opposite Oust-Maïskaia, and after an extremely sinuous course of about 600 m. Its principal affluent is the Yudoma, which it receives on the r.

MAIAN, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, district and 66 m. W of Chadrinsk. It is 12 m. in length, and about 9 m. in breadth.

MAICHE, or MEICHE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Montbelliard. The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,535; in 1841, 9,422.—The village is 21 m. S of Montbelliard. Pop. 873.

MAIDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. S of Nicastro, and 14 m. WSW of Catanzaro, on an insulated height, detached from the hills which face Nicastro, on the S extremity of the valley. Pop. 2,780. It is well-built, and has 4 churches. Gypsum is found in the environs.—An engagement between the French under General Regnier, and the English under Sir John Stuart, took place here on 4th July 1806, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

MAIDAN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Ser-

via, 22 m. NNE of Tsatsak, and 26 m. WNW of Kragojivatz.

MAIDANBEKU, or MADENI-BEG, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 60 m. ESE of Semendria, on the l. bank of the Bek.

MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a parish, partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Wilts, 4½ m. N by W of Mere. It includes the hamlet of Yarnfield. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1841, 700.

MAIDEN CREEK, a township in Berks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 60 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,749.

MAIDENHEAD, a chapelry and borough, partly in the p. of Bray, and partly in that of Cookham, Berks, 12 m. ENE of Reading, on the banks of the Thames, over which there is here a handsome bridge. The Great Western railway passes on the S side of the town, and is carried over the Thames by a bridge of two flat elliptical arches, each 128 ft. in span, besides 8 land arches. The station-house is 22½ m. from London, and 95½ m. from Bristol. The town is nearly comprised in one long street, running E and W. The surrounding country is highly cultivated and richly ornamented with woodlands, gentlemen's mansions, and fine villas. The pop. in 1841 was 3,315; in 1851, 3,607.

MAIDEN-NEWTON, a parish in Dorchester, 8 m. NW of Dorchester, near the source of the river Frome. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 538; in 1841, 729.

MAIDEN-PAP, a mountain in the p. of Latheron in Caithness, rising to 1,800 ft. above sea-level.

MAIDEN-PAPS, a small island in Hudson's strait, near the N coast of Labrador, in N lat. 62°, W long. 73°.

MAIDENS (THE), or WHILLANS, a cluster of dangerous rocks, 4 m. ENE of Bengalley-head, and 6 m. NE by E from Larne lighthouse, co. Antrim. It consists of 2 large rocks and 3 small ones; the former are about 25 ft. above high water, and have each a lighthouse showing a fixed white light from 80 to 90 ft. above the sea. The three small rocks lie 1¼ m. N of the lighthouses, and being but just uncovered at low water, are very dangerous.

MAIDFORD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Towcester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1841, 339.

MAIDSTONE, a parish and borough in the lathe of Aylesford, Kent, in the centre of the co., of which it is the cap., 7½ m. S by E of Rochester, and 34½ m. ESE of London, on the navigable river Medway, at the point where it is joined by the small river Len. Area of p. 4,420 acres. Pop. in 1801, 8,027; in 1831, 15,387; in 1841, 16,920; in 1851, 20,740. The situation of the town is well-chosen, screened as it is by surrounding hills rising from the beautiful vale of the Medway. Standing principally on the side of one of these hills, on the E bank of the river, and declining towards the W and S, its ascent keeps it continually clean and dry; and it is justly noted for the excellence of its water, as well as for the dryness of its soil. The whole of the vicinity is rendered peculiarly beautiful by its innumerable hop-gardens and fruit-orchards. The town principally consists of four streets, intersecting each other at the market-cross, with smaller ones leading from them; and extends, from N to S, upwards of a m. The High street, which is very spacious, leads downwards to the Medway, which it crosses by a bridge of 7 arches, and issues into the London road. The houses are mostly ancient; but there are also a few handsome modern ones. The principal public edifices are the county courts, the lunatic asylum, and the infantry and cavalry barracks, forming a very extensive and symmetrical series of buildings at the N end of the town, on the Chatham and Rochester road. There are also elegant assembly and concert-rooms, a theatre, and a mechanics' institution. The church of All-saints is a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty and imposing interior, consisting of a nave, great chancel, and two side aisles, with a fine tower. The county-jail and house-of-correction stands on an elevated situation to the N of the town, and covers no less than 14 acres of ground. It was built at the immense cost of about £200,000, and was first occupied in 1819. It is a massive and substantial building, constructed of Kentish ragstone. The prison comprises 27 wards for male, and 7 wards for female prisoners, with 39 day-rooms, airing yards, and covered colonnades for exercise in wet weather, and 453 cells. The income of the borough in 1840 amounted to £3,805, chiefly derived from borough-rates, and from rents, tolls, and dues; in 1850 it was £4,593. M. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since 6° Edward VI. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,655; in 1847, 1,577.—The town is rapidly increasing in size and importance. Six paper-mills in the vicinity employ about 800 hands, and there are also felt and blanket, and hop-bag manufactories; but the circumstance which has principally contributed to the prosperity of the town is its being situated in a very rich agricultural district. Some of the largest and most productive hop gardens in the co. are in the immediate vicinity. A great quantity of fruit for the supply of the London market is also grown here, and the district is celebrated for its apples, cherries, and filberts. The annual tonnage of vessels passing through Hallington lock, about 2 m. from M., was a few years ago supposed to average 120,000 tons. The principal articles brought up the river are coals and timber for the supply of the vicinity; the carriage down is that of fruit, hops, paper, and stone. A branch-line of railway has been formed from the town of M. to the Paddock-wood or Maidstone-road station of the London or Dover railway. It is 9 m. in length, and joins the Dover line at a point 46 m. from London. There are three stations on the line: Yalding, Wateringbury, and East Farleigh. It traverses perhaps one of the most richly-wooded, fruitful, and pretty valleys in England; throughout the whole distance passing along the l. bank of the Medway. Another railway, under the name of the Central Kentish railway, to pass through M. and by Canterbury, to Sandwich and the coast, has been projected. —M. is a town of high antiquity and of ancient importance, having been ranked by the Britons as their third city, under the name of Megwag or Medwag, from the name of the river; it was afterwards called Medwagston, and ultimately, according to Domesday book, Meddestane. Under the Roman government, M. may have been the station *Vagniacæ* of Antoninus.

MAIDUK, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a district of the same name, in the Nizam's territory, on a mountain, near the r. bank of the Holdy, and 60 m. N of Hydrabad.—The district lies between the districts of Kaulas and Elgondel on the N, and that of Golconda on the S, and is traversed by the Manjera.

MAIDWELL, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 11 m. N of Northampton. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1841, 258.

MAIER, a town of Persia, in Irak-Ajemi, 36 m. SSE of Ispahan. It contains about 350 well-built houses, several fine gardens, and 2 caravanserais.

MAIG, or MAIGUE, a river of co. Limerick. The western one of its two head-streams rises 4½ m. W of Bruree; the eastern rises between the hills of Slievereagh and Knocktinise, and pursues a generally W course of 11 m., past Kilmallock, to a point 1¾ m. S of Bruree, where it joins the other branch. The united stream now flows prevailingly N to the

river Shannon, at a point directly opposite the influx of the Ougarnee, and 6½ m. below the city of Limerick. Its principal tributaries are the Morningstar and the Cammogue. The M. is navigable for small vessels to the town of Adare.

MAIGNELAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 21 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,139; in 1841, 9,828. The town is 14 m. NNE of Clermont, in a fine plain. Pop. 775. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress, and has 2 fine public squares, planted with trees, and communicating by 2 alleys with the adjacent wood of Maignelay. It possesses manufactories of iron-ware and of leather, and several rope-works.

MAIGNIA, a small island in the China sea, near the E coast of An-nam, and to the S of Pulo-Cambir, in N lat. 13° 15′.

MAIHKER, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar. The district, which is situated between that of Beitalbarri on the W, and that of Vausim on the E, is intersected on the N by the Berar, and on the S by the Sechacholls mountains, and traversed by the Payn-Ganga. It contains extensive woods and fine pasturage. The town is 99 m. SW of Ellichpur, and near the l. bank of the Payn-Ganga.

MAILAH, a river of Algiers, in the prov. of Titteri, which descends from the Great Atlas; runs NE; and loses itself in the marshy valley of El-Chot, after a course of about 75 m.

MAILAPORAM. See Thomé′ (San).

MAILBERG. See Malberg.

MAILCOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the subah of Patana, 18 m. N of Seringapatam, on a mountain commanding a fine view of the valley of the Cavery. It contains about 400 houses, occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and a great temple, surrounded by a colonnade, and by numerous buildings erected for the use of the pilgrims. In 1772, a signal victory was here obtained over Hyder-Ali by the Mahrattas.

MAILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and cant. of St. Sulpice-les-Feuilles, on the Blaise. Pop. 770.

MAILLANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. from Saint-Remy, in an extensive plain, on the Loube. Pop. 1,505. It has a handsome square, and a fine church. Its ramparts are now in ruins.

MAILLE′, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Maillezais, 10 m. SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte, near the confluence of the Sèvre-Niortaise, and Autise. Pop. 1,055. See also Luynes.

MAILLE′, or Saint-Phesle-de-Maille′, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of St. Savin. Pop. 3,014.

MAILLEBOIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateauneuf, on the Blaise. Pop. 750. It has a manufactory of common cloth.

MAILLERAYE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and com. of Guerbaville, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 777. It contains a large castle, with a fine park, and a terrace running along the river, and has a small port. It is chiefly noted for the number of light barges which are built here for the transit of goods from Havre to Rouen.

MAILLERONCOURT-CHARETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saulx. Pop. 1,016. It has an iron-work and a blast-furnace.

MAILLEZAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,368; in 1841, 15,209. The town is 8 m. SSE of Fontenay-le-Comte, on an island formed by the Autise and the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,202. It has manufactories of linen.

MAILLY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 11 m. N of Arcis-sur-Aube, on the Suzanne. Pop. 684.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 3 m. E of Acheux. Pop. 1,457.

MAILLY-LE-CHATEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Coutanges-sur-Yonne, on the l. bank of the Yonne. Pop. 1,656. The locality is noted for its wine.

MAILLY-L'EGLISE, or Mailly-le-Mont, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and cant. of Auxonne, 21 m. SE of Dijon, on the Tille, near its confluence with the Saone. Pop. 1,385.

MAILLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Vermanton, 15 m. SSE of Auxerre. Pop. 850.

MAIMATCHIN, or Maï-ma-chan, [*i. e.* 'the Depot for commerce,'] a town on the line of demarcation between the Russian and the Chinese empires, in the country of the Khalkas, and on the frontier of Siberia, in a valley surrounded by forest-covered mountains, adjoining the Russian town of Kiakhta, 195 m. SE of Irkutsk, and 150 m. NW of Urga. It is neatly built, with two principal streets which intersect at right angles; is enclosed by a strong palisade, and contains about 170 houses, 2 fine temples, and numerous shops. The latter, which are spacious and handsome, are adorned with pictures of local scenery; and are generally well-stocked with silk fabrics, china, coloured paper, and other articles of local manufacture. The streets are narrow but neatly kept, and are lighted at night with lanterns of coloured paper. The situation of this town, on the caravan-route from Siberia to Pekin, renders it a place of considerable traffic: yet its inhabitants maintain much of that hostility towards Europeans by which the Chinese generally are characterised. They are about 1,500 in number. The climate in winter is extremely severe. See Kiakhta.

MAIN, a rivulet of co. Antrim, rising on the lofty tableau of Antrim, near the sources of the Bush; and flowing WSW and S to Lough Neagh, at a point 2½ m. W of the town of Antrim. Its chief tributaries are the Braid and the Kells.—Also a river of co. Kerry, rising between the mountains of Knockacur and Knockanadrive, and running WSW to the head of Castlemaine harbour. It is navigable to the bridge of Castlemaine, and tidal 3½ m. above the bridge.—Also a parish in co. Louth, 4½ m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 363.

MAIN, or Mayn, a river of Germany, formed by the junction of the Weisser and the Rother-Main, or the White and Red Main, two small streams of Bavaria, the first of which descends from the Fichtelgebirge, and the other from the Thuringer-Wald, near Kreussen, and which unite 14 m. NW of Bayreuth. The M. describes an extremely circuitous course; runs for a considerable extent along the confines of Bavaria, separating it from the grand-duchy of Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt; then forms the boundary-line between the latter and the duchy of Nassau; and after a total course, in a generally W direction, of 240 m., joins the Rhine, on the r. bank, a little to the E of Mayence. Its principal affluents are the Rodach, the Franconian Saale, the Kinzig, and the Nidda, on the r.; and on the l., the Regnitz, Tauber, Mümling, and Gersprenz. Würtzburg, Aschaffenburg, and Frankfort, are the chief towns on its banks. It is navigable as far as the confluence of the Regnitz, a distance of about 210 m., and is

connected with the Danube by means of the Canal-de-Louis, in Bavaria.

MAIN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the Tchukotsk territory, which has its source on the N confines of Kamtchatka; runs NNW; and joins the Anadir, on the r. bank, after a course of about 180 m.

MAIN, a small town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the road from Shiraz to Ispahan, and 66 m. NNW of the former town. It is noted for its pomegranates.

MAIN. See MAGGIA.

MAINA, or MAGNE, a territory of Greece, in the diocese of Laconia, in the S part of the Morea, extending between the gulf of Coron on the W, and that of Kolokythia on the E, and terminating in the S by the peninsula, at the extremity of which is Cape Matapan or Tanaro. It is intersected by the Pentadaktylon or Taygetus chain, which here presents a series of nearly inaccessible acclivities, with only here and there an opening by which it can be approached from the sea. Though the least fertile portion of the Morea, it produces corn in great abundance, oil, cotton, silk, and hemp; and the slopes of the mountains, which are not covered with wood, afford excellent pasturage. It has 5 ports, of which Kitriai, on the gulf of Coron, is the principal. Its exports consist chiefly in local productions, and, with the exception of a few articles of necessary provision from Crete and Cerigo, it has no import trade. The territory comprises 15 districts, and about 60,000 inhabitants, 15,000 of whom are capable of bearing arms. Its inhabitants, now called Maïnotes, prove themselves worthy representatives of their illustrious ancestry, in the intrepid resolution with which they have maintained their independence against the Turks. They are tall in stature, mild but lively in countenance, and remarkable for their agility. Habituated from infancy to the use of arms, both sexes are inured to fatigue and privation of all sorts; and with the most hospitable disposition combine habits of brigandage and rapine. Previous to the re-establishment of Grecian freedom, each canton of M. was governed by a captain; and a beg or superior chief, nominated by the nation, resident at Kitria, superintended the whole. The general business of the republic was managed by a synod, in which each Mainote had a voice. After the new division of Greece, M. formed part of the deps. of Messenia and Laconia. It still retains numerous remains of antiquity. Its chief towns are Maina, Kolokythia, Chimova, and Platza.—The town of M. is 45 m. S of Mystra, and 39 m. SSE of Kalamata, on the E shore of the gulf of Coron. It is the *Hippola* of the ancients.

MAINBERG, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. NE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 129.

MAINBOTEL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Audun, and 15 m. NW of Briey. It has a manufactory of cloth, and a paper-mill.

MAINBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 14 m. S of Abensberg, and 29 m. SSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 834. It has 3 churches, numerous breweries, a distillery of brandy, and a brick-work.

MAINCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Melun. Pop. 1,023. It has a fine castle.

MAINDENLAND. See FALKLAND.

MAINDU, a town of the Birman empire, in the Thyampago, on a branch of the Irawaddi, opposite Rangoon.

MAIN-DUN, a seignory in the E part of the Birman empire, in the district of Cochanpri. It is governed by a chaboua.

MAINE', a river of Burmah, which descends from the Romah-Pokung-tung mountains; forms the S boundary of the prov. of Lehdine; and joins the Irawaddi on the r. bank, and after a sinuous course in a generally E direction of about 75 m.

MAINE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, formed by the junction of the Mayenne and Sarthe, a little below the confluence of the latter river with the Loir. It runs S to Angers, in its passage through which it forms an island; and after a total course of 8 m. altogether navigable, in a generally SSW direction, joins the Loire, on the l. bank, between the villages of Bouchemaine and La Pointe. Its name is a corruption of that of Mayenne.—Also a navigable river which has its source in the dep. of the Vendée, 24 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendée; flows thence into the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure; and after a total course of about 30 m. joins the Sevre-Nantaise, on the l. bank, 3 m. NW of Monnieres. It is joined on the l. by the Little Maine.—Also an ancient prov. of which the cap. was Le Mans; and which contained also the towns of Mayenne, Beaumont-le-Vicomte, Sable, Château-du-Loir, La Ferté-Bernard, Mortagne, Belême, and Nogent-le-Rotrou. It comprised an area of 1,173;440 hect.; and was divided into two parts, viz., Maine, the capital of which was Le Mans, and which comprised the districts of Haut and Bas-Maine; and Perche, the capital of which was Mortagne. It is now comprised in the departments of the Mayenne, Sarthe, Eure, and Orne.

MAINE, the north-easternmost of the United States, lying between the parallels of 43° 5′ and 47° 20′ N, and the meridians of 66° 49′ and 70° 55′ W; and bounded on the NW and N by Canada; on the E by New Brunswick and the river St. Croix; on the S by the Atlantic; and on the W by the state of New Hampshire. The boundary on the side of Canada is a conventional line agreed upon between the British and United States governments in 1842, and embodied in the treaty of Washington. [See article CANADA, p. 234.] Its mean length from N to S is 235 m.; and its breadth, from E to W, 140 m. The area is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 32,628 sq. m., or 20,881,920 acres.

Physical features.] The surface is diversified, and generally uneven; but, with few exceptions, cannot be said to be mountainous. In the W part of the state is an irregular chain of hills springing from the White mountains, which passes N of the sources of the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and thence running E, terminates in a single peak called Marshill, 1,683 ft. high. The highest point of land is Mount Katahdin, which rises 70 m. N of Bangor, between the two principal branches of the Penobscot, and has an elevation of 5,335 ft. above tide-water. From the chain above alluded to, hills covered with pine and other timbers traverse the state in every direction. The intervening valleys have an excellent soil, and afford the chief arable districts of the country. Within a distance of 15 or 20 m. from the coast the hills subside, and the quality of the soil becomes much inferior to that of the mountain-valleys. The tracts on the margins of the great rivers, however, are equal in richness and fertility to any in the New England states.—It is estimated that about one-tenth of this state is covered with water. The principal rivers are the Penobscot and the Kennebec, both of which are upwards of 250 m. long, and navigable for a great distance from the ocean. Next in size and importance to these is the Androscoggin, which has numerous falls, affording favourable sites for manufacturing purposes. The Saco and Sheepscot are also considerable streams. The largest lake is the Moosehead, which is 50 m. long, and 10 to 12 m. broad. The Umbagog is 18 m. long, and 10 m. broad. There are numerous smaller lakes, and

many are surrounded with beautiful and picturesque scenery.—The sea-coast, which is 210 m. in extent, has several excellent bays and harbours. Penobscot bay and Casco bay are magnificent, and of great dimensions. The tides rise to a great height in the rivers and along the coasts.

Climate.] The average range of the therm. during the year is about 125°; the heat of summer often marking 96° or 98°, while in winter the temp. sinks to 25° and 27° below zero. These may be regarded as extremes, and are never of long continuance. The season of vegetation commences about the middle of April, and ends with September, when the fall sets in, and is shortly succeeded by a long season of winter. The great extremes of heat and cold to which the climate of this state is subject, seems to have no injurious effect on the health of the inhabitants. The cold of winter is steady, and much less trying than the sudden changes of weather so prejudicial in the more southern sections. The climate of the coast is said to be extremely healthy, being much moderated by the proximity of the ocean.

Productions.] The principal agricultural productions are Indian corn, wheat, barley, rye, and flax. The uncleared lands are of great extent, and furnish an immense amount of pine and other timber. Cattle and sheep are raised in large numbers; and crops of wheat, maize, &c., are as abundantly grown as in the neighbouring states, especially in the more fertile regions of the valleys and river-basins. Indian corn, however, occasionally suffers from the shortness of the season in these latitudes. All the fruits of temperate climates, except peaches, come to perfection. The live stock of M., according to the census of 1840, was 59,208 horses or mules; 327,255 neat cattle; 649,264 sheep; 117,386 swine; and poultry to the value of 123,171 d. The comparative amounts of the products of agriculture in 1840 and 1847 were:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1840	848,166	355,161	1,076,409
1847	890,000	286,650	1,720,000

	Rye.	Buck-wheat.	Indian corn.	Potatoes. (bushels.)
1840	137,941	51,543	950,528	10.392.280
1847	195,000	76,000	2,890,000	7,800,000

The miscellaneous products of 1840 were 36,940 lbs. of hops; 6,723 lbs. of beeswax; 691,358 tons of hay; 38 tons of flax; 211 lbs. of silk cocoons; 257.464 lbs. maple sugar; and 205,011 cords of wood.—With all its advantages, the commerce of M. is not very extensive; and, with the exception of the timber-trade, is confined mostly to the export of lime, granite, and some small amount of agricultural productions. During the year ending September 1840, the exports were valued at 1,018,269 dollars; the imports at 628,762 dollars. In the year ending 30th June, 1846, the total value of the articles exported to foreign countries was 1,328,368 dollars, of which 1,318,099 d. was the value of domestic produce. The imports for the same period were valued at 787,092 d. The coasting-trade is far more valuable than its foreign trade. The great natural staples of M. are lumber and granite, large quantities of which are exported. The granite of this state, found chiefly at or near Hallowell, is peculiarly well adapted for public buildings. Lime of a fine quality is obtained at Thomaston. At the commencement of the present century the wars of Europe gave to the United States a large share of the carrying trade of the world; and M., as indeed all the New England states, engaged largely in commerce, to the almost total neglect of agriculture; but when the embargo, non-intercourse, and the progress of hostilities arrested her commercial prosperity, the people reverted to farming, and her agricultural resources became developed.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing industry of M., though of considerable extent, is inferior in development to that of any other of the New England states. Its distance from the central commercial cities of the Union may account for this backwardness; for in no other state are the natural facilities greater. The general statistics presented in the census of 1840 afford the following results: 24 woollen manufactories, with a capital of 316,105 d., employing 532 persons, produced goods to the value of 412,366 d.; 6 cotton factories, with 29,736 spindles, and a capital of 1,398,000 d., employed 1,414 persons, and produced goods to the amount of 970,397 d.; 16 furnaces produced 6,122 tons of cast-iron, and one forge for bar-iron employed 48 persons, and a capital of 185,950 d.; 15 persons, with a capital of 25,000 d., produced 50,000 bushels of salt; 6 paper-mills, employing 89 persons, and a capital of 20,600 d., produced paper to the value of 84,000 d.; in the granite and marble works, 280 persons produced 98,720 d. worth of these articles; 37 persons with a capital of 6,050 d., manufactured tobacco to the value of 18,150 d.; 395 tanneries employed 754 persons, and a capital of 571,793 d.; 530 other manufactories of leather, saddlery, &c., produced articles to the value of 443,846 d.; bricks and lime were made by 864 persons to the amount of 621,586 d. The number of printing offices was 34. The total amount of cap. invested in manufactures in 1840 was 7,105,620 d.—In October, 1845, there were 35 banks in the state of Maine, with a capital of 2,884,000 d., and an aggregate circulation of 2,216,380 d.; deposits, 1,304,400 d.; other liabilities, 2,306,060 d.—The works of internal improvement which have been executed in this state are of some extent. The Cumberland and Oxford canal, which was completed in 1829, connects Portland with Sebago lake, 20½ m.; and by a lock in Songo river, the navigation is extended to Brandy and Long ponds, a further distance of 31 m. The canal is 34 ft. wide at the surface, and 18 ft. at the bottom; with 26 wooden locks. The Bangor, Orono, and Oldtown railroad, completed in 1836, is 12 m. long, and connects the three places. The Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth railroad was incorporated in 1837, and with the Eastern railroad connects with Boston. Its length is 52 m., and it was completed at the cost of 1,250,279 d. Several other lines have been chartered; and there have been projected lines to connect the British provinces with the eastern coast of New England. In 1851 the state of M. possessed 315 m. of completed railroads, and 127 m. in course of formation.

Population.] The pop. at several periods, and its progressive increase, was:

Years.	Aggregate pop.	Decennial increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	96,540		
1800	151,719	55,179	57·2
1810	228,705	74,986	50·7
1820	298,335	69,630	30·4
1830	399,955	101,620	34·
1840	499,921	99,966	24·9
1850	583,018	83,097	16 6

The census of 1840 exhibits the following classification of the people:

	White.	Coloured.	Total.
Males, .	252,989	720	253,709
Females, .	247,449	635	248,084
Total, .	500,438	1,355	501,793

Of these, 101,630 were employed in agriculture; 36 in mining; 2,921 in commerce; 21,879 in trade and manufactures; 10,091 in navigation; and 1,889 in the learned professions. The number of free colour-

ed in 1850 was 1,313. The progressive pop. of the 13 counties into which the state is divided is shown in the following table:

Counties.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1850
Aroostook,	7,538	12,515
Cumberland,	68,660	79,547
Franklin,	20,800	20,027
Hancock,	8,646	34,372
Kennebec,	55,804	65,524
Lincoln,	63,512	74,803
Oxford,	38,339	39,766
Penobscot,	45,705	63,094
Piscataquis,	13,138	14,735
Somerset,	33,912	35,591
Waldo,	41,535	47,229
Washington,	28,309	38.711
York,	54,023	60,094
	499,921	583,018

Education.] Education is generally well provided for. Bowdoin college, at Brunswick, founded in 1794, has been in operation since 1803, and numbers 7 professors, and 906 alumni. The library contains 24,860 vols. Waterville college, under the direction of the Baptists, was founded in 1820, and has now 6 professors, and 216 alumni. Its library contains 7,000 vols. Bangor Theological seminary commenced operations in 1816, and had in 1847, 3 professors, and 36 students. It has a library of 7,000 vols. The Wesleyan seminary at Redfield, founded in 1822, is also in a prosperous condition. Maine Medical school at Brunswick was founded in 1820, and has since graduated 581 students. In 1847 it had 4 professors, and 81 students. Besides these places for the higher branches of learning, there were in 1840, 86 academies, with 8,477 students, and 3,385 common and primary schools, with 164,477 scholars; and in 1850, 230,274 scholars were in attendance on the primary schools, while the chartered academies were 92 in number. The number of newspapers in the state was in 1847, 3 dailies, 2 semi-weeklies, and 38 weeklies.—The Congregationalists, Baptists, Universalists, and Methodists, are the most numerous religious denominations. The Baptists in 1847 had 300 churches, and 21,475 church members; the Methodists had 20,281 communicants; the Congregationalists 217 churches, and 17,504 communicants; the Universalists 127 societies. The Catholic bishop of New-England, and the Protestant bishop of M., preside respectively over their churches in this state. The Catholics have 31 churches and ministers, and the Episcopalians 10 churches, and the same number of clergy.

Government.] The constitution of M. was adopted by a convention held at Portland, on the 29th of October 1819, and went into operation in 1820, at which time the state was detached from Massachusetts. The government consists of a governor, senate, and house-of-representatives. The governor is chosen by the people for one year. Seven councillors are also chosen annually, to assist and advise the governor in state-affairs. The house-of-representatives cannot have less than 100, nor more than 200 members, and the senate is limited between 20 and 31; both houses are elected annually. The right of voting is conceded to every male citizen 21 years of age, who is not a pauper or criminal, and who has resided in the state 3 months previous to the election. Elections are taken by written ballot.—The judiciary consists of a superior court, 3 district courts, and 14 courts-of-probate, one for each co., except the co. of Lincoln, which is divided. All judicial officers are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, and hold office for 7 years after their appointment, unless sooner removed by impeachment or for special cause.—The militia of the state amounts to 44,665; the governor is commander-in-chief.—The capital is Augusta, in N lat. 44° 18′ 33″, W long. 69° 47′. Pop. in 1840, 5,314; in 1850, 8,231. The most commercial towns are Portland on Casco bay; Bangor on the Penobscot; Hallowell on the Kennebec; and Thomastown on the St. George.

Finances.] The finances of the state are in a flourishing condition. The receipts into the treasury for the years ending 30th April 1847 and 1851

	1847.		1851.	
Amounted to	284,032 d.	34 c.	426,196 d.	30 c.
To which may be added balance on 30th April 1846,	369,103	54	125,924	37
	653,135	88	552,120	37
Expenditures in 1847,	560,209	74	507,450	30
Balance 30th April 1847,	92,926	14	44,670	07

The public debt in 1846 amounted to 1,274,285 d., and in 1847 to 1,142,700 d. The annual interest on this sum is about 73,000 d. The resources of the state were set down in 1847 at 860,781 d.; in 1851 at 688,692 d. The principal sources of income are direct taxes, which in 1846-7 amounted to 154,698 d. 60 c., sale of public lands, school funds, and co. taxes.

History.] M. was visited for the purposes of settlement as early as any of the New-England states, but, from various causes, the progress of improvement was much impeded. The French attempted to settle on the Kennebec as early as 1604. In 1607, Sir John Gilbert, under a grant from Queen Elizabeth, brought out a colony, which however returned after wintering at the mouth of the same river. They represented the country as a cold, barren, mountainous desert, which discouraged the English from making further efforts for some time. Meanwhile the French established themselves on the St. Croix, and the Dutch had a colony at New-Castle, which was under the jurisdiction of the New Netherlands. After the establishment of the Plymouth company, more effectual efforts were made by the English to colonize this portion of their dominions; but although some trading-houses were established near the Penobscot, no permanent settlement was made previous to 1635. In that year, the company granted a charter to Sir Ferdinand Gorges for the country between the Piscataqua and the Kennebec, and in his name the government was administered. In 1652 the province was made a county of Massachusetts, and called Yorkshire; but in 1665 it again fell into the hands of the heirs of Gorges, of whom it was ultimately purchased by Massachusetts in 1677, for £1,200. At this period it was divided into two parts, of which Gorges' grant was one, and the country lying between the St. Croix and the Kennebec, known by the ancient French name of Acadie, was another. The whole country, however, was granted to Massachusetts in 1691. From its first settlement to the middle of the 18th cent., the inhabitants suffered severely from the Indians. In 1675 almost the whole settlements were destroyed. From 1692 to 1702, the prov. presented an uniform scene of rapine and destruction. In 1720 the conflict was renewed, and the settlers suffered grievously until 1726, when a treaty was concluded with the Indians, which was observed for some years. Eventually the savages became reduced in number, and few now remain in the state. From 1791 until 1820, the history of M. is merged in that of Massachusetts. We hear little of it in the Revolutionary war, or subsequently. In the last war, however, a portion of the state was obliged to submit to the English, and remained under British authority until the conclusion of peace. The separation of this district from Massachusetts was frequently attempted. In Oct. 1785, a convention met at Portland to consider the subject, and in the following year the project was submitted to the people of M.; but it appears that a majority of the voters decided against the measure. In 1819, numerous petitions having been presented to the legislature of Massachusetts, an act was passed for ascertaining the wishes of the people. A large majority voting in favour of separation, a convention was called, under the authority of Massachusetts. A constitution was formed and adopted, and on the 2d March the district of M. became an independent state, and a member of the confederation.

MAINE-ET-LOIRE, a department in the W of France, consisting of the greater portion of the ancient prov. of Anjou, and of the W part of Touraine, and stretching between the parallels of 46° 59′ and 47° 45′ N. It is bounded on the N by the dep. of the Mayenne; on the NE by that of the Sarthe; on the E by the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire; on the SE by that of the Vienne; on the S by the dep. of the Deux-Sevres; on the SW by that of the Vendée, from which it is separated by the Sèvre-Nantaise; on the W it is bounded by the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and on the NW by that of the Ille-et-

Vilaine. It is 75 m. in length from E to W, and 54 m. in medium breadth, and comprises an area of 709,349 hect. Pop. in 1801, 375,544; in 1841, 488,472; in 1851, 515,452.—This dep., in its entire extent, lies in the basin of the Loire, and is intersected from E to W by that river. Its N portion is watered by the Authion; the Maine, and its three great head-streams, the Loire, Sarthe, and Mayenne; the Oudon, an affluent of the Mayenne, the Erdre, and the Thouet. In the S it is watered by the Thouet, and its affluent the Dive; the Layon, the Erve, the Sevre-Nantaise and its affluent the Moine.—The surface is pleasantly diversified with vine-covered hills, undulating plains, chequered with hedge-rows, and adorned with clumps of trees.—The soil generally is extremely fertile, especially in the valleys of the Loire and Mayenne. Of the 684,965 hect. of arable land which it contains, 197,414 hect., in 1839, were in grain, 21,381 in potatoes, 4,084 in legumes, 31,358 in vines, 5,217 in gardens, 961 in beet-root, 183 in colza, 6,851 in hemp, 2.827 in lint, 45 in mulberries, 96,265 in meadow-land, 72,558 in heath and brush-wood, 176,441 under wood, 3,080 in chestnut plantations, and 9,387 in orchards, nursery-gardens, &c. The wines are chiefly white, and are distinguished by the general name of the wines of Anjou. The best, which are those of Saumur and its environs, are reckoned amongst the finest *vins d'ordinaire* grown in the kingdom. The best red wines are those of Champigny. Those of inferior class are manufactured into vinegar. Plums, almonds, apples, and pears are also extensively cultivated in many districts. The rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, and bees forms an important branch of agricultural industry. The number of horses in 1839 was estimated at 41,147; of mules, 2,334; of asses, 1,282; of cattle, 207,965; of sheep, 193,142; of pigs, 86,045; and of goats, 4,364. Game is plentiful, and the rivers abound with fish. The mineral productions of the locality consist chiefly in coal, slate, free-stone, marble, granite, paving-stone, limestone, and potters' clay. Iron is also found, but only in small quantities. The slate-quarries of Angers afford occupation to upward of 3,000 workmen, and produce annually 80,000,000 of slates.—The arrond. of Beaupreau is the seat of extensive manufacturing industry, consisting chiefly in linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics. It is especially noted for its handkerchiefs. The dep. has several spinning-mills and dye-works, manufactories of sail-cloth, wax, oil, candles, leather, paper, wooden-shoes, hats, tiles, bricks, pottery, and iron-ware, and several distilleries of brandy and liqueurs. Its trade consists chiefly in grain, legumes, wine, brandy, vinegar, paper, cattle, slate, marble, and coal.—The chief town is Angers; and the dep. is divided into 5 arrond., viz. Angers, Beaugé, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré; and subdivided into 34 cant. and 375 com. Under the electoral system of 1834 it nominated 7 deputies, who were chosen by 2,215 electors.—It forms the dio. of the bishopric of Angers. In 1842 it contained 12 collegiate educational establishments, 1 normal school, 646 elementary and 456 communal schools. The territory now comprised in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire was originally occupied by the Andes or Andecavi, who were included in the Roman prov. of the 3d Lyounaise, and from whom the name of Anjou is derived. In the 12th cent., Henry II., son and heir of Geoffrey Plantagenet, duke of Anjou, annexed the prov. of that name to the crown of England. After its reunion to France, it was given by St. Louis, with Maine, to his brother, Charles I. In 1290, it was given by Charles II., in dowry, to Margaret, his eldest daughter, on her marriage with Charles of Valois, and, through her son, it was again restored to the crown of France. Its final restoration to France was made by Louis XI. in 1481.

MAINEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Gisors, and 16 m. NE of Andelys, on the r. bank of the Lévrière. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of lace.

MAINFONDS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Blanzac. Pop. 400.

MAINHAM, a parish in co. Kildare, 1½ m. N by W of Clane. Pop. in 1831, 738; in 1841, 703.

MAINHARDT, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 15 m. ESE of Weinsberg, and 10 m. W of Hall. Pop. 500.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY. See Orkney.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND, the largest of the Shetland islands, comprehending about one-half of their whole area, and much the larger moiety of their pop. It extends nearly due N in a long ragged band of territory, from Sumburgh-head in N lat. 59° 52′ 18″, to Fethaland point, in N lat. 60° 38′ 20″. Its length is usually computed at 60 m., and occasionally exaggerated to 90 or even upwards of 100; but does not seem, as measured in a straight line, to exceed 56 m. Its breadth, over 17 m. from Sumburgh-head, never exceeds 4½ m., and probably does not quite average 3 m.; over the same distance, from Fethaland point, it is exceedingly various, but seems to average about 4½ m.; and over the intermediate distance it gradually swells out from the ends, and then bursts suddenly out in the middle to an extreme measurement, from Railsburghness on the E to Sandness on the W, of 20½ m. But all the way round, and especially in the central and chief district, the island is so constantly and whimsically indented by projections of the sea, as to have an utterly indescribable outline, and to be, in nearly all practical respects, a numerous cluster of islets. Seen from its loftiest ground, Rona's hill, a bold height in the parish of Northmaven, which commands a view of the entire archipelago, it is altogether undistinguishable as a single island, and appears as if cut to pieces, by its very numerous and deeply indenting friths and voes, into community of character with the smaller islands which hang upon its flanks. Only one spot on the whole mainland is more than 2 m. distant from either a limb or the body of the sea, and even it is distant not 2½ m.; and greatly the larger part of the area lies within one mile of some beach. At one point, called Mavis-Grind, between the parishes of Northmaven and Delting, only an isthmus of 100 yds., most of which is overflown by spring-tides, prevents the island from being quite bisected; and at several other points, isthmuses are not very much broader. Excepting Fair Isle, situated midway to Orkney, Mainland contains, in Sumburgh-head, the most southerly land in Shetland. As to surface, geognostic character, statistics, and nearly all the details of a topographical notice, this island so extensively identifies itself with the whole group that information respecting it claims to be arranged under the article Shetland Isles. Its parishes, though in most instances including adjacent minor islands, are Dunrossness, Lerwick, Sandsting, Tingwall, Walls, Delting, Nesting, and Northmaven.

MAINOTES. See Maina.

MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE, two parishes, lying near the S extremity of Forfarshire. Area 7,060 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,442; in 1831, 2,011; in 1841, 1,295.

MAINSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bellegrade. Pop. 1,668.

MAINSTONE, a parish partly in Salop, partly in

Montgomeryshire, 4 m. W by S of Bishop's Castle. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 449.

MAINTENON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, and arrond. of Chartres.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,925; in 1841, 13,811.—The town is 12 m. NNE of Chartres, in a fine valley, at the confluence of the Voise with the Eure. Pop. in 1841, 1,842. It is well-built and regularly laid out, and contains a magnificent castle, erected in the reign of Henry II., and a park in which are still to be seen the remains of the aqueduct which was commenced in the reign of Louis XIV., for the supply of Versailles with water from the Eure, but which was never completed.

MAINTHAL. See Maggia (Val).

MAINZ. See Mayence.

MAIRA, a river of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, which has its source in the Maritime Alps, in the prov. of Coni, 9 m. NW of Prazzo, runs first E, then N, enters the prov. of Saluzzo, and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, 3 m. SW of Carmagnola.

MAIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. SSE of Bombay, and district of Kalliani, on the r. bank of the Gundoll.

MAIRE, an island of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, opposite Cape-de-la-Croisette. It is 1½ m. in length from NW to SE, and about 640 yds. in breadth.—Also a river which has its source in Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and on the S side of the Rhaetian Alps; near the Septimer pass; flows SW into Lombardy; passes Chiavenna, and throws itself into the lake of that name, after a total course of about 30 m.

MAIRE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Loup, and 11 m. NNE of Parthenay. Pop. 325. In its vicinity is a mine of iron.

MAIRE (Strait Le), a channel between the SE extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego and Staten island. It is quite free from obstacles, the tide excepted, which is felt strongly on this part of the coast.

MAIRENA-DEL-ALCOR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Seville. Pop. 3,800.

MAIRENGO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Leventina. Pop. 170.

MAIRWARA, a district of Hindostan, on the Arabela chain of hills, running from Gujerat to within a few miles of Delhi. It was formerly covered with dense jungle; but after the subjection of its rude inhabitants, a series of engineering works have been executed for its irrigation, the district being destitute of rivers; and several prosperous villages have sprung up, whose inhabitants are distinguished for their diligence in rural pursuits, and general prosperity and good order.

MAISA, a village of Hungary, in Little Cumania, 29 m. NW of Segedin, and 30 m. N of Therisienstadt. Pop. 4,085.

MAISDON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Aigrefeuille, 15 m. SE of Nantes. Pop. 2,042. It affords good wine.

MAISDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, and 30 m. NNE of Ellichpur, near the source of the Purna.

MAISMORE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW of Gloucester. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. 421.

MAISON-BLANCHE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Villejuef, and com. of Gentilly. Pop. 580. It possesses manufactories of fine leather, pottery, and of chemical substances, a brewery, a distillery, and a sugar-refinery.

MAISON-DE-DIEUX (Ligne-de-la). See Grisons.

MAISON-NEUVE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and com. of Précy-sous-Thil. Pop. 239.

MAISONNAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Mathieu, and 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart. Pop. 1,500.

MAISSONNISSES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Ahun, near the Gartempe. Pop. 500.

MAISONS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NW of Tuchan, on the Valette. Pop. 260. The environs contain small seams of iron and copper.

MAISONS-ALFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine and cant. of Charenton-le-Pont, 8 m. ENE of Sceaux, and 6 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 1,269. It contains several agricultural establishments, and manufactories of sugar from beet-root, and has a considerable trade in fuel.

MAISONS-BLANCHES (Les), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Bouilly, and com. of Moussey, 6 m. SSE of Troyes. Pop. 25.

MAISONS-SUR-SEINE, or Maisons-Laffite, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. SE of Saint Germain-en-Laye, and 12 m. NW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,422. It contains a magnificent castle, built by Mansard, and surrounded by a fine park. The latter is now occupied with country-seats.

MAISSE-LE-MARECHAL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. W of Milly, on the Essonne. Pop. 830. It has a fine castle and park.

MAISSY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Saron, near the r. bank of the Little Ganduk, 48 m. SE of Bettiah.

MAITA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 24 m. SW of Gallipoli, on the channel of the Dardanelles. It occupies the site of the ancient *Madytos*.

MAITCHA, a province of Abyssinia, in the central part of the kingdom of Amhara. It is traversed by the Bahr-el-Azrek, above the entrance of that river into Lake Dombea, and is flat, marshy, and insalubrious. It is inhabited by Gallas. Ibaba is its chief place.

MAITEA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Society islands, to the E of Tahiti, in S lat. 17° 53′ 39″, E long. 148° 00′ 47″. It is about 9 m. in circumf., and attains an alt. of 1,432 ft. above sea-level. Its coast rises precipitously on the N, but towards the S a level tract runs along the shore. The inhabitants, who are numerous, though less civilized than those of Tahiti, carry on some trade with that island, exchanging the production of their pearl-fisheries for iron-ware. M. is supposed to have been discovered by Quiros in 1606, and named by him Dezana. It was subsequently visited by Bougainville, and again, in 1769, by Captain Wallis. By the former it was named Boudoir; and by the latter, Osnaburg.

MAITLAND, a town of Van Diemen's Land, in the parish of Lennox, and co. of Somerset, on the Isis.

MAITLAND (East and West), a town of New South Wales, on the Hunter river, at the junction of Wallis creek, 127 m. from Sydney, and 20 m. W of Newcastle. East M., in 1846, had a pop. of 910; West M., on the opposite side of the river, had 2,409.

MAITSKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. and 42 m. S of Poltava, district and 17 m. ESE of Kobyliaki, on the r. bank of the Oriel.

MAIWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia. reg. and 26 m. SW of Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. SSW of Schonau. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

MAIXENT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort.—The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 20,942; in 1841, 21,568.—The town is 15 m. NE of Niort, and 18 m. S of Parthenay, on the slope of a hill, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. in 1841, 4,320. It is ill-built, and irregularly laid out, but is surrounded by pleasant walks. It has a consistorial Calvinist church, a college, an ecclesiastical school, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of common serge, cloth, hosiery, hats, oil, cream of tartar, and leather. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, mustard, mules, horses, &c. This town owes its foundation to St. Maixent, who in the time of Clovis inhabited a hermitage in the place which it now occupies. It suffered much during the Religious wars, and also during the Vendée struggle.

MAIZEY-LE-DUC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Chatillon-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Ource. Pop. 238.

MAIZIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 14 m. SE of Vic, and 16 m. SE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 1,295. It has several quarries of fine white gypsum.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Rioz, on the Romaine. Pop. 500. It has several iron-works.

MAJADAS, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 50 m. NW of Caceres, and 18 m. SE of Placentia. Pop. 390.

MAJADAS (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNE of Cuenca, and 23 m. ESE of Canaveras, near the Jucar. Pop. 636. In its vicinity are mines of silver and gold.

MAJAIPA, a river of Mozambique, which throws itself into the channel of Mozambique, near Muleiry, in S lat. 11°. Its source is still unknown.

MAJAKI, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kherson, district and 42 m. SSE of Tiraspol, on the l. bank of the Dniester. It contains about 60 houses.

MAJDING, or Nagy-Majteny, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 15 m. SW of Szathmar, and 57 m. ENE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Kraszna.

MAJO, or Pulo-Majo, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, near the N coast of Sumbava, in S lat. 8° 12′, E long. 117° 35′. It is about 18 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth.

MAJON. See Albay.

MAJORCA, Majorica, Mallorca, or Mayorca, the central and largest of the Iberian or Balearic islands, situated in the Mediterranean, between 39° 16′ and 39° 57′ N lat., and 2° 20′ and 3° 20′ E long., about 110 m. SE of the coast of Barcelona in Spain. It is 50 leagues in circumf., and is almost wholly girdled by a chain of mountains. Its whole N part is covered with mountain-ridges; but from about the middle of the island to the S extremity, the surface is comparatively low. The rocks are generally of secondary or tertiary formation. The general outline of the island is that of an irregular trapezoid. Its area has been estimated at 1,420 sq. m. Its highest point, the Silla-de-Torillos, has an alt. of 5,114 ft. above sea-level. There are only two small rivers in the island, one of which, named the Rierra, takes its course close by the walls of the cap. A few considerable brooks originate in the mountains; but the valleys, though fresh and fertile, are in general destitute of water. The climate is temperate, and the heats of summer are greatly moderated by the sea-breezes. The temp. of summer varies from 84° to 88°; that of winter seldom falls below 48°. On the E coast the winter is very mild; but on the N, violent and destructive gales are occasionally experienced during that season of the year.

Natural history.] The mountainous districts abound in variegated marbles, and different kinds of excellent stone. Slate, chalk-stone, plaster, and various calcareous mixtures, are found in several districts; but there are no evidences of what ancient geographers have related respecting the precious stones, and mines of gold and silver to be found in M. The marshes of Campos yield natural salt, which might be worked with considerable advantage; and a warm sulphureous spring occurs near the same town.—The most common of its vegetable productions are lavender, rosemary, thyme, marjoram, marsh-mallow, jonquil, and wild celery.—Mules are numerous; and on account of the steep and rugged roads of the island, all the land-carriage is effected on the backs of these animals. They are employed also in dragging heavy and clumsy carts, which hold very little lading, and are almost a sufficient weight for the animals when empty. The oxen are small and feeble, but the sheep are large, and furnished with beautiful fleeces. The pigs are large and fat, weighing from 300 to 350 lbs. Poultry is reared in considerable abundance; and game is plentiful, consisting of hares, rabbits, snipes, thrushes, partridges, quails, &c. There are some birds of prey on the island, particularly of the hawk species, but venomous animals are little known.

Agriculture.] The agriculture of M. is highly productive, and, were the islanders provided with better implements of husbandry, and inclined to exert themselves a little more, especially in draining the marshy grounds, might be raised to a very flourishing state. At present upwards of 6,000 fanegas of corn are imported. The mountains in general are covered with trees to the summit, among which are firs fit for masts, and holm-oaks of surprising growth and size. The wild olive grows vigorously on the declivities of the hills, where it is often singly surrounded with low walls in order to protect it from the torrents which fall with great violence from the mountains. The olive crop averages 650,000 gallons yearly. The lower grounds are in many places wet and marshy, with the appearance of meadows, but unfit for producing grain; but the island contains much fertile soil, which bears excellent grain, flax, figs, olives, grapes, almonds, oranges, melons, carobs, and a variety of other fruits and vegetables. The date-palm and the plantain attain full size here, but seldom yield any fruit. Saffron is extensively grown. In 1820, the produce of the soil was valued at £560,000.

Manufactures and commerce.] The Majorcans manufacture a strong coarse cloth for their own use, and a considerable quantity of corded woollen stuff which is exported to Spain. They work also tapestry, blankets, and sashes, all of woollen, which are exported to Malta, Sardinia, and even America. They also make linen cloths, some of which are very fine, and coarse canvas for the Spanish mariners. Some progress has been made in the culture of the mulberry, and the rearing of silk-worms and manufacture of silk. They are also expert at inlaid work, from which they derive considerable profit; and make for the Spanish market, brooms, paniers, and baskets. A coral fishery is carried on in the bay of Alcudia during the months of July and August. The wines are excellent, particularly the Muscadel, Malvoisia, Pampot-Roda, and above all the Montona. Superior brandy is distilled, both for home consump-

tion and for commerce.—The principal exports of the island were estimated 30 years ago as follows:

	French livres.
Oils to England and Holland to the value of	11,000,000
Wines to Spain and America,	685,590
Brandy to Spain and America,	177,000
Oranges and lemons to France,	200,000
Almonds to France,	60,000
Cheese to Spain,	40,000
Capers to Spain, about	7,000
Beans to Spain,	40,000
	12,209,590
	or £508,733

The principal imports were grain, salt provisions, sugar, coffee, rice, snuff, cloth, silks, linens, hosiery, hardware, drugs, planks, powder, shot, &c., to the value of about 2,996,000 livres, or £124,833.

Cities and towns.] The island contains two cities, several small towns, and a number of considerable villages. The cities are Palma and Alcudia. The former, which is the cap., and the see of a bishop, is situated on a large bay between Capes Blanco and Cala Figuera, in N lat. 39° 38′, E long. 2° 45′, and contains a safe though small harbour. See Palma. Alcudia, built on a peninsula of the same name between two bays, is situated on the NE coast of the island. about 2 m. from the sea. The other towns and villages are Pollenza, Alaro, Bunola, Soller, Banalbufar, Andracio, Calvia, Llumayor, Campos-San-Martial, and Manac.

Population.] The whole pop. of the island is supposed to amount to 182,000 inhabitants, of whom in 1797 about 3,000, exclusive of nuns, were ecclesiastics of various descriptions. The native inhabitants resemble the Spaniards, and particularly the Catalans, in their general appearance and manners. They are of middle stature, and clear olive complexion, having about as much Moorish blood in them as the Andalusians. People of distinction, merchants, and most persons engaged in business, speak the Castilian language; but the lower orders, and the more inland residents, use a dialect which is a strange mixture of Greek, Latin, Arabic, Catalonian, Languedocian, and Vandal words and phrases; and have altogether much remaining about them "of the old half-African way of life." The peasants' ordinary dress consists of a cap, jacket, loose wide drawers of blue cotton tied under the knee, and sometimes a loose frock; on holidays they use the ancient Spanish costume, of a black cap, large ruff, and great hat turned up on both sides. Women of all ranks dress in the same fashion, with no other distinction than what consists in the fineness of the stuffs. Their principal article of apparel is a long dress of blue cotton resembling the African bornouse. The head-dress, called *rebozello*, is neat and simple: consisting of a double handkerchief the top of which covers the head and is tied under the chin; extending over the shoulders and falling down the back half-way, the two ends are crossed and tied before. The more wealthy have necklaces of great value, with gold crosses or medallions suspended from them; and frequently also wear gold chains hanging from the corset or along the petticoat, besides watches, bracelets, and numerous rings on their fingers. When they go abroad, they use a mantle, and carry a fan and a long chaplet ornamented with a gold cross and beads. The inhabitants of M. pique themselves much on their fidelity to their sovereign, and make excellent soldiers and sailors. Petty larceny is said to be unknown amongst them. Life and property are here secure; and hospitality is universal.—*Laborde's View of Spain.—Saint Sauveur's Travels.—Christmas's Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean.* Lond. 1851. 3 vols. 8vo.

MAJORI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 7 m. WSW of Salerno, and on the gulf of that name. Pop. 3,700. It contains numerous churches.

MAJYRE, a town of Algiers, in the Zab territory, to the NW of Lake Melgig, and 60 m. ENE of Tuggurt.

MAKACHEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 54 m. NE of Novokhopersk, and 27 m. WSW of Balachev, near the l. bank of the Khoper.

MAKAIE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Cayor, of which it is the capital, 51 m. S of St. Louis, on a river which throws itself into the Atlantic.

MAKALLA. See Macula.

MAKANA, or Makanna, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kadjaaga, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 42 m. SE of Bakel. It occupies the site of the fort of St. Joseph. A factory was established here in 1825 by the French.

MAKANROURCHI, an island of the Kurile group, to the S of Kamtchatka, in N lat. 49° 55′, 54 m. SW of Poromushir.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and 140 m. E of Kostroma, on the r. bank of the Unja, by which it conducts an active trade in the export of grain to the Volga. Pop. 3,000.

MAKARIEV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, on the l. bank of the Wolga, 60 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgorod. It has a pop. of about 1,500; and is celebrated for its great annual fair in the month of July, when for the space of three weeks a few wretched huts, built on a sandy desert, are replaced by thousands of shops erected with a promptitude peculiar to the Russians. Taverns, coffee-houses, a theatre, ball-rooms, a crowd of wooden buildings painted and adorned with taste, spring up. It is impossible to form an idea of the throng of people of all nations who flock to M. during this time for purposes of trade: Russians from all the provinces of the empire, Tartars, Tchuvaches, Tcheremisses, Calmuks, Bucharians, Georgians, Armenians, Persians, and Hindus; and, besides these, Poles, Germans, French, English, and even Americans. Notwithstanding the confusion of costumes and languages, the most perfect order prevails. The riches which are collected together in a space of less than two leagues are incalculable. The silks of Lyons and Asia, the furs of Siberia, the pearls of the East, the wines of France and Greece, the merchandise of China and Persia, are displayed close to the commonest goods and most ordinary articles.

MAKAROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. W of Kief, on the Zdvij. Pop. 700.

MAKATUPA, a town in the interior of Africa, in the country of the Movizas, on the route from the cap. of the Cazembes to the Portuguese establishment of Tete.

MAKAYA, a town of Cayor, in Western Africa, on a river about 21 m. from the sea, and 60 m. S of Senegal.

MAKER, a parish in Cornwall and Devonshire, 2 m. SSW of Devonport. The church steeple is a noted landmark, standing above Hamoaze, on a hill between Mount Edgecombe and the Ramhead. Pop. in 1831, 2,637; in 1841, 2,725.

MAKERSTON, a parish in the Merse district of Roxburghshire, 3½ m. W of Kelso. Area 2,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1841, 355.

MAKESIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. of Diyarbekir, on the Khabur, 105 m. SW of Mosul.

MAKHALE', a village of Russia, in the prov. of Daghestan, on the Karatchai, 36 m. S of Derbent.

MAKHRAM, a town of Tartary, in the khanate

of Khokand, on the l. bank of the Sir, 16 m. SE of Khojend.

MAKHSA, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, 18 m. ENE of Has.

MAKIAN, one of the Molucca islands, near the W coast of Gilolo, in N lat. 0° 20′. It has a conical form, and is about 18 m. in circumf.

MAKIERKA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossacks' territory, on the l. bank of the Kalitva, 24 m. NNE of Krivorogeia.

MAKIWAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 21 m. NW of Sirhind, situated in the old bed of the Sutledge, which river is now 4½ m. NW of it.

MAKKUM, a small town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 10 m. SSW of Franeker, on the coast of the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 2,000.

MAKLAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Kevesch, on the r. bank of the Eger, 7 m. SSE of Erlau.

MAKO, a market-town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Csanad, on the Marosch, 9 m. W by N of Csanad. It is the see of a Catholic bishop. Both the Calvinists and Greeks have churches, and the Jews have a synagogue in the town. Pop. 7,000.

MAKOLLA (Punta-de-la), a cape on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. 12° 5′, W long. 70° 21′, forming the E entrance of the gulf of Maracaybo.

MAKONDA, a small seaport of Loango, in Africa, 40 m. NW of Loango.

MAKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 9 m. N of Kamenetz. Pop. 600.

MAKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Plock, 40 m. N of Warsaw. Pop. 1,500.

MAKOWA, or Mukawwar, an island of the Red sea, in N lat. 20° 44′, E long. 37° 20′. It is a high sterile mass of rocky sandstone, 6½ m. in length, and about 1½ m. broad.

MAKOWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 10 m. NNE of Stanislawow.

MAKREN, a small town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, the residence of a sheikh.

MAKRI. See Macri.

MAKUA, a people of Eastern Africa, inhabiting the country behind Mozambique. They comprise a number of powerful tribes, reaching from Melinda southward to the Zambeze. They are a strong athletic race; cherish inveterate enmity against the Portuguese; and often carry their incursions into the peninsula of Caboceiro, immediately opposite to Mozambique.

MAKUR. See Emerald Island.

MALA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Grenada. There are saline springs in the vicinity.

MALA, a river of Peru, which falls into the Pacific, in S lat. 12° 40′.

MALA (Punta), a cape of New Granada, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 5° 28′.

MALABAR, or Malayavar, [*i. e.*, 'the region of Mount Malaya,'] a name applied to the W coast of the Indian peninsula, but varying greatly in its extent, according to different geographers. It is sometimes applied to the whole country from Bombay, and even from Surat, to the S extremity of the peninsula; but denotes more properly that portion of this tract which reaches from Cape Comorin to the river Chandragiri, in N lat. 12° 27′, including the modern subdivisions of Calicut, Cochin, and Travancore; a portion of the territory which is denominated Kerala by the Hindu geographers, and which is expressed in this article by the designation of the Malabar coast. In a still more limited sense it signifies the prov. of Malabar, the most northerly of the three last-mentioned subdivisions, otherwise named Calicut, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara, and on the S by the rajah of Cochin's territories. The original Indian appellation is *Malayalim*, or 'the hilly country;' or, according to others, *Maliabar*, a name given to it by the Persians, and signifying 'the country of the Malays,' whom they confounded with the natives of the coast of India. By the Arabs it is called *Beled-ul-ful-ful*, *i. e.*, 'the country of pepper.'

On the Malabar coast are situated a number of opulent trading-towns, the most celebrated of which are Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Mahie, Calicut, Panana, Cranganore, Porca, Quilone, Anjengo, and Colachi. The shelving shores afford safe navigation; and the alternate land and sea breezes, which prevail with great regularity on the coast during the fair season, are equally favourable to vessels proceeding to the N or S. The land in general presents a rich succession of cocoa-nut groves, rivers, and fruitful valleys.

Climate and Productions.] The climate along the coast is warm and moist, but healthful. The rainy season prevails from the middle of June to the middle of August; and the country, during that period, is liable to extensive inundations by the mountain-torrents. During the months of April and May the air is remarkably dry and hot; but is daily refreshed by the regular sea-breezes. Rice is the prevailing crop; but maize, millet, and several inferior kinds of grains, are raised on the drier soils. Sesamum is sown in great quantities for the purpose of making oil; and poppies for the production of opium. Sugar-cane, ginger, saffron, pepper, beans, pease, &c., are regularly cultivated. In the gardens are planted figs, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, cocoa-nut, butter-palms, &c.—Gold dust is sometimes found in the Nelambur river, and other mountain-torrents. Iron ore is procured in various places, and forges are erected for smelting it. In the hills of the southern districts, the iron ore is found in beds, veins, and detached masses, under a stratum of indurated clay, of which the greater part of these mountains consists; but the metallic matter is small, and the quality very inferior to that of Europe.—Horses are brought to the M. coast, but are very rare in the country. Buffaloes are used chiefly in cultivating the land; while the oxen are employed in drawing waggons and transporting goods. The milk of the cow is used, for the most part, in its natural state, but the women occasionally make cheese for sale to the European settlers; and the inhabitants of the Ghauts are well-acquainted with the preparation of butter, which they preserve by means of salt and aromatic herbs. Goats are reared in great numbers, and the keepers of them form a distinct caste. One species of red goat is held in great reverence as a sacred animal, and necessary appendage to the principal festivals. Sheep are extremely rare on the M. coast; and the swine, which are found chiefly near the sea, and fed on pilchards, do not afford a wholesome food. The dogs are of a large size, and capable of being trained to hunting. Elephants are occasionally seen among the forests of the Ghauts in large herds, and are taken in pits covered over with green boughs. Among the same mountainous and woody tracts are found the urus, wild boar, bear, tiger, large flying squirrel, pole-cat, deer, antelope, bezoar goat, civet-cat, ichneumon, ape, jackal, and bats as large as chickens. Besides the common domestic poultry, turkeys and ducks, there are great flocks of peacocks, which occasion great damage to the gardens. The most prevailing of the wild feathered tribes are vultures, falcons, sparrow-hawks, ravens, golden thrush, parrots of innumerable varieties, blackbirds, wood-pigeons, cranes in swarms, and those singular birds resembling gross-beaks, about the size of the European sparrow, which suspend their long nests, with their three apartments, from the extremities of the most slender branches.—Among the amphibious classes, those most commonly

seen on the M. coast are crocodiles, lizards, and otters. The sea-swine, sword-fish, hippocampus or sea-horse, salmon, sea-bream, oil-fish, roach, sole, tench, pike, and mackarel, are all caught on the coast. Pilchards are taken in such immense quantities that they are often used for feeding hogs, ducks, and dogs, or even mixed with manure for the cocoa-nut trees. Oysters are very plentiful near Cochin and Collam, and are procured by divers in the same manner as the pearl-mussel. Tortoises are found on the coast in many places, and of a considerable size, sometimes weighing 40 lbs.; but the natives do not eat their flesh. The most common serpent is the coluber naja, the cobra-de-capello of the Portuguese. There are several other poisonous snakes, especially the ringed snake, the amphisbæna, and the rudhiramandali, whose bite decomposes the blood. The boa constrictor, of a dark brown colour, is described as sometimes attaining here 30 or 40 ft. in length.

Trade and commerce.] The foreign trade of the coast of M. is confined, with a few exceptions, to Bombay, Gujerat, and the Persian gulf. The exports consist chiefly of corn, cocoa-nuts, timber, rice, ghee, ginger, cardamums, pepper, sandal-wood, saparwood, turmeric, arrow-root, betel-nut, iron, piece-goods, &c. The imports consist of alum, asafœtida, rice, sugar, cotton, piece-goods, shawls, broad-cloth, and nankeen.

Population.] The pop. of the Malabar coast has been variously estimated, according to the extent of country included under that appellation, but is universally allowed to be very considerable in proportion to its cultivated surface. Bartolomeo calculated that there were above 2,000,000 of inhabitants between Cape Illi and Tovala. The whole line of country along the M. coast, besides being bounded by the sea on the W, and the Western Ghauts on the E, is much intersected by rivers from the mountains; and thus presents so great obstacles to invaders, that it was never subjected to any Mahommedan power till attacked by Hyder Ali in 1766. The original manners and customs of the Hindus have consequently been preserved much purer on this coast than most other parts of India. The principal castes are Brahmins, or Namburies; Nairs of various denominations; Tivis, or Tiars: and Puleahs, or Poliars. The Brahmins are the most ignorant and the least tolerant of any in India. The Nairs are the pure Sudra class of Malabar, and pretend to be soldiers by birth, but are of various ranks and professions. Their peculiar object of worship is Vishnu; but they also wear the mark of Seva or Mahadeva. Each Nair nominally marries and partly supports one wife, who resides in the house of her parents or of her brothers, and is at liberty to cohabit with any person whom she chooses of an equal or higher rank with herself. She has the power of nominating the father of every child, who is thereby bound to provide for its support; but no Nair either knows his real parent, or considers his children as his heirs. His mother, or his eldest sister, takes the charge of his own household; and his property at his decease is divided among the children of his sisters. The Tivis, or Tiars, are generally cultivators, and form the great body of the Hindu population on the Malabar coast. They are a well-shaped people, of a middle stature, and date-coloured complexion. The Poliars, or Puleahs, are an abject miserable race, attached as bondmen to the soil, and frequently called *churmun* or slaves. They possess neither houses nor lands, and are in a manner banished from society. But even below these are the Pariahs, whose touch would pollute the lowest of the Poliar race, and who are considered as occupying the utmost limit of impurity. The Moplahs, or Moplays, who constitute about one-fourth part of the inhabitants of the Malabar coast, are Mahommedans, descended from Moors and Arabs, who have settled in the country and married Malabar women. They are the principal merchants in the country, both for foreign and home trade; and many of them are proprietors of trading-vessels, which are navigated by Mahommedans, and make voyages to the Persian and Arabian gulfs, exchanging pepper, cassia, cardamum, cotton cloth, coir-rope, &c., for coffee, drugs, dates, and dried fruits. On the coast of M. are numerous communities of Jews, amounting, at the lowest calculation, to 30,000. They are divided into two distinct classes, namely, the ancient or Black Jews, and the Jerusalem or White Jews. The former, the Black Jews, are satisfactorily ascertained to have established themselves on the W coast of India, and in other eastern countries, long before the Christian era; but they have in general assimilated themselves so much to the custom of the places in which they reside, that they are sometimes scarcely recognisable as the descendants of Abraham. They are held in great contempt by the White Jews as a degenerate race; but, from their inland residence, they possess a greater number of ancient historical manuscripts than their white brethren on the coast, whose maritime situation has exposed their community to more frequent revolutions. In one of the synagogues of these Black Jews, in the interior of Malabar, there was found an old copy of their law, written on a roll of leather about 50 ft. in length, made of goat-skins dyed red. The White Jews reside chiefly at a village called Jews' town, near the city of Cochin, and are supposed to be the descendants of various colonies who sought a refuge on the coast of Malabar after the destruction of the city of Jerusalem. At a very early period the Christian religion also made considerable progress on the M. coast. The most ancient Christian community in M. are the St. Thomé or Jacobite Christians. The former name is derived from their first bishop, Mar Thomé, which is now the official designation of every successive metropolitan; the latter from the Apostle James, whose liturgy they profess to use. It has been commonly supposed that they had been driven from their own country during the persecution of Nestorius, whose opinions they were said to hold; but they appear to have had an earlier origin, and consider themselves as the descendants of the flock established by the Apostle Thomas in the East. Their designation is 'the Syrian Christians,' or 'The Syrian Church of Malayala:' and they acknowledge the patriarch of Antioch as their superior or head. They chiefly occupy the interior of the country NE from Quilon, along the foot of the Ghauts, and are calculated to amount to 70,000 or 80,000. Their churches are of the Saracenic architecture; and bear some resemblance to the old parish-churches in England. They have sloping roofs, pointed-arch windows, and buttresses supporting the walls. They possess many beautiful manuscripts, and several very ancient copies of the Scriptures in the character called the Estrangelo-Syriac. They have no images in their churches, and their clergy are allowed to marry. They are a fairer race than the other natives of M.; and are chiefly employed as husbandmen and artisans. There are, besides the religious class now described, Syrian Roman Catholics, who were constrained to join the Romish church, but are permitted, by a dispensation from the Pope, to perform the services of the Catholic ritual in the Syro-Chaldaic language. There are also a few Christians of the Latin church, in the Portuguese settlement of Goa, whose communion is or was governed by three ecclesiastical chiefs, namely, the archbishop of Cranganore, the bishop of Cochin, and the bishop of Verapoly. The whole number of Christians of all denominations, independent of the Dutch Protestants in Cochin, is estimated to exceed 200,000.—The general dress of the natives of M. consists of a cotton cloth tied loosely round the waist, and reaching below the knee. Some of them wear a turban, but others merely tie the hair on the back of the head, and throw a loose piece of muslin over it. Most of the men wear in their girdle a knife and a steel pen; with which last-mentioned instrument they write their accounts and letters on palmyra leaves called *olas*. The Brahmins are always distinguished by the sacred cord on the left shoulder. The dress of the Malabar women is very similar to that of the men: their only drapery is a loose piece of muslin worn round the waist, but leaving the bosom uncovered. Their black glossy hair, tied in a knot on the top of the head, is copiously anointed with cocoa-nut-oil, and perfumed with the essence of sandal wood, &c; and their ears, loaded with rings and heavy jewels, reach almost to their shoulders. The Christians dress like the other natives, except that their women cover their bosoms. The Moplah ladies are a complete contrast in their appearance to the other females, muffling themselves up in a covering of thick cotton-cloth, and always retiring upon the approach of a stranger. The poorer classes live principally on rice, salt fish, and a coarse but wholesome and nourishing sugar called *jaghery*, made from the cocoa-tree. The houses of the Nairs, and higher castes, are distinguished by their neatness and cleanness; and are generally built of teak-wood, in gardens surrounded by trees, and provided each with their own well. The huts of the poorer inhabitants are constructed of mud, or of the branches of the cocoa-nut tree interwoven with each other, and covered with leaves of the same tree, or with rushes or straw. A bed-frame covered with a mat, a kettle for boiling their food, a few flat dishes of brass or copper, an iron lamp, suspended by a chain from the roof, and a wooden mortar for pounding the rice, constitute the greater part of their furniture.—The implements of husbandry, and modes of agriculture, are of the simplest kind; but the fertility of the soil supplies the want of tillage and skill. The principal labour of the cultivator is to devise proper means for watering the fields by means of channels from the rivers and reservoirs.

Languages.] From Cape Comorin to Mount Dili, the Malayalam or Proper Malabar is the universal language; but the Laccadive and Maldive islands have a dialect peculiar to themselves. From Mount Dili to the neighbourhood of Goa, the Tuluvi is the language of Lower Canara. In the country around Goa, a corrupt mixture of the Canara, Tuluvi, and Mahratta languages prevails. From Goa, nearly as far N as Surat, including Bombay, Salsette, and Karanja, the language is called Kokani, a dialect of the Mahratta, with a number of foreign words intermixed. From the S border of Surat to the Rum, the Guzratti language is the popular tongue; but in all the great cities, as Surat, Ahmedabad,

Cambag, &c., the number of Mahommedans who use the Hindostani language is very great.—*Bartolomeo's Voyage to the East Indies.—Forbes' Oriental Memoirs. —Asiatic Researches.—Hamilton's East India Gazetteer.*

MALABAR (Cape), a narrow strip of land projecting from the SE part of Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat. 41° 33′.

MALABAR POINT, a remarkable promontory on the island of Bombay, near which there is a celebrated temple, an object of Hindu pilgrimage, and a rock containing a fissure, by passing through which the superstitious believe they are purified from former sins. The neighbouring village is of course inhabited by a number of Brahmins.

MALABAR (Province of), a district of peninsular Hindostan, bounded on the N by the prov. of Canara; on the E by the Western Ghauts, separating it from Coorg and Mysore; on the SE by Coimbatore; on the S by Cochin; and on the W by the sea. It is situated between 10° 12′ and 12° 15′ N lat., and between 75° 10′ and 76° 50′ E long.; and may be estimated at 155 m. in length, by 35 m. in average breadth. Its superficial area is 6,262 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Cochin, which is navigable by vessels drawing 15 ft.; the Beypur, which is generally navigable to Ariacode, a distance of 25 m., and during the rains to Nelambur, a distance of 44 m.; the Baliapatam, the Ponany, the Durmapatam, and the Caveri. The portion of this prov. which stretches along the coast, and about 3 m. inland, is a poor sandy soil, sometimes rising into low hills, and well-adapted for the growth of the cocoanut tree. The more eastern division consists chiefly of low hills, with steep sides and level summits, separated by narrow valleys. The summits of these hills are rocky and barren, but the sides are more productive, and frequently formed into terraces for the purposes of cultivation. The valleys are extremely fertile, and have generally a rivulet flowing through them, which carries off the superfluous water. Numerous inlets of the sea intersect these lines of country, and often run a great way parallel to the coast, receiving the mountain-streams, and communicating with the ocean by narrow and shallow channels. In some places the country beyond the low hills on the coast is overflowed in the rainy season, and, upon becoming dry, affords a favourable soil for the culture of particular kinds of rice. The teak-tree grows most abundantly about Manarghaut, and in the valley of Ernaad; but is generally too remote from any navigable river to be conveyed to the sea-coast. The palm flourishes luxuriantly around Palighaut, and the jagheri or spirit extracted from it, is prepared in great quantities and at a low rate. The few sandal-trees in the prov. are totally devoid of smell; the wood of that name exported from M. is brought from the eastern side of the Ghauts. The principal article of European export is black pepper; and about five-eighths of the whole produce is usually carried direct to Europe, or to Bombay and China. About 788 sq. m. are under rice-cultivation, and 120 sq. m. are occupied with gardens, and enclosures of cocoa-nut, areca, and jack-trees.—The number of inhabitants in 1802 was returned at 465,594; in 1836 at 1,140,916, of whom about 282,027 are Mahommedans. When the prov. was invaded by Hyder Ali in 1766, vast sums were extorted from them by the military officers of the conqueror as well as by the Canarese Brahmins, whom he placed over the revenue department. The greater part of the lands was at this period in the immediate possession of the Nairs. Most of the rajahs and Nairs were compelled by the persecutions of their Mahommedan rulers to seek a refuge in other countries, and the authority which they had possessed was transferred to the Moplahs. On the breaking out of war between the British government in India and Tippu, in 1790, these exiled chiefs, who were leading a predatory life in the jungles, or residing in the prov. of Travancore, were allowed to join the British army, and upon the termination of the war were reinstated in their possessions, with an obligation to account for the revenues. Failing, however, in their engagements, and exercising an oppressive mode of government, they were deprived of all authority, and allowed one-fifth of their country's revenue to support their dignity; but becoming, nevertheless, refractory and rebellious, the prov. was added to the territories of the Madras presidency, and committed to the management of a military officer, assisted by three subordinate collectors. Since this arrangement, a great improvement has taken place in the state of the prov., both as to its tranquillity and opulence. In 1807, the revenue, raised without difficulty, and produced by indirect taxation, amounted to 6½ lacs of star pagodas; in 1838 it amounted to 31,31,621 rupees, or £310,296.

MALABRIGO, a port of Peru, in S lat. 7° 48′. It is insecure, but preferable to that of Huanchaco, a little to the S of it.—Also a small river of the prov. of Buenos Ayres, which falls into the Plata.

MALACCA, a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in the Malay peninsula, extending 40 m. along the E side of the straits of Malacca, between Cape Rachado in the state of Salangor, on the N, and the river of Muar on the S, which separates it from the state of Johore; and having the Rambow and Johole territory on the E. Its breadth inland does not exceed 30 m. Including the state of Naning, the surface consists of groups and ranges of hills, in which granite and allied Plutonic rocks are largely developed, and long and narrow alluvial valleys. Its loftiest mountain is Gunong-Ledang or Mount Ophir. Alt. 5,600 ft. [*Newbold*], 4,320 ft. [*Thomson*]. The physical geography of this district is treated under the article Malay Peninsula. For the following notices of the history and present condition of M., we are indebted to a paper by Mr. Blundell in the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago*, published in Nov. 1848.

History.] The earliest notice of M. is in the *Navigation and Voyages of Lewis Wertemanus of Rome, in the year* 1503. "Sailing westward towards the city of Malacka, we arrived," he says, "in 8 days' sailing. Not far from this city is a famous river named Gaza, the largest I ever saw, containing 25 m. in breadth. On the other side is seen a very great island called Sumetra, and is of old writers named Taprobina. When we came to the city of Malacka—which some call Meleka—we were incontinent commanded to come to the sultan, being a Mahomedan and subject to the great sultan of China, and payeth him tribute, of which tribute the cause is, that more than 80 years ago that city was builded by the sultan of China for none other cause than only for the commodity of the haven, being doubtless one of the fairest in that ocean. The region is not every where fruitful, yet hath it sufficient of wheat and flesh, and but little wood. They have plenty of fowls as in Calicut, but the Popinjays are much finer. There is also found sandilium and tin, likewise elephants, horses, sheep, kyne, pardilles, buffios, peacocks, and many other beasts and fowls. They have but few fruits. The people are of blackish ashe colour. They have very large foreheads, round eyes, and flat noses. It is dangerous there to go abroad in the night, the inhabitants are so given to rob and murder." Cæsar Frederick, under date 1564, writes thus: "Malacca is a city of marvellous great trade of all kinds of merchandise, which come from divers parts, because that all the ships that sail in these seas, both great and small, are bound to touch at M. to pay their customs there, although they unlade nothing at all, as we do at Elsinor: and if by night they escape away and pay not their custom, then they fall into a greater danger after, for if they come into the Indies and have not the seal of M. they pay double custom." New hoff, in 1662, says: "The capital city is likewise called Malacca, being the same in former times called Jakola. It lies under 2° 30′, in a bay at the ascent of a hill, on the W side of the river Muar, which having its rise deep in the country, divides the castle from the city, and washing its walls, falls with a rapid current into the sea. Cross this river is a strong bridge built of stone, with several arches. It is very populous. The king of Johore besieg-

ed the city in 1606, with 60,000 men, the Portuguese having maintained themselves there till 1649, when the Dutch, after a siege of four months, made themselves masters of it, after the Portuguese had been in possession 130 years. The foundation of M. was laid about 250 years before the arrival of the Portuguese in India. The harbour of M. is one of the finest in all the Indies, being navigable at all the seasons of the year, a conveniency belonging scarce to any other in the Indies. Whilst the Portuguese were in possession of it, this city was very famous for its traffic, and riches in gold, precious stones, and all other rarities of the Indies, M. being the key of China and Japan trade, and of the Molucca islands and Sunda. In short, M. was the richest city in the Indies, next to Goa and Ormus. The Portuguese used to take 10 per cent. custom of all ships passing that way, whereby they got vast riches, but the Dutch East India company has abolished this, looking upon it as an unreasonable imposition, and are contented to traffic there. M. is a country producing but very little itself, but must be looked upon as the staple of the Indies." The Portuguese rule seems to have been confined within a very small circle round their fort, nor do we hear of any attempt being ever made by them to extend their dominions. In 1640, the Dutch, as allies of the Malays of Johore, drove the Portuguese out of M., and retained possession of it themselves. Towards the end of the 17th cent. it appears to have revived very considerably, and it continued to prove a valuable settlement to the Dutch till about the period of our establishment in Pinang, when, of course, a large portion of the trade that had hitherto resorted to M. was attracted to the new English settlement. The establishment of Singapore soon drew off what little trade remained, since which M. has gradually fallen into the lowest depths of neglect and insignificance; so much so, that soon after it came into our possession it was seriously proposed to abandon it, and remove the inhabitants to Pinang; and, in our own time, it has been said that a similar measure has been advocated in favour of Singapore; but leaving aside the wanton cruelty of such an act, those who may have advocated it evinced their own great ignorance of the advantages of such a position as M. In 1825, after several shifts between Dutch and English, M. was finally incorporated by treaty with the British dominions in the East, since which her decline has been uninterrupted, and her history a mere record of that decline, with the episode of what was called the Naning war. On the 1st of September 1851, M., which had hitherto, in common with the other divisions of the Straits government, been administered as a dependency of the local government of Bengal, was erected, along with Prince of Wales's island and Singapore, into a separate presidency. See article SINGAPORE.

Revenue.] The earliest account of the revenue and expenditure of M. is given in a note in the voyages of Stavorinus, from which the following is an extract: "Governor Messel stated the charges of M. in his time at 102,000 florins, and the revenue at 89,000 fl. (about 90,000 and 78,000 rupees). In 1779, however, the former amounted to 113,000 fl. (99,000 rs.), and the latter to 162,000 fl. (142,000 rs.), leaving a balance of 49,000 fl. (43,000 rs.). This revenue proceeds from duties on imports and exports, a great trade being carried on here by the Indians and free European merchants of all nations, and from the profits on goods sold by the company. Of the export duty of 6 per cent., one-fourth is allowed as perquisites to the company's servants, of which the governor has 40, the second in command 15, and the rest is distributed in different proportions to the inferior officers. The governor has also an allowance of 1 guilder per picul on all the tin collected. A large quantity of this article—300,000 or 400,000 lbs.—is purchased here every year, at about 56s. per cwt., which is generally disposed of in India. In 1778, however, 100,000 lbs. were sold in Holland at 74s. per cwt. The territorial extent of this government is not great. It is confined to the city of M. and the neighbouring small prov. of Pérák, where the company have a fort for protecting the collection of tin which is dug there." Considering that about 1779 were probably the palmiest days of M., when she had no rival in the straits, this amount of revenue seems very inconsiderable. Assuming the above statement to be correct, and following those given by Newbold, it may be interesting to see at a glance the various fortunes of the M. exchequer:

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
1779	142,000 dol.	99,000 dol.	Dutch gov.
1807	182,000	173,000	English gov.
1818	165,000	158,000	Do.
1821	154,000	unknown	Dutch gov.
1831	48,000	164,000	English gov
1847	73,000	141,000	Do.

The present revenue of M. consists almost wholly of what are called excise-farms, which are nothing more than the monopoly of the retail of opium, arrack, and seree leaf. The lands, which ought to yield something to the exchequer, have for the last 20 years proved a dead loss on our hands; but of late the duty derived from the collection of tin has tended to place the balance of the land revenue account on the right side. The following is an abstract of the revenue for 1847:

Excise farms,	52,956 dol.
Land revenue,	2,660
Tin duty,	10,802
Court fees,	5,431
Sundries,	1,280
	73,129

To the above sum must be added the amount collected during the year on account of assessment on houses, lands, horses, carriages, which though nominally kept distinct, under the title of a municipal fund, must be considered as a portion of the government revenue, for it is disbursed by government officers. The amount for 1847 was 15,820 dol., which, added to the other items of revenue, gives a grand total of 88,949 dol. The amount given in the preceding statement, Mr. Blundell adds, as that of the expenditure of M. during the past year is a fictitious sum. It does not include the expense either of the military or of the convicts; while it does include portions of the pay of the governor, the recorder, and the expenses of two steam-vessels, none of which are actually drawn from the M. treasury. Neither does this statement include the sums paid by the assessment fund. The result of these various inclusions and exclusions will give the real expenditure of M. during the past year as follows:

General,	57,000 dol.
Judicial and police,	30,000
Military,	47,000
Marine,	6,000
Land-redemption and pensions,	20,500
Convict department,	8,500
	169,000

To this must be added the following nominal charges, that is, expenses debited to M., but not actually disbursed by the local treasury:

Military charges paid at Madras,	20,000 dol.
⅓ Salaries of governor, recorder and their establishments,	34,000
⅓ Expenses of two steamers attached to the straits,	16,000
	70,000
Making a total of	239,000

This certainly tells heavily against M.; but it may be doubtful how far the latter nominal charges can justly be made against her to such an extent, considering the very disproportionate share she obtains of the services of either functionaries or steamers compared with the other settlements.

Lands.] The subject of land-tenures and revenue in M. is one of very considerable complication. During the period of the Dutch possession, M. was considered a mere outpost of the supreme colonial government in Java, for securing Dutch supremacy and monopoly in the straits; and not only was agriculture discouraged, but it was absolutely prevented. Land consequently was of little or no value, and it seems to have been recklessly granted away by the Dutch local government to all applicants for it. In 1825, when we finally assumed possession of the place, it was found that the whole of the lands of the interior had been granted to private individuals, and not the lands alone but the right of levying the customary Malayan tax on them. That tax is 10 per

cent. upon produce of every description obtained from the land. A proclamation issued by the Dutch government in 1819, referring to one in 1773, which expressly interdicts and prohibits proprietors from levying more than one-tenth of the produce from their tenants, led the English governor, Mr. Fullarton, to conclude that the government of the day gave up to the proprietors, not the absolute right or ownership over the land, but only the government right over it, that is, the tax of one-tenth of the produce; and he accordingly determined on negociating with these proprietors for the re-transfer to the government of this right of levying one-tenth of the produce from the tenant. During the year 1828 nearly the whole of the lands were thus redeemed at a total cost of 17,354 rs. per annum. The transfer of the several estates to the government having been duly effected, the next step was to endeavour to realize from them an amount of revenue equal to that engaged to be paid to the late proprietors; but it was soon found that of this there was little or no chance. Toll-houses were erected in different parts of the country to intercept all produce as it was carried to market, and a large establishment was entertained for the collection of the tenths; but the result was always far below the sum required to make good the payment to the proprietors. In 1835-6, according to Newbold, the receipts were 10,983 rs., collected at an expense of 4,257 rs.; and he farther shows that up to that period the ceded lands had occasioned on an average a dead loss to the state of upwards of 10,000 rs. annually. About this time Mr. Young of the Bengal civil service was appointed a commissioner to examine into and report on the subject of the lands generally throughout the Straits settlements. Under his management for the two years 1846-7 and 1847-8, the nominal sum engaged to be paid on the commuted lands was 14,437 rs., while the actual receipt was only 3,560 rs. "How far this dead loss may be considered unavoidable, or to arise from mismanagement of some kind, may be judged of," says Mr. Blundell, "from the following facts. The last census gives a pop. exceeding 60,000, and the last returns give an import of 2,500 coyans of rice. Now 60,000 souls, at a moderate calculation, will consume 5,000,000 gantangs of rice per annum, from which deduct the import (2,500 coyans or 2,000,000 gantangs) gives a local produce of 3,000,000 gantangs of rice, equal in value to a lac and a half of dollars. A fair levy of the tenth on this produce, without including all other kinds of produce, ought to yield something far beyond the present nominal land revenue of M." M. is estimated to comprise a little under 1,000 sq. m., say 600,000 acres. Of these probably not more than 30,000 acres are under cultivation at present; and allowing for roads, rivers, &c., there are some 500,000 acres of first-rate land available to the agriculturist. Of the fertility of the land of M. no one can doubt who has travelled into the interior, nor of its admirable adaptation for every species of tropical cultivation. The climate is noted as being one of the most salubrious in India, and labour is easily procurable. It is indeed surprising that, under all these favourable circumstances, M. should have continued so completely unknown, till lately, when some sugar planters visited the country, and were fully impressed with the great advantages it possesses for that cultivation. There is no description of tropical cultivation that does not afford every prospect of success to the agriculturist in M. Of the capability of the land for sugar-cultivation a high opinion has been recorded by competent judges. The coffee grown by the natives in various parts, for their own consumption—in very small quantities, it is true, for they are no great consumers of the berry—affords ample proof of what would probably be the result of coffee-cultivation on a more extended scale. Spices cannot but succeed admirably. They have succeeded in Penang and Singapore, while M., so far from falling short in the adaptation of its land for this cultivation, is probably superior to both. Cocoa-nut trees thrive most luxuriantly, not only on the sea face, but to a far distance inland, and this without what may be called cultivation; that is, the nut is planted and left to grow without further care or attention. Plantations of this kind may be pointed out where trees of 4 or 5 years are in bearing, offering to a small capitalist, who would really cultivate the tree, an almost certain profitable return after a few years. Yet, with all these natural advantages, M. to this day remains nearly as much unknown as the interior of an African settlement.

Tin.] M. and the adjacent Malayan states have always been famed for the quantity of tin found in them, but it is only of late years that much has been found within what are now the limits of the British possessions. Some fortunate discoveries of rich localities have given an impetus to the mining speculations which now employ several thousands of Chinese, and tend greatly to the prosperity of the place. As before mentioned, the interior of M. is a succession of undulations,—of low lands mostly turned into rice-fields, separated by gently rising, what are called garden-lands. These low lands, or valleys, have every appearance of being the beds of former, it may be antediluvian streams, leading into or from some mighty river. It is in these apparent beds of streams, and in them only, that the tin is found, all on one apparent level, but of course in some parts, at a greater depth than in others from the present surface, giving rise to the impression that the whole must have been washed down from some mountainous tin locality in former ages, and deposited in these beds. Some of these workings are so rich as to give one very much the idea of shovelling out dollars from a wide excavation in the ground. It is almost wholly tin, the washing it undergoes probably not carrying off more than one-fifth of the mass. Throughout the settlement there are now about a couple of hundred of these tin-workings in full operation, giving employment to some 6,000 or 7,000 Chinese labourers, and the number is on the increase. The quantity of tin exported from M. during 1847 was 16,243 piculs, while during nine months of 1848, from January to the end of September, the quantity exported was 17,257 piculs. The revenue derived from tin is now becoming considerable. All the neighbouring states are more or less rich in tin. The beds of ancient streams, if such they be, appear to intersect the peninsula in all directions. Pérák and Kálántán yield large quantities of the ore, and probably Johore would do the same, were the search and working duly encouraged there.

Trade.] About the middle and latter end of the last cent., M. was still a place of great commercial importance, being the only European settlement in the Straits, and the sole depot for the produce of the Malayan states and islands; but towards the close of the cent. the establishment of Pinang drew off the trade to the N end of the Straits, and thirty years afterwards the more favourable position of Singapore completed her commercial downfall. She is no longer a depot of trade, and her imports are wholly confined to articles required for the consumption of the pop. The returns of M. trade exhibit for the year 1847–48:

Imports, . . .	1,638,478
Exports, ...	1,591,429

The imports consisted chiefly of rice from Acheen and Singapore, with opium and piece-goods from the latter place, and tin from the adjacent Malayan states. The exports consist of tin and treasure to Singapore, opium and piece-goods to the adjacent Malayan states. But besides this small maritime trade, M. has a constant trading intercourse with all the surrounding petty Malayan states, of which no returns are furnished, nor indeed would it be practicable to obtain them with any degree of correctness. She may be said to feed the people of these states, for it is from M. that their supplies of rice are chiefly obtained in barter for tin, gutta-percha, and other inferior articles. In 1828, Mr. Fullarton, the then governor of the straits, contemplated making M. the capital of the Straits settlements. He gave his reasons for such a measure as follows: "In

the first place, it is the ancient seat of European government, has been so for more than 200 years, as such it is known and respected by all the surrounding Malay states, of which indeed it is the capital. The salubrity of its climate has long been established. It is more centrically situated, within two days' sail of Singapore, and four of Penang. In the way of supplies to troops, &c., it commands infinitely greater resources than either of the others, particularly for Europeans, and is admirably calculated for the central station and depot for whatever force it may be determined to collect together for the defence of the whole. The fortifications are indeed destroyed, but in this respect it is only on a footing of the other settlements. At Singapore none have yet been erected, and those at Penang are worse than useless. Supposing it advisable to establish one of the stations as a place of strength and depot for troops and stores, the local position of Malacca is infinitely more favourable than either of the others. Being on the continent it commands an interior, and owing to the shoal water no ship can approach so as to bring its guns to bear on any works on shore. It possesses, moreover, what none of the others can be said to possess—an indigenous and attached pop. In a political point of view, it is conveniently situated for maintaining such a degree of influence over all the Malay states as would prevent their falling under Siamese dominion, and it is besides near enough to the S end of the Straits, to watch the proceedings of the Netherlands government." To these considerations, Mr. Blundell adds: "Suppose, in fact, that to happen to Singapore which has already happened to M., —the entire withdrawal of her trade,—what would then become of her? In a very few years she would be a perfect ruin, abandoned altogether perhaps; while M. under similar circumstances, notwithstanding the neglect she has suffered, has, since the withdrawal of her trade, doubled her pop., and probably more than quintupled her agricultural produce. In 1828, according to Newbold, the pop. of M. was 34,000; the quantity of grain (paddy) reaped was estimated at 691,000 gantangs; and the quantity imported at about 4,500 coyans. In 1848, the pop. was 60,000, and the import much the same as in 1828. Consequently, the increase of production during these 20 years has been sufficient to support a pop. of 30,000 souls." "It must be borne in mind," he adds, "that M. has the prestige of antiquity attached to her; that her well-authenticated annals reach back several centuries, during which they record noble feats of arms both native and European, and a degree of commercial splendour and magnificence rivalling that of Tyre or Venice; that her very name is held in veneration by the Malays, who look to M. as the chief seat of their literature, and the chief source of their laws and customs; and that such is the attachment of the Malay to all that is ancient, either in name or family, that the very word *Malacca* has a peculiarly attractive sound to him. The consequence is, that not only what may be called the indigenous pop., but the immigrants from the surrounding states, look to M. as, in some measure, their mother-country, and are far from considering themselves as strangers when settled in it. All these circumstances, combined with the undisputed paramount power of the British government in these parts, tend to give an influence to the possession of M. which, judiciously exerted, ought to prove instrumental in the gradual improvement and civilization of the states of the Peninsula."

Malacca, a town the origin and early history of which has been briefly sketched in the preceding article, situated on the SW coast of the Malay peninsula, in 2° 11′ N lat., and 102° 16′ E long. When taken by the Portuguese in 1509, it is said to have extended along the shore about 3 m.; and to have been divided by a river into two parts joined by a bridge. It had a mosque and a palace built of stone, but the other houses were of wood. Its fortifications have been suffered to fall completely into decay. The town is situated close to the shore. A small fort, which formerly commanded the landing-place, but is now of little service, is divided from the town by a shallow little brook which at high water gives access to boats, and over which is a draw-bridge; and within its walls is the residence of the governor, and of most of the British inhabitants. On the top of a small hill, in the middle of the fort, are the ruins of an old Portuguese church, in front of which is now a signal-station and lighthouse. On the opposite side of this hill, is the old stadthouse, built of brick in the substantial style of the old Dutch architecture. Open spaces of grass shaded by fine old trees, with European houses around them, form the central part of the town, which is surrounded by streets and lanes of native houses. The town itself is neither large nor handsome. The streets are narrow, and the roads sandy. The best houses are large and commodious, built with thin walls of brick or stone. The lower floors are paved with square bricks, and not matted; but the upper floors are made of boards, and the sloping roofs covered with pantiles. The windows are of rattan, with shutters which fold back against the wall. The houses of the poorer classes are constructed of wood, and thatched with the leaves of the cocoa-nut, while some of the poorest live in huts of bamboo and palm leaves. Many Chinese houses of the better class are ornamented with grotesque carving, painting, and gilding. The principal inhabitants have garden-houses a mile or two from the town, which they visit in the morning and evening; and, besides these, have also country-seats about 20 m. inland, to which they retire in the fruit-season to enjoy the produce of their orchards. There are few British among the inhabitants, except those who are employed in the service of government, and only a few Dutch who are natives of Holland; but the descendants of Europeans, especially of the Portuguese, are numerous. The Malay pop. is considerable; and the number of Chinese in the town and suburbs is estimated at 10,000. The Chinese are the principal mechanics in the place; the Malays are too indolent to practise any laborious arts, and living is so cheap that it is difficult to induce them to labour with any degree of regularity. They are also the most industrious cultivators of the ground; and have many plantations of maize, sugar-cane, and culinary vegetables in the suburbs. The principal manufactures are arms, cutlery, coarse cloth worn by the Malays, and cordage made sometimes of the cocoa-nut fibres, but most commonly of the cane.—The trade of M. is very trifling, having been superseded by that of Penang, both as a place of commerce and of refreshment. European and Chinese articles bear nearly the same price as they do in Bengal. The port is perfectly free, there being no customs, tolls, or duties; and supplies of poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruit are easily procurable. The export trade formerly consisted of all the produce of the Straits and eastern ports, such as tin, pepper, beche-de-mer, sago, rattans, canes, elephants' teeth, and gold dust. At present the chief exports are some 20,000 piculs of tin, and the walking-canes which bear the name of the place. The country-ships from Calcutta to the Malay coast, used to bring opium, piece-goods, silks, and dollars. The present imports are nearly confined to rice from Aracan, and various articles from China. During the Dutch government, the opium was bought on their East India company's

account by the governor, who, with the fiscal and skahbunder, were the principal merchants. Large ships cannot approach nearer than 3 or 4 m. At low water, the sands are bare a mile from shore. The roads in the vicinity of the town are good, and finely macadamized with a ferruginous clay which hardens on exposure to the air. The Dutch laws were administered by a fiscal, who acted as judge both in civil and criminal cases; but in causes of importance a jury of 7 persons was empannelled, and the proceedings of the court submitted to the inspection of the governor. Under British regime, all the native chiefs have been deprived of their feudal authority; and justice is chiefly administered by a few European magistrates, by whom a court-of-session is held occasionally. There is a Portuguese church, with two or three priests, in M.; and an English school, kept by a native of Bengal; but the opulent Dutch residents send their children to be educated in Calcutta. The garrison consists of a battalion of Bengal sepoys, and a company of Bengal native artillery. Among the curiosities of M. may be noticed the Chinese burying-ground, which covers a large hill about 2 m. from the town. The graves are lined and arched with brick, and a small space around each is enclosed by a wall about half-a-yard high. A Protestant mission was commenced in M. in 1815 by the late Dr. Milne, who immediately established a Chinese school here, and brought from Canton a Chinese teacher and printers. In 1818, Dr. Morrison founded an Anglo-Chinese college here, which has since been removed to Singapore. The Portuguese support a few schools; and the London Missionary society has several in operation.

MALACCA PASSAGE, a channel of the Eastern seas, between Pulo-Wai and the coast of Sumatra, about 13 m. long.

MALACCA (Straits of), the narrow sea between the island of Sumatra on the SW, and the Malay peninsula on the NE, extending from the equinoctial line to the 6th parallel of N lat. It has a total length of about 500 m., with a breadth varying from 25 to 200 m. During the NE monsoon, which ordinarily blows from November to March, the weather is generally settled in the straits, and N and NE winds prevail, particularly on the coast of the peninsula, but are not of great strength save towards the N end of the straits. Breezes usually blow from the peninsular shore at night. The equable character of this season is attributable to the monsoon being broken by the mountains of the peninsula, which stretch transversely to its direction. During the SW monsoon land and sea breezes generally prevail in the vicinity of the coasts, and an equable climate is experienced. The Sumatra side of the straits, and the S portion of the peninsula, at night are exposed to occasional sudden squalls from the SW, accompanied by lightning and heavy rain, called 'Sumatras.' 'North-westers' are also experienced, but more rarely. They occur chiefly in the N part of the straits as far as the Arroas, but sometimes blow right through them to the Carimons. During this monsoon, the E coast of the peninsula, having a leeward exposure, and being, for the greater part of its length, protected by the double wall of the Sumatran and peninsular ranges, is perfectly sheltered, and dry weather prevails. The currents of the straits are remarkable. From the Arroas to Junk-ceylon the current in both monsoons sets generally to the N. This appears to be due, in the NE monsoon, to the influx of water from the China sea at the S extremity, and the flow of the Bengal sea to the SW, thus causing a draught at the N extremity. In the SW monsoon again, while the sea of Bengal on the one side flows to the NE, a further draught is occasioned by the monsoon being changed on the W coast of Sumatra into a NW one. Thus, while on the Sumatra side of the straits, the current runs along the Pedier coast and out of the straits to the W, it is setting on the opposite side to the N. During the same monsoon the current about the Arroas sets often strong to the NW, with a weak flood at times to SE. From the Arroas to the Carimons regular tides prevail from one side of the straits to the other. The ebb which sets to the NW is longer and stronger than the flood. The flood sets to the SE as far as the Carimons. Between this group and Tree-island it meets the flood running in from the China sea. After the junction the flood sets to the S towards the straits of Durian. The meeting of the two tides causes great irregularities, so that in the straits of Singapore they sometimes set for 6 hours in one direction, and then 12 to 18 in the opposite. They are frequently very rapid, and at some places run in eddies.—*Horsburgh.*

MALACOTTA, an unwalled town of Senegambia, in the country of Konkadu, 42 m. SE of Satadu. The houses are built of split cane plastered with mud. The inhabitants are industrious; they work in iron, and manufacture soap from ground-nut oil.

MALACZKA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. N of Presburg.

MALADETTA, a mountain of Spain, in N lat. 43° 38′, E long. 0° 47′, the highest among the Pyrenees, in the prov. of Huesca, to the W of the sources of the Garonne. It has an alt., in its E summit, known as the Pic-de-Netou, of 11,424 ft. above the level of the sea.

MALADJIA, a river of Upper Guinea, rising near Kafan; flowing SW; and falling into the Atlantic, under the name of the Somo, about 30 m. N of the town of Sierra-Leone.

MALAGA, a maritime province of Spain, in Andalusia, bounded on the N by the provs. of Seville and Cordova; on the E by that of Granada; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Seville. From the mountains of Alhama on the E, to those of Ronda on the W, it has a length of 92 m. The rivers Genil and Salado form its N limits; on the W it has the Guadiaro; its centre is watered by the Guadaljorce; and its E by the Rio-Velez. Its mountainous districts are intersected by numerous valleys, which are celebrated for their fruits, especially raisins. The sugar-cane, the cotton-plant, and the palm-tree, find a congenial climate in this region of Spain.—The prov. of M., as administratively arranged in 1822, is bounded on the N by that of Cordova; on the E by the new prov. of Grenada; on the S by the Mediterranean; on the W by Cadiz; and on the NW by Seville. The Sierra-de-Antequera, and its ramifications, cover its NE part; and the Sierra-Ronda, its NW. It had a pop. of 338,442 in 1834; and of 438,000 in 1849.

Malaga, a city of Spain, the cap. of the above prov., situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 43′, W long. 4° 26′, 55 m. WSW of Granada, 65 m. ENE of Gibraltar, and 253 m. S by W of Madrid. It is built at the inland extremity of a deep bay presenting a superb outline of coast, and cut obliquely into the line of coast about SW and NE, with a large plain to the N. — The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadaljorce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean, after traversing a succession of the most fertile valleys in Europe, in which are produced those fruits with which the city carries on so extensive a trade. The principal portion of the city is on the l. bank of the river; that on the W side is properly speaking only a large suburb. The bed of the river, which is 80 yds. wide, may be crossed dry-foot the greater part of the year. On the E and W the city is sheltered by lofty mountains, whose tops are frequently covered with snow during winter, but their sides are clothed with vineyards, and plantations of olive, almond, orange, and lemon-trees. On one of these to the NE is an old Moorish fortress called Gibral-Faro (*a*), built in 1280, which is of vast extent, and commands the town. "The square pile of the cathedral, surmounted by its lofty steeple,—the huge tobacco-factory hard by—the towers and spires of other churches and convents mingling with the snowy kiosks,—the Alameda with its regular buildings and lines of blooming shrubs,—the rows of warehouses, freshly coloured, on the shore,—the piers projecting into the sea, and on the other side of the city, the ruinous and antique air of the habitations,—are the disguishing features of M. as viewed from this height. On the coast beyond the city rises the lofty chimney of an iron-foundry, recently erected by an Englishman to smelt the ore yielded by the neighbouring mountains, and to pollute the pure blue sky of Spain.

and beyond for leagues extends the Vega, bounded on the N by a range of mountains of bold outline, and on the W by the Sierra-de-Mija, which runs parallel to the coast till it sinks to a long low point in the direction of Gibraltar. On the strip of cultivated land between this chain and the sea, lies, sparkling from the bosom of groves, the white village of Churriana, a favourite resort of the citizens of M. The southern side of the castle-hill is very precipitous and craggy, scantily feathered with shrubs and underwood. At its foot, the long mole, terminated by the lighthouse, stretches into the sea, and beyond extends in far horizon the Mediterranean, of the softest blue, with here and there a snow-white sail gleaming on its unruffled surface. To the E, the view is broken by the yellow towers of the Gibralfaro above, and by the wild outline of the craggy steep." A little above the town, and on the same hill, is another fort, stretching quite down to the city, called Alcazaba (*b*), which must have been a place of considerable strength, but is now decayed. The city itself is surrounded by a double wall, with 9 gates, and a number of stately towers. The W side of the harbour is also defended by two bastions placed on small rounded moles. From a distance the appearance of M. is striking, but it falls off greatly on close inspection. Its aspect has a yellowish tone, similar to that of Palermo. The streets are narrow, some of them not exceeding 8 ft. in width; the houses are high and large, and in general each has a court into which the windows open. Shade, and perhaps a greater current of air are thus procured, but the appearance of things is much impaired. The

public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square, for what is called the large square has no pretensions to the name, and is remarkable only for a good fountain. The edifices in M. which most attract the attention of travellers are the custom-house and the cathedral. The former (*d*) is a beautiful and majestic building, erected in 1792, partly on the site of the ancient castle of Alcazaba. The cathedral (*h*) is very large, but, like the other churches, is obstructed by private houses. It is partly of Roman, and partly of Moorish architecture, though erected in the 16th cent., with a spire 270 ft. high. The interior, finished with exquisite taste, forms an oblong spheroid, with a row of Corinthian pillars, around which is the nave. The roof is divided into a number of small circular domes. The choir is exquisitely carved. The bishop's palace is in front of the cathedral, and though a good building, is altogether eclipsed by its more lofty and ornamented rival. Among the other public buildings are 4 hospitals, a royal college of medicine, a foundling-asylum, and a depot for convicts. On the lower slope of the castle-hill is the Protestant cemetery, the only ground in Spain appropriated by law to the burial of Protestants. It is shaded by cypresses, and overlooks the sea. The Alameda or public walk is also very fine, consisting of a promenade 80 ft. wide, planted with orange and oleander trees; beyond these, on each side, are carriage-ways; at a further distance are rows of building; and at the extremity is a beautiful marble fountain. A new quarter, near the Alameda, built by the rich merchants, English and native, is handsome. —The pop. of M. in 1826 was 51,889; in 1845, 65,865. It has often been reduced by yellow fever. Men of all conditions wear light stuff jackets, of a bright or a dark colour, with a red band round the body, and a low hat with two black silk tufts at the side.

The principal manufactures are linen and woollen fabrics, sail-cloth, paper, hats, leather, and soap. There are also two iron-founderies, and a cigar manufactory. The latter establishment employs 700 women and children. The best cigars are made entirely of Havana tobacco, and are sold at the factory at the rate of 30 reales vellon per 100, or about ¾d. English each. The second quality cost 18 reales vellon per 100.—The harbour of M. is capable of containing about 400 merchant-vessels and 20 ships-of-the-line; those of the greatest burden may come up close to the quays. Ships may enter with all winds, and are perfectly sheltered, particularly from the N and W winds, which are most violent on this coast. A fine mole (*c c*), 700 yds. in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones (*e* and *f*) have been subsequently built. In 1848, 479 foreign, and 548 Spanish vessels, entered the port. —The most important article of export at present is wine, of which from 35,000 to 40,000 pipes are annually exported, chiefly to the United States and S. America; but not a little finds its way into the English market under the name of 'old brown,' or perchance 'curiously old dry sherry.' The first vintage or gathering of grapes commences in June, after which the grapes are dried in the sun, and exported to every part of Europe, under the name of Malaga raisins. In September a second crop is gathered, and of this is made a species of wine resembling sherry, but not equal to it; in October and November is made the celebrated Malaga or mountain-wine, once in great request in England. Of the other kinds of wine made in the neighbourhood, several are more valued in other countries than in Britain. The best sweet wines are Muscatel, a very luscious wine; Lacrymæ Christi, of a pale amber or cowslip colour; and Vino-de-Guindas, or cherry-wine, which however is made from the grape, and merely flavoured by a small branch of cherry-tree put into the cask. Among the minor articles of export are olive-oil, saffron, vermicelli, anchovies, cummin and anise seed, barilla, and soap. The chief imports are hardware, linen, cheese, butter, salt fish, and, in years of failure in Spain, wheat and barley. Upon the whole, M. forms one of the very few exceptions to the almost universal decay of Spain. It is a thriving city, with an increasing commerce.—M. was founded by the Phœnicians, who called it Malacha; and it was a thriving place under the Carthaginians and Romans, carrying on an extensive commerce, especially in salt fish. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714; and was not wrested from them until 1487, when it was taken by Ferdinand and Isabella, after suffering terrible privations in the course of a protracted resistance. It was taken in 1810 by the French, after an obstinate conflict with a body of Spaniards officered by monks, and commanded by a Capuchin friar; and it remained in their possession till the year 1812.—

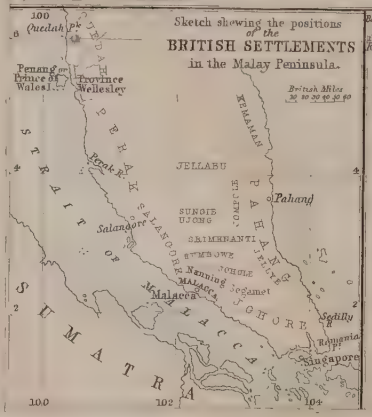
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS
IN THE
MALAY PENINSULA
and
COAST OF BORNEO.

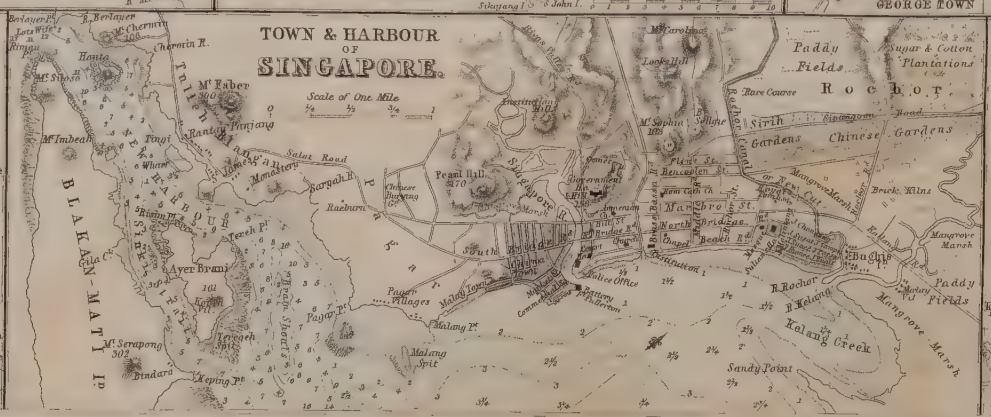
Compiled from the Admiralty and various other Surveys
by J. Bartholomew Junr Edinr

Note

The former are termed, the Eastern Settlements & embrace the Island of Singapore, Malacca, Province Wellesley and Penang or Prince of Wales Island; the last named, being the Seat of Government, directly responsible to that of India.

MALACCA
and
NANNING
Taken by the British, 1795, restored to the Dutch 1801, again taken 1807, restored 1818, and retained a third time by the British, in 1825.
British Miles





Engraved by J. Bartholomew, Edinr

A. Fullarton & Co. London & Edinburgh.

M. de Roa, Malaga, su fondacion, &c. Madrid, 1627. 4to.—*Inglis's Spain.—Sir A. C. Brooke's Spain and Morocco.* Lond. 1831. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Scott's Ronda and Granada.* Lond. 1838. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Summer in Andalusia.* Lond. 1839. 2 vols. 8vo.

MALAGA, a township of Monroe co., Ohio, U. S., 120 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 1,442.—Also a village in Gloucester co., in New Jersey, 55 m. SW of Trenton.

MALAGON, an ancient town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,000.

MALAHIDE, a parish containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 1,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,255; in 1841, 1,339. The estuary of the Broadmeadow-water, commonly called the bay of M., bounds the N side of the parish. It measures 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; but is nearly all dry at low water.—The village stands on the shore of Broadmeadow-water estuary, closely adjacent to the Dublin and Drogheda railway, 3 m. E by S of Swords. It is well-built, and beautifully situated. The castle of M., the seat of Lord Talbot-de-Malahide, stands amidst a rich demesne, a ½ m. SW by S of the village. The original pile is said to have been built in the reign of Henry II. It stands on a comparatively lofty limestone rock, and commands a fine view of the village and bay.

MALAISIE, a name given by French geographers to what is generally known among English writers as the Eastern archipelago, comprising the archipelagoes of the Philippines and Moluccas, the Sunda islands, Celebes, and Borneo, with the smaller adjacent islands.

MALAKURI, a Mandingo town on the Sierra Leone coast, on the l. bank of the Maladjia, 20 m. NNW of Kambia.

MALALAIS, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. 11° 18′, E long. 120° 51′.

MALALEO, a small harbour on the NE coast of the island of Tappa, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 0° 6′, E long. 123° 35′.

MALAMOCCO, a small town of Austrian Italy, situated on an island in the gulf of Venice, 5 m. SSE of Venice, in N lat. 45° 22′, E long. 12° 20′.

MALANEO ISLANDS, two small islands in the N. Pacific, near the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 18° 2′.

MALANS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 4 m. SSE of Mayenfeld, on the Landquart. Pop. 912, chiefly Protestants.

MALAPANE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, 12 m. E of Oppeln, on the l. bank of a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Oder. There are extensive iron-works here.

MALAR. See MAELAR.

MALARI, a town of Hindostan, in the Bhotan territory, 18 m. E of Manah, on the l. bank of the Dali.

MALASPINA, a small rocky cove on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 45° 10′, W long. 66° 31′.

MALATAYOR (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of the island of Borneo.

MALATIYAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of the same name, 90 m. WNW of Diyarbekir, 15 m. W of the Euphrates. It stands in a fine plain, between that river and the Melas, on the site of the ancient *Melitene*, once the capital of Armenia Minor, but now in ruins. The modern town contains about 3,000 families, who are accustomed to spend the winter-months only at M., and the remaining seven months at Aspuzi, about 4 m. to the S. This spot is celebrated for a great battle fought in 572, between Justinian and Chosroes.—The pashalik of M. extends W from the Euphrates to Derendeh; and N from the slopes of the Taurus to the borders of Sivas.

MALATIVOE, or MALEJETIVOE, a town and fortress of the island of Ceylon. It is advantageously situated on the bank of a small river, an affluent of the Kottiaar, 8 m. N of the town of Kottiaar. The inhabitants are either fishermen or traders in cattle, sheep, and poultry, which they procure from the interior of the country, and dispose of to the garrison and Europeans settled at Trincomalee.

MALATRAH (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the Black sea, in the Turkish sanjak of Viza, in N lat. 41° 29′ 55″.

MALAUCE'NE, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 18 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 3,290.

MALAUNAY (SAINT NICHOLAS DE), a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 6 m. N of Rouen. Pop. 1,529.

MALAUZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 5 m. SW of Moissac. Pop. 1,231.

MALAVILLY, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, 27 m. E of Seringapatam. It consists of a large mud fort, separated into two divisions by a transverse wall. At this place General Harris defeated Tippu in March 1799; in consequence of which the latter afterwards sent a detachment to destroy the town, but above 500 houses have since been rebuilt. The inhabitants are principally employed in smelting iron ore, which is found in the vicinity.

MALAY PENINSULA, a name, in its widest application, given to a narrow peninsular strip extending from the broad mass of the Hindu-Chinese peninsula, southwards from the parallel of 13° 30′ N lat. to that of 1° 14′, and between the meridians of 98° and 104° 17′ E. Its base may be taken along a line extending from a point a little SW of Bangkok, at the head of the gulf of Siam, on the E, to the mouth of the Tavoy river, on the bay of Bengal, on the W. The S half of this extensive peninsular formation, from about the lat. of 7° 30′, is distinguished from the N by a difference in form and direction; and is that portion which is occupied by a Malayan pop. Hence some geographers restrict the name Malay peninsula to this southern portion; the northern being known as the isthmus of Kra or Kraw. The area of the M. peninsula proper is about 61,560 sq. m.; of the isthmus, 21,600 sq. m.; making a total of 83,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] The W coast of the peninsula is thickly fringed with islands of various sizes; and off the E lie several extensive groups, such as the Eastern Johore archipelago, and the Redang islands. The concave S coast half-embraces the island of Singapore; and an archipelago of several hundreds of islets stretches SE by S, from the termination of the continent to Banka and Billiton. Along the sea-borders considerable tracts of flat alluvial land occur, consisting principally of white, grey, blue, and black clays, with a varying proportion of silex. A range of extremely black quartz and granitic mountains intersects the peninsula nearly throughout its whole length: sinking towards the S extremity, and then breaking into isolated ranges which rise from broad alluvial plains. The main chain attains its greatest elevation towards the N extremity of the peninsula; and appears to be a continuation of the chain which commences at the frontier of the Chinese Yunnan.—From both sides of this chain innumerable small streams descend to either coast; but they are almost all choked up at their mouths with sand-banks and mud-bars. The principal of those which discharge their waters along the W coast, are the Kedah, the Perak, the Salangor, the Lingi, the Muar, and the Batu-Pahat or Rio-Formosa. On the E, are the Johore, the Sidili, the Indau, the Patang, the Tingeran, the Tringanu, and the Klantan.—The

interior of the country is little known, in consequence of the extreme difficulty of penetrating any distance into its thick forests and pestilent marshes. "Although," says Mr. Logan, "the mediterranean sea that washes the W shores of the peninsula is the highway between three European colonies planted on it, we remain ignorant of the greater part of its interior. The very facility of exploring it would almost appear to have checked the spirit of adventure. Accessible by every river along a coast of nearly 2,000 m., and intersected in many parts by frequented paths, it yet offers to the spectator from the Malacca straits, the singular phenomenon of a land whose alluvial shores have long been as familiar to us as those of our native country; while, of the mountains that rise beyond, the very names, with a few exceptions, have never been heard, and we know them only as we see them—opaque, misty protuberances, breaking the level of the eastern horizon, and revealing the existence of an inland region wrapt in all the mystery and attractiveness of the unknown."

Climate.] The mean temp. of the peninsula, at sea-level, is about 80°. Dr. Ward represents the mean annual temp. of Penang, at a mean alt. of 2,410 ft., to be about 70½°; and the mean annual range 10½°. At Malacca the medium temp. for 3 years was 80°; and the temp. of the whole year did not vary more than 14° or 16°. At Singapore the therm. ranges from 68° to 92°, with an average of 82°. The general climate of the peninsula is characterized by humidity; but it is also subject to droughts, which appear to approach a periodical character. The NE monsoon generally blows from November to March; and the E coast of the peninsula experiences the full force of this monsoon. The SW monsoon prevails from April to October.

Soil and productions.] The soil is not remarkable for its fertility; and grain not being raised in sufficient quantity for the supply of the inhabitants, is imported from Bengal and Sumatra. Legumes and fruits are abundant and of excellent quality; and the sugar-cane and indigo-plant have been introduced. Pepper is a valuable production, but is inferior in quality to that of Java. Within these few years, the forests in the vicinity of Singapore have become valuable for the tree whose milky substance yields the *gutta-percha* of commerce. Ambergris and pearls have been procured on the coast; and in the interior iron, gold, and tin. The great article of export is opium; tin is also sent in considerable quantities to China. Besides these articles, the M. peninsula exports bees' wax, edible-nests, cutch, dammer, fish-maws, rice, rattans, shark-fins, betel-nut, canes, dragon's blood, ivory, gold-dust, sago, aquila-wood, sapan-wood, and hides. See articles MALACCA, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.—The zoology of the peninsula is varied. Tigers, leopards, apes, opossums, the *Trichecus dugong*, and rhinoceroses, are found in the forest; buffaloes are the principal cattle, and elephants of a highly esteemed breed are procured in the forests adjacent to the Siamese territories.—Iron ore is everywhere found, and exists in vast profusion in the S half of the peninsula; while tin ore abounds over its whole length and breadth. The annual produce of the whole peninsula has for many years past ranged from 30,000 to 40,000 piculs; and including that of the island of Banka, reaches probably 100,000 piculs. About 20,000 ounces of gold are collected in the peninsula; and copper, silver, and arsenic have been detected in small quantities.

Population.] The Malays, called Khek by the Siamese, and Masu by the Birmese, are below the middle stature, but in general well-made. Their complexion is a light brown with a yellow tinge; their hair long, black, coarse, and shining; their eyes are large; their nose is short and small; the mouth, large; the lips are thin, and the cheek bones high. Their average stature seldom exceeds 5 ft. 3 in., or 5 ft. 4 in. The free Malays are an intelligent, active, industrious body of men, engaged like the Chinese in trade and foreign commerce. Many of their prows are very fine vessels, and navigated with considerable skill. In the pursuit of plunder the M. exhibit a striking contrast to the mild and timid Bengalese: no undertaking appears too hazardous to their courage, and few crimes are too dreadful for their ferocity to achieve. Even the skill and courage of Europeans are sometimes overmatched in conflict with this people. A band of Malays not exceeding 25 or 30 have been known to board an European vessel of 30 or 40 guns, attack the crew with their daggers, and seize the vessel. Their courage and their ferocity are so well known in the east that European ships will seldom employ above two or three of them among the crew. Their political constitution is formed upon a rude species of feudality, the supreme power residing in a rajah or king, who assumes the title of sultan, and has under him a number of *dattus* or nobles, each with their respective retainers. The power, however, of the sultan over his nobles, and of the nobles over their subordinate vassals, unless when supported by personal energy and consequent popularity, is both limited and precarious. Under this turbulent system, a warlike and enterprising habit is formed, which pervades every part of the character, and influences the general conduct of every M. Thus the nation is seldom united; and that courage which, if properly directed, might become formidable to Eastern Asia, is exhausted in the petty struggles of contiguous tribes and in piratical depredations.—Two tribes of Siam savages, called Jakong and Buma, are spread over the interior forests, where they exist principally in the hunter state. They appear to be Malays in the savage state.—In the mountains of the central and northern part of the peninsula there exists a distinct race of woolly-headed Negroes, of very diminutive form.

The M. peninsula, called by the natives *Tanah Malayu*—'the land of the Malays'—is the only great country wholly occupied by this race, and is now divided into the kingdoms of Kedah, Perak, and Salangor in the W; Johore in the S; Pahang, Tringano, Calantan, Patani, and Ligore, in the E. There are states in the interior less known; namely, Rumbow, Johole, Jompole, Gominchi, Sungie-Oojong, Scrimenanti, Nanning Ulu, Calang, Jellye, Jellabu, Segament, Kemoung, &c. Some of these are divided into separate tribes; for instance, Jellabu consists of the tribes of Bodoanda, Tannah-dottar, Muncal, and Battu-Balang. Scrimenanti embraces twelve tribes, though the pop. does not exceed 10,000. Sungie-Oojong, Johole, Scrimenanti, and Rumbow, are called 'Menankabo states.' The entire pop. is very small, some of the states numbering not more than 2,000 souls. The whole peninsula, except Rumbow and Johore, is claimed by Siam; but many of the tribes are independent, and of others the subjection is but nominal Scattered over the peninsula, without specific districts and locations, are several wild tribes, of whom almost nothing is known. East of Malacca are Udai, Sak-kye, and Rayet-Utan, and some negro tribes. These all go under the name of Orang-Benua, or 'country-people.' Lieut. Newbold says that the inhabitants of the interior states of the S part of the peninsula, particularly those of Rumbowe, Sungie-Oojong or Semoojong, Johole and Scrimenanti, derive their origin from the great parent-state of Menangcabowe in Sumatra more directly than those of the other states. "This peculiarity, with respect to Rumbowe only, has been cursorily noticed by Marsden and Raffles. The former, quoting the Transactions of the Batavian society, observes that the interior boundaries of the Malacca territory, 'are the mountains of Rumbowe, inhabited by a Malayan people named Menang-cabow; and Mount Ophir, called by the natives Gunong-Ledang. These limits, say they, it is impracticable for an European to pass; the whole coast, for some leagues from the sea, being either a morass or impenetrable forest; and these natural difficulties are aggravated by the treacherous and bloodthirsty character of the natives.' If we give the author of this unpromising account due credit for veracity, we must, at the same time, acknowledge," continues Lieut. Newbold, "that the progress of civilization amongst these savages has been great, and the change in the face of the country corresponding. The forests are now certainly thick, and some of the morasses deep; but during a recent ascent to the summit of Mount Ophir, numerous incursions into the independent states of the interior, and a journey along the foot of the Rumbowe mountains, I found neither the one nor the other impenetrable or impracticable, and experienced nothing but kindness and hospitality from the inhabitants. Sir Stamford Raffles, in a letter to Mr. Marsden, thus notices this state: 'Inland of Malacca, about 60 m., is situated the Malay kingdom of Rumbo, whose sultan and all the principal officers of state hold their authority immediately from Menangkabowe, and have written commissions for their respective offices. This shows the extent of that ancient power, even now reduced, as it must be, in common with that of the Malay people in general. I had many opportunities of communicating with the natives of Rumbo, and they have clearly a peculiar dialect, resembling exactly what you mention, of substituting the final *o* for *a*, as in the word *ambo* for *amba*. In fact, the dialect is called by the Malacca people the language of Menangkabau.' These remarks," Newbold observes, "apply equally to the three neighbouring states, Sungie-Oojong, Johole, and Scrimenanti, and likewise to Naning. It is also remarkable that, in the old Dutch records, the natives of Rumbowe and Naning are almost invariably styled the 'Maningkabowes.' At what period these colonies

from the heart of Sumatra settled in the interior of the peninsula, is matter of conjecture. It is generally admitted that Singapore and the extremity of the peninsula were peopled by a colony from Sumatra in the middle of the 12th cent., by the descendants of which Malacca was founded, nearly a cent. subsequent, as well as other places on the sea-coast,—Perak, Queda, Pahang, Tringano, &c. Antecedent to this the coast of the peninsula and adjacent islands were traditionally inhabited by a half-savage race still known by the name of Rayet-laut; and the interior by that singular aborigines, the Rayet-utan or Jacoons [Jakongs], of whom there are various tribes; but all that have fallen under my observation bear the Mongol stamp in their features; though the Semang, in the interior of Quedah, is said to be characterized by the woolly hair and thick lip of the Papuan. The Malays, however, ascribe the peopling of the interior states above alluded to, to a more recent and direct emigration from Sumatra."

Malay language.] It is somewhat singular that a nation thus incessantly engaged in feats of arms, should have a language which is esteemed more polished and harmonious than any other eastern dialect. It abounds in liquids and vowels, and has been termed the Italian of the East, or "of the monosyllabic languages." It is understood in almost every part of Southern Asia. In fact, throughout the islands from Malacca to the most eastern island, and even to Madagascar, the same language may be traced, and they are all derived from the monosyllabic group. It is chiefly the Malay and Javanese —the languages of the two most powerful, civilized, and enterprising of the archipelago—which are found in other tongues from Madagascar to Easter island, and from Formosa to New Zealand. The evidence for this exists in the words themselves, and their being pure and numerous as we approach Sumatra and Java, the original countries of the Malay and Javanese nations, and corrupt and unfrequent as we recede from them. The inferior civilization of the people of the countries of the Asiatic continent has excluded Malayan from this language; a grovelling condition of society has excluded them from those of the tribes of Australia, and insuperable physical obstacles from those of America. Within the Malayan archipelago the Malay and Javanese languages have been communicated to others by conquest, settlement, or colonization and commerce; while to Madagascar and the islands of the Pacific they have been communicated by the accidents of tempests, Chinese prows, or fleets of prows. The insular character of the whole region over which a Malayan language has been disseminated, and the periodical winds prevailing within it, which, on a superficial view, appear obstacles, are, in truth, the true causes of the dissemination; for had the region in question been a continent, stretching north and south like America, no such dispersion of one language could have taken place. [*Crawfurd.*] The Malay is said to want inflexion, whether to express relative number, gender, time, or mood: juxtaposition is every thing in it. It is written in the Arabic character, modified by increasing the number of diacritical points; and has received from that language so many terms that Thunberg supposed it to be a dialect of the Arabic. It is said, by others, to be derived from the Sanscrit; and to have received the Arabic terms, only in consequence of the introduction of the Mahommedan faith. Malayan literature consists chiefly of transcripts and versions of the koran, commentaries on Mahommedan law, and historic tales in verse and prose. The great sources of all the Malay poetic legends are the Javanese and the Arabic languages. The college of Malacca has been removed to Singapore, and united to the Malay college founded there by Sir Stamford Raffles.—The religion professed by the Malayan princes prior to their conversion to Mahommedanism, was probably some modification of that of the Hindus. The modern Malays are of the Suni sect; but do not possess much of the bigotry so common among Western Mahommedans. The Chinese at Malacca regularly celebrate the anniversary festivals of their own religion.

History.] The peninsula of Malacca is by the natives called *Tanah Malaya*, or 'the land of the Malays;' and has generally been considered as their original country. It is now sufficiently proved, however, that the ancestors of the present possessors of the coast of this peninsula were adventurers from Sumatra, who in the 12th cent. migrated to the SE extremity of the peninsula, where they founded Singapore, and gradually drove the indigenous inhabitants back before them into the mountains. Up to A. D. 1276, the Malayan princes were pagans: Sultan Mahommed Shah, who at that era ascended the throne in this country, was the first prince that adopted the Arabian religion. His influence appears to have extended over the neighbouring islands of Lingen and Bintang, as well as over the territories of Johore, Pátany, Queda, and Pera, on the coasts, and Campar and Aru in Sumatra,—all of which acquired the appellation of *Malaya*. During part of the 15th cent. a large proportion of M. appears to have been in subjection to the Siamese sovereigns. In 1511, the Portuguese, under Alphonso d'Albuquerque, conquered Mahommed Shah, the 12th Malayan prince. In 1821, the Siamese, having conquered Queda, claimed this country as far south as the 7th parallel. At this date the most important subdivisions and Malay principalities were, Perak, Salengore, a Buggese colony, M., Rumbo, and Johore, all mostly named from the different small rivers on which these capitals stand, and extending along the sea-coast on both sides.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of co. Clare, between Hag's-head and Donegal-point. It has a length of 13½ m.; but nowhere penetrates the land above 3 m.

MAL-BAY, an indentation of the coast of Lower Canada, in the co. of Gaspé, to the SW of Gaspé bay. It is about 6 m. deep, and 6 m. in width at its entrance. Near its S point is a rock which rises to the height of 200 ft., and which is penetrated by 3 natural arches, the central one of which is spacious enough to admit of the passage of a vessel in full sail.—Also a river which has its source in the Montagnes-des-Roches, in the co. of Saguenay; runs S between the seignories of Murray-Bay and Mount-Murray, and empties itself into the St. Lawrence at the head of the bay of the same name.

MALBERG, or Mailberg, a town of Lower Austria, in the circle and 111 m. N of Korneuburg. Pop. 1,101. The locality is noted for its wine.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 21 m. N of Trèves. Pop. 930. It has iron-works.

MALBOROUGH, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SW by S of King's-bridge. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,604; in 1841, 1,951.

MALBORG. See Marienburg.

MALBORGET, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 26 m. WSW of Villach, on the Fella. It has several iron and steel works.

MALBOSC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. SW of Les Vans, near the Cèze and Gagnère. Pop. 1,036. It has mines of antimony.

MALBOUCHANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, cant. and 5 m. NE of Lure. Pop. 650. It has a glass-work.

MALCATTA, a river of Lower Guinea, supposed to be a tributary of the Congo or Zaire.

MALCENCE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Luingne. Pop. 297.

MALCHIN, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 6 m. SSW of Neukalden, and 24 m. ESE of Gustrow, on the Peene, between Lakes Malchinschen and Kummerowschen. Pop. 3,852. It possesses extensive breweries and distilleries of brandy, several manufactories of cloth, 2 bleacheries, a dye-work, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, copper and tin foundries, 2 soap-works, manufactories of tiles and of pipes, &c.—Lake Malchin, which lies to the SW of the town, is 6 m. in length

from NE to SW, and about a mile in breadth. It discharges itself by the Peene into the Kummerowschen-see.

MALCHOW, a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, 14 m. WSW of Waren, and 24 m. SSE of Gustrow, on an island, in the lake of the same name. Pop. 2,887. It has extensive manufactories of cloth, several tanneries, a manufactory of needles, a nail-work, a tin-foundry, and 4 distilleries of brandy.

MALDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, district and 60 m. SW of Dinagepore, on an eminence, near the l. bank of the Mahanada, and a little to the N of the ruins of Gour. In 1808 it consisted of about 3,000 houses, generally of the most miserable description, and closely huddled together. It formerly contained several French and Dutch factories. The locality is noted for its mangoes; but in the immediate vicinity of the town the fruit is much infested by an insect of the curculio species, by which it is rendered unfit for use.

MALDEGHEM, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 6,537. The town is 17 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 2,003. It has several tanneries and printing-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in timber and cattle.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of Auwegem. Pop. 417.

MALDEN, a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. N by W of Ewell, on the Hogg's Mill river, and on the London and South-West railway. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1841, 232.

MALDEN, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Mystic river, opposite Charlestown, with which it is connected by a bridge, and 5 m. N of Boston. It has an irregular surface, and contains a considerable extent of salt meadow land. Pop. in 1841, 2,514.—Also a village of Sangerties township, Ulster co., in the state and 112 m. N of New York, and 43 m. S by W of Albany, on the W side of Hudson river.

MALDEN-BRIDGE, a village of Chatham township, Columbia co., in the state of New York, 16 m. S by E of Albany, on Kinderhook creek. Pop. in 1840, about 250.

MAL-DI-VENTRE, an islet off the W coast of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 55′, E long. 8° 15′, to the NW of the gulf of Oristano.

MALDIVES, a cluster of small coral islands and reefs in the Indian ocean, extending from 0° 40′ S lat. to 7° 6′ N; and between 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E long. The entire chain has a length of 466 geog. m.; but in no part exceeds 46 or 48 m. in breadth. It is divided into 17 groups called atolls, which are most of them round; some, however, are of an oval form. These groups are separated from each other by narrow channels, which are unsafe for ships of burden, the bottom being coral, and the anchorage very near the shore, which is lined with rocks, and on which the surge of the Indian ocean beats with incessant fury. The larger islands are inhabited, and are clothed with wood, chiefly palms; but a great proportion of the chain consists of mere rocks, rocky shoals, and sand-banks, which are flooded at spring-tides. The word *atoll* or *atollon*, used to signify the groups into which the M. are divided, means in strictness only the chaplet or circle of coral on which the islands rest, and which encloses them. This in many places scarcely attains the surface of the water; in others, it forms a long sandy beach, perhaps less than 6 ft. above sea-level. The highest land in the group does not exceed 20 ft. above sea-level. The structure of these atolls is described in the article CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO. The natives observe the atolls to be wasting away. In some the cocoa-nut trees are standing in the water; in another the black soil of the island is discernible at low water 30 ft. from the beach; the SE side of an island in Pady-Polo atoll is entirely gone, but is marked by a banyan-tree in the water. They say that some islands have disappeared entirely; and instance near the island Wardu a rocky shoal, which, they say, was once an island in the atoll Milla-Doue. Some of the outer edges of the island have fallen into the sea, which is fathomless in those parts. It is, however, acknowledged that reefs have arisen from the water, and gradually formed islands; and the inhabitants of Malé remember the outer edge of a circular reef in their harbour to have had 2 fath. in the shoalest part, which is now dry at low water.

Commerce.] The natives carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with the continent of India. Each group has its respective branch of industry. In one group the brewers reside, the goldsmiths in another; locksmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, and joiners, each inhabit their respective group. The intercourse is carried on by means of boats with a small deck, which sometimes are absent a year from their own island. These islands were formerly much frequented by trading-ships from India; but from the difficulties experienced in procuring a cargo for a large vessel, and the dangerous navigation, this trade has been given up, and it is now carried on in native boats, some of them of 30 tons burden, formed of cocoa-nut trees. They arrive at Balasore, situated at the mouth of the Calcutta river, in the months of June or July, when the SW monsoon is steady in the bay of Bengal. The chief produce of the M. islands is cocoa-nuts, and the small shells called cowrie which pass as coin all over India. From the former the natives extract oil, and manufacture coir, which is afterwards made into ropes and cables. They also manufacture salt, and cure quantities of fish. These articles they carry in their boats to Bengal, and other ports of Hindostan; and bring from thence, during the NE monsoon, grain, tobacco, manufactured cotton and silk goods, and European articles. Pyrard-de-Laval, in his account of these islands published at Paris in 1679, speaks of 30 or 40 vessels loaded with cowries and 100 with cocoa-nuts annually leaving these islands; but now not more than one-fifth that number of vessels altogether visit them. Nevertheless the profits of the trade are considerable. The vessels in which it is carried on are of about 100 tons burthen, commanded sometimes by Europeans, and sometimes by natives. Presents having been made as port-dues, godowns are assigned, and shops opened, where the traders barter for the country produce. The natives then bring dried bonito, coir, cocoa-nuts, cowries, and tortoise-shell for sale. Cowries are valued at one rupee per goolah, a bundle of about 1,200. Cocoa-nuts of these islands are prized for keeping much longer than those of the coast. Coir from Tilla-dou-Matis is estimated at 30 per cent. more than that at any other atolls. Bonito is usually taken to Sumatra, where a lac is sold for 2,000 Spanish dollars, having been purchased at Malé for sometimes less than 2,000 rupees. In 1824 no less than 76 lacs of fish were purchased by English vessels alone; in another subsequent year, 56; but in another, only 10. Flats also are exported; They are made of a grass which grows in the southern islands. In exchange are given rice, betel-nuts, tobacco, common crockery-ware, red handkerchiefs, and sugar. There is little demand for the two last-mentioned articles: as the natives extract from the cocoa-nut a kind of sugar called *ghur* which tastes like honey; and they wear the native cloth, which is woven principally at Milla-Doue atoll. They

often spend weeks in the manufacture of a single piece, which enables them to make it both pretty and strong, notwithstanding their ill-constructed looms. Rice is purchased at Calcutta and Chittagong at 8 rupees per candy, and is sold at Malé for goods to the value of 16 or 20 rupees. This system of barter, however, detains the masters of vessels four or five months, during which their crews suffer much from sickness. The climate of the M. islands is intensely hot, and unhealthy for Europeans.

Population.] The pop. of the whole group has been estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000. They are described as having in general a pleasing cast of countenance, and in colour and make much resembling the Moors of India. Their general height is about 5 ft. 2 in.; many exhibit in their physical, and especially facial, conformation an admixture with the African race, doubtlessly the Zanzebar slaves of the Caffre caste of features, occasionally imported by Muscat vessels; but the proportion of persons of this description to the whole pop. is inconsiderable. Some individuals of the higher orders have a much fairer complexion than the common people, which is probably attributable to descent from Persian stock. The ordinary dress of the men consists of short drawers, with a cloth wrapped round the waist, and another about the head; the waist-cloth being twisted into a knot in front, which is supported by a string encircling the loins. The head-people wear in addition a sash of embroidered silk or cotton; and on Fridays, when attending the grand mosque, a white turban and shirt reaching to the ankles. The men shave their heads, but allow the hair to grow on the face. The women's dress consists merely of a cloth wrapped round the waist, which, descending to the knees, is secured by a string, and a long shirt which has no opening except for the head and neck, and also a cloth tied round the head. In contradistinction to the men, they allow their hair to grow long, and fasten it up behind. They are fond of ornaments; and their ears are pierced, when very young, all round the edges, to which they hang light trinkets. They are not kept from the view of strangers, or in a state of seclusion, as in most Mahommedan societies. Marriage is not very early contracted, but a plurality of wives is allowed. The principal articles of food are rice, fish, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, jaghery, and occasionally a few fruits and vegetables. These are produced on the islands, with the exception of the rice, which forms the largest constituent of every meal, and is generally mixed with grated cocoa-nut. On festival days and occasions of public rejoicing, feats of strength and skill are exhibited under rules and restrictions to prevent injury or danger to the performers. It is not deemed beneath the dignity of the principal men to take part in these games. They are a quiet, peaceable race, hospitable and kind to strangers, though suspicious and distrustful of them; unacquainted, indeed, with the practice of the higher virtues, but equally unfamiliar with vice in its darker forms. Towards each other they are kind and friendly, and to their own kindred very affectionate. They mark the approach of evil days in the diminution of pop. and general deterioration; yet the necessaries of life are so abundant, that a beggar is never seen; nor can this retrogression be attributable to war or dissension, for they have been in peace for many years; and now have no army with the exception of a militia formed out of about four-fifths of the male inhabitants of Malé, the whole pop. of that island being only between 1,500 and 2,000, of whom the majority are females. The awkwardness of their sword and spear exercise on festivals, shows that they are little accustomed to use them. Their only duty is to serve in rotation, with muskets at the palace.

MALDON, a borough and port in the hund. of Dengie, co. of Essex, 9¼ m. E of Chelmsford, and 37 m. ENE of London, on the river Chelmer, near its efflux into the estuary called the Blackwater, and about 12 m. from the junction of that great inlet with the German ocean. Area of borough, including 3 parishes, 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,358; in 1831, 3,831; in 1841, 3,967.—The town is picturesquely situated on the ridge of a hill, commanding an extensive prospect over marshy grounds towards the sea. It consists principally of one long street running parallel to the river. The income in 1840, arising chiefly from rents and borough rates, amounted to £1,638; in 1850, it was £553. The parl. borough returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 876; in 1848, 951. The parliamentary boundaries comprise the old borough and the p. of Heybridge. Pop. in 1841, 4,968; in 1851, 5,888. M., though not a manufacturing town, possesses a good home-trade, consisting of the agricultural products of the neighbouring parts of Essex, and of coals, timber, &c. But the town has been materially injured by a change in the course of the inland navigation, effected in 1801. Instead of being brought along the Chelmer to Maldon, it is now carried from Colliers-reach by a canal through the village of Heybridge into the Blackwater river, and afterwards into the Chelmer, near Bileigh-mill, considerably to the W of the town. The largest vessels employed in the coal-trade can always get up to Colliers-reach; and the E termination of the New navigation is there widened into a spacious basin, capable of admitting vessels of the same description. These facilities are said to have diverted nearly all the shipping business from M. to Heybridge.—The number of foreign vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1832 was 96; those employed coastwise 1,536. The gross receipt of customs-duty in 1839 was £5,440; in 1846, £1,550; in 1849, £2,765; and in 1850, £1,104. Here are bonded warehouses, limited to wood goods and corn.

MALDONADO, a maritime town of the Banda Oriental, 78 m. E of Monte-Video, on a small river of the same name, which throws itself into the estuary of the Plata, on the N bank, in S lat. 34° 53′ 22″. It is regularly built, with the streets running at right angles to each other, as is almost universally the case in these countries; and has a large *plaza* or public square in the centre. It carries on some trade in cattle and hides, but the inhabitants are chiefly land owners. The harbour is formed by the curve which the coast makes between points Ballena and Guardia, and is sheltered on the SE by the island of Gorriti. The town is separated from the Plata by a band of sand-hillocks about 1 m. in breadth. On all the other sides it is surrounded by an open and slightly undulating country, covered by an uniform layer of fine green turf, on which countless herds of cattle, sheep, and horses graze.

MALE′, Mohl, or Maldivas, an atoll or group of islands in the Maldive archipelago, in the Indian ocean, between the parallels of 4° and 5° N. It consists of two clusters, distinguished as N and S, and separated by Wardu channel, which is 2½ m. broad. The former contains 29 islands; the latter, 24 islands. The principal island of the group, in N lat. 4° 10′ 20″, E long. 73° 34″, bears the same name. It is 1 m. in length, by a ½ m. in breadth, and nearly 3 m. in circumference. It is circular in form, and is surrounded on all sides except the W by a reef, between which and the body of the island is a channel averaging about 100 yds. in breadth, and forming a fine natural harbour. The opening in the

reef, besides being closed on occasions of danger by booms, is defended by a series of fortifications. The town covers nearly the entire surface of the island, and is remarkable for its neatness. It is the residence of the Maldive sultan. The principal buildings are the citadel and the mosques. The former is situated on the W side of the island. It is enclosed by high loop-holed walls and a wet ditch. Within it is the palace of the sultan, a mean structure two stories in height, and covered with a mat roof. The sultan attires himself after the manner of an Indian Mussulman; but no other native dare wear more than a cloth around the loins, and a red handkerchief on his head. The pop. of the island was estimated in 1819 at about 2,000, of whom the majority were females. Their general appearance is considerably superior to that of the pop. of the other atolls. They trade with Calcutta, Chittagong, Point-de-Galle, and the Malabar coast, in boats or vessels of from 200 to 200 tons burthen; exporting cocoanuts, tortoise-shell, dried fish, coir-rope, cowries, and mats; and importing rice. See article MALDIVES.

MALEBUM, or MALEBHUM, a district and town of Hindostan, in Nepal. The district is bounded on the N by the Himalaya mountains, and from the magnificence of its mountains is frequently denominated Parbut. It is supposed in its greatest extent to contain about 100,000 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Gurungs. It contains mines of sulphur, cinnabar, iron, copper, zinc, and mica; and in the sands of the rivers, especially the Krishna, Gunduck, Narayani, Bakhugar, Modi, and Mayangdi, gold-dust is collected in considerable quantities. The principal productions of the soil are barley, uga—a species of hill-rice or rye, eleusine-corocanus, panicum-italicum, and phapar.—The cap., which bears the same name, is 80 m. NW of Gorkha, and 135 m. WNW of Katmandu, at the confluence of the Mayangdi-Kola with the Gunduck, the latter of which is here 30 yds. in breadth, and in N lat. 28° 32′, E long. 83° 13′. It is large and populous, and possesses an active trade. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and roofed with thatch. This town is frequently distinguished by the names Benishehr and Dhoral, the former from the adjacent junction of the Mayangdi and Narayani, and the latter from a redoubt by which the town is commanded. To the SE of M. is a district named Khasant, inhabited by Jansis,—a bastard race of Brahmins,—Khasiyas, and other classes of Hindus of inferior condition.

MALEEA, a village of the Punjab, 120 m. SE of Ferozepur, and on the road from that town to Ramnuggur.

MALEG. See TUMAT.

MALEKPUR, a village of Hindostan, in Cashmere, 20 m. NW of Baramula.

MALEKRA, a town of the Punjab, on the S side of the Himalaya chain, and near Kot-Kangra. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, and is noted for the temple of an idol called Bawun.

MALEMBA, a seaport on the coast of Loango, in W. Africa, in S lat. 5° 20′, E long. 12° 5′, 3½ leagues S ¼ W from the entrance of the Kacongo river. It is situated on a cliff composed of red argillaceous earth, about 100 ft. high, overlooking a safe bay where ships may anchor about 1½ m. from the town. The European counting-houses are arranged round a large square. The vicinity abounds in vegetables, hogs, goats, and game; and the lake of Loanghilly, about 4 m. to the SE, furnishes abundance of fresh-water fish. The *chenu* or governor resides at a village about 4 leagues inland.

MALEME, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Salum, 60 m. NNW of Medina, and 210 m. SE of St. Louis.

MALEMORT, a commune of France, in the dep of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mourmoiron, and 7 m. SE of Carpentras. Pop. 1,559. It has several gypsum and tile-works.—Also a village in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 8 m. NE of Eyguières, on a rock, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,440. It contains the ruins of an old castle.

MALENOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. ENE of Hradisch. Pop. 1,337.

MALESCHAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. E of Czaslau, and 14 m. SE of Kaurzim. Pop. 360. In the vicinity are several quarries and mineral springs.

MALESHERBES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Pithiviers.—The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,204; in 1841, 7,294.—The town is 12 m. NE of Pithiviers, and 39 m. NE of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Essonne. Pop. 1,383. It has a fine castle and park, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, several spinning-mills, extensive tanneries, and several gypsum-works. The territory of M., formerly one of the most considerable in Gatinais, was a seignory of the house of Lamoignon-de-Malesherbes. The defender of Louis XVI. was the last who bore its name.

MALETROIT, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the river Ouste, 20 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. 1,790.

MA′LEVO-D'ARGOLIS, a mountain of Greece, in the Morea, to the NE of Tripolizza, rising to an alt. of 1,941 yds. above sea-level.

MA′LEVO-DE-LACONIA, a mountain of Greece, in the E part of the Morea, ENE of Misitra. Alt. 2,121 yds. above sea-level.

MALEYA, or MALEIA, a town on the S coast of the island of Ternate, in N lat. 8° 55′, E long. 12° 14′, where the Dutch have a settlement.

MALFATANO (CAPE), a cape of the island of Sardinia, near its S extremity, in N lat. 38° 52′, W long. 0° 20′.

MALFI, a port of Dalmatia, 4 m. NW of Ragusa.

MALGARAH, a town of European Turkey, 33 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 2,500.

MALGHERA, a village and a strong fort of Austrian Lombardy, 4 m. NW of Venice. The fortress is built nearly on the level of the water, with ramparts of earth and no stone walls. On the land-side are 5 or 6 lunettes, mounting nearly 100 pieces of cannon, and there are two large casemates capable of containing between 5,000 and 6,000 men. The fortress is not commanded by any height; and is only accessible by a narrow strip of land which constitutes the road between it and Mestre. The capture of this fort, which was vigorously defended by the Venetians in the late revolution, necessarily constituted the first important success of the Austrians in their operations against the city of Venice.

MALGRAT, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Barcelona, on the Mediterranean, 18 m. ENE of Mataro. Pop. 2,839.—Also a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Majorca, 2 m. N by W of Toro. It is high and steep.

MALGUE'NAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 4 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 2,009.

MALHAM, a township in the p. of Kirkby in Malham-dale, Yorkshire, 5½ m. E by S of Settle. Area 3,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1841, 233. The dale in which this township is situated terminates in an immense crag of limestone called Malham cove, nearly 300 ft. in height; and at a short distance from its termination the river Aire has its source in a lake about 1 m. in circumf., the superfluous waters of

which seem to find a subterraneous passage, whence they emerge at the bottom of this vast rock. In the time of a flood, however, they flow over the precipice, forming a magnificent waterfall. About 1 m. to the E of this cove the same ridge of rock is rent into a wild chasm called Gordale-scaur. A peculiar variety of soft calamine is obtained here. It is a native oxide of zinc combined with carbonic acid, and exists free from the presence of sulphur.

MALHEUREUX ISLANDS, a small group of islands, situated in the gulf of Mexico, in Lake Borgne, between 3 and 4 m. from the coast of Mississippi. They are mere banks of sand, decorated with sea-myrtles and a few pine trees.

MALHEUREUX (Cape), a promontory on the N coast of the isle of France, in S lat. 19° 58′.

MALI, a town of Senegambia, in Futa-Diallon. 58 m. NW of Labbé.

MALIANA, a small village of Algiers, situated on a mountain 12 m. SSE of Tefessad.

MALICHO, a town on the S coast of the island of Mindanao.

MALICORNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 10 m. N of La-Fleche. Pop. 1,094.

MALIGOY, an island in the Indian ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive islands, in N lat. 8° 15′, E long. 72° 45′. It is a small low island surrounded with breakers, and is dependent on a rajah of the Malabar coast.

MALIDIA, a village of Tunis, 110 m. SSE of Tunis.

MALIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Ligy-le-Chatel, 11 m. NE of Auxerre, near the Serain. Pop. 1,432. It has a considerable trade in wine and timber. The mulberry is extensively cultivated in the locality.

MALIMBA, a river or creek of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, which flows into the estuary of the Cameroons, to the N of Suellaba point.

MALIN, a village in co. Donegal, on the N side of Strathbreaga bay, 6½ m. SE of Malin-head. Pop. 205.

MALIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. NW of Kiev, district and 15 m. N of Radomyls, on the l. bank of the Ircha. It consists of about 60 houses.

MALIN-HEAD, a cape on the coast of co. Donegal. It is the most northerly ground in the mainland of the kingdom; and, though rising to an alt. of only 226 ft. above the level of the sea, is rendered conspicuous to mariners by a signal-tower.

MALINES. See Mechlin.

MALINOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 27 m. ESE of Kharkov, district and 21 m. ENE of Zmiiev, on the r. bank of the Donetz.

MALINTRAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,075.

MALIO, Malea, or Saint-Angelo, a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the peninsula of Laconia, in N lat. 36° 26′, E long. 23° 12′. It is the *Malea promontorium* of the ancients.

MALIPUTAS, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands. It is low and woody, and surrounded by extensive reefs.

MALIVA-GANGA. See Mahave'lle'.

MALKA, a river which has its source on the N side of the Caucasus chain, in the country of the Karatchiaghi, in Circassia; runs N; separates Circassia from the Russian prov. of Caucasus; then directs its course to the E; and joins the Terek, 18 m. WSW of Mozdok, and after a course of about 120 m. Its principal affluent is the Baskan.

MALKA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, 45 m. S of Verkhné-Kamtchatsk, on the Bistraia, in the midst of lofty mountains.

MALKAIR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 90 m. WSW of Hyderabad. The district is mountainous, and is watered by an affluent of the Birnah.

MALLA, a village of Wulli, in Nigritia, 15 m. E of Medina.

MALLABAUQUEN, a lake of Chili, 60 m. NE of Valdivia, in the Araucanian territory. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and gives origin to the Telten.

MALLAIGAUM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 24 m. NE of Chandur, at the confluence of the Guirna and the Mussom.

MALLARDSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 1¾ m. ESE of Callan. Area 2,525 acres. Pop. in 1831, 547; in 1841, 591.

MALLAWALLI, a small island in the Eastern seas, N of Borneo, in N lat. 7° 2′, E long. 117° 29′.

MALLDRAETH, a spacious estuary on the coast of Anglesea, North Wales. It exposes a considerable tract of land at low water, through which flows the river Cefni, which might be embanked.

MALLEN, anciently *Manlia*, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Saragossa, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 2,000.

MALLEPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 21 m. SW of Nellembur.

MALLEPUR, a town of India, in the district of the same name, on the SE of Bhagulpur, on the Ariggana, which flows into the Kiyal. It contains about 300 houses.

MALLERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, 18 m. SSE of Ratisbon. Pop. 500.

MALLERSTANG, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Stephen, Westmoreland, 3 m. SSE of Kirkby-Stephen. Wild-Boar Fell rises on the S extremity of the township. On the Eden, which has its source here, stands the ancient castle of Pendragon. Pop. 223.

MALLEVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the Alson, 6 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 2,250.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. E of Savenay. Pop. 1,020.

MALLIA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, on the banks of the river Mechu, which empties itself into the Run or Great swamp, 24 m. NNW of Morevy. It was taken by the British in 1809.

MALLICOLO, or Manicola, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 30′, E long. 167° 57′. It is about 18 leagues long, and from 5 to 7 wide. It is moderately elevated, and presents some forests with large trees, amongst which sandal-wood is plentiful. The soil is rich and fertile, and vegetable productions are abundant and various. The inhabitants are represented by Cook, who visited the island in 1774, as the most ugly ill-proportioned people he ever saw. They are a dark-coloured and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey-countenances, altogether more savage and frightful than the inhabitants of Tanna, and less robust and healthy. Their hair, mostly black or brown, is short and curly, but not quite so soft and woolly as that of a Negro. Their beards are strong, crisp, and bushy, and generally black and short. A belt or cord, which they wear round their waist, and tie tight over their belly, adds singularly to their deformity. The men go quite naked, except using a piece of cloth or leaf as a wrapper. The women are not less ugly than the men; their heads, faces, and shoulders are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, spears, bows and arrows. The harbour, which Cook called Port-Sandwich, is situated on the NE side of M., not far from the SE end. It has two or three other good harbours. There are a number of small volcanoes in this island.

MALLING (East), a parish in Kent, 3¼ m. W

by N of Maidstone. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,543; in 1841, 1,578.

MALLING (West), a parish and market-town in Kent, 5½ m. W by N of Maidstone. Area of p. 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,369; in 1841, 1,784. The town, situated on a small rivulet that falls into the Medway, consists of good houses built with a peculiarly red brick.

MALLING (South), a parish in Sussex, adjoining the town of Lewes, on the river Ouse. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 705; in 1841, 646.

MALLISON'S ISLAND, an island of considerable elevation on the N coast of Australia, near the entrance into the gulf of Carpentaria, on the W side, in S lat. 12° 11′, E long. 136° 8′.

MALLMITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 42 m. NW of Liegnitz.

MALLO (Cape), a promontory on the coast of the gulf of Iskenderun, in N lat. 36° 29′, E long. 33° 2′.

MALLORCA. See Majorca.

MALLOW, a parish in co. Cork, containing the town of M., and the village of Lackanalooha. Area 8,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,904; in 1841, 9,965.—The parl. borough of M. stands on the river Blackwater, 6 m. SSW of Doneraile, and 34 m. S of Limerick, at the bottom of a somewhat circular basin. A bridge of 15 arches, narrow but well-built, connects Ballydaheen with M.-proper, and takes over the river the highway from Cork to Limerick. The town has been compared to Bath; but it resembles that gay city only, and even very diminutively, in being a place of fashionable resort for its medicinal waters. The main street has a unique appearance; and the houses in their construction remind the traveller of some of the streets in Chester. The public buildings are the parish-church and the Roman Catholic chapel, an Independent meeting-house, two Methodist meeting-houses, an infirmary, a manor court-house, a bridewell, a workhouse, a barrack, and a spa-house.—A spring at M. early acquired the fame of what is called a 'holy well.' The warm or sanative spring of M., however, was first noticed about the commencement of the 18th cent.; and did not come into medicinal use till nearly 30 years later. Its temp. is 69°. It issues from a limestone rock, and is believed to discharge about 20 gallons every minute. The water is reputed to be efficacious in the alleviation or cure of general debility and of pulmonary complaints. The appliances of at once convalescence, recreation, amusement, and dissipation, are nearly as numerous and varied at M. as at some of the fashionable watering-places of Britain. In consequence of the number of wealthy resident families in the country around it, M. enjoys an excellent retail trade. It is the head-quarters of a constabulary district. The manor-borough returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1842, 350.—Area of the town, 378 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,229; in 1841, 6,851. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 418; in manufactures and trade, 636; in other pursuits, 357. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 75.

MALLUDU, a district of Borneo, in the NW extremity of the island. It is populous, and is well-supplied with articles of consumption. Numerous rivers fall into the bay of M.

MALLUVER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, the residence of a Goand chief, in N lat. 20° 34′.

MALLWYD, a parish in Merionethshire, 9½ m. ESE of Dolgelly. Pop. in 1841, 1,177.

MALMAISON (La), a chateau of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Marly, 9 m. WNW of Paris. It is of considerable historical celebrity.

MALMEDY, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, in the reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the l. bank of the Warge, 22 m. S of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has considerable tanneries, and manufactories of cotton stuffs, lace, soap, and glue. Pop. 4,090.

MALMESBURY, a parish, borough, and market-town in Wilts, 18 m. NNW of Devizes, and 94 m. W of London, on a fine eminence peninsulated by the river Avon,—two streams, over which there are 6 bridges, here uniting to form the Lower Avon at the SE extremity of the town. The Great Western railway passes within 5½ m. to the S. It comprehends the tythings of Burton-hill, Cole, and Westpark, Corston, Milbourne, and Redborne. Area of p. 5,990 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,571; in 1831, 1,543; in 1841, 2,367.—The town was formerly walled, and possessed a strong castle. During the contest between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, it was the seat of war; and in the civil wars of Charles I.'s time, it was frequently taken and retaken by the opposing parties. The town principally consists of three streets, two of them running parallel to each other from N to S, and the third, crossing both at their N extremities. The market-cross, near the centre of the town, is a beautiful stone-edifice, with flying buttresses, and a richly ornamented turret. M. was at an early period distinguished as a place of commercial importance. The manufacture of woollen cloth was long the staple trade of the town. The most interesting objects at M. are its ecclesiastical relics. An abbey here, of the Benedictine order, by the liberality of successive kings, rose to be the most splendid monastic establishment in the W of England, Glastonbury excepted. Its abbot was mitred, and its buildings occupied 45 acres of ground; but all that remains is the nave of the church, which still serves as a place of worship. The historian, William of Malmesbury, held the precentorship in this monastery during the reign of Stephen. The father of the celebrated Thomas Hobbes was vicar of Westport-juxta-Malmesbury, and the philosopher himself was born there. One member is now returned by the borough, the boundaries of which have been extended so as to comprehend the old borough, the respective out-parishes of St. Paul, and St. Mary, and the several parishes of Brokenborough, Charlton, Garsdon, Lee, Great Somerford, Little Somerford, Foxley, and Bremhilham. Pop. of parl. borough, in 1841, 6,674; in 1851, 6,998. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 257; in 1848, 315.

MALMISCH, a town of European Russia, in the gov. and on the river Viatka, 80 m. NNE of Kasan.

MALMO, a laen and town of Sweden.—The laen has that of Christianstad on the N and E; the Baltic on the S; and the Sound on the W. Area 1,781 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 221,670; in 1845, 234,207. It is one of the most fertile districts in the kingdom. The town, which is situated in the Sound, 16 m. ESE of Copenhagen, is one of the strongest towns of the kingdom; and though irregularly built, has wide streets, with a spacious square, and is on the whole a neat place. It has a considerable commerce, and manufactures carpets, woollen cloths, tobacco, and soap. In 1849, 621 foreign trading-vessels arrived at this port; and 596 cleared, of which 26 were for England.

MALNORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 30° 22′. E long. 75° 18′.

MALO (St.), or St. Maloes, a considerable seaport of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, situated in N lat. 48° 39′, W long. 2° 1′; 45 m. N by W of Rennes, on the small island of Aron, which communicates with the continent by means of a mole or causeway ¾ m. in length, but only 54 ft. in breadth. The entrance to the town at the end of the mole is

defended by a strong castle flanked with towers, which, together with 4 bastions and the ramparts around the town, renders it a place of considerable strength. On the N side it is inaccessible, in consequence of rocks and the fortifications erected on them. The town is of an oblong form, and fills the island so completely that its walls and towers rise sheer from the water's edge. The houses are high, and built in general of stone. The principal public buildings, such as the cathedral, the hotel-de-ville, and the episcopal palace, are situated in the market-place. The harbour is large and well-frequented, but difficult of access on account of the surrounding rocks. It is formed by the mouth of the river Rance, and separated from the open sea by the Ile-d'Aron and the Sillon or causeway. The tide rises here 45 ft. above low-water mark. A large floating-dock has recently been added to it. The trade of the place is chiefly with England, Holland, Spain, the N of Europe, and the French colonies. In time of peace St. M. sends out many vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and in war it equips a number of privateers. Pop. in 1846, 8,469. It exports the products of the surrounding country, and a few manufactures, such as straw-hats, thread, woollens, and linen.—The adjacent town of St. Servan, separated from it by an inlet of the sea, and situated on higher ground, is sometimes reckoned a suburb of St. M.

MALO-DE-LA-LANDE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 4 m. NW of Coutances. Pop. 450.

MALOI-JAROSLAWITZ, a town of Russia, the chief place of a circle in the gov. of Kaluga. Pop. 1,600. At this town a most obstinate and sanguinary action took place between the French and Russians in October 1812, at the beginning of the retreat from Moscow.

MALOI-ARCHANGELSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 46 m. SE of Orel. Pop. 1,300.

MALON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. WNW of Saragossa. Pop. 950.

MALONE, a village and township of Franklin co., New York, U. S. It is situated on Salmon river, 42 m. W of Plattsburg. Pop. 3,229. There is a state-arsenal here.

MALONNO, a town of Austrian Italy, 42 m. NE of Bergamo. Pop. 1,600.

MALORINES. See Falkland Islands.

MALOS-MADU, an atoll or group in the Maldive archipelago, between N lat. 5° 01′ and 5° 59′; and intersected by the meridian of 73°. The Moresby channel divides it into two parts.

MALPARTIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Caceres, 2 m. SE of Placencia. Pop. 2,575. It has a handsome church.

MALPAS, a parish and market-town in the hund. of Broxton, co.-palatine of Chester, 14 m. SE by S of Chester. The parish includes the townships of Agden, Bickerton, Bickley, Bradley, Broxton, Bulkeley or Buckeley, Chidlow, Cholmondeley, Chorlton, Cuddington, Duckington, Edge, Egerton, Hampton, Larkton, Macefen, Malpas, Newton-juxta-Malpas, Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Lushingham with Grindley, Wichaugh, and Wigland. Area 25,040 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,471; in 1831, 5,127; in 1841, 5,726. Area of the township 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,022. The town, pleasantly situated on an eminence, consists of four paved streets, which diverge at right angles from a common centre. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in agricultural pursuits. M. confers the title of Viscount on the Marquis of Cholmondeley, whose castle is situated about 4 m. E of the town.

MALPAS-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pontarlier.

MALPELO, a small isle or rock in the Pacific, in lat. 4°, W long. 81° 20′.

MALPELO POINT, the S entrance of Guayquil river, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 3° 30′, W long. 80° 30′, 7½ leagues NE ½ N of Picos-point. At the extremity of the point, the river Tumbes, forming the boundary between Ecuador and Peru, has its outlet.

MALPEQUE, a harbour on the N coast of Prince Edward island, with depth and space enough for any description of vessels.—The village of M. stands on a neck of land between Darnley inlet and Marchwater, 2½ m. S of the entrance.

MALPICA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of La Corogne, near the coast. Pop. 920.—Also a village in the prov. and 27 m. W of Toledo, on the l. bank of the Tagus.

MALPLAQUET, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, not far from Bevay, and 9 m. S of Mons. Pop. 1,100. It is famous as the scene of one of the most sanguinary battles recorded in history, fought on the 11th September, 1709, between the French, under Marshal Villars, and the Allies commanded by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. The former were driven from their intrenchments, but not till after a very obstinate resistance, and a loss of nearly 20,000 men on the part of the Allies.

MALPURAH, a town of Hindostan, in Rajputana, 35 m. ESE of Kishenagur.—Also a town of Kandeish, 18 m. ESE of Nandurbar.

MALPURBA, a river of the S of India, which, rising on the E flank of the Western Ghauts, intersects Bejapur, and falls into the Krishna. With that river it is considered the S boundary of the Deccan. It has the fortress of Darwar on its S, and Baddammy on its N bank.

MALS, a town of Tyrol, 2 m. N of Glarus, and 40 m. SSW of Imst, at an alt. of 3,074 French ft. above sea-level.

MALS-ELF, a river of Norway, which rises on the Swedish frontier to the N of Lake Tornea, and flows NW to the Malunger-fiord, in N lat. 69° 15′.

MALSCH, a town of Baden, 13 m. E by S of Spire. Pop. 2,868.—Also another town of Baden, 14 m. SSE of Mannheim. Pop. 1,295.

MALSEI-GHAUT, a pass of Hindostan, in the Syhadri range, by which it has been proposed to carry the Great Indian peninsular railway from Bombay to Callian up to the plain beyond, by a series of tunnels. It has recently been reported that there would be 4 or 5 m. of tunnelling required, and gradients of 1 in 40 for a distance of 13 m., to carry a railway line in this direction; and attention seems now directed to a line by the Tul-Ghaut leading SE from Bombay.

MALSEN, or Malsesina, a small town of Austrian Italy, on the E bank of Lake Garda, 18 m. NNW of Verona.

MALSTROM. See Maelstrom.

MALSWICK, a tything in the p. of Newent, Gloucestershire, 8 m. NW of Gloucester. Pop. in 1831, 225; in 1841, 248.

MALTA, a large island of the Mediterranean, the capital of which lies in 35° 53′ 36″ N lat., and 14° 31′ 46″ E long. Though naturally a mere barren rock, it forms one of the most important insular possessions belonging to Great Britain. Scarcely second to Gibraltar as a stronghold, and placed in the centre of the Mediterranean, and of the steam-communication both French and English on that sea, and containing safe and capacious harbours, its consequence both in a military and commercial point of view is obvious. "Taking into our view the Black sea and the Arabian gulf, to both of which the Mediterranean naturally leads, we shall find these three seas sur-

rounded by a line of coast, which, if drawn out in length, would encircle more than half the globe: all the territory adjacent to this boundary-line is solid continent, extending to the distance of thousands of miles. From the greater part of these countries M. is distant not more than from five to fifteen days' sail." [*Jowett.*] It is the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant,—the stepping-stone to Egypt and the Dardanelles,—and the connecting link between England and India. Its length from Point Benhisa, on the SE (*a*), to Point Ahrask, on the NW (*b*), is 15 m.; its greatest breadth, 8 m; its circumf. is about 60 m.; and its surface 95 sq. m. It lies 60 m. S of Sicily; and is nearer to the African than the European side of the Mediterranean: geographers consequently have generally reckoned it as belonging to Africa.—The surface of the island is an inclined plane sloping from SW to NE. It has neither river, lake, nor swamp, excepting perhaps two small spots at the head of St. Paul's bay (*d*), where the ocean appears to have receded and left a moist soil. A rocky range, stretching across the entire breadth of the island, attains an alt. of 600 ft. above sea-level. This natural line of defence has been fortified by art; and the strongest part is called the Nasciar lines (*g g*). All the *casals* or villages lie to the E of this ridge; the coast is in general steep and rugged, to the NE it is low. "The formation of the whole island, as far as we examined it," says Dr. Spix, "has no trace of lava, and consists of a recent marl or tufa like limestone of late origin; in some parts very soft, in others firm, and the fracture showing a fine grain, of a whitish or yellowish colour, and mixed both with numerous particles of mica, and with small, nay, microscopical shells, (now and then a few some lines in length,) or with sharks' teeth. The shells are chiefly of the species of *mytilus* and *cardium*, and seem, if we may be allowed to judge from the examination of a few specimens, to be of kinds that are still to be found alive. Beside these petrifications, which are very common in the grotto of St. Paul for instance, the island is said to abound in *terebratulites, belemnites,* &c. The same stone furnishes the admirable materials for building used in the island. The limestone rock is covered either with loose stones, sand, and dust, here and there converted by manure into garden ground, or by a good rich red clay, and lastly, in part by mould imported from Sicily." M. is about the size of the isle of Wight; but so different in character from that 'garden of England,' that the principal streets of the city of Valetta are flights of stairs. In spring, the eye dwells with pleasure on the generally diffused verdure; but in the height of summer the general aspect of the country is dry, bare, and unattractive; the country has a burnt-up sterile appearance; even a tree is nowhere seen upon the horizon. "On clearing the fortified enclosure of Valetta, we issue into the open country, over which an extensive and striking view suddenly bursts upon the eye. On a hot dry day, and under a glaring sun, it looks almost like an arid desert of white stone, thinly veiled here and there with a patch of feeble verdure, or sparsely dotted over with round black-looking carob-trees; and one is utterly perplexed as to the sustenance of the dense population with which it evidently teems; for, look which way one will, large villages or *casals* everywhere salute the eye, solidly built, and invariably overtowered by large and handsome churches. After the rains, however, this bare surface is suddenly carpeted with a most vivid green; and then, although there is nothing worthy of the name of scenery to be met with, it is really pleasant to peregrinate the island—the pleasure being mainly derived from the spectacle of industry triumphing over natural obstacles."

Climate.] Though the therm. at M. seldom rises to 90°, yet the heat in the sultry season is very great, so much so as to justify the term 'implacable,' which is often applied to it. The sun in summer remains so long above the horizon, and the stone walls absorb such an enormous quantity of heat, that they never have sufficient time to get cool; and during the short nights this heat radiates from them so copiously, as to render the nights, in fact,

Drawn by J. M.W. Turner R.A. Engraved by E. Finden.

MALTA.

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as hot as the days, and much more oppressive to the feelings of those who are accustomed to associate the idea of coolness with darkness. The following table exhibits the average temp. during the year 1838, taken daily at the hours of 9, 12, and 3:

	Max.	Med.	Min.
January,	56°	53½°	51°
February,	58	55½	53
March,	59	57½	56
April,	62	60½	59
May,	71	70	69
June,	75	74	73
July,	82	79½	77
August,	82	80	78
September,	77	76½	76
October,	70	69½	69
November,	65	64	63
December,	58	56½	55

"The freedom of the island," says Mr. Badger, "from any endemic disease, the ordinary good health enjoyed by the natives, by the English as also by foreigners resident here, and the actual state of the weather throughout the year, go very far towards establishing the salubrious nature of the atmosphere. During the summer-months the therm. generally shifts from 80° to 88°; and towards the end of October sinks to 70°. From this time it gradually decreases until January, when it varies from 55° to 50°, below which it seldom falls, and again rises about the end of February to 60°. From March to May it generally ascends to 70°, and continues advancing until the latter end of June, when the summer sets in. This range continues from one year to another without any important variation. The time, however, in which one is most affected by the heat or cold, is not that which marks their extremes on the therm. The heat is sometimes very oppressive when the therm. is comparatively low; and the same remark holds good in regard to the cold in winter, when it is comparatively high. This may be attributed to the direction of the winds, their sudden changes producing a less or greater degree of heat or cold according to the quarter from whence they blow, and their violence modifying the sensations which they cause us to feel. The wind from the N and NW always brings freshness, while that which blows from the S produces an increase in the heat. Rain has been known to fall in summer, but is of very rare occurrence;" but from December to February it falls in violent torrents. The heat, however, is generally tempered by the N and NW winds, which prevail during the hot months, and which render the evenings delightfully pleasant. Though there are sometimes heavy falls of dew during this season, the natives do not find it injurious to sleep out in the open air, which is quite customary with many of the poorer classes, without any bed or covering. When the SE wind prevails in summer, the heat is very oppressive; the atmosphere assumes a hazy appearance, the air has sometimes a disagreeable odour, and its effects on furniture and book-covers, which it cracks and warps, are very destructive.

Soil and produce.] M. was anciently little else than a barren and rugged mass of calcareous rock, on which the thin stratum of soil rests, gradually breaks up into a friable mould, and much soil has been carried over from Sicily and Africa, so that it is now become a fertile island. The rugged soil has been cleared of the stones with which it was covered; the 'crop-rock,' which formed the surface, broken up; and the bed of subsoil which is beneath it brought out and industriously laboured, while the more impracticable portions have been covered with a coating of foreign soil. "The fields of *silla, sula*, or clover (*Hedysarum coronarium*), indigenous to M., are what will more especially strike the eye of the stranger. It grows from 3 to 5 ft. from the ground; and its luxuriant leaves, surmounted by a large crimson flower, have at a short distance all the beauty of a plantation of China roses. Groups of broad-leaved fig or carob-trees, thickets of prickly pear, and gardens filled with pomegranates and vines, and evidently cultivated with extreme care, at intervals also relieve the general meagreness of the landscape, which, after all, gives us the idea of a desert, only to be maintained from lapsing into its native sterility by that same laborious industry which originally reclaimed it from barrenness." Little corn is sown, as the Maltese can procure it cheaper in Sicily and from the Black sea. The value of grain imported in 1847 was £713,000; of that exported, £450,000. In 1848, grain to the value of £316,000 was imported; and the exports of grain amounted to £180,000. The orange, lemon, cotton-plant, fig, and vine, are extensively cultivated, besides a great variety of vegetables, seeds, and fruits. The oranges of M. are justly prized, especially the egg and blood varieties. In ancient times the roses of M. were celebrated for their superior beauty and fragrance. Citrons in the greatest variety, and the shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), are as common in the gardens as the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); and fine stone fruits, though originally brought from the Caucasus and Pontus, here attain the highest perfection under an almost African sky. The island produces a little wine, but far from sufficient for its own consumption; but they have fine Salernian, and the strong wine of the neighbouring island of Sicily. Besides the vegetables common in the N, the love-apple (*Solanum lycopersicum*) is likewise cultivated. The Indian torch-thistle (*Cactus ficus Indica*) and *C. opuntia* are common in the gardens, and on the dry walls, and together with the aloe, impart to the landscape somewhat of a foreign appearance. The common people eat the fruit of the cactus, and the leaves are sometimes cut to pieces and given to the cattle. [*Spix*].—The cultivation of corn and cotton forms the principal branches of rural employment. The rent of land varies from 13s. to 90s. per acre. Each season yields its peculiar crop, and the produce is very abundant. Land of a middling quality yields from 16 to 20 for 1; whilst good land affords 38, and even, on rich spots, 64. Wheat is sown every alternate year, with barley and clover about the month of November. The barley is gathered about the month of May; the wheat-harvest commences in June. After this crop is pulled up by the roots—the method of harvesting here—the fields are sown with cotton, melons, sesame, and other seeds. The cotton is of a very fine quality. It is of three kinds: one being white (*Gossypium hirsutum*); another, of a dark nankeen colour (*G. religiosum*); and another, a variety apparently of the *G. herbaceum*. The brown is most esteemed. In 1801, M. and its dependencies exported raw cotton to the value of £500,000; the present annual value of this crop is about £100,000. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to cultivate the cochineal insect and the silk-worm.—Although the pasturages are limited, the breed of cattle is fine, and oxen, asses, and mules of superior size and quality are reared. The greater part of the cattle for the consumption of the island is brought over from Barbary. The race of Maltese dogs, called *bichons* by Buffon, is now nearly extinct. They are small, with long glistening hair, and a turned-up nose. Fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, and rabbits, are always found in the markets. Quails, wild-duck, fig-peckers, woodcocks, plovers, and doves, form the chief game. Mullet, whitings, tunny, swordfish, eels, lobsters, crabs, and shrimps, form the principal fish supply.

Manufactures and commerce.] There is little or no other produce in M. equal in any way to its capabilities, whether as regards the climate or pop. It is true that there is a trade to a very limited extent in the manufacture and sale of cotton sail-cloth, napkins, table-cloths, shirts, cotton yarn spun by hand, gold and silver trinkets, iron-posted bedsteads, rush-bottomed chairs, and cigars; but labour is so cheap, and the amount of work done in any of these departments so small, that the people are not half employed. The Maltese are famous for their gold and silver filigree; the females are very skilful in embroidery. The wages of workmen are small, but rent and living are remarkably cheap. M. is undoubtedly the cheapest place in Europe; for there a working man can easily support himself and family on from 6d. to 8d. per day, and considers himself fortunate if he can make that sum regularly. The chief articles of exportation are cotton, cotton-thread, cummin-seed, barilla-ashes, oranges,

orange-flower water, salt, and honey; to which may be added gold chains and filigree work. The rapid advance of steam-traffic, noted in a subsequent paragraph of this article, has been highly advantageous to M., both by giving employment to the working-classes, and increasing the retail trade. In 1849, 7 vessels = 2,126 tons; and in 1850, 6 = 1,210 tons, were built at M. The estimated value of the exports in 1845 was £237,072; of the imports, £423,030. The declared value of exports of British manufactures to M. in 1846 was £255,033; in 1848, £379,467; in 1850, £314,386.—The tonnage of vessels entering the ports of M. in 1847 amounted to 541,696 tons; 1848 to 524,806. At the end of 1845, there were 160 merchant-vessels belonging to the island, measuring 18,357 tons, and employing 1,612 seamen. In 1850, the mercantile marine of M. amounted to 177 vessels = 25,970 tons, and manned by 1,779 men.

Population.] M., originally a sterile rock, and owing a great portion of its very soil to importation, now presents a denser pop. than exists anywhere in Europe on the same extent of surface. In 1590, the pop. of M. and Gozo was 28,864. According to census in 1842, the pop. amounted to 114,499, viz., 100,157 for M., and 14,342 for Gozo; but as the garrison and the crews of the ships-of-war on the station were not included, the number might be considered to be not less than 120,000. It was ascertained that of the 114,499 persons there were not less than 44,192 individuals of the lower classes of society without any ostensible means of subsistence, whilst there were 566 professional beggars, making about one-third of the whole pop. dependent on the other two-thirds for maintenance. The clergy amounted to 1,280, including nuns; the nobility and gentry, holders of land, to 813; persons acting as brokers, 172; police, 208. Notwithstanding the immense number of persons in the lower classes without employment, the criminals during the year amounted only to 437 males and 37 females, 153 of whom were liberated, not being convicted on their trials. In the total number of criminals were included 85 English, and 4 foreigners. The pop. of 114,499 consisted of Maltese—males, 54,156; females, 58,344. English—males, 530; females, 630. Foreigners—males, 481; females, 357. On the 31st of March 1851, the pop. of M. and Gozo amounted to 123,496. The increase since 1842 on the pop. of M. was 8,676 = 8·6 per cent.; on Gozo, 321 = 2·25 per cent. The number of English was of course much greater, the garrison and crews of vessels being, as before stated, to be added. No native possesses great riches; few even enjoy an income of £400, with the exception of the bishop, and some members of the government. The Maltese are of Arabian descent, mixed with Italian and Greek blood. They are in general of an ordinary stature, strong and robust in their physical development, and of a brown complexion, with hair inclined to frizzle. They are remarkably upright in their persons. "Some traces," says Dr. Spix, "still seem to remain in the features of the Maltese of the affinity of M. with old Carthage, or with the Moors, who possessed the island till they were expelled by the Normans. The yellow-brown complexion,—the lank black slovenly hair, and black beard,—the black oblong eyes,—high bushy eyebrows, which give them a malicious look,—sharp, but not disproportionately high cheek-bones,—the high but blunt nose,—thick lips,—the slender, lean, and rather hairy body,—seem to indicate partly an oriental origin, and partly an affinity with the Neapolitans and Sicilians. This oriental origin is remarkably confirmed by the peculiarity of the Maltese language."—The habits and manners of the people are a mixture of the rude Moorish and smooth Italian. Throughout the Levant they have a bad name, and at Alexandria and Constantinople are proverbial for their robberies and even murders, causing the British consuls at these places ten times more trouble than all the other subjects of the British empire. The females of M. are celebrated for their large black eyes, but in other respects have not the beauty of either the Spanish or Italian dames. The dress of the lowest class is slovenly and dirty; that of the middle class is neat, and generally white within doors in summer; on the street the white gown is covered with a black silk skirt, while a black silk scarf called *faldetta* is thrown over the head and shoulders, and disposed in such a manner as to show the countenance of the wearer in the most favourable semi-nudity, and is nothing more than a western garment worn in an eastern fashion. The upper class of females are rarely to be seen on the street; they however dress like the English and French, after the latest European fashions. From the number of priests and friars who crowd the streets, one might easily tell, even if the conduct of the inhabitants did not proclaim it, that M. is a place where the Roman church is all-powerful. Education was for ages entirely in the hands of the priests. Few of the native adult classes can read, and none of them can write excepting those who may be said to gain their bread by the pen. The number of scholars in the primary schools in January 1845 was 1,471 boys, and 1,368 girls. In 1846, the number was 1,783 boys, and 1,392 girls. In 1844 there were 8 journals published on the island, in English, English and Italian, and Italian and Maltese.

Language.] The language of M. is a medley of the various languages which at different times have prevailed in the island. The chief part of it seems to be Arabic; and the vulgar Maltese is said to be intelligible to the inhabitants of the opposite coast of Africa. It has no peculiar alphabet. Proverbial expressions are numerous, and frequently introduced into conversation. Italian is spoken by the higher ranks and English.—The Roman Catholic church in M. is supported by its own revenues under the immediate control of the archb. of Malta. Its churches and chapels amount to about 250. The British and Foreign Bible society, the Church Missionary society, the London Missionary society, the American board of Commissioners for Foreign missions, the London Jews' society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary society, have their respective agents or missionaries stationed in the island. It has also become the asylum of certain Syrian converts from the Greek church.

Government.] The government of M. as a Crown colony, is conducted by a governor who is immediately responsible to the secretary-of-state for the colonies. In legislative matters he is assisted by a council; and all orders in council have the force of laws. By letters patent of 11th May 1849, her majesty constituted a new council of 18, instead of the old council of 7. Of this new council, 8 members are popularly elected; but its working has not yet given satisfaction to the Maltese, who complain that 9 other members being appointed from the executive officers of the local government, while the head of the government, sitting as president of the council, is a 10th official member with 2 votes, and has afterwards a veto, the elective members are necessarily impotent to carry any measure.

Revenue and expenditure.] The gross amount of the schedule of establishments on the 1st January, 1850, including the salaries of offices temporarily vacant, allowances and office contingencies, was £53,707, composed as follows:

Salaries—		
Fixed establishments, £44,731 / Provisional and temporary, £6,300	£51,031	£50,986
Allowances, ...	1,345	1,305
Office contingencies, . . .	1,331	1,279
	£53,707	£53,570

The actual receipts of 1849 amounted to £126,298; being £9,089 above the receipts of the previous year, which however did not include certain funds separately accounted for until 1st January 1849. The actual collections of 1850 amounted to £129,293.—The expenditure actually defrayed within the year 1849 amounted to £109,762, being £6,676 more than the amount issued from the treasury during 1848. The expenditure during 1850 was £125,361.—The expenditure incurred by Great Britain in 1849 for the military protection of M. amounted to £112,490, including a contribution of £6,200 from the Malta treasury; in 1850, it amounted to £103,412, exclusive of the like contribution.

Currency.] At present, it seems, there are five kinds of money which are legal tenders in M., viz., Malta money, the Spanish pillar dollar, the South American dollar, British silver and gold, and British copper, including the grain or twelfth part of a penny. The general introduction of British metallic currency was prepared by a proclamation of June 1825, in which it was enacted that certain enumerated coins should pass current, and the intention to introduce the British metallic currency generally was specifically stated. By a proclamation in the following year it was ordered that all government accounts should be kept in sterling; but although this method was of course adopted in the government offices, the merchants and shopkeepers have continued to keep their accounts in the money of the order of St. John,—the unwillingness to change being attributed to the frequent changes and uncertainty of the currency, the multiplicity of coins admitted as legal tenders, and the depreciated nature of the British silver currency. When British silver was put into circulation in the island, the pound troy was, by the authority of the act 56 George III., coined into 66 shillings instead of 62; but while the same act established that such depreciated silver should not be a legal tender in England to an amount exceeding 40s., in M. it has been made so to any amount; thus displacing the more valuable local currencies, and causing a loss to the inhabitants of 6 per cent. The Spanish pillar dollar becoming scarce in 1834, the government caused proclamations to be issued at M., Gibraltar, the Ionian islands, and other places, enacting that the South American dollar should be a legal tender at the rate of 4s. 4d.,—a coin irregular in weight, and by no means regular in alloy. The effect of this was not only the banishing of the more valuable currency, so that Spanish, Sicilian, and Imperial dollars are at a premium, but even British silver does not circulate freely, since the commissary engages to give a £100 treasury bill for every £101 10s., and therefore whenever the continental exchanges are at a rate which enables a banker to import dollars, and exchange them for British silver at a profit on the commissary's rate, a premium is borne by the British silver. Besides the obvious evils of an irregular currency in causing the heavier coins to be melted down, there is a further one occasioned by the present system—namely, a practice in France and Italy of sifting the dollars received from South America, so that the light ones alone may be sent to M. and other places where they are a currency. Another disadvantage of these South American dollars is, that in Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Barbary, Algeria, Fez, and Marocco, they are rejected; while they will not pass as currency in Sicily, Naples, the N of Spain and Italy, or at any rate are only taken at a difference of 5 or 6 per cent. under the value of the Spanish dollar.

Towns.] Valetta, sometimes called Melita, is the cap. of the island. Its pop. in 1842 was 24,382; in 1851, 24,801. It was founded in 1566. It is situated in an elevated peninsular position (V), between two harbours, of which that upon the S is the most capacious and most completely fortified. Its entrance is not more than a ¼ m. in breadth; and is so strongly fortified on each side that no ship could force a passage through it. The great harbour is on the SE side of the city, and extends nearly 2 m. inland. The smaller and N harbour is used for the performance of quarantine. A splendid dry dock has recently been constructed at an expense of £100,000. It is able to receive a 120 gun ship, or the largest steam-frigate with her paddles on. Valetta is built entirely of stone, and is distinguished by a general air of regularity and grandeur, and the number and magnificence of its public buildings; but it is chiefly remarkable for its fortifications, which are so strong as almost to bid defiance to any attack. Three sides are protected by water; the fourth is defended by five lines of fortifications. On the works about 1,000 pieces of artillery are mounted. There is but one small stream in the island which supplies Valetta with water, for which purpose it is conducted into the town by an aqueduct 8 m. in length. About a ½ m. from Valetta stands Floriana, which contains a few streets of rather a miserable order. In an opposite direction is situated Victoroso, where the admiralty offices and stores are all placed, and where the different officers connected with this department have elegant houses bordering upon the sea.—Civita Vechia (C), distant from Valetta about 5 m., is the ancient capital of the island, and the oldest city in it; but, on account of the better situation of Valetta for defence and commerce, has lost its rank and importance.—The more important harbours are Melleha or Melheha on the NW coast (*c*); St. Paul's bay (*d*), to the E of it; St. Julian's bay (*e*), W of Valetta; and the Marsa Scirocco (*f*), on the SE. The SW coast is destitute of ports, and bordered with steep inaccessible rocks. The whole coast-line is strongly guarded with batteries and watch-towers. The port of St. Paul is on the coast opposite to Sicily, and is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was driven in there by a storm.—The island of Gozo or Gozzo (G), which contains about 15,000 inhabitants, is separated from Malta by a strait 3½ m. broad. It is 24 m. in compass, and has a superficial extent of about 27 sq. m.—Cumino, a small fortified island lying between M. and Gozo (B), has about 900 inhabitants.

Steam navigation.] In the year 1828 the mails from England commenced being conveyed by government steam-vessels from Falmouth to Cadiz, Gibraltar, M., and the Ionian islands, monthly. In 1829 the Neapolitan government commenced running steam-vessels occasionally between M., Sicily, and the coast of Italy, but the communication was very irregular. In 1837 the French government established a line of 3 boats monthly between Marseilles, Italy, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople; and Marseilles, Italy, M., Athens, Syra, and Alexandria, alternately returning by the same routes. In 1840 the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the Great Liverpool and Oriental steamers from Southampton to Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria, and *vice versa*. In 1841 the Neapolitan company started a vessel monthly between Marseilles, the coast of Italy, Sicily, and M. In 1841 and 1842, the Peninsular and Oriental company commenced running the City of Dublin steamer between M. and the Ionian isles. This ceased in 1844, in which year the French government added another line of 3 vessels monthly from Marseilles to M. and Alexandria. In 1845 the Peninsular and Oriental company established a steamer monthly between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople, and the Bombay mail from M. to Alexandria. This last ceased in 1848, and since then the mails have been conveyed by government steamers, say between M. and Alexandria, monthly; M. and Marseilles, bi-monthly; M. and the Ionian isles, bi-monthly. In 1845 the Neapolitan company increased their line to 3 vessels monthly between Marseilles, the ports of Italy, Sicily, and Malta This continued until 1848, when the revolution in Sicily put a stop to it. A steam communication with the coast of Barbary was established and continued until the loss of the Scozia in 1848. In 1847 a line of mercantile steamers between Liverpool, London, Gibraltar, M., and the Levant was commenced, which, with some trifling intermission and changes, has been continued, and is now increasing in frequency under the management of the Levant Screw-Steam shipping company. The Rostand French company commenced a line of iron merchant-steamers, leaving Marseilles every 3 weeks for Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople. In 1849 the French government added to their lines 2 other vessels between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrout. In 1850-51 the Nile English merchant-steamer made a few trips between England, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria. At present the regular packets and mercantile steam communication of M. monthly may be thus stated:

1. *French.*—Three government steamers between Marseilles, M., and Alexandria; 3 between Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Naples, Messina, M., Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 between Marseilles, M., Alexandria, and Beyrout: and 1½ Rostand company, between Marseilles, Leghorn, M., Syra, Smyrna, and Constantinople.

2. *English.*—One Peninsular and Oriental company between Southampton, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria; 1 between South-

ampton, Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; 2 govern ment steamers between M. and the Ionian islands; 2 M. and Marseilles; 1 M. and Alexandria; 2 mercantile steamers (screw) from Liverpool to Gibraltar, M., Smyrna, and Constantinople; and 1 from Liverpool, Gibraltar, M., and Alexandria.—This is exclusive of war-steamers and other casual arrivals of different nations.

History.] Malta, the *Melitas* of the Greeks, was anciently governed by its own kings, but soon fell under the power of Carthage. It was afterwards conquered by the Romans, and subsequently by the Saracens. These latter were expelled by Roger, king of Sicily; and M. depended upon that kingdom from 1089 to 1530, when it was given to the knights of St. John by the emperor Charles V. "This singular rock, however, was the centre of some congregation of the human kind long before the time of the knights of M., long before the rise from savagism of the nation that is now its master. The ruins of what is called the temple of Hagiar Chem defy conjecture. 'Was anything ever seen so strange and inexplicable,—so unaccountably intricate and eccentric,—so unlike any known monument, from the rude Druidical circle up to the consummate proportion of the Grecian temple? Or, to form a somewhat clearer idea, let him clamber up on one of the highest blocks, and cast with us a bird's-eye glance over the interior of the enclosure. Even then he will not be much the wiser. These strange irregular circles, formed of upright stones, surmounted, Stonehenge-like, with transverse ones,—these doorways, and passages, and flights of steps,—these rude altars,—this odd jumble of nooks and niches,—this enormous enclosure of colossal stones, battered and disintegrated by time and tempest, till all trace of the shaping-hammer is gone; what are they, and who reared them?' There are other remarkable ruins, called El Mneidra, of the same kind, but displaying a higher degree of arrangement and constructive skill." In 1565 M. sustained a dreadful siege of 4 months by the Turks, but was bravely and successfully defended by the knights of St. John; and in the hands of that order it remained till 1798, when it was captured by Bonaparte, in the outset of his expedition to Egypt. The sudden surrender of an island and fortress hitherto deemed impregnable, astonished Europe. It was retaken in 1800 by the British, after a blockade of two years; but it was stipulated at the peace of Amiens that M. should be restored to the knights. The fresh aggressions of Bonaparte, however, and the earnest solicitations of the native Maltese against the restoration of their island to the knights, combined with a knowledge of the fact that the French emperor was buying up all the commanderies belonging to the order, with the design of retaining M. in his own hands, induced Britain to keep possession of this place, which gave rise to a renewal of the war. By the treaty of Paris, M. and its dependencies were solemnly ceded to Great Britain in 1814, and it now constitutes an integral part of the British dominions.

Authorities.] *Abela, Malta illustrata.* Malta, 1772-80, 2 vols. fol.—*Bres, Malta antica illustrata.* Rome, 1816, 4to.—*Boisgelin's Ancient and Modern M.* London, 1804, 3 vols. 4to.—*Sir R. C. Hoare's Classical Tour.* London, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Vertot, Histoire des Chevaliers Hosp. de St. Jean. Nouv. edn.* Paris, 1819, 7 vols. 8vo.—*Davy's Ionian Islands and M.* London, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Badger's Description of M. and Gozo.*—*The Valetta Journal.*—*Parliamentary Papers.*

MALTA, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. SE of Balston Spa, and 29 m. N of Albany. It contains Saratoga and Round lakes, and is drained by Anthony's kill, the outlet of the latter lake. The surface is undulating, and the soil consists chiefly of clay, loam, and sand. Pop. in 1840, 1,457. It has a village named Dunning-street, containing about 15 dwellings.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, 72 m. E by S of Columbus, on the W side of Muskingum river. Pop. 1,405. It has a village of the same name, containing about 200 inhabitants.

MALTAVILLE, a village of Malta township, Saratoga co, in the state of New York, U. S., 30 m. N of Albany, near Round lake. It consisted in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

MALTBY, a township in the p. of Stainton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. ENE of Yarm. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 168; in 1841, 171.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. W by S of Tickhill, at the source of the Ryton. Area 4,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 844; in 1841, 839.

MALTBY-LE-MARSH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3½ m. N by E of Alford. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. 229.

MAL-TEPEH, a mountain of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Kodja-Ili, 9 m. ENE of Scutari. It forms the central nucleus of the mountains of Boulgourlou, Kardachlertepéh, and Alemdagh.

MALTERDINGEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 4 m. NW of Emmendingen, and 12 m. NNW of Friburg. Pop. 1,406.

MALTERS, a parish of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. W of Lucerne. Pop. 3,695. It has sulphureous baths.

MALTIGNANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 7 m. E of Ascoli.

MALTOCH, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and circle and 5 m. S of Liegnitz. It has an active entrepot trade in coal.

MALTON (New), a borough and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 18 m. NE by N of York, on the river Derwent, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, connecting this place with Norton. The borough comprises the ps. of St. Leonard and St. Michael, and is co-extensive with them. Area 110 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,047; in 1831, 4,173. New M. is pleasantly situated on an eminence overlooking the Derwent. It is of considerable extent, clean, and well-built. The chief trade carried on here consists in coals, corn, bacon, butter, &c., large quantities of which are conveyed to Hull, Leeds, and other places, by means of the Derwent, which was rendered navigable from Malton to the Ouse in the reign of Queen Anne. New M., in conjunction with the ps. of St. Leonard, St. Michael, Old M., and Norton, sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,875; in 1851, 7,661. Electors registered in 1837, 603; in 1848, 557.

MALTON (Old), a parish in Yorkshire, 1 m. NE of New Malton, on the W bank of the Derwent. Area 4,020 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,296.

MALTOWN, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 66 m. ENE of Serondge. It stands near the hills, on the SW frontier of Bundelcund, and commands the pass of the Maltown ghaut.

MALUCA, a village of Syria, 20 m. NNE of Damascus.

MALUCERA, a strong mud fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, belonging to the Macherry rajah. It has a citadel, built of stone, and is surrounded by a ditch.

MALUENDA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Saragossa, partido and 6 m. SE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Jiloca, and in the midst of calcareous hills. Pop. 1,003. It has 3 parish-churches, an hospital, a convent, and a custom-house; and possesses several dye-works, several oil and fulling-mills, and a manufactory of blotting-paper.

MALUNG, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg, and haerad of Wester-Delarne, 66 m. W of Falun, on the l. bank of the Wester-Dal. It has extensive quarries of mill-stone.

MALUNGER-FIORD, a bay of the Arctic ocean, on the NW coast of Norway, in the dio. of Nordland, and bail. of Finmark, in N lat. 62° 25′, E long. 18° 30′. It is about 18 m. in breadth from N to S, and is lined on its E shore with gigantic masses of rock. It receives the Mals-elf.

MALUR, a town of India, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 13°, E long. 78° 9′.

MALVA. See Mohalou.

MALVAGLIA, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, and district of Blegno, 14 m. NNE of Bellinzone, near the l. bank of the Blegno. Pop. of circle 1,233.

MALVASIA. See Monembasia.

MALVERN, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall; bounded on the E by the p. of Castlecary; on the S by the S. Esk river; and on the W by Buffalo brook.

MALVERN (Great), a parish and village in the hund. of Pershore, Worcestershire, 7¾ m. SW by S

of Worcester. Area of p. 5,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,140; in 1841, 2,911. The church is in antiquity, magnificence, and beauty little inferior, as a specimen of Gothic architecture, to any in the kingdom. The nave is Norman, but the choir, tower, and ornaments of the church are in the most florid style of the pointed order. It is 173 ft. in length, and 63 ft. broad: the height of the nave is 63 ft.; and an embattled square tower rises from the centre to the height of 124 ft.—The village of M. is beautifully situated on the E declivity of one of the Malvern hills. It is much resorted to on account of its medicinal springs, and the purity and salubrity of its air. Baths, hot and cold, have been erected, hotels fitted up, gardens planted, and romantic walks formed in every direction, for the benefit of visitors.

MALVERN (Little), a parish in the co. of Worcester, 5 m. ENE of Ledbury. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 88; in 1841, 103.

MALVERN HILLS, a chain of hills extending from N to S nearly 9 m., and in breadth from 1 to 2 m., between Worcestershire and the cos. of Hereford and Monmouth. The three principal eminences are, the North-hill, the Worcestershire beacon, and the Herefordshire beacon. The ordnance survey states the Herefordshire beacon to be 1,444 ft. above the level of the sea; the Worcestershire beacon, according to Nash, is 33 ft. higher.

MALVITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 18 m. SSW of Castrovillari, cant. and 6 m. SSE of S. Sosti, on the Esaro. Pop. 2,200.

MALVOISIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur. Pop. 194.

MALWA, Malwah, or Malava, a province of Hindostan, lying between the parallels of 21° and 24° N, and stretching from 74° to 77° E long. On the N it is separated by the Makandrah hills from Ajmir; the Nerbudda forms its S boundary. The mass of the surface is an elevated table-land on the N side of the Vindyha mountains. The country is well-watered, chiefly by affluents of the Ganges. The land is extremely fertile, the soil being in general a fine black mould which produces cotton, opium, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and all the various grains of India, besides furnishing pasture for numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, &c. Opium is a fiscal monopoly, and in 1824 its produce amounted to 7,200 mans = 4,500 cwt. It is said to be the finest produced in India. Like Bengal and some other provs., M. has two harvests,—the first or superior ending in April,—the second or inferior in October. The tobacco, particularly that of the district of Bilsah, is highly esteemed, and carried to all parts of the country. The other articles of its produce are sent to Gujerat and Broach, or into the eastern provinces, by the rivers which communicate with the Jumna.—The inhabitants are for the most part Hindus. The pop. was estimated in 1820 at 90,000. The territories to the W, and several of those to the E of the Chambul, are under the superintendence of the British resident at Indore. The more eastern states are under the Bhopal resident.—The principal towns are Mheysar or Maheswara, in N lat. 22° 8′, E long. 75° 32′; Mandu, in N lat. 22° 23′, E long. 75° 20′; Indore, the cap. of Holkar's dominions; Bilsah, in N lat. 23° 33′, and E long. 77° 55′; and Oujein or Ujjain, till lately the cap. of the Mahratta chief Sindhia.—Bickermajit, one of the most celebrated rajahs of Hindostan of whom there is any authentic history, reigned over M. 57 years before the birth of Christ. His cap. was situated about a mile to the N of Oujein, and bore the same name. The prov. was conquered by the Mahommedans in the middle of the 13th cent.; but on the death of the emperor Balin in 1286, the governor, Dilavur Khan, rebelled, and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom, which lasted upwards of 170 years. Its cap. was Mandu, an extensive city, situated in the hills, 20 m. S of Oujein. M. was subdued, and its cap. taken by the Mogul emperor Homayon, in 1534; and it remained annexed to the empire of Delhi till the death of Aurungzebe in 1707, when it was invaded, and by degrees taken possession of by the Mahrattas, by whom it was divided into several chieftainships. The ancient landholders, called Grassiahs, still retain possession of some of the hill forts, and exact contributions from the adjoining districts; and a portion of the S part of the prov. was held by the Pindari chiefs, whose incursions into the British dominions brought on the Mahratta war.

MALWAN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 225 m. SSE of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapore, on the sea of Oman and coast of Concan, 9 m. S of the embouchure of the Achera. The surrounding territory is very fertile, producing cocoa and betel-nuts, rice, sugar, saffron, ginger, and hemp. Iron is found in considerable quantities, and smelted by the inhabitants. A little to the W of the town is the small island and fortress of Sindidrug or Sunderdrug. This locality was formerly much infested by pirates.

MALYCHEVA, a town of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk, district and 75 m. NW of Barnaoul.

MALYI, an island of Russia in Asia, in the Arctic ocean, 45 m. SSE of the island of Kotelnoï. Fossil ivory is found here.

MALZEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. E of Nancy, on the Meurthe, which is here crossed by a bridge of 39 arches. Pop. 1,640. It has a cotton-spinning-mill, manufactories of brocade, of Prussian blue, and ivory-black, a brewery, and several quarries of free-stone of different kinds, and of mill-stone.

MALZIEU (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, and arrond. of Marvejols. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,054; in 1841, 4,870. The town, which is also called Malzieu-Ville, is 24 m. N of Marvejols, on the r. bank of the Truyère. Pop. 1,167. It has manufactories of woollen coverlets, and tanneries.

MALZOUNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district, and 39 m. NNE of Vilna.

MAMA, two rivers of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and SE of the district of Kirensk. They are distinguished by the epithets Verkhnaïa and Nijnaïa, and both flow into the Vitim. The Verkhnaïa-Mama is the larger, and has a course of about 120 m. Their banks abound with talc.

MAMADYCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 93 m. ENE of Kazan, and 27 m. WSW of Yelabuga, on the r. bank of the Viatka. Pop. 2,000. It has a large manufactory of calico, and a considerable trade in madder.

MAMAI, a town and port of Russia in Asia, in Great Abasia, on the Black sea, 22 m. SE of Soubashi, and 105 m. NW of Iskouria, at the mouth of a small river which descends from the Caucasus. Its inhabitants are chiefly Greeks and Armenians. —Also a steppe in the NW part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory. It stretches along the l. bank of the Emba, and is sometimes distinguished by the name of that river.

MAMAKATING, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 12 m. E of Monticello. It has a hilly surface, and is intersected by Bashe's kill, and by the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 3,418.

MAMAMANDY, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the prov. of the Carnatic

and district of Tinnevely, near the r. bank of the Kandaru, and 66 m. SE of Madura.

MAMANCHOTA, or Organos-de-Actopan, a mass of porphyritic rocks, in the state and 75 m. NE of the city of Mexico, near the village of Actopan. They have an alt. of 1,385 toises = 2,952 yds. above sea-level.

MAMANGUA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Parati, pleasantly situated on a bay of the same name, between Parati and Point Joatinga. It comprises the island of Algodão, and several other islands along the coast.

MAMANGUAPE, a district, town, and river of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba. The district lies to the N of that of Parahiba, and is enclosed on the E by a lofty wall of rock. Pop. 4,000. It is watered by a river of the same name, the banks of which are extremely fertile. The higher lands and mountains afford varieties of excellent wood. Cotton forms the chief article of local culture. The town, which is one of considerable antiquity, is 30 m. NNW of Parahiba, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and about 18 m. from the sea. It has a church and a school, and is extremely flourishing.—The river has its source in the mountains, in the district of Pilar, runs in a generally E direction, and, after a course of about 150 m., falls into the Atlantic, 12 m. N of the mouth of the Parahiba. It is navigable for small vessels.

MAMARONECK, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 23 m. NE of New York. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, an affluent of Long Island sound. The soil, consisting of loam and clay, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,416. It has a village containing about 250 inhabitants.

MAMBABA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Bom-Jardim, in the Serra Grande.

MAMBARE, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Tuburuhina, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. They are nomadic in their habits, and live by plunder.

MAMBEAP, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Murray.

MAMBLE, a parish of Worcestershire, 15 m. NW of Worcester. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 277.

MAMBONE, a town of Mozambique, in the gov. of Inhambane, 45 m. SSE of Sofala, on the bay of Osuca.

MAMBOUQUIS, or Hambounas, a people of Southern Africa, who inhabit the N part of Caffraria proper.

MAMBRILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Roa, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 500.

MAMBUCABA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The p. is intersected by a river of the same name, and lies partly in the district of Angra-dos-Reis. It is bounded on the N by the Cordilheira-dos-Orgãos, on the W by the river Tacoari, and on the S by the bay of Angra-dos-Reis. It is extremely fertile, and produces in large quantities cocoa-nuts, coffee, mandioc, millet, pulse, and rice. It affords also excellent timber. It contains several mills, several small distilleries of brandy, and docks for building canoes. The pop. consists of Portuguese, Indians, Creoles, and French, and is estimated at about 4,000. The town is 26 leagues W of the capital, near the river of the same name, which has its source in the Serra-da-Bocaina, runs along a rocky and circuitous bed, and receives many small streams, some of which are navigable to canoes. The M. is obstructed at its mouth by a sandbank, but possesses a volume of water sufficient to bear vessels of large size.

MAMED (Sao), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 24 m. SE of Villa-Real, and 27 m. WNW of Torre-de-Monte-Corvo, on the r. bank of the Douro, at the confluence of the Tua. Pop. 1,180. It is noted for its wines.

MAMED, or Mames (Serra-de-Sao), a range of mountains, on the confines of Spain and Portugal, forming part of the chain which separates the basin of the Tagus from that of the Guadiana. It reaches an alt. of 1,202 yds. above sea-level.

MAMELIF, a mountain of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, to the SW of the city of Tunis.

MAMELLE, a township of Poinsett co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 124.

MAMELUCO, a name by which the descendants of the Portuguese were long distinguished in the prov. of Sao-Paulo, Brazil.

MAMELUKES. See article Egypt.

MAMERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrondissement comprises an area of 160,524 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 131,867; in 1841, 131,804.—The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 18,618; in 1841, 18,966.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is 27 m. NNE of Le Mans, and near the source of the Dive. Pop. in 1789, 5,538; in 1821, 5,683; in 1831, 5,822; and in 1846, 5,789. It consists of 2 large squares, in which the streets—which are few in number, and unpaved—terminate. Some of the houses are well-built; but with the exception of the government-offices, the college, a theatre, and the prison, it contains no public buildings worthy of notice. It possesses a fine bathing establishment; and has manufactories of coarse linen, calico, serge, dimity, hosiery, and leather, and several breweries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, wine, brandy, wax, cattle, and sheep. M. is an ancient town. It is supposed to derive its name from a temple erected in the locality by the Romans, and dedicated to Mars. It was formerly strongly fortified. In the 11th cent. it was taken by Roger-de-Montgomery, count of Bellême; and was afterwards taken and fortified anew by the Normans. The remains of the line of forts erected by the latter are still to be traced. About 5 m. N of the town is an ancient camp, in a good state of preservation.

MAMERT (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Nismes. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,001; in 1841, 7,208. The town is 11 m. NW of Nismes. Pop. 602. It has manufactories of serge and of caddis, and distilleries of brandy.

MAMET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,671; in 1841, 9,499. The town is 9 m. WSW of Aurillac.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and about a mile SE of Bagnieres-de-Luchon, near the Peak. Pop. 317. In the vicinity are mines of copper, lead, and silver.

MAMHEAD, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. E by N of Chuleigh, and W of the Exe. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 330; in 1841, 246.

MAMHILAD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. NW by W of Usk, and crossed by the Brecon canal. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 303.

MAMHOLE, a hamlet in the p. of Bedwetty, Monmouthshire, 7 m. W of Pont-y-pool. Area 6,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,208; in 1841, 6,789.

MAMIAN, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 36 m. SW of Maragha. It is commanded by a castle, and is surrounded by clay-walls.

MAMMOLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. N of Gerace, on the Locano. Pop. 6,000.

MAMO, a river of Venezuela, which descends from the mountains 30 m. E of Chamariapa; runs SE; and throws itself into the Orinoco, in N lat. 8° 15′, W long. 62° 46′. It has a total course of about 120 m., and is navigable.

MAMOIADA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and 5 m. SSE of Nuoro. Pop. 1,456.

MAMORE. See MAHMORE.

MAMORE, MARMORE, or MAVORE, a river of Bolivia, which has its source in the prov. of Cochabamba, on the N side of the Sierras-Altissimas, and about 70 m. SE of Oropesa; runs in a generally N direction, through the dep. of Moxos, to the confines of Brazil, where it is joined by the Itenez or Guapore; thence proceeds N till it reaches the Madeira, an offset of the Beni, when it takes the name of the former river, and forms the principal tributary of the Amazon. Its principal affluents are the Guapey or Rio-Grande-de-la-Plata, and the Itenez or Guapore, on the r.; and on the l. the Chapari, Mamore-Chico or Sipiri, Tiamuchy, Apere, Cobilu, Jacuma, and Iruiame.

MAMORONI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which after a SE course of about 90 m. falls into the l. bank of the Madeira.

MAMOUJOU, a town of the W coast of the island of Celebes, in the Mandhar territory, 225 m. N of Macassar, in S lat. 2° 19′.

MAMOUN, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom and 60 m. NNE of Timbuctu, on the road to Agably.

MAMPAVA, a town of Borneo, in the district of Sambas, on the W coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 45 m. NW of Pontianak. It forms one of the principal opium markets in the Indian seas.

MAMPITUBA, a river of Brazil, which descends from the Sierra-de-Tapollama; runs ESE, separating in its course the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande from that of Santa-Catharina; and falls into the Atlantic in S lat. 29° 20′. It has a rapid course of about 75 m.

MAMPO, a flat-topped wooded hill, about 400 ft. high, on the W coast of Celebes, near Tanjong-Palette. The village of Alupang, consisting of about 70 houses, is built upon it; and near this v. is the entrance to a remarkable stalactite cave, whose "various halls and passages exhibit the multitude of beautiful forms with which Nature adorns her works; pillars, and shafts, and fretwork, many of the most dazzling white, adorn the roofs or support them, and the ceaseless progress of the work is still going forward, and presenting all figures in gradual formation. The top of the cave, here and there fallen in, gives gleams of the most picturesque light, while trees and creepers, growing from the fallen masses, shoot up to the level above, and add a charm to the scene." The hill is entirely composed of coral rock, and the stalactites are formed of the carbonate of lime, with minute particles of crystals intermixed. There is every reason to suppose that the excavations were in times past formed by the sea, and that M. hill, now surrounded by the alluvial plain, was once what Palette now is, both having antecedently been islands, and then points.—*Brooke.*

MAMPRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Corroy-le-Grand. Pop. 102.

MAM-TOR (THE). See CASTLETON.

MAMU-KHAIL, a fortress of Afghanistan, 60 m. E of Cabul, and on the road thence to Jelalabad. The Afghans were here defeated in 1842 by the British under General Pollock.

MAMUNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which flows into the bay of São-Jose, by two mouths, the W of which is named Anajatuba.

MAMUQUENDU, a river of Central Africa, in the Cazembes territory. It runs in a SW direction, and is crossed by the road from the capital of the territory to the Portuguese establishment at Tête.

MAMYK, a sandy steppe of Independent Tartary, near the W shore of Lake Aral.

MAMYT-TAOU, a range of mountains in the N part of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz country.

MAN (ISLE OF), in *Manx*, MANNIN, or ELLAN VANNIN, an island occupying a central position in the Irish channel, between England, Scotland, and Ireland, and nearly equidistant from their respective sea-ports of Liverpool, Glasgow, and Belfast. Its nearest point of approach from England is St. Bees' head, Cumberland, about 30 m. E; from Scotland, Burrow-head, 16 m. N; and from Ireland, Strangford, 27 m. W. The centre of the isle is in 54° 15′ N lat., and about 4° 30′ W long. Its extreme length from NE to SW is about 33¼ m.; its extreme breadth from SE to NW, 12½ m.; its circumf., 80 m.; its sq. area, about 130,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 41,000; in 1841, 47,986.

General description.] A chain of hills running through the island from SW to NE, a distance of 20 m., forms the chief characteristic of its physical aspect. Considering the small extent of country, the mountains are high, and the perspective outline of the whole is bold and fine. North Barrule, the NE extremity of this chain, is 120 ft. lower than Snafell, the highest, which, according to trigonometrical measurement, is 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Bein-y-Phot has an alt. of 1,560 ft.; South Barrule of 1,545 ft.; Slieau-Hearn of 1,533 ft.; and Ganahan of 1,520 ft. Brada-head terminates it on the SW, with tremendous precipices overhanging the sea.—Numerous streams fall from these mountains, but none of them have length of course to attain the magnitude of rivers. The principal of them are the Douglas, the Ramsey, Laxey, Castletown, and Peel, all forming havens, to which they give or perhaps from which they take their names, where they fall into the sea. The first four run to the E; and the last, to the W side of the island.—The bays on the coast are numerous, and some of them afford good shelter and anchorage. The chief are those of Douglas, Derby-haven, Castletown, Poolvash, Erin, Peel, and Ramsey. There are also numerous creeks, but they are rocky and dangerous.—Some of the headlands are very marked. Douglas-head is precipitous and bold: a tower on its summit distinguishes it from others. Langness-head lies low, and stretches out into the sea, proving dangerous to shipping in thick weather. Brada and Spanish heads are bold and precipitous: vessels are protected against these by revolving lights on 'the Calf-of-Man,' a small rugged island, at the SW extremity, precipitous and full of caverns. About 4 m. from Brada, is Contrary-head, with Peel-hill, 500 ft. in height. The Point of Ayre, at the NE extremity, juts out into the sea; and, in spring-tides, is only a few feet above its level. Here is an elegant lighthouse, standing about 650 ft. from the sea. Maughold-head, on the SE side of Ramsey bay, is about 400 ft. in height, and is separated from the mountain-chain by a fertile valley. The surface of the island presents generally rather a barren and naked appearance, not being ornamented and sheltered by trees or plantations, to the growth of which the sea-breezes are unfavourable. In some parts, however, the landscape begins to be improved by thriving young plantations.

Soil, minerals, &c.] The peculiar geological characteristic of the island Dr. Cumming describes as resembling "a book with its middle portion torn out, and its preface a good deal injured;" in other words, the termination of the palæozoic period, the whole of

the secondary series, and a portion of the tertiary are altogether wanting. There are ample evidences of climatic changes, of sinkings and risings of the land, of drift and diluvial action; in short, of those various natural operations in which we read the world's history; the result of which is a picturesque island, comprehending some 130,000 acres in extent, broken up into valleys, and hill-ranges in some instances 2,000 ft. high. From certain appearances, it is concluded that the sea-level of the region was at one time 400 ft. higher than at present. All the northern district, from Kirk-Michael, it is sandy, resting on clay or marl, generally not more than 2 or 3 ft. from the surface. In some parts of this tract is a remarkable layer of peat on gravel, clay, or earth, and interspersed with immense trunks of oak and fir trees all lying in a NE direction. The soil at the south end of the island is chiefly loam, though stiff clays prevail in some parts, and in others a light sand. Around Castletown the soil rests on a bed of limestone, which supplies excellent manure. The mountains are chiefly composed of greywacke, clay, slate, and schistose.—There are copper mines at Brada-head; and lead ore is found at Foxdale, Laxey, and Glen-moif. At the Foxdale mines, about 250 tons of lead ore, containing from 20 to 60 oz. silver per ton, are raised per month. The lead ore, in Laxley glen, yields 80 to 120 oz. silver per ton of ore. Iron stone is found at Maughold-head; and yellow ochre at Ballasalla. In 1838, too, a company was formed to work coal on the island.

Climate and produce.] From the journals kept at the Port of Ayre lighthouse, in N lat. 57° 27′, W long. 4° 20′, at an alt. of 106 ft. above medium sea-level, the average temp. for 20 years, from 1825 to 1844, at 9 A. M., appears to have been 49°·860; at 9 P. M., 48°·965. The average height of the barom. at 9 A. M., 29·739; at 9 P. M., 29·798. At the Calf-of-Man lower lighthouse, in N lat. 54° 5′, W long. 4° 46′, alt. 275 ft. above sea-level, the mean temp., at 9 A. M., was 48°·691; at 9 P. M., 48°·463. The mean annual fall of rain was 25·17 inches. The number of clear days, 113; of wet and cloudy, 252. In winter the climate is milder than on any of the neighbouring coasts; frost and snow are slight, and of short continuance; rain and gales of wind are frequent; and the crops are sometimes checked in growth by a want of sufficient heat in summer.—About 90,000 acres are under cultivation. Barley, oats, and wheat, form the principal crops, and are produced of good quality all over the island. The annual produce of wheat is estimated at 30,000 quarters; of barley, 30,000 q.; of oats, 50,000 q. Potatoes are extensively cultivated, and turnips, for which the soil seems to be peculiarly adapted: flax is grown. Most of the artificial grasses thrive well. The light plough is generally preferred.—Sheep are turned to graze upon the commons or uncultivated lands, which form a third part of the island. The native breed of horses is small but hardy, and easily fed. Horned cattle are numerous. The native breed of sheep is small and hardy; their wool is neither very long nor very fine, but their mutton is excellent. Pigs are bred in great numbers; and poultry of all kinds is abundant and cheap. Immense numbers of sea-fowl frequent the rocks on the coast, especially in the breeding season. Rabbits and hares abound. In the days of falconry, the hawks procured from this island were considered of a very superior kind. Reptiles of a noxious kind are said to be unknown.—Farms are of various dimensions, from the cottage with a small field for a cow's grass up to 800 acres. Enclosures are made with earth, raised to the height of 4 or 5 ft., and planted on the top with furze. Dry or uncemented stone-fences are also common. Rents vary from 5s. to £3 per statute acre. The gross rental is calculated at between £75,000 and £80,000 sterling; the price of agricultural produce being chiefly regulated by the Liverpool markets.

Fisheries.] Fish are plentiful on the coast. Herrings especially used to frequent the channel in this vicinity in great abundance; and the catching and curing of them still forms an important part of the industry of the inhabitants. In this business, which commences in July and continues till the end of October, about 500 small boats of 8 tons burden were formerly employed: the number is now considerably reduced, but the size is increased from two to four-fold. The whole fisheries, besides 400 stranger-boats and 90 smacks, employ 600 boats belonging to the island, and manned by 3,800 men and boys; and their produce is estimated at £80,000 a-year.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] There are several manufactories of soft goods in the island, especially of linen, which has long been celebrated for its texture and durability: manufactures, however, cannot be said to have flourished here, and the difficulties presented to their extensive increase have been thought almost unsurmountable. The exports are herrings, corn, and cattle, butter, poultry, eggs, strong linens, paper, and lead ore; the imports are timber, iron and coal, wines and spirits, teas and sugars, cottons, hemp, and woollen cloths. In 1835 an act of parliament was passed, subjecting the import of all foreign corn, meal, flour, &c., into the Isle of Man, to the same duties as those exigible in the United Kingdom.—Steamers ply regularly between Douglas and Liverpool. The steamers between Liverpool and Glasgow call at Ramsey daily in summer, and, when the weather will permit, in winter; and those between Whitehaven and Dublin also touch at the island twice a-week. A line of trading packets has been established between Liverpool and Douglas, sailing weekly; and there is a regular communication between Douglas and Whitehaven, by traders and coal-boats.—A line of railway has been proposed to run from Douglas to Peel, with branches to Ramsey and Castletown.—The gross receipts of the post-office in this island in 1843 was £1,196; in 1847, £1,807; in 1851–2, £2,571.

Revenues.] The king of England having conquered this island, granted it to Sir John Stanley as a reward for his services, and the revenue was thenceforth claimed by the Stanleys. The revenue arising to the lord-proprietor, from the duties on exports and imports, the rental of lands, and manorial rights, amounted to £1,400 Manx currency. The revenue for ten years, previous to the sale of the island, averaged £7,293 per annum. In 1840–1, the receipts from import duties amounted to £21,869; in 1845–6, to £22,516; and in 1851–2, to £26,286. The surplus revenue is paid into the exchequer under the act 3° and 4° Will. IV. c. 60. Besides the revenue arising from these sources, there are certain revenues arising from quit-rents, baronies, royalties on mines and quarries, and abbey spiritualities and temporalities, which amounted, in 1840–1, to £6,833; in 1845, to £5,869; and in 1851, to £5,158. There are some other branches of revenue arising from harbour-dues from trading vessels, or from those taking refuge in stormy weather; from internal taxes called 'the Road fund,' levied by authority of the Manx legislature, and from the tithes for the support of the clergy.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] In ecclesiastical affairs the island constitutes a diocese under the jurisdiction of a bishop, an archdeacon, two vicars-general, and an episcopal registrar. The origin of the name of the diocese—Sodor and Man—is rather obscure. According to Camden, the see was founded by Pope

Gregory IV., in the 9th cent., at Sodor, supposed to have been situated in the celebrated isle of Iona, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. In 1098, the isle of M. being seized by Magnus, king of Norway, along with the Scottish isles, was by him added to the dio., in which it continued till M. fell into the hands of the English, in 1333, after which the bishop retained only the title of Sodor. Buchanan, however, places this Sodor in the isle of M. itself. Others, with perhaps more probability, state that the title Sodor is derived from a division of the Western isles into two clusters—northern and southern—or, in the Norwegian language, Nordor and Sudor,—M. being included in the Sudor, and the term being retained after the isle was taken by the English. The bishop of Sodor and M., a suffragan of the archb. of York, exercises the same spiritual powers, and possesses the same privileges, with other English prelates, except that of voting in the upper house of parliament, where he is allowed a seat, but does not vote.—The island is divided into 17 parishes and 9 chapelries, the services being performed in most of them alternately in the Manx and English languages.—There were in 1848, 52 elementary schools in the island attended by 2,750 children.

Government.] The isle of Man has always been governed by its own laws, made and enacted by the three estates of the isle, namely the sovereign and his representative, the governor; the council; and the keys. These estates, when assembled, anciently obtained the name of the Tynwald court. The governor, appointed, as all other civil and military officers are, by the Crown, is chancellor *ex officio;* and his consent, or, in his absence, that of his lieutenant, is necessary to the passing of every law. The council consists of the bishop of the diocese, the attorney-general, the receiver-general, the 2 deemsters, or chief justices of the island, the clerk of the rolls, the water-bailiff, or judge-admiral, the archdeacon, and the two vicars-general, who are members *ex officio.* Without the sanction of a majority of this council, no law can be presented for the royal approbation. The house-of-keys, consisting of 24 principal landed proprietors, who are reckoned representatives of the people, possesses powers legislative and judicial. To them lies an appeal from the inferior law, and from their decision there lies no appeal but to the sovereign in council. When acting separately, 13 members must be present to give validity to their procedure. When a vacancy takes place—which can happen only in consequence of the death or resignation of a member, or his promotion to an office which entitles him to a seat in the council—it is filled up by the body themselves, who nominate two persons of suitable years and possessed of the necessary adjunct of property, whom they present to the governor, who selects one. The governor may assemble the house when he pleases, and he may accept or reject offers of resignation as he sees meet. The inhabitants of M. are far from satisfied with the constitution of their government, and in a recent petition to parliament complain that the house-of-keys "consists of 24 members, two-thirds of whom are landed proprietors residing in the country, and the other third, for the most part, Manx advocates or attorneys, including in the number the 2 high-bailiffs of Castletown and Peel. The total pop. of the island is above 50,000, whereof the town pop., or inhabitants of Douglas, Castletown, Ramsey and Peel, number nearly a half. The pop. of Douglas alone is considerably above 11,000. The interests of the town pop. have never been fairly represented or attended to in the insular legislature: on the contrary, the tendency of the legislation of the house-of-keys has been to throw the greater share of the burden of taxation on the inhabitants of the towns, coupled with the smallest share, or rather with a total denial of the smallest share, in the management or control of the funds thus levied, or in the management of the general affairs of the island. Against this partial and unjust exercise of legislative power, the inhabitants of the towns have long remonstrated, but hitherto in vain, because the house-of-keys is self-elected, and, therefore, irresponsible—a constitutional anomaly within the dominions of the Queen of Great Britain, the continued existence of which, in the present day, is not a little singular and remarkable." Besides the deemster courts and those of the high bailiffs, the former for matters of the highest importance, the latter embracing actions for the smallest sums, there are a court of chancery, a court-of-exchequer, a court of common-law, and a manorial or sheading court, a court of general gaol-delivery twice in the year, a court of admiralty, and ecclesiastical courts. The high bailiffs hold courts in each of the four market-towns for the determination of all causes under 40s. The expenses of the government and administration of justice in the island, in 1851, were £7,494.

Towns.] There are four seaport and market-towns on the island,—Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. Being the seat of government, Castletown is considered the metropolis of the isle, although Douglas has a decided superiority over it in all other respects. It is situated near the S extremity of the island. In 1830, King William's college was founded at Hange-hill, in this vicinity. It was destroyed by fire in 1844; but has since been rebuilt.—Douglas, the principal town in M., is situated on the S side of a large semicircular bay, on the SE coast, 11 m. NE of Castletown. In the vicinity is Castle-Mona, erected by the late duke of Athol as his island residence, but now converted into a hotel, one of the most complete of the kind in Europe.—Peel, anciently called Holmtown, is situated on the W coast, 12 m. NW of Douglas, and 8 m. N of Castletown. It is considered the third town in rank and importance on the island. It is chiefly noticeable for the consequence it must have derived in feudal times from its vicinity to Peel castle, which stands on a small rocky island about 100 yds. W of the town.—Ramsey is situated near the NE corner of the island, on the Sulby or Ramsey river, the largest in the island.

History.] The traditionary history of this island has been traced back into the 4th cent. In its earlier era it appears to have been a grand theatre of the mystic and obscure rites of Druidism, as numerous Druidical relics yet in existence clearly show. The lordship of this little island seems to have been subject to many changes. At a pretty early period it formed part of the kingdom of North Wales. Early in the 10th cent. it became the property of the Vikingr Gorres, from the hands of whose descendants it passed, in 1077, into those of Goddard Crovan, son of the king of Iceland. His descendants reigned there, until Magnus dying, childless, in 1264, closed the line of Norwegian kings. The island next became the property of Scotland, Man and Hebrides being ceded by the king of Norway to King Alexander "for 5,000 marks sterling of the Roman standard," in 1266. It was soon afterwards taken by the English; and eventually became the property of the earl of Salisbury, who in 1344 was solemnly crowned king of Man and the Isles. Forty years later, the isle passed by sale to Sir William-le-Scrope, "who bought of William Montacute, earl of Salisbury, the isle of Man, with title of King, and the right of being crowned with a golden crown." Six years after, Sir William-le-Scrope having been executed for treason, Henry IV. granted the isle to Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. From him it was soon taken, and granted to Sir John de Stanley, in whose family it continued from 1406 till 1705, when James, earl of Derby, dying without issue, it descended to James Murray, 2d duke of Athol, descended from Amelia Sophia, youngest daughter of James, 17th earl of Derby. Being beyond the operation of the excise and custom-house, affecting the rest of the kingdom, this island became a great depot for all kinds of taxed merchandise, whence goods were smuggled into the three kingdoms in such quantities as materially to affect the revenue. In consequence of this state of things, the island, by renewed and redoubled revenue acts, was placed almost in a state of blockade, until the duke of Athol, in 1765, agreed to alienate the sovereignty of the island for £72,000, which sum was accordingly paid. The manorial rights, the patronage of the see, with sundry emoluments and perquisites being reserved, a misunderstanding arose in the settlement, and the late John, duke of Athol, continued to press parliament with petitions, on the ground of inadequate compensation, till in 1805 an act was passed, assigning to him and his heirs one-fourth of the gross revenues of the island. This being found troublesome and vexatious, an act was passed in 1825, authorizing the lords of the treasury to purchase from the duke his whole remaining interest in the royalty of the island, including revenues, manorial rights, patronage of the see, &c. The valuation was left to arbiters, who awarded the sum of £416,000 as the value of the duke's reserved right; and the isle with all its privileges and immunities was for ever ceded to the British government.

MAN, an island in the Pacific, in the strait of St. George, in S lat. 4° 5′, E long. 152°.

MAN, or Mann, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, which joins the Bimah, after a course of about 100 m.

MAN-OF-WAR KEY, a small island among the Bahamas, in N lat. 22° 47′, W long. 75° 54′.

MAN-OF-WAR KEYS, small islands and rocks in the Spanish main, near the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 31° 1′, W long. 82° 58′.—Also small islands at the entrance of West harbour, on the S coast of the island of Jamaica.

MANA, a river of French Guayana, which enters the Atlantic 120 m. NW of Cayenne, after a course of 140 m.—Also a settlement of Peru, on a river of the same name, 15 m. S of Potosi.

MANABACCA, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 3° 59′, E long. 131° 45′.

MANACAN, a parish of Cornwall, 6½ m. SSW of Falmouth. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. 569.

MANACHARA, a small river of Madagascar, which falls into the Indian sea, in S lat. 22° 25′.

MANACOR, a town of the island of Majorca, 30 m. E of Palma. Pop. 9,642.

MANADO, or MENADO, with Fort Amsterdam, the northernmost of the Dutch settlements on the island of Celebes, whence they procured gold in exchange for opium and Hindostan piece-goods, chiefly blue cloth, fine Bengal stuffs, iron, and steel. The bay and town are situated in N lat. 1° 28′, E long. 124° 40′.

MANAFON, a parish of Montgomeryshire, 2½ m. SSE of Llanfair. Pop. 975.

MANAFORNO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 13 m. SE of Avizzano, on the SE side of Lake Fucino, a sheet of water covering an area of 36,315 acres.

MANAGUA, or SANTIAGO-DE-MANAGUA, a town of the state of Nicaragua, on the S shore of the lake of the same name, 25 m. WNW of Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, and 50 m. ESE of Leon. It contains about 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants. The region around is very fertile; but the inhabitants carry on little trade, and manufacture barely enough to supply their own immediate wants. It is about 20 or 25 m. by water from the outlet of the Rio Tipitapa.

MANAGUA (LAKE OF), a fine sheet of water in Central America, in the state of Nicaragua, lying between the parallels of 12° 16′ and 12° 40′ N, and the meridians of 85° 50′ and 86° 40′ W, at an alt. of 156 ft. 11 in. above the Pacific, and 176 ft. 5 in. above the level of the Atlantic. It is between 50 and 60 m. in length from E to W, and 35 m. in greatest breadth, but of very irregular outline. Its depth ranges from 2 to 40 fath. On its N and E shores are the mountains of Matagalpa; on its S and W stretch broad and fertile slopes, and level plains covered with luxuriant verdure. On its W side the ever-smoking volcano of Momobombo stands out boldly into the lake; within the lake itself, and at a little distance to the SE of Momobombo, rises the regular cone of Momobombita, covered with a dense forest. On its SW shore is the town of Santiago-de-Managua, which gives its name to the lake. Its E extremity approaches within 4 m. of the head of Panaloya-Estero, a broad shallow arm of Lake Nicaragua, which appears at one time to have received a stream issuing from the upper lake, at a point 20 m. NE of the town of Managua. At a point about 28 m. WNW of that town, it approaches within 20 m. of the Pacific, and across the intervening land it has been proposed to draw a canal, having its S extremity in the port of Tamarinda. Another projected canal line runs from the W extremity of the lake, passing a little to the S of the city of Leon, to the port of Realejo. This line is about 45 m. in length. A third projected line leaves the W side of the lake at a point N of Momobombo, and running WNW, joins the head of the Estero Real, a SE arm of the gulf of Fonseca. A few small streams flow into the lake from the Pacific side. On the N side it receives the Rio Grande, and a few other large streams. "It is probable," says Mr. Squier, "all of these lines are feasible, but a minute survey can only determine which is best. The first line suggested, that to the foot of the Tamarinda, is considerably shorter than either of the others, not exceeding 15 or 18 m. in length; but the water of the lake upon its NW shore is shallow. In July 1849 it was found to deepen regularly from the shore to the distance of 1 m., when it attained 5 fath.; after that it deepened rapidly to 10 and 15 fath. The country between the lake and the Tamarinda, so far as can be ascertained, is covered with forests, but level, and offers no insuperable obstacle to a canal. There is no town or village near it, as it seems to have escaped general notice; nor is it known that it has ever been entered by vessels, except in one or two instances for the purpose of loading Brazil-wood. It is small, though tolerably well-protected. It is not, however, a proper termination for a work like the proposed canal. The second line is to the port of Realejo, which is properly an inlet formed by the junction of the Dona-Paula and Realejo rivers, and protected on the side of the sea by the islands of Carden and Assassadens, and a bluff of the mainland. It is safe and commodious; the water good, ranging from 3 to 8 and 9 fath. The volcano of the Viejo, lifting its cone nearly 7,000 ft. above the sea, to the NE of the port, forms an unmistakable landmark to the mariner when no other part of the coast is visible. This line, starting from the nearest practicable point of Lake M., cannot fall short of 45 m. in length. It has been said that the Dona-Paula might be made use of for a considerable distance, but such is not the fact. There is no stream upon this line which, as has been supposed by various writers on the subject, can be made available for the uses of the canal. The Rio Tostal of which they speak, by which, from its described position, the Rio Telica is supposed to be meant—for no Rio Tostal exists,—is a small stream, insufficient for any important purpose. I can discover no reason why this line cannot be advantageously pursued. It has the present advantage of passing through the most populated and best-cultivated part of the country, and terminating at a point already well known. To the third line, viz., that from Lake M. to the gulf of Fonseca, public attention has never been generally directed. It nevertheless seems to offer greater advantages than either of the others." See articles FONSECA and NICARAGUA.

MANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Sirinagur, in N lat. 32° 20′, E long. 79° 40′. It consists of 200 houses, built of stone and covered with shingles. It contains about 1,500 inhabitants, who seem to be of a race between those of Tartary and Hindostan, but profess the Brahminical religion. As the winters are severe, they emigrate southwards during the four inclement months. A considerable trade is carried on between this place and Ladak, by means of sheep or goats, who clamber over the mountains with a burden of 20 or 30 lbs. weight.

MANAHARRE, a small town of Madagascar, on the SW coast of the bay of Antongil.

MANAHOCKING, a village in Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 61 m. E of Trenton. Pop. 200.

MANAIA, or MANGEIA, an island of the Pacific, in the Harvey group, in S lat. 21° 57′, W long. 158° 7′. It is about 15 m. in circuit, and very elevated.

MANAKU, a harbour of New Zealand, on the E coast of the North island, 7 m. S of Auckland.

MANAMA, the capital of the island of Bahrein, and the principal town in the Persian gulf. It is situated at the NE extremity of the island, and has a good harbour a little to the N. The pop. has been estimated at 40,000. Besides from 2,500 to 3,000 small craft employed in the pearl-fishery, there are upwards of 140 vessels of various sizes belonging to the port.

MANAMAG, a small island in the sea of Mindoro, in N lat. 11° 27′.

MANAMBE, a small seaport of Madagascar, in the country of the Antavarts, at the head of the bay of Antongil.

MANAN. See GRAND MANAN.

MANANGARA, or MANANGHARE, a pretty large river of Madagascar, which rises among the central mountains in the country of the Southern Hovas, and flows by several mouths into the Indian ocean in S lat. 23° 10′, after a SSE and SE course of 220 m.

MANANZARI, a river of Madagascar, which flows into the Indian ocean in S lat. 21° 15′, after a SE course of 90 m.

MANAOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro, in S lat. 3° 9′.

MANAPAR, a town of Hindostan, situated on a promontory in the district of Tinnevelly, projecting into the gulf of Manaar, and opposite the island of Ceylon.—Also a town of India, in the prov. of Tanjore, 40 m. NE of Dindigul. It was formerly the residence of a refractory zemindar, but is now included in the collectorship of Dindigul.

MANAPIARI, a large river of Guayana, in the Sierra-Parima, which descending from the Sierra Maygualida, runs SSW, and joins the Venituari, on the r. bank, in N lat. 5°, W long. 66° 35′.

MANAPIRA, a river of Venezuela, which rises near the Chagnarama; runs S; and collecting the waters of several other rivers, enters the Orinoco, on the l. bank, near the confluence of the Apure, after a course of 150 m.

MANARE, a settlement of New Granada, on the river Aniporo, on a lofty and pleasant table-land, 138 m. NE of Santa Fe.

MANAR, or MANAAR, an island situated off the NW coast of Ceylon, between 8° 56′ and 9° 0′ N lat., and 79° 50′ and 80° 8′ E long. It is 18 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. broad; and is separated from Ceylon by an arm of the sea about 2 m. broad, which at low water is nearly dry. It is chiefly planted with cocoa-nut and palmyra trees. The soil is little adapted for agriculture. It is famous for its large breed of black cattle, and its goats and sheep. From the W point of this island to that of Ramisseram, a distance of 30 m., there runs a bank of sand, called Adam's Bridge, which the Hindus regard as the remains of a bridge constructed by their demigod Ram when he invaded Ceylon. The bank is about a ¼ m. in breadth, and has three principal openings or channels across it. See ADAM'S BRIDGE. M. was first occupied by the Portuguese in the year 1560, and taken from them by the Dutch in 1658, who made it a place of exile for their refractory subjects.—The town of M., at the SE extremity of the island, is 142 m. NNW of Colombo. It has a small but well-sheltered harbour; and exports chanks, chaya root, palmyra rafters, areca nuts, gingilie, ironwood, and salt fish, to the Coromandel coast.—About 12 m. to the NW of it is the village of Pesale or Peixale; and 5 m. NW is San Pedro. See RAMISSERAM.

MANARGUDI, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district and 20 m. SE of Tanjore, on an arm of the Caveri.

MANARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Bilbao. Pop. 614.

MANAS, a small river of Georgia, in the khanate of Tarki, which falls into the Caspian, 15 m. N of Derbend, after a NE course of 60 m.

MANAS-HOTUN, a town of Central Asia, supposed to be about 120 m. NW of Turfan.

MANASA-BUL, a small lake of Cashmere, in N lat. 34° 13′, E long. 74° 35′, which discharges its waters into the Jelum.

MANASAROWAR, or TSO-MAPHAM, a lake on the S frontiers of Chinese Tartary, between the parallels of 30° 12′ and 30° 23′ N, and the meridians of 81° 10′ and 81° 25′ E, according to Moorcroft's map; but fixed by Captain Strachey in N lat. 30° 40′, and E long. 81° 27′; and at an alt., according to the latter observer, of 15,200 ft. above sea-level. On the N and E it has a mass of mountains, ravines, and table-lands, all declining towards it from the Kailas range; on the S it has a branch of the Himalaya range separating its basin from that of the sources of the Karnali river. Though both in the Lamas' map, and by the universal consent of the Hindus, the Sutledge—the S branch of the Ganges in the Lamas' map—issues out of this lake, yet Moorcroft could find no outlet from it either on the NW or S sides. The Chinese governor of Takklacote assured Webb that the M. lake had but one outlet, and that into the Rhawanhrad lake. This outlet, however, is frequently dry it would appear; and it is probable, as Webb thinks, that the difference of level between the two lakes is considerable, and that a subterranean communication must exist between them, as one periodical channel could not possibly carry off the redundant waters of the streams which fall into this oval bason. Captain Strachey found a stream flowing from the NW corner of Lake M. into the Tso-Lanak or Bakas-Tal, as he denominates the Rhawanhrad lake; and he adds that the latter lake occasionally when high sends off a feeder into the Sutledge. A number of Lama monasteries and temples front this lake in elevated situations, with the usual insignia of the worshippers of Budha. This lake is held in the greatest veneration both by Hindus and Tartars, and all the nomade shepherds. The Tartars and shepherds carry the ashes of their deceased relatives and scatter them on its waters. Moorcroft notices some terraces of stone here covered with inscriptions. The changes of temp. in this region are frequent and sudden; and the surface of the lake is almost constantly agitated by very high winds sweeping down the slopes of the surrounding mountains. It is frequented by large flocks of grey geese (the swans of Hindu poets) which breed in the surrounding rocks, and aquatic eagles whose nests are perched on the tops of lofty and inaccessible crags. It is altogether a wild and romantic place. "The varied outline of the lake, with its islands and innumerable headlands,—the intensely lovely blue of its waters glittering in the sun under a cloudless sky, with ten thousand snow-white breakers that covered its surface, and dashed against its rocky coasts,—whilst Kailas reared its glorious dome of snow in the background,—form a picture of uncommon beauty." [*Strachey.*]

MANASQUAN, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which enters the Atlantic, after a SE course of 18 m., in N lat. 40° 8′.

MANASWARY, a small island in the Pacific, at the entrance of Dory harbour, near the N coast of New Guinea, in S lat. 0° 48′. It is about 5 m. in compass, and clothed with trees, but free of underwood.

MANATE, a river of Central America which runs into the bay of Amatique, in N lat. 16°.

MANATENGHA, a river in the SE of Madagascar, which rises in the valley of Amboule; and falls into the sea, in S lat. 23° 45′, after a course of 200 m.

MANATI BAY, a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 17° 51′, W long. 76° 45′.

MANATI (POINT), the S point of the gulf of Samana, on the N coast of Hayti.—A river of the same name discharges itself near it.

MANATI (PUERTO-DE), a harbour of the island of Cuba, in a bay on the N coast, 3 m. SSE of Point Brava, in N lat. 21° 23′, W long. 76° 43′. The harbour is formed by a kind of lagune.

MANATIRSKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Itchora, 84 m. NNE of Kirensk.

MANATON, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. S of Moreton-Hampstead. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. 429.

MANATOULIN. See MANITOULIN.

MANAWATU, a river of New Zealand, which rises in the Ruapahu mountains, and flows into Cook's straits, on the N shore, in S lat. 40° 27′ 23″, E long. 175° 8′ 11″. Its mouth is barred with only 6 ft. water at low tide; and is about 300 yds. wide at half-tide. Inside the bar, it has depth sufficient for small vessels to a distance of 52 m. Its course is so exceedingly tortuous that one point on its banks 36 m. by the winding of the river, is only 8 m. in a straight line from the sea. About 30 m. above the end of the clear navigation, or 82 m. from the sea by the tortuous course of the river, the M. rushes through a deep mountain-gorge. The native villages on its banks are numerous.

MANAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Pouilly. Pop. 500. There are iron works here.

MANAYUNK, a town in Philadelphia co., in Pennsylvania, 7 m. NNW of Philadelphia, on the E bank of the Schuylkill. Pop. 2,000.

MANBED, a village of Irak, in Persia, 174 m. ESE of Ispahan.

MANBONA, a sea-port of Sofala, in Eastern Africa, at the entrance of the channel of Mozambique.

MANBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4½ m. SE of Louth. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. 211.

MANBY (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, forming the W point of land entering Behring's bay, in N lat. 59° 45′.

MANCAPRA, a river of Venezuela, which enters the Guarico, about 28 m. before the latter river joins the Orinoco.

MANCAZANA, a river of S. Africa, descending from the S side of Hindhope-fells, and flowing S through Glen-Pringle to the Kunap river, which it joins, on the r. bank, in N lat. 33° 24′, E long. 26° 22′, after a course of 30 m.

MANCENILLA, a large bay on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 45′. It is about 4,000 fath. from W to E, and 2,800 from N to S. The river Massacre, which was the point of separation between the Spanish and French colonies on the N of the island, enters the E part of this bay.

MANCENILLIER (LE), a town of Guadaloupe, on the NW coast of the district of Grande-Terre. Pop. 8,000.

MANCETTER, a parish of Warwickshire, 11 m. N of Coventry. Area 4,120 acres. Pop. 5,182.

MANCHA (LA), a province in the central part of Spain, now administratively named from its capital CIUDAD-REAL: which see.

MANCHE, a department in the N part of France, extending between 48° 35′ and 49° 40′ N lat.; and between 0° 43′ and 1° 50′ W long.; and bounded on the SW, W, N, and NE, by the Manche, or English channel; on the E by the dep. of Calvados; on the SE by that of the Orne; and on the S by the departments of the Ille-et-Vilaine and Mayenne. It comprises an area of 589,687 hect.; and is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Avranches, Cherbourg, Coutances, Saint-Lô, Mortain, and Valognes; which in 1851 were subdivided into 48 cants. and 643 coms. Pop. in 1801, 530,631; in 1821, 594,196; in 1831, 591,284; in 1841, 597,334; in 1851, 600,882. This dep. is intersected by a chain of hills, of no great elevation, which divide it into two nearly equal parts, and terminate in the N in Cape-de-la-Hogue. The coasts, which have an extent of 165 m., are generally of a bold rocky character, and, with the exception of Cherbourg on the N, possess no good harbour. Their salient points are, Cape-de-la-Hogue at the NW extremity, Cape Lein on the N, and, on the NE Capes Gatteville and De-la-Hogue. The principal bays are those of Vauville, St. Germain, Fermanville, and Gatteville. Numerous islands, or island groups, run along the coast; of these, the chief are Chausey, Saint-Marcouf, and Mont-Saint-Michel. —The rivers—all of which flow into the channel—are of small extent. The principal, which run E, are the Vire, Terette, Tante, Scie, Douve, and Merderet; those which flow W, are the Couesnon, Selune, Sée, Sienne, and Ay. They are all navigable. —The soil is generally fertile, and is better cultivated than in many other departments. In 1839, the dep. was estimated to contain 363,930 hectares of arable land; 134,958 hect. in meadows; 24,295 hect. in wood; 26,854 hect. in fallow-land; and 45,725 hect. in pasture, heath, &c. The produce in corn at the same period amounted to 126,820 hectol. Large herds of cattle are pastured in the prairies. The breed of horses is considered one of the finest in France. Fowls and bees are also extensively reared in some of the arrond. The live stock in the dep. in 1839 was estimated at 91,811 horses, 1,544 mules, 1,676 asses, 212,919 cattle, 318,522 sheep, 81,191 pigs, and 870 goats. The oyster and other fisheries on the coasts are still important, although fish is said to be less plentiful than formerly. The principal mineral productions are iron, coal, lead, alumina, salt, slate, marble, and granite. The last is found of excellent quality near Cherbourg, and in the Chaussey islands. Mill-stone, sharping-stone, free-stone, kaolin, and potters'-clay are also abundant. The manufacturing industry of the dep. consists chiefly in the production of fine cloth, serge, dimity, calico, druggets, ticking, linen, hair-cloth, lace, tape, porcelain, brandy, oil, soda, wax-candles, paper, parchment, leather, glass, iron-ware and common cutlery. Boat-building and fishing form important branches of industry all along the coast; and an animated commerce is conducted with the English channel islands.—The dep. forms the diocese of the bishop of Coutances.

MANCHESTER, a parish, township, borough, port, and city,—'the manufacturing metropolis of England,'—situated in the hund. of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster, on the river Irwell, at the respective termini of various canals and railways already described under article LANCASHIRE; and distant, by railway, from London, by the Crewe branch of the Great North-Western, 197½ m.; from Birmingham, 85 m.; from Liverpool, 31½ m.; from Leeds, 42½ m.; from Sheffield, 41¼ m.; and from Great Grimsby 110 m., by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line; from Halifax, 33 m.; from Newcastle, 159 m.; and from Glasgow, 222 m.

Extent, divisions, &c.] The parish of M. is 11 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth from E to W. Its superficial extent is 34,260 acres. The parish includes the townships of Beswick, Bradford, Broughton, Burnage, Chorlton-row, Crimpsall, Droylsden, Failsworth, Harpurhey, Houghton, Hulme, Levenshulme, Manchester, Moss-side, Moston, Openshaw, Reddish, Rushulme, Salford, and Whittington, and the chapelries of Ardwick, Blackley, Cheetham, Chorlton-with-Hardy, Denton, Didsbury, Gorton, Heaton-Norris, Newton, and Stretford. —The township of M. occupies the NW side of the parish. Here the town of M. proper, on the E bank of the Irwell, and the town of Salford, on its W bank, are united by several bridges; and these two townships, with numerous houses in the surrounding and subordinate townships of Ardwick, Bradford, Beswick, Broughton, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Harpurhey, Hulme, Newton, and Pendleton, constitute the great and populous town of M. No-

thing can show more strikingly the progress made by M. during the last half-century than the following facts: In 1798 the annual value of property in the township of M. assessed to the poor-rate was £102,000; in 1850 it nad increased to £803,000. During the same period the pop. of the township of M. had only increased about 2½ times: being 70,400 by the census of 1801, and 186,987 by that of 1851. The area of the township is 1,480 acres; and from these data it will be readily understood how much more rapidly pop. finds its limit than the value of real property. In the one case, pop. is driven out by the demand for places of business, and the conversion of dwellings into warehouses, &c.; in the other, old and inferior property gives place to new and much more valuable buildings; for the cottages of one floor, or the dwellings of two, have been substituted warehouses of 6 or 8 storeys, and, in some cases, mills stored with costly machinery. There are few areas in the kingdom of 1,500 acres, covered by property having an annual value in Nov. 1852 of £856,267.—The parliamentary borough of M. extends to and includes the several townships of Manchester, Chorlton-row, or Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpurhey. Pop. in 1841, 240,367; in 1851, 316,213. Inhabited houses in 1851, 53,204.—Under the new charter of incorporation, granted in 1838, the municipal borough, besides the township of M. itself, has been made to include the district comprehended within the boundaries of the townships of Ardwick, Beswick, Cheetham, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and Hulme. Pop. in 1841, 242,983; in 1851, 303,382. Area of municipal borough, 4,260 acres.

General description.] M. is situated on a plain of great extent. The view from any of the hills in the range adjacent to the Great North road is striking, not so much perhaps from the expanse of level which it presents, and the completeness of the hilly barrier encompassing it, as from the display of flourishing towns and villages with which it is studded. Here, within a few minutes' ride, and almost at one time and point of view, may be seen M. and Salford, Stockport, Ashton, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, and Middleton, with small villages innumerable. The Irwell takes a winding course in the vicinity of the town, rendering the site of Salford in a manner peninsular; while the Irk and the Medlock, flowing westward into the Irwell, on the Manchester side, embrace the town on the N and S. These rivers are all of great manufacturing importance. The character of the environs of M., and of the city itself, is thus impressively sketched by an anonymous writer of the day: "You shoot by town after town—the outlying satellites of the great cotton metropolis. They have all similar features,—they are all little Manchesters: huge, shapeless, unsightly mills, with their countless rows of windows, their towering shafts, their jets of waste steam, continually puffing in panting gushes from the brown grimy wall. Between these vast establishments, a network of mean but regular streets, unpicturesque and unadorned—just the sort of private houses you would expect in the vicinity of such public edifices; and around all this, and here and there scattered amongst all this, great irregular, muddy spaces of waste ground, studded with black pools, and swarming with dirty children. Some dozen or so of miles so characterised, the distance of course more or less according to the point at which you enter the queen of the cotton cities; and then, amid smoke and noise, and the hum of never-ceasing toil, you are borne over the roofs to the terminus platform. You stand in Manchester! There is a smoky brown sky over head,—smoky brown streets all around, long piles of warehouses, many of them with pillared and stately fronts,—great grimy mills, the leviathans of ugly architecture, with their smoke-pouring shafts. There are streets of all kinds; some with glittering shops and vast hotels, others grim and little frequented,—formed of rows and stacks of warehouses; many mean and distressingly monotonous vistas of uniform brick houses. There are principal thoroughfares, busy and swarming as London central avenues, crowded at once with the evidences of wealth and commerce,—gay carriages and phaetons,—clumsy low-built omnibuses, conveying loads which a horse must shudder to contemplate,—cars, carts, and waggons of every construction, high piled with bales and boxes. There are crowds of busy pedestrians of every class which business creates,—clerks, and travellers, and agents,—bustling from counting-house to counting-house, and bank to bank. There are swarms of mechanics and artisans in their distinguishing fustian—of factory operatives, in general under-sized sallow-looking men—and of factory girls, somewhat stunted and pale, but smart and active-looking, with dingy dresses, and dark shawls, speckled with flakes of cotton-wool, wreathed round their heads." The city of M., though immensely enlarged within little more than the last half-century, and of late years greatly improved, still retains, in the older part of the town, a mixture of narrow streets, and old with new houses; even in those parts which have been modernised, many of the streets are very narrow. Some of them, on the other hand, possess considerable architectural beauty; such as Portland-place, Grosvenor-square, Mosley-street, Ardwick-green, Salford-crescent, &c. The streets in the outskirts generally present an entirely modern aspect. With Salford, the town extends from E to W about 2 m., by somewhat less from N to S. It now contains at least 800 streets, almost all of which are lighted with gas, and most of them well-paved. The streets are intersected by numerous branches of canals, across which there are no less than 30 small bridges. There are also numerous small bridges over the rivers Medlock and Irk, and the several brooks flowing into the Irwell, across which there are 6 larger bridges connecting Salford with M.

General statistics.] The neighbouring borough of Salford, though divided from M. by a river only about a third of the width of the Thames at London bridge, still maintains an independent character. The seven townships forming the municipal borough of M. contain, as already stated, an area of 4,260 statute acres, the proportion of this occupied by M. proper being about one-third. On 31st December, 1849, there stood on this area 56,907 buildings, of which about four-fifths were used exclusively as dwelling-houses. The practice of separating the shop from the house does not seem to find much favour in M.; for it is stated that while 5,376 shops were used also as dwelling-houses, only 751 shops were not so used.—Of cotton-mills there were 102; of silk, 6; of worsted, 3; and of small-ware, 18. As the printing of calico requires a much greater supply of water than can be conveniently procured in M., we find that of print-works there were only 7. There were, at the date mentioned, 35 dye-works, 15 hat-manufactories, 49 establishments for the construction of machinery, 38 foundries, 4 lead and 3 paper-works, 23 saw and 11 corn mills, and 752 miscellaneous workshops in various trades and manufactures, within the borough. The greater part of these establishments use steam power. The steam power employed in 251 mills, dye-works, foundries, &c., in 1848, was to the extent of 8,994 horses; and the number of work-people, 45,480; in 149 other establishments the steam-power used in the last-named

year was equal to 2,052 horses; thus making the total power exerted every day by the machinery of M. driven by steam equal to nearly 11,000 horses. In the cotton, silk, and woollen mills the average horse-power was to each 60, and the average number of work-people engaged 282; while in the foundries, machine-shops, &c., where there is more of skilled labour, the proportions were 11 and 85.—The raw material and the manufactured goods of M. were stored, in December 1849, in 1,608 warehouses, many of which are large massive buildings. The town is lighted from 4 gas stations; has 10 public markets, and no fewer than 120 slaughter-houses. Paupers are lodged in 3 workhouses, houseless wanderers in 1 night-asylum, and the diseased in 9 hospitals and infirmaries. There are 6 baths and wash-houses, 7 railway-stations, 12 banks, 102 places of worship, and 173 breweries and distilleries. The number of private and public schools in 1849 was returned as 366; but many schools are included in the number of dwelling-houses, &c., so that they are really more numerous. The rapidity with which all these buildings are increasing may be judged of from the fact that during 1849 there were erected 962 new dwelling-houses, 124 new shops, 5 new warehouses, 3 new cotton-mills, 2 breweries, a church, and a school, together with other edifices, making a total of 1,133 new buildings erected in one year. A clearer idea of the progress that M. is making may perhaps be obtained from the increase in the annual value of property during the last few years. The annual value in 1841 was estimated at £841,064; in 1846 at £1,061,273; and in 1849 at £1,156,373.—The pop. that eat, drink, work, and sleep on these 4,260 acres was on 31st December, 1849, 302,182. Of this pop. 278,875 resided in dwelling-houses, and 20,399 in cellars; the remaining 2,908 being found in the following public establishments: workhouses 1,900, hospitals 220, cavalry barracks 374, charity schools 190, night asylum 90, penitentiary 62, police station 27, model lodging-houses 30, and servants' home 15. The pop. residing in cellars had diminished one-tenth during the last five years. In 1840 the number of persons taken into custody was 12,417; in 1845 it was 9,635; in 1849, 4,687.

Manufactures.] M. has been styled 'the manufacturing metropolis of England.' So far as regards the cotton manufacture, it might with great propriety be styled the manufacturing metropolis of the world; for there is probably not a country on the face of the globe into which the fruits of its industry have not penetrated; the Indian, the African, the Tartar, and the Turk, are as familiar with the showy fabrics woven, dyed, and printed, in the 'great workshop' at M., as the English people are themselves. So long ago as 1552, an act was passed for the better manufacture of 'Manchester cottons,' which, odd as it may now appear, were made of wool; so also were what the act names 'Manchester frizes.' The trade of M. in 1650 is described as "not inferior to that of many cities in the kingdom, chiefly consisting in woollen frizes, fustians, sackcloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, tapes, points, &c., whereby not only the better sort of men are employed, but also the very children, by their own labour, can maintain themselves." M'Pherson, in his *Annals of Commerce*, observes: "Neither doth her industry rest here, for they buy cotton-wool in London that comes first from Cyprus and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, dimities, &c., which they return to London, where they are sold; and from thence, not seldom, are sent into such foreign parts where the first materials may be more easily had for that manufacture." The supply of cottons about the middle of last cent. having ceased to be commensurate with the demand, and the weaving material, then spun in cottages upon the spindle and the distaff, having become so scarce that the weavers frequently failed in procuring it, an obscure mechanic, a reed-maker residing in Leigh, made various attempts to provide the means of a more abundant supply of weft yarn; at length he triumphantly accomplished the task of his destiny, by giving to the thankless world an instrument which—homely and humble as its name—the spinning-jenny—is, has proved a mine of gold to many, excepting him by whom it was contrived. Highs afterwards invented a double jenny, for which the merchants of M. honoured themselves no less than him by presenting him with a premium of 200 guineas. It was Arkwright, however, an equally humble individual, who had the undoubted merit of bringing these inventions into practical and extensive utility, and in an emphatic sense originating the cotton manufacture in this country. Hargreaves, Crompton, and Lees, followed Arkwright in obtaining patents for various important machines; at last Watt appeared, and with his mighty engine placed the cope-stone on the factory system. Of the cotton manufacture of Britain, Lancashire possesses about four-fifths, and M. alone, two-thirds. The import of raw cotton, and the export of cotton goods and yarn at Liverpool, chiefly belong to the M. trade. These imports are estimated at nearly 1,500,000 bags of cotton. M. not only excels all other places in the cotton manufacture, and rivals Nottingham in that of lace, but it also rivals Macclesfield in the silk manufacture. Silk-mills are of comparatively recent introduction, but their number has rapidly increased.—Subsidiary to the staple manufacture and trades of M., many extensive and profitable branches of industry are carried on, such as bleaching, calico-printing, glazing, dyeing, and the preparation of the various liquors, oils, and acids, required in the different processes of bleaching, printing, and dyeing, to which the goods are subjected before they are ready for market. The making of machinery itself is one of the most important departments of business in M. Other manufactures are those of paper, hats, pins, ropes, and twine, all of which are very extensively carried on. For the selection and purchase of manufactures on the spot, agents for foreign merchants from almost all countries, and even partners of foreign houses themselves, are established at M.

Buildings connected with trade, &c.] The exchange is situated in Market-street, and was erected in 1809, but has recently undergone various enlargements, for the more complete accommodation of the subscribers,—a body amounting in number to about 2,000. The area of the room-of-assembly is 4,060 sq. ft., lighted chiefly from above by a splendid dome. 'High Change' on a Tuesday, the market-day, about one o'clock, is a very interesting and striking spectacle. Every frequenter of the exchange may be found at a particular part of the room, to which he generally confines himself. Every merchant, commission agent, and manufacturer, has his precise *habitat* on the floor of the exchange. There is one quarter where the Greek merchants "do congregate." In another quarter you will come in contact chiefly with Germans, whose blue eyes and solid honest faces bespeak unmistakably their Teutonic descent. So, even with the districts of Lancashire,—Ashton and Staleybridge people are to be found generally in one quarter, Rochdale people in another, and so on. It is one of the peculiarities of the M. exchange, that on its floor the principals of the largest houses in the world, engaged in the export of textile fabrics and yarns, come into direct and regular contact with the largest producers of these articles in this country. There exists between buyer and seller here a manly, direct, and business-like intercourse, in which there appears no pretension or fancied superiority on the part of the rich merchant or manufacturer towards his poorer brother in trade. The amount of transactions which are arranged on the M. exchange, when trade is prosperous, must be enormous.—The Portico, a handsome edifice, in the Ionic style of architecture, situated in Mosley-street, was erected by subscription in 1806. It contains a reading-room, library, committee room, &c.—The Chamber-of-Commerce consists of upwards of 300 of the most respectable merchants and tradesmen, 'British subjects,' associated for the protection of trade and manufactures. The purposes of this excellent institution do not require an extensive edifice, and their 'Chamber' demands no further notice.—The Corn-exchange in Hanging ditch, erected in 1837, a handsome Ionic structure, with a spacious hall, measuring about 80 ft. by 70, and separated into 3 avenues by ranges of stands for the corn merchants, &c.—The public markets are numerous, but there is no central general market such as that at Newcastle.

Gas-works.] The profits from lighting the city are devoted to public improvements: the gas-works being the property of the municipality. Since the establishment of these works, upwards of £400,000 has been realized in profits and devoted to this purpose, besides £100,000 applied as a sinking fund to pay off original mortgages. From the establishment of the gas-works in 1817 to 1824, but little advantage was derived, and even up to 1834 repeated efforts were made by the authorities to free themselves from the responsibility of these works. In 1832, about 49,666,000 ft. of gas was made from 7,144 tons of cannel, being 6,850 ft. per ton. In 1849, 30,458 tons of cannel produced 340,000,000 cubic ft. of gas, being a saving of 18,121 tons of cannel upon what would have been required in 1832, and making the increased produce of gas equal to 60 per cent. The gas-works have a capital of £250,000; 5 gas-stations, with 20 gas-holders, capable of containing 2,000,000 ft. of gas; 670 retorts, capable of producing 18,000,000 ft. per week; 9,995 meters; 5,221 gas-lamps; upwards of 100 m. of street mains; and their present receipts, at 5s. to 6s. per 1,000 ft., are £80,735 per ann., giving a profit of £37,100 per ann.

Port.] We have styled M. a port, though the advantages derivable from the opening of the river Irwell, to vessels of any great burthen, are merely prospective. The improvement of the Irwell and Mersey navigation is a subject which has of late engaged much of the attention and interest of the mercantile and manufacturing community of M. "Any improvement," says Mr. Fairbairn, "which would enable vessels of 400 or 500 tons burthen to discharge their

cargoes in a commodious wet dock at Hulme, would form an epoch of such magnitude in the history of M. as would quadruple her population, and render her the first, as well as the most enterprising city in Europe." Various plans have been suggested by eminent engineers in order to effect this very desirable object; but into a detail of these we cannot here enter. The river is even now in many places 10 ft. deep, and not less than 100 ft. wide. At the Bailey bridge it is only 49 ft. above the intersection of the tide at Woolston, so that 4 or 5 locks at most would be required to ascend the entire distance, which, moreover, might be considerably shortened by artificial cuts across the tortuosities of the river. Independently of these noble prospects, however, M. is already entitled to be styled a port, inasmuch as sea-trading vessels have already navigated the Irwell, direct to the city, and have there delivered their cargoes.—The customs duties received at the port of M. in 1849 amounted to £319,335; in 1850 to £273,973.

Diocese and see.] By an order in council it was directed that on and after September 1st, 1847, the collegiate church of M. should be constituted a cathedral church and the seat of a bishop within the prov. of York, the dean and canons of the said cathedral church being the dean and chapter thereof. The deaneries of Amounderness, Blackburn, Manchester, and Leyland, and the parish of Leigh, including the townships of Astley, Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley with Shakerley, and Westleigh, otherwise Leigh, in the deanery of Warrington, all in the co. of Lancaster and dio. of Chester, together with such parts of the respective deaneries of Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale in the same diocese as were in the same co., were detached from the dio. of Chester, and constituted the diocese of Manchester. It was also declared that the bishop of M. and his successors shall be endowed with an average annual income of £4,200; and that the said dio. of M. shall be divided into the archdeaconry of Manchester and the archdeaconry of Lancaster.

Churches and chapels.] The chief, and for a long time the only, church in this now immensely populous parish, was the collegiate church above noticed, a noble specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The piety of our ancestors had endowed this great parish with 1,200 acres of land, and with all the great tithes therein; and this wealth, amounting to £6,000 a-year, exclusive of surplice-fees, the church still enjoys. The collegiate, now the cathedral and parish church of Manchester, was, prior to 1421, an ancient rectory, having cure of souls. It appears, however, even at that early date, to have formed a large and unwieldy parish; and for the purpose of more efficiently providing for the cure of souls, the rectory was in the 15th cent. converted from a corporation sole into a corporation aggregate. There are in M., exclusive of the cathedral, 54 district and other churches and chapels; and of these the erection of 49 is to be attributed to the voluntary principle. These churches and chapels are served by 87 clergymen, all of whom are more or less supported by the exercise of that principle; and if to them be added the 10 clergymen connected with the cathedral church, and the 6 chaplains of the public institutions of the city, the whole number of its clergy is about 103. The same principle has in dissenting hands done even more for M.; for it has raised no fewer than 150 chapels, capable of containing on an average about 700 people each, or 105,000 in the aggregate. The incomes both of the church and dissenting ministers vary; those of some reaching £700 a-year, others falling to even less than £100 a-year. Some of the dissenting chapels are highly finished and costly edifices.—The M. charities are pre-eminently numerous and important. The Royal infirmary, Dispensary, and Lunatic asylum, constitute a threefold charitable institution of a noble and beneficent character. The edifice occupies an extensive area in Piccadilly, and forms a splendid ornament to the centre of the town. The medical charities of M. have been applied to by an immense proportion of the pop. "In 1821," says Dr. Kaye, "the number of charity patients was about 12,000 for a population of about 158,000,—nearly one-thirteenth. In 1831, there were 41,000 charity-patients in a pop. of about 230,000, or more than one-sixth—the proportionate number being doubled in ten years."

Recreative institutions.] The Theatre royal is a large and commodious edifice in Fountain-street. A new concert-hall in Lower Mosley-street, splendidly fitted up, is supported by about 600 subscribers.—A Gentleman's glee club was established in 1830, and the M. choral society in 1838. The M. musical festivals are held in the collegiate church.—There is an assembly-room in Mosley-street.—Races, celebrated for the vast concourse of persons of all ranks attending them, are held in Whitsun-week, on Kersall-moor, about 2½ m. from M. Heaton-park races are held in the earl of Wilton's park, about 3 m. N of the town.—Other sources of amusement and recreation are the new Zoological gardens at Higher Broughton, extending to 15 acres; and the Botanical gardens, at Old Trafford, extending to 16 acres.

News-rooms, libraries, &c.] The Athenæum in Bond-street, a splendid edifice from a design by Barry, contains a news-room, supplied with numerous periodicals, and a library, containing some thousands of volumes.—The Lyceum, in Great Ancoats-street, also possesses a well-supplied news-room and library. The Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Salford lyceums, and the Parthenon, are institutions of a similar character.—The Chetham library is a splendid treasure of 20,000 volumes in every department of knowledge, conveniently classified and catalogued, and open to the public under the designation "scholars and others well-affected," under no other condition than that of residence within 12 m. This noble board,—for the possession of which, and other very valuable libraries, the people of M. may well be envied by almost every town in the empire,—owes its origin to the beneficent founder of the Blue-coat hospital; and it occupies a part of the building belonging to that institution. The Old Subscription library, in Ducie place, established in 1765, contains no less than 20,000 volumes. The New Subscription library, in Exchange buildings, established at the beginning of the present cent., now contains upwards of 12,000 vols.—The library for promoting general knowledge, situated in Market-street, contains upwards of 10,000 vols. There are also various public circulating libraries.—In the summer of 1850, a subscription was set on foot for the establishment of a library and a museum in M., to be gratuitously open to all classes of the public; and the hall of science, originally belonging to the socialists, was purchased for this purpose, and converted into a handsome structure, in the Italian style, with a reading-room 83 ft. long, and 51 ft. wide; and a library already containing 17,000 vols.—The Royal institution of M. was founded in 1823, for the encouragement of science, arts, and literature. The management is vested in a president, 12 vice-presidents, and a council of 24, annually chosen by the members. The objects of the institution are effected by courses of popular lectures, collections and exhibitions of paintings and sculpture, &c. The edifice, which is situated in Mosley-street, is a magnificent stone structure, in the Grecian style of architecture, designed by Barry, and erected at a cost of nearly £40,000, including the purchase of the site. The portico is hexastyle, exhibiting an elegant specimen of the Ionic order.—The Literary and Philosophical society, instituted in 1781, consists of about 150 members, who hold their meetings in George-street.—The M. Statistical society was instituted in 1834, for the purpose of collecting facts illustrative of the condition of society, and discussing subjects of social and political economy.—The Geological society was founded in 1838, for the usual purposes of such an association, but more especially for the investigation of the geological and mineral structure of the surrounding districts.—The Botanical and Horticultural society, instituted in 1827, has an income of about £1,500 per annum. The Natural History society, established in 1821, now possesses extensive entomological and ornithological collections; and the geological, conchological, and other departments, are also on the increase.—The School of Design was established in 1838. Its objects are to give instruction to students in design, including ornamental, flower, perspective, and human figure, drawing, geometry, civil engineering, architecture, modelling, light, shade, and colour-pattern drawing, for calico-printing, fancy weaving, &c.; to provide lectures on painting, sculpture, anatomy, zoology, botany, &c.; and to form a library of books and engravings, and a museum for the exhibition of casts, models, designs, paintings, mechanical inventions, and other works of art. It is in a flourishing condition. The number of pupils is about 350; and about 50 of the advanced students are actively engaged in the production of designs, principally as pattern-draughtsmen. The apartments

comprise one room large enough to arrange the whole collection of casts, and to accommodate the bulk of the pupils; another appropriated to the geometrical class; in another the collection of coloured examples is arranged, and the books of reference laid out for the use of the advanced pupils and designers. The school is undoubtedly gaining in the estimation of the manufacturers, by showing that good art possesses a money value.—The building of the Mechanics' institute, opened in 1825, was the first erected in England for similar purposes. The object of this institution is the instruction of the working classes, at charges little more than nominal, in the principles of the arts they practise, and in other branches of useful knowledge. Lectures are delivered, evening classes held, and there are a library containing from 8,000 to 9,000 vols., and a reading-room.—The Salford Mechanics' institute was established in 1839, in aid of the objects of the M. institution, and for the convenience of artizans and others in the borough of Salford.

Colleges.] The Manchester college, in connection with the university of London, was opened for the admission of students on 5th October 1840, in Grosvenor-square, Choriton-upon-Medlock. The course of instruction provided in the literary and scientific department embraces the Greek and Latin languages, lectures on the grammatical structure of the English language, with exercises in English composition; pure and mixed mathematics; ancient and modern history, and the history of literature; mental and moral philosophy, and political economy; and physical science and natural history. The entire course comprises 3 sessions of 9 months each, extending from the beginning of October to the end of June. The classes of the first year are occupied in preparing for matriculation at the university of London; those of the second and third years in preparing for the degree of bachelor of arts. Students are admissible into the college on the completion of their fifteenth year. This college was originally founded at York, and chiefly upheld by Unitarians.—The Lancashire Independent college now possesses a noble edifice at Withington, near Manchester, and has a staff of able and efficient tutors, for training young men to the ministry in connection with the Congregational body of Protestant dissenters.

Schools.] The number of schools within the p. of Manchester, including the borough of Salford, at the date of the education returns of 1833, appears to have been 553, of which 395 were daily, 128 Sunday, 19 infant, 9 boarding, 8 day and evening, 2 day and Sunday, and 1 evening, schools. The schools in the township of M., including the Sunday schools, were attended by 34,325 children, 17,554 of whom were males, and 16,771 females. Of these, the Sunday schools were attended by 11,605 males and 12,804 females, the daily by 5,307 males and 3,448 females, the day and evening by 309 males and 139 females, and the infant by 333 males and 380 females. In both townships, with a pop. in 1831 of 182,812, the number of children in course of daily instruction in 1833, exclusive of those attending Sunday schools, appears to have been 12,199, or rather more than one-fourteenth part of the whole pop. If, according to the estimates of the M. Statistical society regarding Liverpool, one-fourth of the pop. consists of children between the ages of 5 and 15, who ought to be all under daily instruction, the number here ought to have been 45,703, so that if the education returns are to be taken as any criterion of the state of education in the townships of M. and Salford in 1831-3, the enormous number of 33,504 children were then without daily instruction! As, however, there were no less than 30,982 children in attendance at the Sunday schools, if we estimate the number of those under daily instruction also attending the Sunday schools at two-thirds, it will follow, that 29,850 out of the 33,504 children without daily instruction attended the Sunday schools alone.—The principal schools are the following: Chetham college, or the Blue-coat school, founded in 1651, by Humphrey Chetham, a merchant residing near Bolton. The hospital provides for the education, maintenance, and apprenticement of 80 poor boys. The income of this charity at the period of the inquiry in 1826, was £3,150.—The Free grammar-school is even more richly endowed than Chetham hospital, near the gate of which edifice the new school is situated. It was founded by Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exeter, in 1515-25. The course of education here comprehends the classics, languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, and the modern arts and sciences.—In the Royal Lancasterian school, the British and foreign school society's establishment here, about 1,500 scholars are taught. There are also 4 National schools, all gratuitously, or almost gratuitously, educated.—The buildings devoted to the deaf and dumb school, and blind asylum, form a splendid and ornamental pile.—The Royal school of medicine and surgery, and school of anatomy, may also be here noticed. Lectures are delivered in these highly reputable institutions on all the branches of surgery and practical medicine. To M. belongs the honour of having established the first provincial school of medicine and surgery; and the example thus set has been followed by Birmingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Hull, Nottingham, and other towns.

Government and franchise.] Until 23d October 1838, when it received a special charter of incorporation, M. had no corporation, and no separate jurisdiction: the town was governed by a boroughreeve, and 2 constables. The government is now vested in a mayor, 16 aldermen, and 48 councillors. Salford received no charter of incorporation, neither was it included in any of the schedules of the new municipal act, but by its ancient charters it was also granted the privilege of electing a boroughreeve. The income of the municipal borough in 1849-50 was £97,038. A court of record, for the trial of causes not exceeding £20, was granted by the charter, and a commission of the peace, a court of quarter-sessions, and recorder.—A court of requests, for trials of all cases of debt not exceeding £5, with a jurisdiction extending over the whole parish, was established in 1808. An assistant barrister, appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, presides.—For the more effectual and prompt administration of justice, a stipendiary magistrate, a barrister of at least 5 years' standing, is appointed by the chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, to sit daily in the New Bailey court-house at Salford.

Prisons.] The New Bailey prison, or house-of-correction, Salford, originated under Howard, who laid the first stone of the part now appropriated to females. The enclosure is an oblong, surrounded by a wall of brick, with iron chevaux-de-frise, and flanking towers at intervals loopholed for musketry, occupying a commanding site on the banks of the Irwell. The prison comprises 574 cells, 24 wards, 174 day and work rooms, 8 treadwheel houses, and 24 airing-yards. The daily average number of prisoners during 7 years, from 1841 to 1848, was 644; and for 18 years up to 1848, 627. The staff of the prison consists of 42 superior and subordinate officers.—The Borough-gaol, built in 1847-50, occupies 5,641 sq. yds.; and its boundary wall encloses nearly 10 acres. On approaching the gaol, the visitor is struck with the commanding and beautiful façade. In the centre is an arched gateway, 21 ft. in height, surmounted by the arms of the corporation. The houses of the governor and chaplain, with basement areas, balustrades, and broad flights of steps, form the wings of the façade; the columns both of the gateway and of the houses are broken by heavy and massive rusticated blocks. Passing through the principal gateway, we enter to the court-yard of the gaol, an area of 120 ft. by 95 ft., from which open doors communicate with all parts of the building, the chief entrance into the prison being by a flight of steps immediately opposite the main gateway. Having traversed these steps, the visitor finds himself in a lofty corridor, out of which are doors leading to the chapel, hospital, class-rooms of the prison, magistrates' room, governor's room, together with rooms for the medical officers, secretary, chaplain, as well as other offices. The chapel is very commodious, and is capable of holding upwards of 300 prisoners at the same time. Each prisoner can distinctly see and be seen by the minister, though the prisoners themselves are divided each from the other by doors which are closed upon them after they are admitted. A high wooden partition, running along the centre of the chapel, divides the sexes, the males entering at one door and the females at the other. Passing along the corridor, the visitor emerges in the centre or inspection hall, whence is obtained a view, to their full extent, of the interior of the three wings in which are situated the cells for the male prisoners. In reality, four wings branch from this centre, though the fourth, or females' wing, is here excluded from view. Beneath, on the basement story, are the kitchens and other subordinate offices; while, on looking upwards, the interior of the tower appears to be terminated by a dome of ground glass, the space above which, to the top of the tower itself, is occupied by a ventilating shaft. The gaol is calculated to contain 500 prisoners.

Town-halls.] The town-hall in King-street is a noble edifice, erected at an expense of £40,000. The principal entry is by a colonnade with a rich entablature. Besides apartments for transacting the public business of the town, the building contains on the principal floor a splendid public room, 130 ft. long, 38 ft. wide, and 51½ ft. in height to the centre of the principal dome. Two ranges of beautiful Ionic columns divide this spacious apartment into three parts.—The town-hall of Salford, Chapel-street, is also a handsome structure of stone, with a noble portico in the Doric style, supporting a triangular pediment.—Chorlton-upon-Medlock town-hall, in Cavendish-street, is a chaste and even imposing structure.

Parliamentary franchise.] Under the reform act of 1832, M. and Salford were enfranchised,—the former borough to return 2 members, the latter 1. The boundaries of the borough of M., as already noticed, comprise the townships of M., Chorlton-row, Ardwick, Beswick, Hulme, Cheetham, Bradford, Newton, and Harpur-hey: those of Salford comprehend a district stretching over the townships of Salford, Broughton, Pendleton, and part of Pendlebury. The returning officer for Salford is the boroughreeve of Salford, that for M. was originally the boroughreeve of M., but is now the mayor. The number of elec-

tors for M., in 1838, was 11,995; for Salford, 2,227. In 1847, for M., 12,836; for Salford, 2,602.

History] According to Whitaker the parish of M., in the year 500 B. C., was a wild unfrequented woodland. A town is supposed to have been formed near the site of the present city about the year 82. In 931, Salford is described as a Saxon manor and royal possession, giving name to the hundred. In 1230, Randulph de Blundeville, earl of Chester, on behalf of the king, granted a charter, making Salford a free borough. In 1294, Thomas de Gresley, the sixth baron, took a survey of his manor of M.; and, in 1301, granted a liberal charter to his townsmen. William, the eleventh baron, having differed with the burgesses in 1579, sold the manor to John Lacye, of London, cloth-worker, for £3,000; and in 1596, the manor was re-sold, by Lacye, to Sir Nicholas Mosley, knight, of Hough-End hall, for £3,500. It has ever since this period been in the Mosley family. In 1642, M. took part in the dispute betwixt Charles and his parliament. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the parliamentary general, stationed himself here on 12th January, 1643. In 1654, M. returned a member to parliament, by order of Cromwell; and a second member was returned in 1655, but the town lost its franchise by the restoration. On 25th November, 1765, the Scottish rebels, under the command of the Pretender, entered M., and were joined by 300 men. They quitted on 3d December, but re-entered on their retreat to the north, on the 8th, and finally left the town the following day, after levying a contribution of £5,000 on the inhabitants. From this period the most interesting facts in the history of M. are connected with the rise and progress of its cotton manufactures. On 8th January, 1819, a great radical meeting took place here in St. Peter's Field. Another meeting took place in the same field on 16th Aug., 1819, which was attended by 60,000 people, who were dispersed by the yeomanry cavalry, after an unfortunate collision in which 8 persons were killed. Since this event, the most remarkable incidents in the history of M., have been the construction and opening of the Liverpool and M. railway, and others of a highly important nature, connecting this great centre of industry with all the most important districts of the empire.

MANCHESTER, a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 21 m. SSE of Concord, bordered on the E by Merrimac river, and containing Massabesic pond. The soil, excepting on the river, is light and sandy. Pop. in 1840, 3,235.—Also a township and semi-capital of Bennington co., in the state of Vermont, 95 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface; but is generally fertile, and is watered by Battenkill river and its branches. The locality contains inexhaustible quantities of white marble. Pop. 1,594.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 23 m. NE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay. The surface is rocky, and the soil diversified. It has a good harbour and extensive fisheries. Pop. 1,355. It contains a village consisting of about 90 dwellings.—Also a township of Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, 10 m. E of Hartford, on Hockanum river. The surface is irregular, and the soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. 1,695.—Also a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, 8 m. N of Canandaigua, and 202 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canandaigua outlet. The soil consists of sandy loam and clay, and is generally fertile. Pop. 2,912. The village is on the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains about 200 inhabitants.—Also a village of Kirtland township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, on Oriskany creek. Pop. 350.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 284.—Also a village of Poughkeepsie township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, on Wappinger's creek. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, 18 m. NW of New York. It has a hilly surface, watered by Ramapo, Pompton, and Passaic rivers. Pop. 3,110. The village is on Passaic river, opposite Patterson, with which it is connected by 2 bridges.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 18 m. S of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,152.—Also a village of Sprigg township, Adams co., in the state of Ohio, 114 m. S by W of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,267.—Also a village of Franklin township, Summit co., in the same state. See NIMISILLA.—Also a village of Chesterfield co., in the state of Virginia, 2 m. S of Richmond, pleasantly situated on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by Mayo's bridge. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Kentucky, 119 m. SE of Frankfort, on the W side of Goose creek, a tributary of Kentucky river.—Also a township of Washtenau co., in the state of Michigan, 55 m. W of Detroit.—Also a township of Clark co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 443.—Also a village of Dearborn co., in the state of Indiana, 76 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. of township 2,428.—Also a village of Coffee co., in the state of Tennessee, 68 m. SE of Nashville, on the head-waters of Duck river.

MANCHESTER-HOUSE, a factory of the Hudson's Bay company, British North America, 120 m. W of Hudson-house, and 90 m. SE of Fort George, on the r. bank of the N branch of the Saskatchawan.

MANCHESTER (WEST), a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., bounded on the NW by Conewago creek, and on the SE by Codorus creek. It has a level surface, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,262.

MANCHIONEAL, a harbour of Jamaica, in the p. of St. Thomas in the East, at the mouth of Diver river, in N lat. 18° 3′ 40″, and W long. 75° 17′ 40″.

MANCHURIA. See MANDSHURIA.

MANCIANO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Sienna, and 23 m. SE of Grosseto.

MANCIET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Nogaro, near the Louzoure. Pop. 1,742. It has an active trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and in pigs.

MANCIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 1½ m. NE of St. Martory, at the confluence of the Noue and Garonne. Pop. 438. It has a manufactory of earthenware, a wool-spinning-mill, and a marble quarry.

MANCOTE, MANKOTH, or BUNER-MANCATA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 80 m. NNE of Amritsir.

MANCUDY, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, descending from the Ghauts, and running SSE to the Indiana ocean, near Cape Comorin.

MANDAHU, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Fortaleza. It gives rise to a river of the same name, which runs N between the districts of Fortaleza and Januaria, and falls into the ocean in S lat. 3° 10′.

MANDAILLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Espalion, 6 m. NW of St. Genies-de-Rive-d'Olt, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 750.

MANDAL, an amt or bail. and town and port of Norway, in the stift of Christiansand. The bail. is situated on the North sea, near the entrance of the Skager Rack, between the bails. of Stavanger and Nedena. Pop. 54,252. The town is 24 m. WSW of Christiansand, at the mouth of the Mandals-elf. Pop. 2,242. The river M. has its source in the bail. of Nedenaes, near Helderen; runs S through the bail. to which it gives its name; and, after a course of about 60 m., throws itself into the North sea.

MANDALIA (CAPE), a headland of the N coast of the island of Java, in the prov. of Japara, in S lat. 6° 20′, and E long. 110° 50′. To the N of this cape is a group of islands of the same name.

MANDALUKA, an island of the Sunda archipelago, 1½ m. from the N coast of Java, in S lat. 6° 27′, and E long. 110° 56′. It is sometimes called the Devil's Rock, from the frequency with which vessels are here detained by contrary winds. The channel

by which it is separated from Java is deep, but too narrow to be used with safety.

MANDANGO. See MINDANAO.

MANDANICE, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. WSW of Messina. In its vicinity are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

MANDANIES, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nom. of Laconia, 6 m. SE of Kalamata, on the NE shore of the gulf of Koron. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Leuctra*.

MANDANS, a tribe of North American Indians, whose principal village was on the Missouri, in N lat. 47° 20′, when Lewis and Clarke's expedition wintered amongst them. When Catlin visited them a few years ago, their numbers were estimated at 2,400; but they have all been swept away by the smallpox, except about 30, who have been made slaves of by the Rickarees. The M. were altogether a peculiar race among Indians; and Catlin is of opinion that he had discovered in them the descendants of the Welsh colony which sailed under Prince Madoc, from North Wales, in the early part of the 11th cent., amalgamated with a tribe of the natives. "Since those notes were written," he says, "I have descended the Missouri river from the Mandan village to St. Louis, a distance of 1,800 m., and have taken pains to examine its shores; and, from the repeated remains of the ancient locations of the M. which I met with on the banks of that river, I am fully convinced that I have traced them down nearly to the mouth of the Ohio river; and, from exactly similar appearances, which I recollect to have seen several years since in several places in the interior of the state of Ohio, I am fully convinced that they have formerly occupied that part of the country, and have, from some cause or other, been put in motion, and continued to make their repeated moves until they arrived at the place of their residence at the time of their extinction, on the Upper Missouri. I am inclined to believe that the ten ships of Madoc, or a part of them at least, entered the Mississippi river at the Balize, and made their way up the Mississippi; or that they landed somewhere on the Florida coast: and that their brave and persevering colonists made their way through the interior to a position on the Ohio river, where they cultivated their fields, and established, in one of the finest countries on earth, a flourishing colony; but were at length set upon by the savages, and in the end have all perished, except, perhaps, that portion of them who might have formed alliance by marriage with the Indians, and their offspring, who gathered themselves into a band, and, severing from their parent-tribe, moved off, and increased in numbers and strength as they advanced up the Missouri river to the place where they have been known for many years past by the name of the *Mandans*, a corruption or abbreviation, perhaps, of *Madawgwys*, the name applied by the Welsh to the followers of Madawc. The Riccarees have been a very small tribe, far inferior to the M.; and by the traditions of the M., as well as from the evidence of the first explorers, Lewis and Clarke, and others, lived, until quite lately, on terms of intimacy with the M., whose villages they successively occupied as the M. moved and vacated them, as they now are doing, since disease has swept the whole of the Mandans away. Whether my derivation of the word *Mandan* from *Mandawgwys* be correct or not, I will pass it over to the world at present merely as presumptive proof, for want of better, which, perhaps, this inquiry may elicit; and, at the same time, I offer the Welsh word *mandon*—the woodroof, a species of madder, used as a red dye—as the name that might possibly have been applied by their Welsh neighbours to these people, on account of their very ingenious mode of giving the beautiful red and other dyes to the porcupine-quills with which they garnish their dresses. In their own language they called themselves *See-pohs-ka-numah-ka-kee*, *i. e.*, 'the people of the pheasants,' which was probably the name of the primitive stock before they were mixed with any other people."

MANDAN TERRITORY, a name given by some American writers to that region of N. America lying between the British possessions on the N; Wisconsin on the E; the N fork of Platte river, separating it from the Indian territory on the S; and the Rocky mountains on the W. This extensive region, measuring 600 m. from E to W, and 520 m. from N to S, has been as yet but imperfectly explored. It contains the sources of the Missouri, and of the N fork of the Columbia.

MANDAWIS, or BATU MANDAWIS, a group of small islands, in the Java sea, near the S coast of the island of Borneo, in S lat. 3° 20′, and E long. 113° 35′.

MANDAR. See MANDHAR.

MANDARA, a state of Sudan, to the S of Bornu. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected in the S and E by the Mendify chain, some of the summits of which rise to the height of 3,000 ft. These mountains are chiefly granitic, and contain large quantities of iron. The soil is fertile, and abounds with varieties of fruit and forest trees. Amongst the former are the gobberah, a species of fig-tree, remarkable for its size, the ordinary circumf. of its trunk being 36 ft. The tamarind and the mango trees are also common. Leopards and panthers are common in the woods. The interior of the country is infested by scorpions, and by a peculiar species of venomous serpent named liffa. The Mandarins are superior as a people to the Bornuese. The men have well-formed features, and are lively and intelligent-looking, and the women are proverbially handsome. They exhibit considerable skill in the manufacture of iron, and cultivate cotton, for export to Bornu. The M. generally profess Mahommedanism, but bodies of Kerdis, or infidels, are found in small villages on the sides and summits of the mountains surrounding the capital. The mountains in the S are inhabited by a savage tribe who stain their bodies with different colours. The towns of Mosfeia and Dorkollah, in the SE, are subject to the Fellatahs. Its cap. is Mora. This state was visited in 1823 by Major Denham.

MANDAU, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas. It formerly gave its name to the town of Alagoas or Magdalena, situated on its S bank. It is connected with another lake named Manguaba, and the united waters of these lakes form the Rio-das-Alagoas.

MANDAVIE, or MUDDI, a town and sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kutch and district of Kanta, on the N coast of the gulf of Kutch, and 35 m. SSW of Bhooj, in N lat. 22° 50′, and E long. 69° 30′. Pop. consisting chiefly of Bhattias, Banyans, and Brahmins, 50,000. It is situated within a short distance of the shore and is fortified. It has a good harbour, and carries on an active trade, consisting principally in cotton and silk goods, bullion, ivory, hides, timber, grain, cocoa-nuts, dates, and butter, with Sinde, Malabar, Arabia, and the W coast of Africa. The town suffered extensively from an earthquake in 1819. The chief of M. was taken under British protection in 1809.

MANDAVIO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino and Pesaro, 20 m. S of Pesaro, and 18 m. ESE of Urbino.

MANDAYONA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Siguenza, in a fine valley on an affluent of the Henarez. Pop. 423. It has a fine palace built by Cardinal Delgado.

MANDE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1 m. ENE of Vincennes, and 4 m. ESE of Paris, at one of the gates of the Bois-de-Vincennes. Pop. in 1841, 2,474. It contains a great many fine villas, an hospital for aged men, and has manufactories of pasteboard, paper-hangings, flint-glass, colours, and enamel.

MANDEL, an island in the strait of Malacca, near the E coast of the island of Sumatra, and 21 m. SE of the island of Pantjour, in N lat. 0° 24′, and E long. 105° 35′. It is 18 m. in length from E to W, and 12 m. in breadth.

MANDELHOLZ, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Grubenhagen, on the Kalte-Bode, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 40.

MANDELLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 15 m. ENE of Como, district and 6 m. NNW of Lecco, on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 2,000. It contains a fine palace.

MANDEO, a river of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Corunna, which has its source near the village of Grijalva; runs NNW; receives the Mende, on the l., at Betanzos; and after a course of about

36 m., throws itself by a wide mouth into the Atlantic, 5 m. E of La Corunna.

MANDERA, or MANDEYR, a hill and village of Nubia, in the district of Albara or island of Meroe, 140 m. ESE of the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad or Bahr-el-Azrek. The hill consists of granite, and is covered with verdure and studded with bushes. Around the hill are several reservoirs cut in the ground; and the ruins of several edifices of vast size, built of large masses of stone, and covered with hieroglyphical sculptures.

MANDERSCHEID, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 21 m. NNE of Treves, on the r. bank of the Lieser. Pop. 500.

MANDEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Blamont, near the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 800. It is supposed to occupy the site of the *Epamanduodurum* of Cæsar.

MANDHAR, a district on the W coast of the island of Celebes, stretching between 1° and 3° S lat., and bounded on the E by a range of steep mountains. This state is governed by chiefs, under nominal subjection to Macassar.

MANDINGA, or SAN-BLAS, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Ystmo, which runs E, and enters the bay of Mandinga, or gulf of San-Blas, near Point San-Blas.

MANDINGO, or MANDING, a mountainous territory in the E part of Senegambia, bounded on the N by Fuladu; on the E by Bambarra; on the S by Jallonkadu; and on the W by Gadu. The Ba-Wulima and the Ba-Li or Kokona, head-streams of the Senegal, rise on the E frontiers of this territory. The country is rocky and barren, and contains no town of any consequence except Kamalia. A considerable quantity of gold dust is found in the sands of the rivers, which the women extract by an easy process of washing. It is divided into a number of small aristocratic republics; each village, with the territory around it, being nearly independent of the one adjoining.

MANDINGOES, a people of Africa, whose name and original abode belongs to the region of Manding, but who have spread themselves through all the countries on the banks of the Niger, the Senegal, and above all of the Gambia, and have become the most numerous of all the races in W. Africa. They are a tall slender race, of a deep black, with remarkably small eyes. They seldom reach an extreme old age; at 40 most of them become grey, covered with wrinkles; and but few survive the period of 55 or 60. At the same time they are subject to few diseases. In Senegambia they chiefly reside between the Gambia and Rio-Grande, and are called Saussais. In Upper Guinea they are called Soussons, and are principally collected together on the Sierra-Leone coast. They profess Mahommedanism, and use the Arabic alphabet. Their language is one of the richest Negro dialects; and may be considered as the commercial language of Western Africa. Their villages have all two public buildings,—a mosque, and a market. Their cottages consist of a circular wall about 4 ft. in height, surmounted by a conical thatching of bamboos, covered with leaves. Their females are commonly employed in cultivating the fields or spinning cotton. Among the Mandingoes there are two classes of itinerant bards or minstrels, called *jilli-kea*. Unlike the *gaewells* or bards of the Jolofs, the Mandingo *jilli-keas* are much respected.

MANDIOLY, or MAREGORION, one of the Gilolo islands, in the Eastern seas, of a semicircular form, 20 m. in length, by 4 m. in average breadth. It is separated from the W coast of Gilolo by the straits of Patientia. The equinoctial line crosses the island near the centre.

MANDOE (OLD and NEW), two small islands belonging to Denmark, on the W coast of Sleswick, in N lat. 55° 10′, inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MANDOK, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saboltz, 9 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MANDOLA, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. ESE of Camerino.

MANDOVA, a river of Hindostan, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, descending from the W. Ghauts, and skirting the island of Goa on the N.

MANDOWI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, on the E side of the Beyah, in N lat. 32° 54′.—Also a town of Gujerat, on the S side of the river Tapti, in N lat. 21° 13′.

MANDREREI, a river in the S part of Madagascar, which flows into the ocean, 45 m. ENE of Cape Sainte Marie, after a S and SE course of 120 m.

MANDSHURIA, an extensive region of Eastern Asia, so named from the Mandshurs, its inhabitants, called also EASTERN TARTARY, from its relative situation in respect of Mongolia; bounded by the Kortshin division of Mongolia on the W; by Russian Daouria, or the government of Irkutsk on the NW; by the Russian government of Yakutsk on the N; by the sea of Japan on the E; and by the kingdom of Korea, and the Yellow sea, on the S. It extends from the meridian of 118½° to the 142° of E long.; and from the parallel of 40° to 55° N lat. Its greatest extent from W to E, therefore, is about 1,100 m.; its greatest breadth 900 geog. or 1,045 British m.; but its general breadth is from 800 to 870 m. Its superficial area must exceed 800,000 sq. m.

Divisions.] According to Du Halde, it is divided into the three governments of Shin-yang, Kirin-ula, and Tsitsikar. The first of these divisions, known also as Shin-king or Mukden, comprehends the extreme SW part, or the ancient Lyau-tong, and is now generally reckoned as directly belonging to China. The gov. of Kirin-ula or Girin-ula forms the SE section of M., and lies to the S of the middle part of the course of the Amur river. The gov. of Tsitsikar comprises the NW part of M.; and embraces all the upper basin of the Amur, and also the lower part of its course from about the parallel of 49°. Of these divisions, that of Shin-yang is the smallest but best peopled.

Physical features.] This region is very imperfectly known, having never been visited but by the Jesuits employed by Kaung-hi to delineate a map of it. As far as can be judged from the features of the Jesuits' map, its appearance is much diversified with mountains, hills, plains, and forests; and altogether different from Mongolia, being exceedingly well watered, and free from those sandy deserts which occupy so large a space in Central Asia. In the E part of Lyau-tong, and on the frontiers of Korea, the country is represented as full of bogs and marshes; and towards the NE of the gov. of Kirin-ula it is overrun with extensive and impenetrable forests, which increase in magnitude and density as they approach the sea. On the immediate banks of the Amur, which are thickly planted with Tartar villages, the whole country seems one continuous and uninhabited forest. After passing through these forests, fine green valleys occur, watered by beautiful and transparent rivulets, whose banks are enamelled with flowers common in Europe.

Mountains.] M. Proper is bounded on the S, W, and N, by great mountain-ranges, which separate it from Korea and Lyau-tong, from Mongolia, and from Russia. The chain which bounds it on the W is called the Siolki mountains. These may be regarded as forming the eastern buttress of Central Asia. This range strikes off to the S from the Yablonoi or Khing-Khan-Tugurik, near the sources of the Olekma, and runs towards China, crossing the rivers Shilka and Argun in its progress, and extending as far as the wall of China. This chain is more than 1,000 m. in length, and of great elevation. The central ridge is generally called Pecho by the Chinese, and Hamar-Tabahan by the Mandshurs. The elevation of Mount Pecho is estimated by Father Verbiest at 16,000 ft. above the sea; and by another estimate, given by Gerbillon, at 9 Chinese lys, or 17,820 ft. above the level of Pe-che-li. The ascent

cost Verbiest six days' journey, as he tells us; and its summit is covered with perpetual ice and snow. Gerbillon, who travelled along its base in October, saw ice an inch thick in three small ponds between two of the lowest eminences in its vicinity, and in the brooks that descended from the ridge. The descent is much greater on the side towards M. than on that towards Mongolia. The southern range is a SE prolongation of the Siolki mountains, and runs E along the frontiers of Lyau-tong and Korea, and thence NE towards the sea of Tartary: in other words, it forms the S border of the basin of the Amur. To the N of Mukden it is called Yung-shan by the Chinese; and its principal summit, on the N frontier of Korea, is called Amba-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Ever-white mountain;' Guliman-Shanggan-Alin, or 'the Great white mountain,' by the Mandshurs; and Shan-pe-Shan by the Chinese. It is reported to be the highest mountain in M., and is visible to a vast distance. The lower part is covered with wood. The Chinese say that this mountain gives birth to four rivers: the Songora or Songari, an affluent of the Amur, to the N; the Tumen-ula to the E; the Se-hu-ula, or Ya-ju-an-Kiang, to the S; and the Hersu to the W. But on inspection of the map it would appear that, though the Songari does originate on its N side, the others merely issue from the range in which this mountain is situated. A lateral chain from the S range, called Fong-whan-Shang, or 'the mountains of Fong-whang,' separates Korea from Mukden. The Kanta-Alin separates the basin of the Ussuri-ula, an affluent of the Amur, on the E, from that of the Songari on the W; and may be regarded as a prolongation of the Yung-shan range, an extensive range which skirts the E coast of M.—The third range is the Yablonoi, which is just a NE prolongation of the Great Altaian chain, and which separates the basin of the Amur from that of the Baikal lake, and the great river Lena. From this range several lateral ranges are detached towards the Amur, as the Hinkan-Alin, the Jam-Alin, and others; but nothing is known of their nature, elevation, and extent.

Rivers.] A region so environed with mountains cannot fail to have many rivers. These do not flow on an elevated plain, and lose themselves in sands or inland lakes, as those of Mongolia, but flow into the sea, or by a short E course, into the Amur. The reader is referred to the article AMUR for an account of that great river. Its principal tributaries in M. are the Seja, which drains the NW part of M.; the Songari, which drains the SW; the Ussuri-ula, which drains the SE; and the Henkon, which drains the NE.—The Senkele falls into the sea of Japan, and is a considerable stream.—The Tumen-ula forms the N frontier of Korea.—The Lyau or Liao-ho is a large stream originating in the Siolki range, in 43° N lat., and 0° 45′ E of Pekin, under the name of Sira-Muren. After running 7° E, it turns to the SW, and entering Lyau-tong, runs through that prov. into the Yellow sea, after a comparative course of 500 m. It is not, however, strictly speaking, a Mandshurian river.

Climate.] Though this extensive region forms the E declivity of the great upland plateau of Mongolia, and is consequently on a much lower level than the former, yet the climate is remarkably severe. The trees and plants of temperate climates, however, here begin again to appear, and to salute the eye of the weary traveller who has traversed the elevated treeless wastes of the central plateau. The high elevation of the mountains which on three sides environ M., and of the transverse range of the Hinkan to the N of the Amur, together with the immense forests which cover the country, principally counteract the influence of the solar rays. Though under the same lat. with France and Italy, yet the mountains between Korea and the river Amur have long and rigorous winters, and are covered with glaciers; and the sea which encircles the E coast is covered with perpetual fogs. The Jesuit missionaries at Tondon-Kajan, the first village of the Ketching Tartars on the Amur, in N lat. 49° 24′, on the 8th of September were compelled to put on clothes lined with sheepskins. They were afraid also that the river, though so deep and wide, would be frozen over: as indeed it was every morning to a considerable distance from the shore.

Soil and productions.] In such an extensive region there must necessarily be a great diversity of soil and produce. The government of Mukden is well-cultivated, and produces abundance of wheat, millet, and cotton. The great extent of pasture-lands in this prov. renders it of much utility to China, as a vast number of sheep, cows, and oxen are there grazed, pasture being by no means abundant in China. Wheat, we are told by the emperor Kien-long, here produces a hundred fold. Amongst the trees of this region, Kien-long mentions the pine, the cypress, the acacia, the willow, the apricot, the peach, and the mulberry. In the vicinity of Ninguta, in the gov. of Kirin-ula, oats are so abundant that they are given to horses, instead of the black beans common to all the N provs. of China. Abundance of a species of millet called *maysimi* by the Chinese, is here raised; but wheat and rice are scarce. Father Regis is astonished that in districts situated in 43° 44′ and 45° lat.—the latitudes of the S of France—the productions of the soil should be so scanty and limited in kind; and he imputes its barrenness to the nitrous quality of the soil. Perouse, who examined the SE coast, and the mouth of the Amur, says that on every hand a luxuriant vegetation reminded the sailors of the country they had left. The lofty mountains were adorned with the spreading branches of the oak and the verdant pyramidal forms of the pine; in the lower grounds, the willows drank the moisture of the rivers; birches, maples, and medlar-trees, rustled in the winds; and the lily, the rose, and the convallaria, perfumed the meadow. The spring was that of Europe; the flora nearly that of France; but there was no trace of the slightest cultivation,—no proof that these shores had ever been inhabited by human beings,—no paths but those of the bear and the stag formed across the rank herbage, here nearly 4 ft. high. "It is strange, indeed," justly remarks Malte Brun, "to find a region so highly susceptible of cultivation, and at the very gates of the ancient empire of China, in which the reported redundance of the pop. often proves the cause of famine with all its attendant horrors, existing in the condition of an absolute desert." Nothing is needed, one would suppose, to relieve the Chinese empire of its superabundant pop., but for that government to supply the means of emigrating, and enable the colonists to clear the vast forests, and cultivate a soil so well-watered.—Every stream that swells the volumes of the Amur swarms with fish of every kind, and these serve the natives both for food and raiment. The Yupi Tartars spend all the summer in fishing. One part of what they catch is laid up to make oil for their lamps; another serves them for daily food; the remainder, which they dry in the sun without salting,—for of salt they are destitute,—is reserved for winter-provision, whereof both men and cattle eat when the rivers are frozen. The sturgeon abounds in the Ussuri and the Amur. The Yupi spear the larger fish, know nothing of agriculture, and only sow a little tobacco near their villages on the banks of the river. All the rest of the land is covered with dense impenetrable woods. Beyond the Saghalien or upper course of the Amur, to the N, are nothing but forests frequented by sable-hunters. The NW portion of this region, comprehended in the gov. of Tsitsikar, is in a similar state of non-cultivation, though here and there are a few spots cultivated by the Taguris or Daourians, a tribe of Mandshurs who dwell to the NW of Tsitsikar, and by the Solons, another tribe of the same stock who are both hunters and agricul-

turists. The Taguris or Taguer-Burjaets raise barley, oats, and millet, and sell to the people of Tsitsikar their surplus produce. They also breed horses, dromedaries, bulls, cows, and sheep. These last are large animals; their tails being above a span thick, and two long, and very heavy. The soil in the vicinity of Tsitsikar and Merghen-Koten is sandy and poor; but that in the neighbourhood of Saghalien-ula-Hotun yields fine crops of wheat; and at Tsitsikar the Solons have rich manured lands, and rear all sorts of garden-fruits and tobacco.—M. also produces copper, iron, jasper, pearls, and furs; and the mother-of-pearl obtained on its coasts is of admirable quality. The pearls are found in the Songari, the Korsin-pira, and other streams which fall into the Amur. These pearls, which would be little valued by Europeans, from their defects in shape and colour, are fished for by divers, who form 8 companies, and are bound to furnish the Bogdo-Khan, as they call the emperor of China, with 1,104 fine pearls annually. Furs form the most valuable part of M. commerce. The Han-Halas and the Solon-Mandshurs are expert in hunting the furred animals, as sable-ermines, black foxes, and martins, in the vast forests beyond the Amur and on the banks of the Chikiri. The Russians were masters of all these forests previous to the peace of Nerchinsky in 1689, and had built a fortress named Albacen or Yaksa on the N bank of the Amur, a few days' journey above Saghalien-ula-Koten, in order to protect and engross the fur trade. But by that treaty they were compelled to demolish and abandon their fortified hunting-station, and leave the Chinese Mandshurs in full and undisturbed possession of these forests, and of the fur trade. The Mandshurs still keep a strong garrison on the frontiers in case of Russian encroachment, and likewise armed barks on the Amur. The hunters are clad in short jackets of wolves' skins, with a cap of the same, and wear long cloaks of tiger or fox skins to protect them from the cold especially of the night. They have excellent dogs trained for the service; and neither the severity of the weather, nor the fierceness of the tiger, can restrain them from the chase. The finest furs are reserved for the emperor, who pays a fixed price for them; the rest bear a great price even in M. itself, and are immediately bought up by the mandarins in these quarters, and the merchants of Tsitsikar. The ginseng, so much extolled by the Chinese, and which once sold at Pekin for seven times its weight in silver, is now well-known to be a production of Canada and the United States, and the Americans are in the habit of exporting it to Canton, so that its price is much fallen. This plant was long supposed to be peculiar to M., where it grows on the declivity of wooded mountains, and on the banks of deep rivers. It does not grow beyond 47° N lat.

Population.] The terms *Tartar* and *Tartary* have been so long, though erroneously, applied to all the nomadic tribes and regions of Asia, by writers of every country in Europe, that it is now become impossible to eradicate them from our ethnographical nomenclature. In compliance with established custom, therefore, we apply the term *Eastern Tartary* to the region of the Lyau and Mandshurs: and if we are wrong in applying the name *Tartar* as a general appellation to all Asiatic hordes, it may be remarked that their very neighbours the Chinese are equally at fault, as they class them all under the general name of *Ta-tse.* The fact however is, that the Turks, Mongols, and Mandshurs, are as radically different in their features and language as the Hindu, Chinese, and Arabs. Whether the Mandshurs are the aboriginal natives, or succeeded a previous race, we cannot determine, as they have no historical records; but they are called Ny-uche by the Chinese, and are supposed to be the descendants of the Kin, who, in the 12th cent., subdued Northern China, and were, in their turn, subdued by Jenghiz-Khan, in the 13th cent. We are told, that the Mandshurs are the same race who, at different periods of the Chinese monarchy, have been successively denominated Sienpi, Geougen, Yeu, Uki, Sushin, Mo-ko, and finally Nyu-shing, or Kin; and we know that another tribe, called the Syetan, Ki-tan, or Lyau, which came from the same region as the Kin, preceded them in the path of conquest. But whether these names belonged to one and the same race,—or to different tribes of that race, who successively acquired domination over the other tribes,—or were appellations of different races, cannot now be determined. The pop. of this country in 1743 was given at only 235,620. By Morrison, it is estimated at 390,000. That it should have no more inhabitants than one-tenth or one-fifth of that of Scotland, a country equal in dimensions, and lying between 40° and 43° N lat., is glaringly improbable. The Mandshurs are more robust in their make, but have less expressive countenances than the Chinese. Their women have not their feet cramped and distorted like those of China; their head-dress consists of natural and artificial flowers. Their general dress is much the same with the Chinese.

Language.] The Turkish, Mongolian, and Mandshur languages, are radically distinct from one another. That of the last race is written in the character of the Mongols, who in their turn received it from the Oigurs, a Tibetian race, according to Schmidt. It was not till the reign of Kaung-hi that this character was adopted. Before that period they had attempted to express the sense and sounds of the Mandshur language by Chinese characters; but this being found impracticable, Kaung-hi, in order to preserve the language of his nation, which was going rapidly into disuse and in danger of being lost, ordered a special commission of the best grammarians at Pekin, to compose a grammar and dictionary of the language expressed in the Mongolian alphabet; which was done with great care and diligence, a reward, it is stated, being offered for every old word or phrase, which had become obsolete, that it might be inserted in this dictionary. This dictionary has been successively republished at Paris by Langles and Klaproth; and the language has been pronounced by the former to be the most perfect of all the nomadic idioms of Asia, not excepting the Tibetian. The alphabet consists of 1,500 groups of syllables, which Langles has attempted to reduce to 29 letters, the majority of which have three forms, corresponding to the beginning, the middle, and the end of a word. The language is elegant, copious, abounds in words imitative of natural sounds, and is noted for its extreme softness of sound, never admitting two consonants without a vowel between. It abounds in particles capable of modifying the meaning of words by being joined to them; and the verbs have a great number of inflexions like those of the Hebrew and Arabic. So copious is it, that it has not only names for every species of animals, but even words to express their several ages and qualities. Thus the horse, as the most serviceable animal they possess, has twenty times more names than a dog, almost every motion of this animal giving occasion to a new name. How the language of a semibarbarous people became so copious in names and terms is a problem of some difficulty. It may be presumed that it was the language of their predecessors the Ki-tan and the Kin, who formerly reigned in Northern China, at which time these people, being both numerous and powerful, took care to cultivate and improve their language, the delicacy and copiousness of which the Mandshurs endeavoured to preserve, by translating all the best Chinese works. Yet it is said, that, notwithstanding all the endeavours of the Mandshur emperors to preserve and perpetuate their native language, it is on the decline: the conquerors gradually disusing it and using that of the conquered. It has one remarkable feature, that, though it belongs to the E extremity of Asia, it has many radical sounds closely resembling those of modern Europe, as may be seen by consulting the Mithridates of Adelung and Vater.

Cities and towns.] Where the population is so scanty the cities must be few and small. Lyau-tong or Shin-king, being the most populous prov., has the most cities, towns, and villages. Shen-yang or Mukden is its cap., and was the residence of the Mandshur shwandis or princes, immediately previous to the conquest of China. It is represented as being composed of an inner and outer city, with a wall enclosing the whole 11 m. in circumf. It is the residence of a Mandshur governor, and about 4,000 troops are usually stationed here. It has four public tribunals, in which none but Mandshurs are employed. The Chinese inhabit the outer, and the Mandshurs the inner city. The former carry on almost all the commerce of this province.—Fong-whang-shing is said to be the best and most populous city of this prov., and enjoys a great commerce, being the key to the peninsula of Korea. Its chief manufacture is cotton paper, very strong and durable.—The chief places in M. Proper are Kirin-ula-Hoten, or Uanlin, on the Songari, the largest town of the country; Tsitsikar, on the Nouni; Ninguta, the capital of a military government on the Hurka-Pira, an affluent of the Songari; Saghalien-ula-Koten, on the Amur; and Mergen-Koten between Saghalien and Tsitsikar. These are all the places of note in this extensive region, and they are mostly peopled with soldiers and

exiles, the country seemingly being used for no other purpose but that of banishment. The principal Mandshur families have all left the country, and followed the court to Pekin, so that it has been materially injured by the conquest of China. The Jesuit fathers, who traversed this region to the S of the Amur, found numbers of ruined towns, and several antique remains. These seem to have been the work of the Kin in the 12th cent., when their power was dominant in Central Asia.

MANDU, or MUNDU, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated among the Vindiya mountains, between the 22d and 23d parallels of N lat., and bounded on the S by the river Nerbuddah. Its chief towns are Mandu, Bajulpore, and Dectan.

MANDU, the capital of the above-named district, and formerly the cap. of an Afghan dynasty, sovereigns of Malwah during a part of the 13th and the whole of the 14th cents., is situated in N lat. 22° 23′, E long. 75° 20′. The fortress is situated on the summit of a mountain; and formerly contained many handsome monuments and mosques, particularly a minaret 8 stories high. In 1534 this place was attacked by the emperor Homayon; and during the night, 300 Moguls having scaled the walls, the garrison took to flight. The ancient walls appear to have had a circuit of 28 m., and to have enclosed an area of above 12,000 acres. It is now fallen to decay, but presents vast remains of its former magnificence.

MANDURIA, an ancient town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 24 m. ESE of Tarento. Pop. 4,600. It was formerly called Casale-Nuovo, which name it retained till about the year 1790, when the inhabitants petitioned the king to change it to the ancient name of Manduria. In 1783 it suffered severely from an earthquake.

MANDUVI, two islands belonging to Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and 9 m. NNE of the island of that name.

MANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, cant. and 1½ m. from Forcalquier. Pop. 1,542. It has a silk and several flour mills.

MANE′, a district of Madagascar, on the W coast, near the mouth of the Mansiatre or Parcellas.

MANEA, a chapelry in the co. of Cambridge, 6¼ m. SE by S of March, on a branch of the East Counties railway. Area 5,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,095.

MANEBACH, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality of Gotha, 3 m. W of Ilmenau. Pop. 357. It has manufactories of lamp-black and of pitch, and 2 saw-mills; and in the vicinity is a coal-mine.

MANER, or MANNAIRU, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic and district of Ongole. It is formed by the junction of the Oppair and Pillepair, which descend from the E side of the mountains of Elgonda; runs E; and flows into the gulf of Bengal, to the SE of Singraconda; and after a course of about 45 m.

MANERBE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 6 m. SW of Blangy. Pop. 1,033.

MANERBIO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Brescia, district and 4 m. W of Leno, on the r. bank of the Mella. Pop. 3,232.

MANERU, MENEROO, MONEROO, or BRISBANE DOWNS, an extensive district of New South Wales, stretching from the SE coast round the frontiers of the counties of St. Vincent and Murray, and W along the S bank of the Murrumbidgee. It comprises an area of 10,000 sq. m., and contained in 1848, 1,916 European inhabitants. Moneroo, properly so called, or Brisbane Downs, consists of an elevated table-land, 100 m. in extent, running parallel to the coast, from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. in alt. above sea-level, and bounded on the W by the Australian Alps. This tract presents a series of fine undulations, in some parts lightly timbered, and generally fertile and well-watered. The principal rivers are the Deua, Shoalhaven, Queanbeyan, Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Mitta-Mitta. On the coast, 25 m. N of Cape Howe, is the harbour of Twofold-bay, and further N is Mount-Dromedary, a headland which rises to the height of 3,000 ft.

MANERU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 9 m. ENE of Estella, and 11 m. SW of Pamplona, in a valley of the same name, and on an affluent of the Salado. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of lace.

MANES CREEK, a head-stream of the Upper Murray or Hume river, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, New South Wales.

MANETIN, or MANGETIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NNW of Pilsen, and 18 m. E of Tepel, on the r. bank of the Strzela, at an alt. of 424 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,112. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics.

MANE'VAI, a small island of the Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa-Cruz. It belongs to the group of Vanikoro islands.

MANEWDEN, a parish in the co. of Essex, 3½ m. N of Bishop-Stortford, on the Stort, and to the W of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 695; in 1841, 688.

MANFALOUT, or MANFALUT, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 18 m., by the windings of the river, NNW of Siut, and 33 m. SSE of Melawi-el-Arish, near the l. bank of the Nile. It is enclosed by walls, and contains two Coptic churches, and some handsome mosques; but much of it has been carried away by the Nile. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in grain. The environs are very beautiful.

MANFIELD, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. W by S of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1841, 474.

MANFOUAH (EL), a town of Arabia, in the prov. of El Aredh, 18 m. S of Derayeh. It is built of stone and clay, and contains about 2,000 families. Its walls were destroyed by the Turks.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, district and 24 m. NE of Foggia, and 63 m. NW of Bari, at the foot of Mount Gargano, on the gulf of the same name. Pop. 5,600. It is regularly built, and is enclosed by walls, and defended by large round bastions. It has a good but shallow harbour, sheltered by a mole and defended by a fort. The trade consists chiefly in salt and grain. The town was founded in 1251, by Mainfroy, a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. In the vicinity, on a site now occupied by a marsh, are the ruins of the ancient *Sipontum*.—The gulf of M., which forms an inlet of the Adriatic, washes the shores of the provs. of Capitanata and Bari, extending from the E extremity of Mount Gargano on the N, to a headland E of Barletta on the S, a distance of 39 m. In depth the embrasure is about 18 m. Its principal affluents are the outlets of lakes Pantano-Salso and Salpi.

MANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, at the confluence of the Iguara with the Moni-Mirim, in the comarca of Itapicuru. Pop. of the town and district, 3,000.—Also a village in the same prov., on the l. bank of the Parnahiba.

MANGABEIRA, a serra or mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the E of Diamantina, running parallel with the Paraguai.

MANGALA, a fortified village of Sumatra, in the Lampong territory, on the Tulang-Bavang river, 30 m. above its embouchure.

MANGALI, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 70 m. ESE of Silistria.

MANGALLUN, a small island near the NW coast of Borneo, in E long. 115° 36′, N lat. 6° 9′.

MANGALORE, Mangalur, or Koryal, a seaport and fortress of Hindostan, on the Malabar coast, 80 m. NNW of Cananore, in N lat. 12° 50½′, E long. 75° 7′, in the prov. of Canara. The town is large and well-built, and stands on the edge of a salt-water lagune, which communicates with a river; the port, however, will not admit of vessels drawing more than 10 ft. water, except in spring-tides; but there is good anchorage off the mouth of the river, in from 5 to 7 fath. water. The inhabitants are chiefly Mapillas or Moplas, said to be descended from a colony of Arabs. The exports are principally rice, copper, sandal-wood, cassia, and turmeric. The imports consist of salt from Bombay, and raw silk and sugar from Bengal and China. M. was at a very early period resorted to by the Arabians; but it does not appear to have been conquered by the Mahommedans till 1763, when it was taken by Hyder Ali. In 1768 it was captured by a detachment from Bombay, but shortly after retaken by Hyder. In 1783 it again submitted to the British, and was defended by Colonel Campbell against the whole force of Tippu Sultan; but, on the conclusion of the peace in 1784, it was restored to him, when, finding that the fortifications had been much injured during the siege, rather than be at the expense of repairing them, he ordered the fort to be dismantled. With the prov., it came into possession of the British in 1799, and is now the station of the judge, collector, &c., of South Canara.—There are some other inconsiderable places of the same name in Hindostan.

MANGANAI, a district and settlement on the W coast of the N island of New Zealand, in about 35° 50′ S lat. Pop. in 1850, 259. Acres under crop, 382. The river Putekaka forms a small harbour here.

MANGANARI, a port on the E coast of the island of Nio, in the Archipelago, in N lat. 36° 40′, E long. 25° 24′.

MANGANESES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Valentia, on the l. bank of the Orvigo.

MANGANESES-DE-LA-LAMPREANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Zamora.

MANGAN ISLANDS. See Mingan.

MANGAPETT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, on the r. bank of the Godavery, 90 m. E of Ramghir.

MANGARATIBA, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the extremity of the peninsular projection which divides the bay of Angra-dos-Reis into two parts. It exports coffee, tobacco, and rice.

MANGARIN, a town on the SW coast of Mindoro, in N lat. 12° 18′, E long. 121° 17′.

MANGAZA, a river of Eastern Africa, which rises in the country of the Jambara; flows SE; and joins the Zambese in the Mozambique territory.

MANGDERAI CHANNEL, a strait in the Sunda archipelago, between the islands of Flores and Comono, in S lat. 8° 40′. It is full of islets and rocks, and little frequented.

MANGEEA. See Manaia.

MANGER, a parish and village of Norway, 21 m. NNW of Bergen. Pop. 3,500.

MANGERTON, a mountain of co. Kerry, 4½ m. SSE of Killarney. Alt. 2,754 ft.

MANGI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, situated at the confluence of the Gogra with the Ganges.

MANGISHLAK, a mountain-ridge running E and W between the Caspian and Aral sea. See Aral.—Also a port on the E coast of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchuk-Kultiuk, 180 m. SE of Astrakhan. It is not a town, but merely a port, and is now nearly abandoned.

MANGLARES, or Corn Islands, two islands off the Mosquito coast, between the parallels of 12° 19′ and 12° 8′ N, and the meridians of 82° 57′ and 83° 4½′ W. The southern and largest is 2¾ m. in length, and 1¼ m. in breadth, and is very fertile. Pop. about 300.—The other island lies 7¾ m. to the NNE of the former; and is 1½ m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth. It is used as grazing land by the inhabitants of the larger island.

MANGONNE, one of the small Friendly islands, in S lat. 19° 38′.

MANGOTSFIELD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. NE of Bristol. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. 3,862. It is intersected by the Great Western railway, which has a station here.

MANGURE, or Tantamane, a considerable river of Madagascar, rising in the district of Anzaffe, on the E flank of the ridge of central mountains by which the island is traversed, and falling into the sea in S lat. 17°, after a NE course of about 150 m.

MANGRAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 48 m. ENE of Kota, near the r. bank of the Parbutti.

MANGROLE, a sea-port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. SW of Junagur.

MANGROVE ISLES, a cluster of islets covered with mangroves off the W coast of Australia, in about S lat. 28° 53′, W long. of Swan river 1° 52′.

MANGS, three rocks among the Ladrone islands, in N lat. 19° 40′, about 15 m. W of Assumption island.

MANGUABA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which discharges itself into the Atlantic, in S lat. 6° 56′.

MANGUEIRA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, lying between Lake Mirim and the ocean, into which it discharges itself by the river Tayim.

MANGUI, a river of Quito, in the prov. of Mainas, which falls into the great lake Nachego, in S lat. 5° 28′.

MANGUINHA (Point), a promontory on the coast of Brazil, in 10° 28′ 50″ S lat.; forming the S point of the mouth of the San-Francisco.

MANGUIR, a small town of Caramania, 70 m. W of Cæsarea.

MANGUP-KALEH, a mountain in the Crimea, in the vicinity of Karolez, commanding a noble view towards Sevastopol on one side, and Simpheropol on the other. On its summit stands a ruined and deserted Karaite town.

MANHANTANGO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, in N lat. 40° 37′.

MANHARTSBERGE, or Mannhartsberge, a chain of mountains in the archd. of Austria, commencing on the frontiers of Moravia, and running SE, along the l. bank of the Gross-Kamp, towards the l. bank of the Danube. Its culminating point, the Gross-Manhartsberg, to the E of Horn, has an alt. of 566 metres, or 619 yards.—This chain gives name to two circles or administrative subdivisions of Lower Austria, in the gov. of Vienna: viz. the Kreis-ober-dem-M., or Upper circle of the M., and the Kreis-unter-dem-M., or Lower circle of the M. Area of the former, 92 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 234,015. Cap. Korneuburg. Area of the latter, 85·7 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 261,966. Cap. Krems.

MANHAT, a river of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territories, which joins the Mangera, on the l. bank,

near Bonhuli, after a course of about 70 m. from W to E.

MANHATTAN, a village in Putnam co., in Iowa, U. S., 46 m. W by S of Indianapolis.

MANHATTANVILLE, a village in New York co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of the Hudson, and 8 m. N of the city-hall. Pop. 600.

MANHEGAN, an island of the United States, on the coast of Maine, 12 m. SE of Pemaquid bay.

MANHEIM, or MANNHEIM, a town of Germany, capital of the circle of the Neckar, in the grand-duchy of Baden, occupying a low situation, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, on the r. bank of the latter river, in N lat. 49° 29′ 18″, 34 m. N of Carlsruhe, with a station on the Main-Neckar railway, by which it is 53¼ m. from Frankfort, and 42 m. from Darmstadt. It is built with great regularity, and is in fact the finest town in Germany, as far as uniformity of appearance can make it; yet there is a sameness about it which is tame and tiresome to most eyes. It is of an oval form, and was formerly surrounded with ramparts, but when in possession of the French, in the end of last cent., these were levelled and laid out in gardens. It consists of 11 streets, which are crossed by 10 others at right angles to them. The streets are wide, straight, and well-paved, and the houses uniform and elegant. The Parade-platz, and the Planken, afford pleasant promenades. The palace belonging to the grand duke occupies the side next the Rhine. It is built of a red kind of stone, and in external appearance pretty much resembles Hampton-Court. It contains several handsome apartments, with a gallery of paintings, a cabinet of antiquities and of natural history, and a library of 70,000 vols. The observatory is a noble building, with a tower 115 ft. in height. The custom-house is surrounded with colonnades, under which are shops. The other public buildings are the convents of the Augustines and Capuchins now both secularized, the arsenal, the play-house, the merchant's-hall, the theatre, the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and Catholic churches, three hospitals, a workhouse, an orphan-house, and a church that belonged to the Jesuits. The chief establishments for education are a gymnasium, with drawing and music schools; and a mercantile school. The literary institutions are a society for German literature, an academy of painting and sculpture, with military and surgical schools. Several electors have wished to render M. a place of trade, for which its situation, near two great rivers, affords great advantages; but the same circumstances have also made it an important military station, and consequently exposed it to sieges, bombardments, and the passage of hostile troops. When the court was removed to Munich, no less than 2,000 persons left this place. Its pop. in 1838, was 20,600; in 1845, 21,700, among whom were nearly 300 English of the better class. The distillation of aromatic waters, and the manufacture of tobacco, ribbons, shawls, linen, starch, glue, sealing-wax, and playing-cards, afford employment to a considerable proportion of the pop. There are also an extensive bleaching-ground and tanneries. Since 1802, when M. came into the hands of the Baden government, it has been the chief town of the circle of the Neckar, as well as the seat of one of the four courts of justice, and of the supreme court of appeal for the whole grand-duchy.—M. was a petty village, consisting of a few houses, with a castle called Rheinhausen, when chosen for the site of a town in 1606, by the reigning elector-palatine. Its first colonists were emigrants, driven by religious persecution from the Netherlands. In the long war, terminated by the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, M. underwent a siege, and had the misfortune to fall into the hands of Count Tilly, well known for his inclemency to the conquered. In 1688, it was taken by the French, and shared in the general sufferings of the palatinate; and it would in all probability have remained an insignificant place, had not a succeeding elector-palatine been induced, in 1719, to leave Heidelberg on account of religious disputes, and to make M. the residence of his court. It now advanced rapidly; the present palace was built, and the town fortified according to the rules of Coehorn. The next elector completed what his predecessor had begun, and founded most of the literary and scientific establishments which subsist at present. The extinction of the palatine family, in 1777, led to the incorporation of their states with Bavaria, and to the removal of the court to Munich. The provincial offices remained, but the change prevented any farther increase of Manheim, and the military operations that followed the French revolution were still more detrimental. In 1795, it was bombarded by the French, to whom it afterwards surrendered; it was afterwards besieged and taken by the Austrians, and in the course of these operations it sustained considerable injury. In 1802, it was annexed to the grand-duchy of Baden.

MANHEIM, a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 64 m. WNW of Albany, and bounded on the S by East Canada creek, an affluent of Mohawk river. The surface is hilly, but the soil, consisting of clay and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,095.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 33 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It has an undulating surface, bordered on the E by Great, on the SW by Little Conestoga creeks, and on the NE corner by Moravia creek. The soil consists of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. 1,829.—Also a township of Schuylkill co., in the same state. It has a mountainous surface, traversed in the NE by Schuylkill river, and drained by several of its tributaries. The soil, consisting of white gravel, is completely sterile. Pop. 3,441.—Also a township of York co., in the same state, 16 m. SW of York. It has an undulating surface, drained by Hammer creek, a branch of Codorus creek. The soil consists of fertile loam. Pop. 1,525.

MANHU-AÇU′, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of Pomba; runs a distance in a NE direction of about 180 m.; and joins the Rio Doce between the Voltas-do-Erne and the Rio Mandu. It forms at several points the line of separation between the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Espiritu Santo.

MANHUT, a town of Independent Tartary, in the state and 72 m. NNE of Khiva, near the l. bank of the Jihun. Pop. 8,000.

MANIAGO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 32 m. WNW of Undine. Pop. 500.

MANICA, a state of Eastern Africa, to the SE of Monomotapa, and W of Sofala, in the Mozambique territory. It is bordered on the NW by the Manzara, on the E by the Lupata mountains; and is intersected by the Cabreze. It is generally mountainous, and is liable to dreadful storms. The soil is fertile, and pastures large herds of cattle. The principal productions of the locality are gold, ivory, and copper; and these form the chief articles of trade, in exchange for silk and linen fabrics, and iron, which are imported from Surat by the Portuguese. The cap., which bears the same name, is 24 m. SW of Sena, and about the same distance WNW of Sofala. It contains a fort belonging to the Portuguese.

MANICE, or KING GEORGE'S RIVER, a river of Eastern Africa, in the district of Inhambane, which flows SE, and falls into the N side of Delagoa bay.

MANICKPATAM, a village of Hindostan, in the

presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa, 60 m. SW of Cuttack, on the N bank of the channel which connects Lake Chilka with the bay of Bengal.

MANICOLO. See Mallicollo.

MANICOUAGAN, or Black River, a river of Lower Canada, in the territory of Labrador, which issues from Lake Manicouagan; runs SSW; and throws itself into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 150 m. Near its mouth is a rocky shoal of the same name, and to the W of the shoal is a headland, also bearing the same name.

MANIE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. E of Marcoing. Pop. 1,000.

MANIFOLD (Cape), a headland of the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 22° 43′, E long. 150° 50′, at the N extremity of Keppel-bay.

MANIGOD, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Genevois, 14 m. ESE of Annecy. Pop. 1,060.

MANIHALA, a village of the Punjab, about 11 m. SE of Lahore.

MANIKA. See Magnesia.

MANI-KESOCK, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of that of Mani-Seat, and NE of Loango.

MANIKPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad. The district is very fertile, producing cotton, sugar, and tobacco, in great abundance. Its chief towns, besides that of its own name, are Mendigunge, Pertaubghur, and Salun. The town is 45 m. NW of Allahabad, on the l. bank of the Ganges. It is pleasantly situated, and possesses a considerable trade.

MANIKYALA, a village of Hindostan, in the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Jelum, noted for a remarkable tope or monument in its vicinity. This monument is said to be 70 or 80 ft. in total height, and to have a circumf. at the base of about 320 ft. It is surmounted by a truncated cone about 20 ft. in height; and is built of large masses of a species of petrifaction common in the locality, and to a great extent polished on the exterior. Its origin is ascribed by the natives to a prince named Manik. Elphinstone, by whom it has been most fully described, considers it Grecian; others conceive it to have been an ancient dahgope or Buddhist shrine. Coins and vessels of gold, copper, brass, and iron, have been found at various depths in its interior. In the vicinity are 15 other topes, one of which, on being opened, was found to contain coins of Julius Cæsar, Marc Antony, and the Triumviri. The surrounding country bears traces of having formerly been the seat of a large town, supposed on good authority to have been the *Taxila* of the Greeks, and Taksha-sila of the Hindus. To the NE of M. is a mausoleum of the Ghikar chiefs.

MANILBA-Y-PUGERRA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 57 m. WSW of Malaga, partido and 8 m. SW of Estepona, on a plateau of considerable elevation, and not far from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,892. It is defended by a fort, and carries on an active trade in fish and wine. In an adjacent mountain are mines of lead and quarries of marble. At Almadravilla, in the vicinity, are ruins supposed to belong to the era of the emperor Trajan.

MANILA, or Manilla, a town of the island of Luçon, the capital of the Spanish settlements in the Philippines, situated on the SE side of a bay of the same name, which is 45 leagues in circumf., and receives several considerable rivers, in N lat. 14° 36′ 8″, E long. 120° 53′ 30″. It lies on a low sandy point at the mouth of the river Pasig, which is navigable as far as a lake about 30 m. E of the town, from which it derives its source, and is prolonged by two piers into the bay. It is well-planned, with straight regular streets, and contains many handsome private houses; and notwithstanding the occurrence of frequent earthquakes, has some magnificent churches. The governor's house, a large and spacious building within the walls, forms one side of the Playa: the other three being formed by the cathedral, the Cabildo, and some private houses. The houses of the native Indians are of *nipa* covered with leaves, and raised on wooden pillars 8 or 10 ft. from the ground; many of the Spanish houses are built of the same materials. Most of the streets, however, have at all times a dull appearance: the basement-floors of the houses, generally consisting of warehouses and lumber-rooms, being uninhabited and without windows. The largest description of houses are most of them quadrangles enclosing a court-yard within their squares. Including the suburbs, the town is very considerable. By far the most populous and important part of the town is situated without the walls and on the opposite side of the river, the communication being by a bridge of 8 arches; and nearly all the trade is carried on in this quarter, which is hence denominated 'the Tradetown. In this quarter are numerous lateral canals or branches from the main stream, on which are situated extensive warehouses. The pop. of M., including the entire suburbs, probably exceeds 200,000, among which number is included a white population of above 5,000, of whom a large proportion are officers and subalterns. The pop. within the walls in 1818 was only 6,875, exclusive of military. The rest are Mulattoes, Indians, and Chinese, who devote themselves to agriculture and arts of industry. The environs of M. are watered by the Pasig, a fine river, which branches into different streams, of which the two principal lead to the large Laguna-de-Bay, about 28 m. in length, and 22 m. in breadth. This river is navigable for vessels not exceeding 250 tons a short distance inland, but has only 12 ft. of water over its bar at spring-tides. The environs of M. present a somewhat monotonous expanse of country covered with paddy-fields. A fashionable drive, called the Calzada, encompasses two-thirds of the circuit of the plain, passing between the fosse or ditch of the city on one side, and the open country and parade-ground fronting the bay, on the other. Intercourse is carried on from M. with the Chinese port of Amoy, and with the NE ports of China, by means of seven or eight junks, which bring over with them from 300 to 500 new adventurers annually, who work their passage, and import each a small package of goods. By the same conveyance numbers of Chinese also annually return. Nearly the whole provincial trade in manufactured goods is in the hands of the Chinese. There are a considerable number of small craft, called *pontines*, continually trading between M. and the provs. and islands to the southward. —M., though regularly fortified, could not be defended for any length of time against an European force; but from its advantageous position in relation to India, China, and America, it might, under a liberal and wise government, rise into great importance as an emporium of commerce. Under Spanish policy, however, its trade has long been repressed by harassing and absurd restrictions. European vessels were formerly altogether prohibited from access to this port, or were burdened with heavy duties amounting to a prohibition. Even after the port was thrown open to ships of all nations, vessels belonging to the port itself were not allowed to trade with Europe, or to proceed beyond the Cape of Good Hope. Under the captain-generalship of Don P. Enrile, from 1831 to 1835, much was done to relax these restrictions, and generally improve the commerce of the port. The chief exports are cordage, resinous substances,

pitch and tar, cloths, rushes, rattans, indigo of an excellent quality, *beche-de-mer*, sharks' fins, cocoa-nut oil, rice, cotton, and the beautiful and costly pina cloth. About 1,000,000 *cabans* of rice, each weighing 134 lbs., are yearly exported chiefly to China. The sugar-cane thrives well, but is little cultivated. Excellent tobacco, grown on the island, is manufactured into cigars at a royal factory at Binondo, in the vicinity of M., in which 5,000 women, and 600 men are employed. The natives may be reckoned as industrious, perhaps more so than are generally seen within the tropics. The manufacture, for which they are so famous, of cigar-cases, and hats of a peculiar grass, has long been known and deservedly prized at home. The most intricate tartan plaid they will imitate with a faithfulness and dexterity truly surprising; and those who have received no instruction whatever in letters will work a name or a figure with these differently-coloured straws without the smallest deviation from any given pattern. These rude people, moreover, manufacture "a fabric which as much surpasses in its texture the finest French cambric as the latter does the commonest piece of Manchester cotton-cloth. This latter is called *pina*, pronounced *pinia;* being made from the finest fibres of the pine, beaten out, combed, and wove with a delicacy that it is impossible to rival, possessing at the same time an incredible durability. Its colour is white, slightly tinged with blue." A finely worked dress of pina will cost 1,500 dollars.—M. exports to Bengal copper, indigo, and cochineal, with a large proportion of treasure. In 1810–11, the value of the exports amounted to about 3,000,000 sicca rupees. The exports from Bengal to M. amounted to 1,270,542 rupees. The amount of produce shipped from M. in 1837 was 3,008,606 dollars. The following table of exports from M. during 1850 is furnished by Mr. Mac Micking, in his *Recollections of M.:*

	To Great Britain.	To the Continent of Europe.	To the Australian Colonies.	To China.	To Singapore, Batavia, and Bombay.	To California and the Pacific.	To the United States.	Total.
Sugar,	146,926	50,830	142,359	...	12,749	29,144	77,919	459,927 peculs.
Hemp,	16,073	5,568	...	...	544	...	102,184	124,367 „
Cordage,	96	476	3,753	1,732	680	2,137	210	9,084 „
Cigars,	10,319	11,867	12,561	9,262	26,859	1,707	914	73,439 mil.
Leaf tobacco,	...	42,629	...	...	...	...	...	42,629 quints.
Sapan-wood,	37,068	14,436	...	18,942	17,337	...	9,015	96,798 arrobas
Coffee,	165	9,670	1,481	100	250	1,072	2,063	14,801 peculs.
Indigo,	259	213	...	uncertain.	...	...	3,753	4,225 quints.
Hides,	3,340	213	...	1,069	...	...	...	4,622 peculs.
Hide Cuttings,	...	...	...	536	...	...	2,419	2,955 „
Mother-of-pearl Shell,	820	338	...	...	260	...	74	1,492 „
Tortoise-shell,	2,081	580	...	555	1,912	...	469	5,597 catties.
Rice,	...	6,576	...	uncertain.	...	1,467	...	uncertain.
Beche-de-Mer,	...	...	...	4,348	...	...	...	4,348 peculs.
Gold dust,	...	...	...	5,068	...	...	...	5,068 taels.
Camagon, or Ebony-wood,	235	1,213	...	794	...	...	...	2,242 peculs.
Grass-cloth,	175	13,252	...	500	...	650	22,975	37,522 pieces.
Hats,	...	...	9,400	5,115	9,115	500	25,870	50,000 hats.

The import trade is almost entirely in the hands of British merchants established here; but the goods imported from Liverpool or Glasgow are always shipped in Spanish vessels and at a very high rate of freight, in consequence of the differential duties in favour of the Spanish flag. Nearly the whole of the coasting-trade is in the hands of the Indians, or Mestizos of Chinese descent called Sangleys.—Of the weights and measures now in use at M., the pecul is equal to 140 lbs. English, or 137½ lbs. Spanish; the Spanish lb. being two per cent. heavier than the standard British lb. The quintal is 102 lbs. English, and the arroba 25½ lbs. English. The caban is a measure of the capacity of 5,998 cubic inches, and is subdivided into 25 quintas. The Spanish yard, or vara, is eight per cent. shorter than the British yard, by which latter all the cotton and other manufactures are sold by the merchants importing them, although the shopkeepers who purchase them retail everything by the Spanish yard. The money current consists of Spanish and South American dollars of various weights and values.—At 3 leagues SW of M. lies the port of Cavitè, at which large ships generally unload; the entry of the river being, as we have said, impeded by a bar which is very dangerous during high winds, and affording no shelter during the SW monsoon, or from the middle of April to November. Cavitè is defended by an indifferent fort, and is provided with an arsenal. A castle or fort stands at the W end of the city, having the sea on one side, and the river on the other. It is styled the citadel of St. James, and was originally fortified in the shape of a triangle, having one bastion towards the sea, another towards the river, and a third at the W point, to cover the port, which is only fit for small vessels. In 1645, great part of this city was destroyed by an earthquake, and 3,000 people perished in the ruins. In the year 1762, M. was taken by the English; and a million sterling was demanded for its ransom. In 1823, an attempt was made, under a Creole leader, to shake off the Spanish authority. See articles Luçon and Philippine Islands.

MANILLA, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.

MANILLA, Manulla, or Minola, a parish in co. Mayo. Area 5,464 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,336.

MANILLA ISLANDS. See Luçon, Philippine Islands.

MANILVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 55 m. WSW of Malaga, near the coast. Pop. 2,000.

MANIMANGE, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angoy, 30 m. S of Cabinde, a little to the N of the mouth of the Zaire.

MANIMARJA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Punjab, 60 m. NE of Ludiana, at the entrance of the Pinjir valley, at an alt. of 3,910 ft. above sea-level.

MANIMUN, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. SW of Madras, in the Carnatic.

MANINGKABAU. See Menangkabau.

MANIPA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, 18 m. W of the W extremity of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 21′, and E long. 127° 35′. It is about 15 m. in length, and has a mountainous aspect, but is generally well-cultivated.

MANIQUARES, a village of Venezuela, in the

dep. of Maturin and peninsula of Araya-Santiago. It is noted for its pottery.

MANISA. See MAGNESIA.

MANI-SEAT, a district in the N part of Lower Guinea, to the E of the district of Setté, and NE of that of Mayomba.

MANISES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, near the S bank of the Turia. Pop. 1,617. It has an hospital, and is noted for its manufactories of china.

MANISTEE, a county of the state of Michigan, U. S., on the NE side of the lake of that name, watered by a river also named Manistee, an affluent of Lake Michigan.

MANISTER, or MONASTERANENAGH, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. E of Croom. Area 7,619 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,800; in 1841, 2,946.

MANITO (GREAT), a river in the state of Missouri, U. S., which, after a generally SW course of about 60 m., joins the Missouri, 12 m. ESE of Franklin, and 42 m. NW of Jefferson.

MANITOBA (LAKE), a lake of British N. America, to the SW of Lake Winipeg, with which it is connected by St. Martin's lake. It is about 130 m. in length from NW to SE, and 75 m. in breadth; but from the number of peninsulas which project into it, its outline is extremely irregular. On its N bank is Manitoba house.

MANITOOWOC, a county in the NE part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S., comprising an area of 468 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name and its branches. It is in some parts swampy, but is generally fertile and well-wooded. Pop. in 1840, 235. The village, which bears the same name, is 178 m. NE of Madison, at the junction of M. river with Lake Michigan.

MANITOULIN (GREAT), the largest island in Lake Huron, measuring above 100 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 4 to 25 m. Its coast-line is deeply indented, and M. gulf and Heywood's bay, which run into the island at its widest part, the one from the S, the other from the N, approach each other to within 3 m., thus almost dividing the island into two parts. Its climate is healthy. Winter sets in about the beginning of November; and spring opens about the middle of April. The geological formation is limestone; and there is abundance of land well-adapted both for pasturage and for cultivation. In 1836, an attempt was begun by the Canadian government to collect and settle the small bands of Indians roaming about Upper Canada on this island, and several settlements of these people have been formed, with every prospect of success, on this island. The larger proportion are Ottawas and Chippewas.

MANIVA, a summit of a branch of the Rhætian Alps, in Lombardy, on the confines of the provs. of Brescia and Bergamo, and 25 m. NNE of Brescia. It has a height of 2,163 yds. above sea-level, and gives rise to the Mella.

MANJA, a village in Sind, near the r. bank of the Narra, on the road from Bakkur to Omercote.

MANJAI, a village of Afghanistan, near the r. bank of the Turnak, 24 m. NE of Candahar.

MANJA-LEGOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Piranga.

MANJAULY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Sarun, 59 m. NW of Chupra.

MANJAWAL, a village in the Derajat, Afghanistan, 10 m. SE of Kakni. About a mile to the NE is a station of the same name.

MANJERA, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the S part of the prov. of Aurungabad, about 50 m. SE of Ahmednuggur; traverses the N part of the prov. of Bidur; flows thence through the NW part of Hyderabad; re-enters Bidur and joins the Godavery, on the r. bank, 45 m. E of Nandair. It has a total course, first in an ESE, and afterwards in a N direction, of 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Tierna and Ponnair on the r., and on the l. the Manhat.

MANJUTA, a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the state of Anak-Sungi, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and 15 m. NW of Mocomoco.

MANKAISIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, district and 12 m. ENE of Perrainda, and 78 m. SE of Ahmednuggur.

MANKARY, a district of Nigritia, in the SW part of Borgu, watered by the Misselad.

MANKASIM, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Fanti, on the l. bank of the Amissa, and 15 m. SE of Abra.

MANKIAM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the W coast of the island of Gilolo, in S lat. 0° 20′, E long. 127° 30′.

MANKITTEE, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, which flows into Shoalhaven river.

MANKOUP. See MANGUP.

MANKU. See AMUR.

MANLEY, a township in the p. of Frodsham, Cheshire, 3¾ m. S by W of Frodsham. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1841, 385.

MANLIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Vic-le-Comte, on the Aillioux. Pop. 1,300.

MANLIUS, a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. E of Syracuse. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Limestone and Chittenango creeks. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 5,509. The village is in Cherry valley, and contains about 1,200 inhabitants.—Also a township of Allegan co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 35.

MANLIUS CENTRE, a village of Manlius township, Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 135 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 300.

MANLLEU (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 44 m. NNE of Barcelona, partido and 5 m. NE of Vich, in a plain on the l. bank of the Ter, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 2,300. It has an hospital, and possesses several spinning-mills and factories.

MANLY COVE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E by the sea, and having Middle harbour, Port Jackson, and North harbour, on the S. Pop. 63. One of the coves of Port Jackson also bears this name.

MANNA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, a little to the r. of the embouchure of the Sestos, and 150 m. NW of Cape Palma.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Konkodu, near the r. bank of the Senegal, 15 m. ESE of Koba.—Also a town of Sumatra, on the SW coast, in the territory of Manna-Propne, 54 m. SE of Bencoolen. It has an extensive trade in pepper.

MANNAR, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan.

MANNEDORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SSE of Zurich, bail. and 3 m. SE of Meilen, on the NE bank of Lake Zurich. Pop. 2,350. It has a manufactory of woollen fabrics.

MANNERCOIL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, in the district and 30 m. ESE of Tanjore, between two branches of the Cavery.

MANNERSDORF, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, ldgb. and circle, and 21 m.

SSE of Vienna, in a plain. Pop. 1,980. It has a fine castle, and magnificent baths, and possesses manufactories of gilt and plated wire, for export to Hungary and Turkey, and of tape, galloon, &c.

MANNERSDORF, Mattersdorf, Ketheley, or Keddhely, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 20 m. SSW of Oedenburg, and 3 m. N of Güns, on the r. bank of the Rapcze. Pop. 1,100.

MANNERSDORF, Menharsdorf, Menyhard, or Wrbowe, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. S of Kasmarkt, and 10 m. WNW of Leutschau. Pop. 942. It has manufactories of fine linen, and of brandy.

MANNHARTSBERG. See Manhartsberge.

MANNHEIM. See Manheim.

MANNICOLLO. See Mallicollo and Vanikoro.

MANNING, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, 76 m. from Sydney.—Also a river which has its source in the range of hills which line the head-waters of Peel river; runs W along the confines of Macquarie and Gloucester cos.; and flows into the Pacific, in S lat. 32°, by several mouths, the principal of which are Farquhar and Harrington inlet. It is navigable to small boats only.

MANNINGFORD-ABBOTS, a parish of Wilts, 9 m. E by S of Devizes, on a branch of the Avon. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165; in 1841, 148.

MANNINGFORD-BOHUN, a tything in the p. of Wilsford, Wilts, 2 m. SW of Pevensey. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 283.

MANNINGFORD-BRUCE, a parish in Wilts, 9½ m. NW of Ludgershall. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. 265.

MANNINGHAM, a township in the p. and 1 m. NW of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,564; in 1841, 5,622.

MANNINGTON, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 4½ m. NW by N of Aylesham, and N of the Bure. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13; in 1841, 20.

MANNINGTON, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 6 m. NE of Salem. It has a level surface, and is drained by Salem river and Mannington creek. The soil consists of a fine fertile loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,064.

MANNINGTREE, a parish and market-town in Essex, 9 m. ENE of Colchester, and 60 m. NE of London, on the N bank of the Stour, and on the E. Union railway. Area 30 acres. Pop. 1,255.

MANNOE, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, off the E coast of Sweden, and in the prefecture of Western Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 23′, E long. 22° 1′.

MANNSFELD, Mansfeld, or Mansfelder-Gebirge-Kreis, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 72 sq. m., and contains 29,014 inhabitants. Its capital is Mansfeld.

MANNSFELD, Mansfeld, or Mansfelder-See-Kreis, a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg. It comprises an area of 102 sq. m., and contains 34,592 inhabitants. Its capital is Eisleben.

MANNSFELD, Mansfeld, or Thal-Mansfeld, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, capital of the gebirgs-kreis of the same name, in the reg. and 30 m. NW of Merseburg, on the Thalbach. Pop. 1,450. It is enclosed by walls, now nearly ruinous, and contains an ancient castle, belonging to the counts of Mannsfeld. Wool-spinning is carried on here to a considerable extent, and in the environs are several mines and quarries.

MANNSVILLE, a village of Ellisburg township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, U. S., 166 m. NW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 150.

MANNU (Cape), a headland of the island of Sardinia, on the W coast, to the N of the gulf of Oristano, in N lat. 40° 3′, E long. 8° 20′.—Also a river of the same island, in the dio. of Capo Cagliari. It has three sources in the prov., and 9 m. N of Isili runs S into the prov. of Cagliari; receives the Calarita on the l., and the Sixerris on the r.; and, after a course of 48 m., throws itself into the gulf of Cagliari, 6 m. NW of the town of that name. It forms at its mouth an extensive lagune.

MANOA, a river of Peru, which issues from a small lake, and throws itself into the Ucayale, on the l. bank, in S lat. 6° 55′, W long. 74° 10′. It has a total course of about 60 m.

MANOE, an island belonging to Denmark, in the North sea, near the W coast of the duchy of Sleswig, and of the bail. of Hadersleben, in N lat. 55° 16′, E long. 8° 32′. It is about 1½ m. in length, and contains a village of the same name. It possesses about 50 families, who find their chief employment in fishing and navigation.

MANOEL-ALVES, a name borne by three rivers of Brazil, in the N part of the prov. of Goyaz, and all affluents of the Tocantins. The first, which is also called Manoel-Alves-Meridional or Luiz-Alves, has its source near the NE frontier of the prov., in the Sierra-Figueras, and throws itself into the Tocantins, on the r. bank, near San Luiz, in S lat. 11° 15′, W long. 48° 10′. It has a total course, in a generally W direction, of about 150 m.—The second, which is the smallest, runs N, and joins the Tocantins near the junction of the Rio-Somno.—The third, which is the largest and most northerly, has its source in the mountains which run along the confines of the prov. of Maranhão; runs WNW; and, after a total course of about 158 m., joins the Tocantins, on the r. bank, in S lat. 7° 20′, W long. 49° 5′.

MANOEL-GONCALVES, an island of Brazil, off the coast of the prov. of Rio Grande-do-Norte, and near the mouth of the Rio Açu or Mossoró. It has a church, and carries on a considerable trade in salt, mandioc, flour, and salted fish.

MANOEL-HOMEM, an island of Brazil, in the Rio Parana, 15 m. below the confluence of the Rio Verde.

MANOEL-RODRIGUES, a small island of Brazil, in the bay of Nitherohi, prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

MANOEL-VAZ, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which is joined by the Itambe on the l., and flows into the Rio-de-Santo-Antonio, on the r. bank, between the town of Santo-Antonio-a-Baixo and the Rio Peixe.

MANOEL-VIEIRA, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, an affluent of the Rio Chopoto.

MANOKAO, Manakao Water, or Symond's Harbour, a port of New Zealand, on the W coast of North island or of New Ulster, in S lat. 37° 10′, E long. 174° 35′. The entrance, which is about 2¼ m. in breadth.

MANOLY, or Manowly, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Bejapur, and district of Azymghur, on the l. bank of the Malpurba, 33 m. NNE of Darwur, and 75 m. WSW of Bejapur. It was taken by the English in 1799.

MANOPELLO, or Manupello, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,400.

MANOR, or Manner, a parish in Peebles-shire, comprising an area of 18,110 acres, bordered to some extent by Selkirkshire on the E, and bounded on the N and NW for 3½ m. by the Tweed. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1841, 270. It contains a small stream of the same name, which rises near its S boundary, and joins the Tweed on the NE.

MANOR, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Lancaster, and

33 m. SE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the SE by Conestoga river, and watered by its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 4,152.

MANOR-CONYNGHAM, a village in the p. of Raymoghy, co. Donegal, near the head of Lough Swilly, 4½ m. E by N of Letterkenny. Area 9 acres. Pop. in 1841, 232.

MANOR-HAMILTON, a small market and post-town, partly in the p. of Kallasnet, and partly in that of Cloonclare, co. Leitrim, on an affluent of Bonnet river, on the road from Enniskillen to Sligo, 11¼ m. E of the latter town, and 19½ m. SW of the former. Area 45 acres. Pop. in 1831, 903; in 1841, 1,507.

MANOR AND RAKE, a township in the p. of Hawarden, Flintshire, 2 m. E by S of Hawarden. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1841, 65.

MANORA, a town of Madagascar, in the Betanimena, 150 m. SE of Tananarivo, on a river of the same name, at the mouth of which is M. roadstead.

MANOSQUE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, and arrond. of Forcalquier. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,476; in 1841, 9,208. The town is 9 m. S of Forcalquier, and 32 m. SW of Digne, at an alt. of 423 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 5,311. It stands at the foot of a hill on the summit of which are a tower and several ruins, which bear the name of Old M., and mark the former extent of the town. The streets and houses are generally old, but there are several fine promenades. It has a fine college, belonging to the counts of Forcalquier, and a communal college. It possesses several silk and cotton-spinning mills, manufactories of linen, caddis, floss-silk, and olive-oil, tanneries, and distilleries, and has an active trade in wine, brandy, essences, oil, olives, almonds, truffles, honey, silk, and wool. The surrounding district is fertile, and possesses several coal-mines.—M. owes its origin to the counts of Forcalquier. It suffered much from the ravages of the plague in the 12th cent., and was partly destroyed by an earthquake in 1708.

MANOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Confolens. Pop. 1,084.

MANPORRO, a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Orinoco, which has its source near St. Domingo; runs SSE; and throws itself into the Apure, on the l. bank, 60 m. SE of Varinas, and after a course of about 90 m.

MANQUILLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. NNW of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 266.

MANRESA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Barcelona. The partido comprises 72 pueblos. The town is 32 m. NW of Barcelona, between the Cardenet and Llobregat. Pop. in 1845, 13,339. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress. The streets are handsome, and the houses generally well-built. It contains a collegiate church, 4 parish-churches, several chapels, numerous convents, an hospital, an orphans' asylum, and barracks; and has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, tapes, ribbons, gold, silver, and silk laces, fine cloth, paper, brandy, saltpetre, and powder, and a wool spinning-mill. The environs are well-cultivated, and watered by several canals derived from the Llobregat and Cardenet.

MANS (Le), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe.—The arrond. comprises an area of 189,298 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 164,667; in 1841, 168,321. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 50,714; in 1841, 58,677. The town is 53 m. NNW of Tours, and 126 m. SW of Paris, on the Sarthe—which is here crossed by 3 ancient bridges—and near the confluence of the Sarthe, in N lat. 48° 0′ 30″, and E long. 0° 12′. Pop. in 1789, 21,866; in 1821, 17,584; in 1831, 19,792; in 1841, 25,189; and in 1846, 21,025. The part of the town which skirts the river is very old. Its houses are ill-built, and the streets narrow and extremely tortuous. The newer portion lies on the side of a hill, and, although possessing little regularity, is handsome and spacious. The houses generally are built of stone and roofed with slate. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, commenced in 1216, and finished in 1434, with a tower 200 ft. in height; the town-hall, the prefecture, and the theatre, which is one of the finest in France. M. has also a communal college, several scientific institutions and schools, a museum, a public library, 2 hospitals, 4 printing-establishments, &c. There are 2 promenades, one of which, named the Jacobins, rises amphitheatrally; the other, called the Greffier, forms a species of labyrinth along the banks of the Sarthe. M. possesses extensive manufactories of coverlets, bolting-cloth, linen, canvass, muslin, handkerchiefs, hosiery, lace, wax-candles, soft-soap, oil, and conserves; several bleacheries of linen and of wax, paper-mills, tanneries, founderies, and saw-mills; and carries on an active trade in linen, thread, hemp, flax, cattle, game, poultry, wine, brandy, honey, nuts, clover, maize, haricots, oil, rosin, yellow and white wax, and swan's down, salt, and iron. M. was the capital of the Aulerci-Cenomani, and was one of the most ancient towns in Celtic Gaul. Under the Romans it was a place of considerable importance, and in the era of Charlemagne was one of the largest and richest towns in the empire. In the 9th and 10th cents. it was sacked by the Normans, and in the 11th was destroyed with fire, and in the following cent. it was taken by William the Conqueror. It was ravaged in the 15th and 16th cents. by the plague, and in the following by famine. In 1651 it was obliged to capitulate to Henry IV. In 1793 it was taken and held for 3 days by the Allies.

MANSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Larche, and 8 m. W of Brèves. Pop. 1,009.

MANSAFRA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Tenda, to the N of the Gambia.

MANSALLA, Sebilah, or Shella, a small town of Marocco, in the prov. and 111 m. W of Fez, and 5 m. E of Rabat. It is surrounded by ruins, and is supposed to have been the capital of the Carthaginian colonies on the W coast of Africa. It is held sacred by the Moors, on account of the number of tombs which are found in the locality.

MANSAROWAR. See Manasarowar.

MANSELKA. See Maanselka.

MANSELL-GAMAGE, a parish in Herefordshire, 8 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1841, 136.

MANSELL-LACY, a parish in Herefordshire, 6½ m. NW by W of Hereford. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 315.

MANSERGH, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 2½ m. NNW of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the W bank of the Lune. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 232; in 1841, 232.

MANSFELD. See Mannsfeld.

MANSFIELD, a parish and market-town of Nottinghamshire, on the Midland railway, 14 m. N by W of Nottingham, and 138 m. NNW of London, on the Mann, at the foot of a ridge of hills, by which it is divided from Sherwood forest. Area 9,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,426; in 1841, 9,788; in 1851, 10,012. The town is very ancient, but has of late undergone considerable improvement. It has three main streets all well-paved and lighted with gas. The houses

are built of a dark-coloured stone quarried in the neighbourhood. It has manufactories of cotton, hosiery, and malt; and has an extensive trade in malt. It is the place of election for the N division of the county.

MANSFIELD, an island of Hudson's bay, between the NW extremity of Labrador and Southampton island. It is 75 m. in length from N to S, and 18 m. in breadth. Its surface is low.

MANSFIELD, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 20 m. E by N of Burlington, and at equal distance NW of Montpelier. It is intersected by the Green mountains, and contains two of their highest peaks, viz. the Chin, and the Nose, which rise respectively 4,279 and 3,983 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by Waterbury and Brown's rivers. The soil, except on these rivers, is incapable of cultivation. Pop. in 1840, 223.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 29 m. SSW of Boston. It has a level surface, watered by branches of Taunton river, and a thin light soil. A valuable bed of anthracite coal has been found near the Boston and Providence railroad. Pop. 1,382.—Also a township of Tolland co., in the state of Connecticut, 24 m. E of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Willimantic and Natchang rivers and their branches. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 2,276.—Also a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, 5 m. W of Ellicottville, and 300 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Cattaraugus creek and affluents of Alleghany river. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 942.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 48 m. NNW of Trenton. It has a mountainous surface, and is intersected by Musconetcong and Pohatcong creeks, and by the Morris canal. The soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 3,057.—Also a township of Burlington co., in the same state, 7 m. N of Mount Holly. The surface is level, and is drained by Black's, Craft's, and Assiscunk creeks, all affluents of the Delaware. The soil, consisting of sand, loam, and clay, is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 2,041.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of Ohio, 63 m. NNE of Columbus, on a rising ground. Pop. 1,328.

MANSIATRE, a river of Madagascar, which rises on the W flank of the central dividing range of mountains, and flows WSW into the Mozambique channel, in about 19° 40′ S lat.

MANSIGNE′, a town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 18 m. SSW of Mans. Pop. 2,600.

MANSILLA-DE-LAS-MULAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Esler. Pop. 700.

MANSILLA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. NW of Soria, on the l. bank of the Najerilla. Pop. 500. Iron and copper were formerly wrought in this vicinity; but the mines have been abandoned.

MANSILLA-DEL-PARAMO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 300.

MANSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, and rajahship of Jammu, in N lat. 32° 50′, 90 m. N of Amritsir. It is beautifully situated on the side of a large sheet of water, containing a variety of fishes, which are held sacred, and live unmolested by the natives of the adjoining country.

MANSLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, on the r. bank of the Charente, 14 m. N of Angouleme. Pop. of town, 1,547.

MANSORIAH (El), or Mansur, a ruined town of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, 24 m. SW of Rabut.

MANSOVA, a small town of Yemen, in Arabia, 8 m. ESE of Taas.

MANSQUAM, a river of Monmouth co., New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 40° 10′.

MANSTEIN (Alt), a village of Bavaria, 3 m. SW of Reidenburg. Pop. 400.

MANSTON, a parish of Dorsetshire, 6½ m. SSW of Shaftesbury. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 127.

MANSU, a town of Western Africa, on the route from Cape Coast to Ashantee, between Yankumasi and Fusuwhye. It is well situated near a small river, and is surrounded by a fertile tract of country. Pop. about 500.

MANSULAR, or Mancillar, an island in the Sonda archipelago, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 1° 35′ It is about 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in greatest breadth.

MANSURA, a village of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 249 m. NW of New Orleans.

MANSURA, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bidur, which, after a short course, falls into the Godavery.

MANSURAH, a province of Lower Egypt, bounded by Damietta on the N; by the prov. of Sharkieh on the E and S; and by Gharbieh on the W. The principal or E branch of the Nile intersects it on the W and NW; the canal of Ashmun on the N; and Lake Menzaleh bounds it on the NE. Its principal production is cotton.—Its cap., of the same name, 33 m. SW of Damietta, in N lat. 31° 4′ 30″, was founded by the Saracens as a bulwark against the invasion of the Christians during the Crusades. One of the largest towns in the Delta, M. was the scene of several engagements between the French and English armies. It is supposed by Dr. Pococke to be the *Zoan* or *Tanis* of the ancients. It is beautifully situated on a somewhat high bank of the Nile, and adorned with numerous mosques; but it is now unfortified; the streets are narrow, and the houses built of brick. It has a large government cotton-factory, and a public school; and is famous for its manufacture of a sort of crape called *khoraysheh*. Sailcloth, and other cotton and linen stuffs, are also made here. Its trade is chiefly carried on by Syrian Christians, who export the fine rice growing round Lake Menzaleh, and sal-ammoniac. The mode of hatching chickens by means of ovens is carried on here to a great extent.

MANSURAH, a small river of Algiers, anciently called *Sisaris*, which falls into the sea about 18 m. E of Bujiah, after a course of 60 m. There was formerly a town of the same name at its mouth, founded in 1185. From the banks of this river a considerable supply of timber used to be shipped for the supply of the dockyards at Algiers.

MANSURIA, a small town of the pashalik of Bagdad, situated on the l. bank of the Euphrates, about 15 m. above its junction with the Tigris.

MANTA (Bay of), an inlet on the W coast of Venezuela, about 50 m. S of the equator. In this bay there were formerly pearl fisheries, which were abandoned, it is reported, from the number of divers who annually perished in them by a fish called manta, which abounds here, and gives name to the bay.

MANTALINGA, a town of the island of Sibu, one of the Philippines.

MANTANANE, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the NW coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 6° 38′.

MANTEL, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. WSW of Neustadt, on the l. bank of the Waldnap. Pop. 700.

MANTELAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Ligueil, 16 m. S of Tours.

MANTELLUCCIO (Punta), a summit of Corsica, near the centre of the island, in N lat. 41° 56′

40″, and E long. 8° 1′ 38″. It rises to the height of 788 toises, or 1,679 yds., above sea-level.

MANTELO (Cape), a headland of Greece, at the SE extremity of the island of Negropont, in N lat. 37° 57′, and E long. 24° 29′.

MANTE'RE, an island off the W coast of Senegambia, to the E of the Bissagos archipelago, at the mouth of the Rio-Grande, in N lat. 11° 20′. It is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

MANTES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise. The arrond. comprises an area of 87,695 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 60,785; in 1841, 60,801. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,067; in 1841, 14,012.—The town, which is distinguished as Mantes-sur-Seine, is 24 m. NW of Versailles, and 36 m. WNW of Paris, finely situated on the l. bank of the Seine, opposite Limay, with which it is connected by two handsome stone-bridges, joined together by an island in the centre of the river. Pop. in 1789, 2,496; in 1821, 3,801; in 1831, 4,148; in 1841, 4,280; and in 1846, 4,400. It is a well-built, quiet, rural town, with steep narrow streets; and contains 4 public fountains, the finest of which is opposite the town-hall. Its chief edifices are the cathedral of Notre Dame, a fine but incomplete Gothic structure, with two lofty towers, and the tower of the ancient church of St. Maclou. It has also two hospitals, a public library, and two printing establishments, and possesses numerous flour and tan mills, several tanneries, a saltpetre work, and manufactories of coarse linen, hosiery, and cordage. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, wine—the produce of the environs—fruit, legumes, baskets, and leather. Along the steep slopes of the hills, rising from the river on either side of M., stretches, for many miles, a chequered expanse of small vineyards. Like the little properties appropriated to the growth of corn, they are only separated by furrows, while here and there a patch of potatoes or haricots intervenes, with its less poetic growth, to vary the dark-green monotony of the vines.—M. is said to have been founded by the Druids. In 1096 it was ravaged by William the Conqueror, and at a later period by Charles the Bad. In 1364 it was taken by Charles V., but in 1418 it again fell into the hands of the English, and was restored by them to Charles VII. in 1449. In the neighbourhood are the remains of towers and bastions, erected for the defence of the town against the Normans.—Also a village in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 6 m. SE of Bellegarde, near the Tardelle. Pop. 1,000.

MANTEYGAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. WSW of Guarda, and 34 m. SE of Viseu, at the foot of the Serra Estrella. Pop. 2,000. It has two parish-churches and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of cloth and baize. In the vicinity is a fine cascade.

MANTHELAN, or Mantelan, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. N of Ligueil. Pop. 1,218.

MANTHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of Witham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, 3 m. SW by S of Bourne. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 100; in 1841, 113.—Also a township in the co. of Lincoln, 1 m. NE, now comprised within the boundaries of the borough of Grantham. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,028.

MANTIEL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Cifuentes. Pop. 460.

MANTILLY, or Mantille', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 2 m. W of Passais, and 10 m. SW of Domfront.

MANTINEIA, a nomarchy of Greece, in the Morea, bounded on the N by the nomarchy of Cyllenia and Corinthia; on the E by those of Argolis and Cynuria; on the SE by that of Lacedemonia; on the S and SW by that of Messenia; and on the W by those of Triphelia and Gortynius. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by several rivers, the principal of which form the head-streams of the Alpheus, Pamisus, and Eurotas. Its largest plain lies enclosed between the ridges of Mænalium and Artemisium. About 9 m. NE of the capital, Tripolitza, is Paleopoli, or the ancient town of *Mantineia*, from which the nomarchy derives its name. It is now in ruins, but is noted as the scene of the victory and death of Epaminondas in 363.

MANTINERA, a small island off the coast of the prov. of Calabria Citra, Naples, to the N of the peninsula of Dina.

MANTIQUEIRA, a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Minas-Geraes. It runs in a WSW direction, and appears to form the centre of several ramifications which extend into the provinces of Bahia, Goyaz, São Paulo, &c. On the E, it is separated from the Serra-dos-Orgãos by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna. Some of its summits rise to the height of 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and form the loftiest in the interior of Brazil. Numerous streams descend from this chain, and flow into the Parahiba, Parana, Doce, and São Francisco. —Also a village in the prov. of Minas Geraes, 15 m. SW of Barbacena.

MANTOIS, formerly a district of France, in the ancient prov. of the Ille-et-Vilaine. Mantes was its chief town.

MANTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5¼ m. SW of Glanford-Brigg. Area 4,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 182.—Also a parish in the co. of Rutland, 3¾ m. N by W of Uppingham, and N of the Chater, on the Stamford and Peterborough railway. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1841, 272.

MANTOTTE, a district and town of Ceylon, on the W coast, on Condachy bay, opposite the island of Manaar. It has extensive pearl-fisheries.

MANTUA, or Mantova, a delegation or province of Austrian Lombardy, bounded on the NE by the prov. of Verona; on the E by Polesina, from which it is separated by the Po; on the S by the states of the Church, and the duchies of Modena and Parma; on the W by the prov. of Cremona; and on the NW by Brescia. Its superficial area is 40·82 Austrian sq. m.; its pop. in 1850, 270,000. The surface of the country is in general level, and watered by the Po, the Oglio, the Mincio, the Secchia, and a number of smaller streams. The soil is of great fertility, except in some marshy tracts. The principal product is corn; maize, rice, hemp, flax, fruit, and vines, are also grown. Little wood is found in this prov.; and the mineral productions are inconsiderable. The former duchy of Mantua was of larger extent than the prov. of the present day. In the 14th cent. the Gonzaga family acquired authority over it; and they continued to govern it, under the title of duke, until the war of the Spanish succession, when the reigning duke, Charles IV., taking part with the house of Bourbon, lost this territory, after the brilliant successes of Prince Eugene, in 1706. It continued in the hands of Austria till 1796, after which it formed the dep. of the Mincio, in the temporary kingdom of Italy, until the general changes that took place in 1814.

Mantua, the capital of the above delegation, is situated on islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, in N lat. 45° 9′ 34″, E long. 10° 48′ 1″. The Mincio, flowing from the NE, and reaching a low tract of ground, expands its channel to the breadth of half-a-mile, and then divides, forming two islands,—the

larger about a mile square, — the smaller rather more than half that size. On the smaller of these islands is situated the closely built part of M.: on the larger, called the island of Cerese, are a number of gardens and old fortifications, but few buildings. On the mainland to the S is situated the extensive suburb of Cerese; to the N are the citadel and the strongly fortified suburb of San Georgio. M. is thus, both by nature and art, one of the strongest places in Europe. The fortifications have not an imposing appearance, but are strong from their position, and are kept in good repair. It is entered by bridges or mounds formed to dam up the waters of the river, of which the principal are the Ponte-di-Molini, leading to the citadel; and the Ponte-di-San-Georgio, leading to the suburb of that name; both of which are flanked with redoubts. The city is built with tolerable regularity, and is divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well-paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well-built; and the public squares are spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza Virgiliana, used as a promenade, in the centre of which stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble resting on a pedestal of the same material, with a bronze statue of the poet at the top. The principal public edifice is the cathedral, a beautiful building, nearly on the same plan as the admired church of Santa-Maria-Maggiore at Rome. The other churches are numerous; but the only one that deserves notice is that of St. Andrea, the interior of which is beautifully painted. The Corte with its hall, the Palazzo-della-Giustitia, the palace of the Gonzaga family, and the one which from its shape bears the singular name of the Palazzo-del-Te, are all interesting buildings: and besides these may be mentioned the university-buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, the public library, and a number of private mansions in an elegant style of architecture. M. contains several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities belonging to the academy of arts and sciences. The chief printing-office at M. is called *Typografia Virgiliana;* notwithstanding this fine appellation, in 1827 no Virgil had yet been printed at M. Annibale Caro's translation has indeed been published there, but through some bibliographic fatality, the Latin text is not included. The pop. and manufactures of this town are said to have declined since the removal of the ducal court in the end of the 17th cent. In 1796 and 1799 it was much reduced by dreadful sieges. In 1845 the pop. amounted to only 26,000; but in the 17th cent. the pop. was estimated at 50,000. Its silk manufactures were formerly flourishing, and are still considerable; those of leather and woollens are likewise of importance. Trade is entirely in the hands of Jews. In summer and autumn, from the diminution and stagnation of the waters of the lake, the air becomes unhealthy, and a number of the better classes retire to the country.—M. can boast of an antiquity equal if not antecedent to that of Rome. It shared the fate of that metropolis, experienced all the vicissitudes of the Middle ages, and, like other Italian cities, emerged from them into liberty and independence. The victories of Bonaparte in 1796 brought a French army under its walls, who besieged it, in the month of July, with great vigour, but on the approach of a superior force were obliged to retreat. The garrison was now reinforced, and on the return of the French the siege was changed into a blockade. In the end of September, M. saw her gates suddenly entered by the Austrian general Wurmser, who, with his staff and a numerous cavalry, had been separated by some manœuvres of Bonaparte from the rest of his army. Twice after this did an Austrian army under Alvinzi attempt its relief, and twice were they baffled. Having now no hope of relief, Wurmser capitulated on 2d February. The second siege of M. took place in July 1799, and was carried on by the Austrians. It was of much shorter duration than the former, the French having been driven from Lombardy, and unable to relieve the place.

MANTUA, a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 150 m. NE of Columbus, watered by Cuyahoga river and its branches. Pop. 1,187.

MANU, a territory of Upper Guinea, on the Grain coast, to the NE of Liberia, intersected by St. Paul's river.

MANUEL-RODRIGUEZ, a sand-bank in the N. Pacific, to the SSE of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 11° 10′, W long. 154°.

MANUPELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,370.

MANVERS, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district. It contains considerable quantities of hardwood, intermixed with pine. The soil is in some parts very good. In its NW corner is Seugog lake. Pop. in 1842, 697.

MANVIEU (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. E of St. Sever. Pop. 850.

MANWAS, a district and village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gundwana. The district is of small extent, possesses little fertility, and is scantily populated. The town or v. is 51 m. SE of Rewah, and 96 m. S of Allahabad.

MANY (Le), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Seraing. Pop. 220.

MANYTCH, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from the salt lakes of Khaki, in the S part of the gov. of Astrakhan; separates to some extent that gov. from the prov. of the Caucasus; traverses Lake Bolcheï; enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; and flows into the Don, on the l. bank, at Manytchkaïa, and 15 m. above Tcherkask. It has a total course, in a generally WNW direction, of 300 m., and possesses a broad and deep body of water. Its principal affluents are the Kalaous and the Yegorlyk, both of which it receives on the l. It traverses a level arid steppe, studded with salt lakes.

MANYTCHKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, district and 11 m. ENE of Tcherkask, at the confluence of the Manytch with the Don. It has good fisheries.

MANZAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Grignols, near the Vern. Pop. 1,026.

MANZANARES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 27 m. E of Ciudad-Real, in a fertile plain, near the Azuer, at an alt. of 1,882 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 8,560. It is well-built, and has a fine Gothic church, 2 convents, an hospital, and cavalry barracks. Coarse woollen fabrics and common linen form its chief articles of manufacture. The surrounding country affords excellent wine and saffron. In the vicinity of the town are the ruins of the ancient *Murus.*—Also a river which has its source on the S side of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, a little to the N of Becerril; runs SSE; passes Madrid; and, 12 m. below that town, joins the Henarez, on the r. bank, and after a course of about 60 m. This river supplies with water the canal which runs between Madrid and the Henarez.—Also a river of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin. It issues from the mountains, 45 m. SE of Cumana; runs in the direction of that town; and throws itself into the gulf of Cariaco. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Cumana. Its banks are pleasantly shaded with acacias.

MANZANARES-LA-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Madrid, partido and 6 m. NE of Colmenar-Viejo, near the l. bank of the Manzanares. Pop. 160. It has a large castle. It contains a fulling-mill, and in the environs are mines of silver, antimony, lead, and coal.

MANZANEDA, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 47 m. E of Orense, and partido of Puebla-de-Tribes. Pop. 3,217. It was formerly fortified.

MANZANERA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Teruel, and partido of Mora, at the foot of a mountain, and on the r. bank of the Mijares. Pop. 2,280. It has a convent.

MANZANILLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Huelva, and partido of Palma, 23 m. W of Seville. Pop. 2,038. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of linen, and the breeding of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry. M. is of ancient foundation, and was reared from the ruins of Tejada, which was abandoned on account of its insalubrity in 1530.

MANZANILLA, or Manzanillo, a small island of New Grenada, on the E side of Naos or Navy bay, otherwise called Limon bay. It is of coral formation, with sand and shells intermixed; and its surface, of about 800 acres area, is low, and thickly wooded with large timber trees. The N or Atlantic terminus of the Panama railway is placed on the NW extremity of this island, which is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel with 10 ft. depth of water in it. The trains will start from wharfs at which steamers can at present lie in 19 ft. water at the extreme point; and from Navy bay to Gatun, a distance of 7½ m., the railway is carried on piles over a complete swamp. Off the island is good anchorage and shelter at a ½ m. from shore, in 6 fath., and without any ground swell. With the breeze as it generally blows here, except for 3 months in the year, ships drawing 20 ft. of water may haul to the wharf, after it has been carried out as far as intended by the works now in progress. In the months of November, December, and January, however, the N wind occasionally blows home, and raises a swell here. But upon such occasions, ships may make fast to moorings laid down for that purpose, two cables' length from the wharf. The steepest gradients between Navy bay and Gatun, do not exceed 20 ft. in the mile; but some portions of this section of the line have cost £30,000.

MANZANILLO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Valladolid, partido and 5 m. W of Penafiel, on the l. bank of the Duero. Pop. 240.

MANZANILLO, a town of Cuba, capital of the jurisdiction of the same name, in the Departimento Oriental, on the SE side of the Bajo-de-Buena-Esperanza, and 80 m. WNW of Santiago-de-Cuba. Pop. in 1841, 3,299.

MANZAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 14 m. N by W of Clermont. Pop. 1,800.

MANZIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. NW of Baga-le-Chatel. Pop. 1,340.

MANZINSKOI, a fortress of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 30 m. SSE of Selenginsk.

MANZOLINO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 15 m. WNW of Bologna.

MANZORA, Chircira, or Arvanja, a river of Mocaranga, in Eastern Africa, which rises in the Matuka territory; flows NNE; and falls into the Zambeze, on the r. bank, at Zimbare, about 100 m. below Fort Tete, the highest Portuguese settlement. Its affluents are the Loanza, Bacuto, and Massapo, on the l.; and the Cabreze on the r.

MANZUREKA, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Lena, near a village of the same name, in N lat. 53° 45′, E long. 106° 34′.

MA-O, a city of China, of the second rank, in the prov. of Sech-wen, in N lat. 31° 38′, E long. 103° 32′.

MAO. See Mou.

MAOLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on the l. bank of the Krishna, 6 m. NE of Sattara.

MAON, a small island off the coast of Dalmatia, to the W of Pago. It is about 4 m. in length.

MAOUNA, or Massacre Island, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 14° 22′, W long. 171°, discovered by Bougainville, and visited by La Perouse, who represents it as a beautiful and fertile island, producing the bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, banana, guava, and orange-tree. The inhabitants, however, are of a savage disposition; and when the commander of the Astrolabe landed in order to take in fresh water, a conflict ensued, in which M. Langle and 10 mariners were killed, and 20 others wounded. Captain Edwards calls this island Otuetuela.

MAPALLA. See Fonseca.

MAPERTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. WSW of Wincanton. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. 214.

MAPIMIZ, a town of Mexico, in the Sierra-de-la-Cadena, 130 m. NNE of Durango, on the uncultivated border called Bolson-de-Mapimi, with a pop. of 2,400.

MAPIRI, a river of Bolivia, which rises near Sorata; flows E; and unites with the Chuqueapo to form the Beni.

MAPLEBECK, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. N by E of Southwell, at the source of the river Winke. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1841, 162.

MAPLEDERWELL, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3 m. E by S of Basingstoke, intersected by the Basingstoke canal. Area 730 acres. Pop. 214.

MAPLE-DURHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW of Reading, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 481.

MAPLESTEAD (Great), a parish in Essex, 2½ m. N by W of Halstead, on a branch of the Colne. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1841, 452.

MAPLESTEAD (Little), a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by E of Halstead. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 373; in 1841, 407. The church—said to have been built after the plan of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem — is a beautiful circular building, one of the four of this shape which exist in Britain.

MAPOCHA, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Santiago, which passes the city of Santiago, and afterwards enters the Maypo, after a course of 75 m.

MAPPERLEY, a township in the p. of Kirk-Hallam, Derbyshire, 7 m. NE of Derby. Area 890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1841, 358.

MAPPERTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, 2¼ m. SE of Beaminster. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 94.

MAPPLETON, a parish in Derbyshire, 1½ m. NW of Ashbourn, on the E bank of the Dove Area 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 204.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. E by N of Beverley, on the coast of the North sea. Area 5,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 494.

MAPPOWDER, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW by S of Starminster-Newton. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1841, 275.

MAQUALBARY, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, about 20 m. SE of the Sherbro.

MAQUEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and

21 m. NW of Toledo. It has a palace, three churches, and a convent.

MAQUEREAU POINT, a cape on the coast of the district of Gaspé, in Lower Canada, on the N shore of Chaleur bay, in N lat. 48° 20′.

MAQUIANIA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, on the r. bank of the Dande, 220 m. S of San Salvador.

MAQUILAPA, a town of Mexico, 15 m. SW of Chiapa.

MAQUIPOO, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which runs along the r. bank of the Rio-Doce, and loses itself between the rivers Costa and Sacramento.

MAQUIRITARI, a large river of Guayana, which rises in the mountains of Parima; and, running S, enters the Orinoco.

MAR, or Marr, an ancient district of Aberdeenshire, lying principally betwixt the Don and the Dee, in the SW quarter of the co., and comprising the subdivisions of Braemar, or the mountainous division; Mid-Mar, or the middle division between the Don and the Dee; and Cromar, or the lower and better cultivated division. It gives the title of Earl to the ancient family of Erskine.

MAR (Cape), a promontory on the NW coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 29′, W long. 4° 58′.

MAR (Serra-do-), a chain of hills in Brazil, comprising the long range extending along the shore of the Atlantic, from the mouth of the São Francisco to Lake Patos, between 11° and 30° S lat. It closely approaches to the Serra-do-Espinhaço at several points, and joins that ridge under the tropic of Capricorn. Its highest summits do not exceed 1,406 yds. in alt. It is intersected by numerous rivers.

MAR (Pueble-de-la), a maritime village of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin, on the SE coast of the island of Marguerite, and 3 m. SW of Pampatar.

MAR (Puerto-de-la). See Cobija.

MARA, a mountain of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. of Valteline, in a branch of the Rhætian Alps, to the NE of Sondrio. It has an alt. of 1,531 yds. above sea-level.

MARA, a territory of Abyssinia, in the country of the Galla, to the NE of the prov. of Shoa and Efat, and SE of Tigre, and bordered on the N by the rivers Melee and Anazo. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, who speak the language of the Adaïels.

MARA, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district, bounded on the W by Lake Simcoe, and on the E by Talbot river. Pop. in 1842, 278.

MARABEA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district and 6 m. N of Loheia, on the Arabian gulf. It was formerly a place of importance; but its harbour having become choked with sand, the greater number of its inhabitants have withdrawn to Loheia.

MARABU, a small island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Lower Egypt, 8 m. SW of Alexandria. It has a tower. The French expedition effected a landing here in 1798.

MARABUL, a river of Australia Felix, which runs S through the co. of Grant, is joined by the Barwon, and proceeds in a SE direction to the sea.

MARAC, or Marat, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 8 m. from Langres. Pop. 500.

MARACA, an island of Brazilian Guayana, at the mouth of the Amazon, and to the W of Cape North, in N lat. 1° 45′, and W long. 50°. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and contains a lake abounding with fish. —Also an island in the prov. of Para, in the Rio Madeira, opposite the channel of Canoma.

MARACABI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 54 m. above Santa Isabel. It is inhabited by Indians of the Curanaos tribe. Sarsaparilla grows spontaneously in the environs.

MARACAGUÇO, a branch of the Amazons, which joins the main stream, 40 m. SW of Parexis.

MARACAIBO. See Maracaybo.

MARACAHIPE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which runs E, and falls into the Atlantic, 3 m. NE of the island of Santo Aleixo.

MARACAJU, a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Matto-Grosso. It gives rise to the Igatimi of Ipané.

MARACANAN, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and comarca of Bragança, which falls into the Atlantic at Cintra.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the Serra-da-Tejuca.

MARACATAS, a people of Western Africa, who inhabit the N part of Zanguebar, to the SW of the kingdom of Magadoxo, and N of that of Melinde.

MARACAY, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 60 m. WSW of Caracas, and 30 m. E of Valencia, near the NE bank of the lake of that name, in a pleasant and salubrious situation. Pop. 8,000. Forty years since it was a mere hamlet, and now two-thirds of the houses are substantially built of stone, and each within the enclosure of a garden. It has a parish-church. The environs contain fine plantations of cotton, indigo, coffee, and corn.

MARACAYBO, or Maracaibo, a province of Venezuela, forming the W part of the department of Zulia, and stretching to the W and SW of the lake of Maracaybo. All the E bank of the lake presents an arid unproductive soil, covered with prickly pears and the thorny taper; but the region lying immediately to the S of the lake is highly fertile. The heat is excessive from March to October, especially in the months of August and July. Violent storms are frequent. A considerable number of cattle are reared in this prov.

Maracaybo, or Nueva-Zamora, the capital of the above prov., and of the dep. of Zulia, is situated on the l. bank of the lake of M., at 6 leagues' distance from the sea, on a spot of arid soil. The principal part of the city is on the banks of a little gulf running about a league into the land, and formed by the lake to the W; the other part is on the neck of the lake which extends 3 leagues to the N, and then takes a S direction. The houses are built with chalk and sand, and generally covered with a sort of reed which grows on the banks of the lake, and which the Spaniards call *enca*. According to a census made in 1801, the number of inhabitants was 22,000; but the refugees who about this time fled hither from the Spanish part of St. Domingo, increased the pop. to 24,000. A considerable proportion of this pop. are engaged in maritime life. They repair by water in numerous bands to Porto-Caballo, La Guayra, and other ports, and sustain the character of being as good soldiers as they are sailors. Those who resist the attractions of a nautical life, sometimes employ themselves in tending the immense flocks which wander on the wide plains and savannahs of this champaign country. A bar, which has but 10 or 12 ft. depth of water, entirely excludes large vessels from the port of M., and with difficulty admits small ones. In 1839, the port was entered by 69 vessels = 7,016 tons, of which 8 = 808 tons, were English.

MARACAYBO (Lake of), a great lake or lagune of Venezuela, between the parallels of 9° and 10° 40′ N lat., and the meridians of 71° and 72° 25′, having the Sierra-di-Perija on the E, and the Andes on the W. Its length from the bar to its most southern recess is, according to Oviedo, 40 leagues; its greatest breadth from E to W, 35; and its circumf. upwards of 130. Codazzi likens its form to that of a guitar, and estimates its greatest width, near its S extre-

mity, at 82 m. Under the parallel of 10° 30′ N it is suddenly contracted by Punta-Icotea on the E, and Punta-de-Palmas on the W. The entire superficies is 8,400 sq. m.; and the basin of the lake has an extent of 48,000 sq. m. It receives the Mohatan river on the E; the Sulia on the S; the Perija and the Rio-de-Palmas on the W; and discharges itself on the N, by several deltoid branches, into the S extremity of the gulf of Venezuela or of Maracaybo. The navigable channel is 14 m. wide at its point of junction with the lake, but only 4 m. wide opposite the town of Maracaybo. Its depth varies from 10 to 12 ft. The lake is easily navigated, and carries vessels of the greatest burden. All the produce and provisions of the interior, intended for consumption or shipping at Maracaybo, are conveyed by the rivers which discharge themselves into this lake. When strong breezes prevail, particularly from the N, its waves are sufficiently agitated to overwhelm canoes and small craft; and the waters of the sea forcing their way towards the lake, then give a brackish taste to it as far as Maracaybo; at all other times it is fresh. To the NE of the lake, in one of the most barren parts of its borders, there is an inexhaustible mine of mineral pitch. The bituminous vapours exhaled from this mine are so easily inflamed, that during the night phosphoric fires are continually seen hovering over the spots, and serve for a lighthouse and compass to the Spaniards and Indians who navigate the lake. The lake abounds with wild ducks.

MARADEH (Wah-al), an oasis of Northern Africa, in Tripoli, nearly under the parallel of 29° 30′, and intersected by the meridian of 20° E. It lies about 60 m. S of the head of the gulf of Sidra.

MARADYKE, a village in the p. of Graystown, in co. Tipperary, 6 m. NE of Cashel. Pop. 118.

MARAGA. See Mafragg.

MARAGAT (El), a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Siut, and 27 m. NNW of Girgeh, on the l. bank of the Nile. Its environs are noted for their excellent corn.

MARAGATERIA, a small district of Spain, in the SW part of the prov. of Leon, and to the S of Astorga. Its inhabitants are chiefly carriers or muleteers.

MARAGHA, or Maraghah, a town of Persia, capital of a district, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 60 m. S of Tauris, and 15 m. E of the lake of the same name, in a low valley at the extremity of a fertile and well-cultivated plain. Pop. about 15,000, of whom a fourth are Jews. This town, which is the rampart of Azerdbijan against the Kurds, is flanked with alternate round and square towers, and surrounded by a ditch. It encloses extensive gardens, and is intersected by several streams, the principal of which is the Sufi-ab, which bathes it on the N, and which is crossed by two bridges. It is well-built, and contains a fine bazaar, several handsome public baths, and the tomb of Holagu, a prince of the dynasty of Jenghis-Khan, who resided in this town, and by whom an observatory was erected on an adjacent mountain. The warlike tribe of Mukaddem inhabit the territory of M. See also Urumiah (Lake).

MARAGOGIPINHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and district of Nazareth.

MARAGOHIPE, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and comarca of Bahia. The town, which is extremely flourishing, lies amid mountains, on the l. bank of the Guahi, near its junction with the Paraguacu, 30 m. NW of São Salvador. Pop. 3,000. It has a parish and several other churches, and several schools. The houses, although earth-built, have a neat appearance. The culture of mandioc, sugar, tobacco, and some kinds of grain, form the chief branches of local industry.

MARAGOND, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cashmere, 15 m. NE of Sirinagur.

MARAHU, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos, on a river of the same name, 21 m. above its entrance into the bay of Camamu. Pop. 1,200. It has a parish-church and an elementary school. Water-melons and pine-apples grow extensively in the environs. Agriculture, and the preparation of timber, form the chief employments of the inhabitants. The river M. has its source in the mountains, to the NE of São Jorge. It is navigable for small boats as far as the town of the same name.

MARAI, or Marai-Je, a range of mountains, in Tripoli, to the E of the Sultin plain, and running N from the confines of the Sahara. They were crossed by Hornemann, on his route from Murzuk to Cairo, in 1798.

MARAICHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Esplechin. Pop. 300.

MARAILLESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Autryve. Pop. 227.

MARAIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Anderlues. Pop. 228.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Deux-Acren. Pop. 150.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Ghoy. Pop. 179.—Also a com. in the same prov., dep. of Ollignies. Pop. 383.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Tchange. Pop. 135.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Wannebecq. Pop. 236.

MARAIS (Les), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Russeignies. Pop. 224.

MARAIS (L'Eau), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 200.

MARAJO, or Joannes, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, at the junction of the Amazon and Tocantins. It is about 120 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 m. in breadth. Much of it is well-wooded, but by far the larger part is *campo*, and covered during the wet season with coarse tall grass. At that season the whole surface of the island is little more than a labyrinth of lakes. The pop., consisting merely of Indians and half-breeds, is about 20,000. Vast herds of cattle are reared upon this island, and myriads of ducks breed in the rushes.

MARAKAH, or New Dongola, a town of Nubia, 75 m. NNW of Old Dongola, and 810 m. S of Cairo, on the l. bank of the Nile, a little above the island of Argo. Pop. 4,000. The houses, although mud-built, are generally large, commodious, and substantial. It was founded by the Mamelukes.

MARAMBAIA, a flat sandy island of Brazil, off the coast of Rio-de-Janeiro, extending partly into the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, and separated from the continent on the S by a channel named the Barra-da-Guaratiba, and on the W by another channel, 6 m. in breadth, running between this island and the Ilha-Grande, and which communicates with the bay of Santa Cruz. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in extreme width. It has a church, and contains about 1,620 inhabitants, chiefly Indians of the Tupis tribe. Fish, flour, mandioc, and millet form their chief articles of subsistence. They have 2 manufactories of sugar, and a distillery of brandy.—Also a mountain-range in the prov. of Alagoas, of which the highest summit, named Santo Antonio, is in S lat. 9° 22′, and W long. 35° 25′ 20″.

MARAMEC, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which has its sources in Crawford and Washington counties; runs NE through Franklin co.; sweeps then first in an E, and afterwards in a SE direction, and joins the Mississippi, on the r. bank,

20 m. below St. Louis, and after a course of about 120 m. It is only navigable at flood-periods.

MARANCHON, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, 24 m. E of Siguenza. Pop. 600.

MARANG, a town of Tibet, in Kunawur, in the midst of the Himalaya mountains, near the l. bank of the Sutledge, a little below the confluence of the Lei. Although at an alt. of 8,500 ft. above sea-level, it possesses a mild climate, the temp. in July varying from 58° to 82° Fahr. Rain is unknown in the locality.

MARANGUAPE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-de-Imperatriz. Near it is a mountain of the same name.

MARANHAO, Maranham, or Maranan, a maritime province of Brazil, lying between the parallels of 1° 20′ and 10° 50′, comprehending the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent; bounded on the N by the Atlantic; on the E by the prov. of Piauhy; on the S and SW by that of Goyaz; and on the W by Para. Its superficies is estimated at about 68,000 sq. m. There are several islands annexed to it besides that of Maranham; as Sipotuba, Santa-Ana, and Ygarapatoe. The Serra-do-Itapicura, and the Serra-do-Negro, cover its central region, and send off branches both to the N and the S, separating the basin of the Tocantins from that of the Paranayba. The climate is pleasant and healthy; and the soil produces all kinds of grain and fruits. Cotton is the staple article, however; and, with sugar and rice, is exported. The dye-wood of the district is considered excellent, and is sometimes shipped from this coast. Cocoa, capsicum, pimento, ginger, jalap, and ipecacuanha, are among the other productions of this region of Brazil. The surface of the prov. is still to a great extent covered with forests. Iron and lead ores, and antimony, have been found within this prov. The population is estimated at 220,000.

MARANHAO, or Maranham, an island of Brazil, on the N side of the above prov., between the bay of San-Marcos on the W, and that of San-Jose on the E; and separated from the mainland on the S by the Rio-do-Mosquito. It is of an oblong figure, 21 m. in length by 12 m. in breadth, very fertile and well inhabited; but difficult of access, by reason of the rapidity of the three rivers which form it, so that vessels must wait for proper winds and seasons to visit it. Besides the town of São-Luiz, or Maranhão, there are two smaller ones, viz., St.-Andero, on the most N point, and Santiago on the S.

Maranhao, Maranham, or San-Luiz, a city of Brazil, the chief town of the above island and prov., situated on the NW extremity of the island, in S lat. 2° 31′, W long. 44° 18′, 300 m. E by S of Para. It is built upon very unequal ground, commencing from the water's edge, and extending over two hills and the intervening valley to the distance of about 1½ m., and covers a large space in proportion to its pop.,—which has been recently estimated at 33,000, of which however a large proportion are Negroes. It comprises some broad streets and squares. The houses are neat, and generally of two stories with a balcony above; and the whole place "exhibits a general neatness and an air of enterprise." The churches and chapels are 13 in number; and there are Franciscan, Carmelite, and other convents, and 6 hospitals. The governor's, now the bishop's palace, is a long, uniform stone building, of one story in height. Its western end joins the town-hall and prison, which thus appear to be parts of the same edifice. The cathedral, adjoining these buildings, is a fine edifice. The Quartel-dos-Militares, or barracks, are said to be the best in the empire. The educational establishments are a lyceum, a Latin school, two primary schools, two girls' schools, an ecclesiastical seminary, and several private schools. The ground upon which the city stands is a soft red stone; so that the smaller streets leading from the town into the country, are full of gullies, through which the water runs in the rainy season. The English have a cemetery laid out with some taste. The harbour is formed by a creek in the island, and is entered from the bay of San-Marcos. The channel is of sufficient depth for common-sized merchant-ships; but is very narrow and shoal, so that vessels can only enter at high-water; but it is snug and well-protected, and affords secure anchorage. In 1841, the arrivals at this port consisted of 134 vessels = 25,854 tons, with cargoes valued at £359,526. Of these, 25 vessels = 8,448 tons were English, and the value of their cargoes £238,224.—The river and bay of M. were discovered in 1500 by Pinzon, an associate of Columbus. In 1530, M. was made a captaincy. The first permanent settlement at M. was made by the French, under Ravardiere, in 1612. In 1641, the Dutch captured M.; but it was recovered for the Portuguese by Gomez Freire. In 1785, the pop. of the city was 12,000. It has continued to flourish since the establishment of the imperial government.

MARANO, a small fishing town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Udina, situated on the Adriatic, 40 m. E of Treviso. Pop. 1,200.—Also a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NW of Naples. Pop. 6,500.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 5 m. W of Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.

MARANON. See Amazon.

MARANOS, a newly-explored district of Eastern Australia to the W of Darling-Downs, its boundary with which is about 150 m. from Brisbane. It is watered by the Condamine, the Balonne, the Barwan, the Maranoa, and several other rivers and creeks. There are considerable scrubs; but along the streams there is generally a belt of fine forest from 2 to 10 m. in breadth, mixed with fine pasture-lands.

MARANS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 12 m. NE of La Rochelle, on the l. bank of the Sévre-Niortaise, within 8 m. of the embouchure of that river in the gulf of Aiguillon. Pop. 4,000. It conducts an active trade in corn, wine, and brandy.

MARANSART, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Genappe. Pop. 470.

MARANSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NW of Guitres. Pop. 1,186.

MARANTABUAN, a small island in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 6° 55′, E long. 117° 39′.

MARARGIO (Cape), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, 20 m. SE of Cape Caccia, in N lat. 40° 18′.

MARASH, a pashalik of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the frontiers of Koniyeh on the W, to the Euphrates on the E; and from the frontiers of Sivas to the borders of Syria. With the exception of the comparatively level country towards the Euphrates, it consists almost entirely of lofty and wooded mountains, being traversed by the Anti-Taurus on the N; by Taurus Proper near its centre; and by the Dur-dun-Tagh on the S. Its principal cities are Aintab and Marash. The latter is situated on the slope of the Aghr-Tagh, overlooking a rich plain about 30 m. in length, and from 12 to 16 m. wide, producing tobacco, rice, and other grain. It consists of about 3,500 houses of wood and clay, and contains 25 mosques of an inferior description.

MARAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-

de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Oliergues. Pop. 2,500.

MARATEA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the gulf of Policastro, 10 m. SE of Policastro. Pop. 4,500.

MARATHA-CAMPOS, a town of the island of Samos, in the Grecian archipelago, 3 m. WSW of Platianos.

MARATHON, or Marathóna, a village of Greece, on the E shore of Attica, 20 m. NE of Athens, on the l. bank of a small stream, the ancient *Charadrus*, which flows into the strait of Negropont. It contains only a few cottages inhabited by Albanian peasents; but the hallowed locality fully gratifies the traveller by the beauty of the surrounding mountains, and the still existing monuments of the battle, in which Miltiades defeated the Persian host in 490 B. C. The plain of M. extends 6 m. along the shore, and rather more than 2 m. inland. It is hemmed in near the sea by a marsh on each side. There is no house visible upon it, except on its inland skirts, no hedges, and few prominent objects of any kind, except here and there a stunted wild pear-tree, and some low pines by the sea-shore. One solitary object raises itself uniformly above the surface of the plain, namely the tumulus which covers the ashes of those Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon. The pass has gained additional celebrity in consequence of a desperate battle between the Greeks and the Turks during the late revolutionary war.

MARATHON (Cape), a promontory of Greece, to the E of the above village, in N lat. 38° 19′ 47″.

MARATHONISI, a small port of Greece, in the Morea, on the NW coast of the gulf of Kolokythia, 26 m. S of Mistra. It consists of about 100 hovels of mud-brick surrounding a large church. A considerable quantity of valonea is shipped at this port. Immediately opposite to it lies the small island of M., the ancient *Cranae*. Along the coast on both sides of M., various remains of antiquity are found.

MARATUBA, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, six in number, lying off the E coast of Borneo, in N lat. 2° 20′. The largest is about 24 m. in length from N to S; and varies in breadth from 12 to 4 m.

MARAUYA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, rising under the parallel of 1° N, and flowing into the Rio Negro, on the l. bank, in S lat. 0° 20′, after a S course of 120 m.

MARAVAIA, a mountain of Guayana, in N lat. 3° 40′, W long. 65° 50′, rising to an alt. of between 10,000 and 11,000 ft. above sea-level.

MARAVATIO, a village of Mexico, in the state of Michoacan, 6 m. ESE of Valladolid.

MARAVI, a reputed large lake of Eastern Africa, behind Mozambique, having its S extremity under the parallel of 12° or 13° S, and extending parallel to the coast of the Indian ocean, at the distance of about 300 m. Its breadth is reported not to exceed 30 or 40 m.; but its length much greater, though not precisely ascertained. Mr. Cowley identifies it with the N'yassi: which see.

MARAVI, a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 24′, W long. 74° 27′, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

MARAVIANG, a village on the NE coast of the island of Banca, in the Sunda archipelago. Pop. 1,200.

MARAWAR. See Marwar.

MARAYE-EN-OTHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. SE of Aix-en-Othe. Pop. 1,000.

MARAYET BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 14° 37′.

MARAZION, or Market-Jew, a town in Cornwall, in the p. of St. Hillary, situated on St. Mount's bay, 18 m. WSW of Falmouth. It derived its origin, and for a long time its chief support, from the resort of pilgrims to the sacred edifice on St. Michael's mount in the neighbourhood. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. Pop. in 1841, 798.

MARBACH, a town of the archd. of Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 24 m. SW of Krems, and 3 m. W of Pechlarn. There are mineral springs here.—Also a town of Würtemberg, 15 m. S of Heilbronn, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 2,340. The poet Schiller was born here.

MARBAIS, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. ESE of Nivelles, near the source of the Dyle. Pop. 1,760.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Thuin. Pop. 491.

MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 29 m. WSW of Malaga, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It has turreted walls and narrow Moorish-looking streets; but is particularly clean. An old Moorish castle, standing in the very heart of the town, constitutes its chief strength, and encloses several large churches and religious houses. Pop., with the suburbs, 5,850. Fishing forms a principal employment of the place, which has also some commerce in wine, fruit, and salt. There is no harbour; but good holding-ground close to the shore.

MARBLEHEAD, a port in Essex co., Massachusetts, U. S., on a headland of Massachusetts bay, 15 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 5,575 in 1840. It is largely concerned in the Newfoundland fisheries. It has an excellent harbour, which may be entered at all times, but is exposed to the NE.

MARBLE ISLAND, an island in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 62° 50′, W long. 91° 10′. It is about 28 m. in length from E to W.

MARBLETOWN, a township of Ulster co., New York, U. S., 7 m. SW of Kingston. Pop. 3,813.

MARBORE' (Tours de), a mountain of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of France and Spain, 24 m. SSE of Argeles. It has an alt. of 1,710 toises = 3,644 yds. above sea-level.

MARBOZ, a town of France, dep. of Ain, 12 m. N of Bourg. Pop. 2,410.

MARBURG, the capital of that part of Upper Hesse which belongs to the elector of Hesse-Cassel, situated chiefly on the r. side of the Lahn, 48 m. SW of Cassel, on the railway to Frankfurt. Pop. in 1845, 7,954. It is built on the side of a hill, having at its top a fortified castle in which the landgrave formerly resided. It has a Lutheran, a Calvinist, and a Catholic church, an hospital, two infirmaries, an orphan-house and work-house, with a school of industry. A university was established here in 1527, which had 264 students in 1846. It has large revenues; and attached to it are a library, a botanical garden, a lying-in hospital, a chemical laboratory, and a veterinary school. Stockings, leather, tobacco, and pipes, form the chief articles of manufacture.—Also a town of Styria, on the l. bank of the river Drave, in N lat. 46° 34′, 36 m. SSE of Grätz. Pop. 4,500. It has a large old castle, a gymnasium, and a high school; and conducts a brisk trade in corn and wine, with well-frequented annual fairs. The circle of M. lies between those of Grätz and Cilly, and has an area of 1,330 sq. m.

MARBURY, a parish of Cheshire, 3 m. NNE of Whitchurch. Area 3,090 acres. Pop. 784.

MARC (Saint), a village of Hayti, 46 m. NW of Port Republicain, at the bottom of a small bay of the same name.

MARCAN, an island of the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, in N lat. 42° 34′ 15″.

MARCARIA, a village of Lombardy, on the l. bank of the Oglio, 12 m. WSW of Mantua. Pop. 820.

MARC-D'ENGRAINE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Passais. Pop. 2,236.

MARCE', a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NE of Seiches. Pop. 1,050.

MARCEL (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the Creuse, 17 m. S by W of Chateauroux. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 3 m. N of Vitrey. Pop. 450. —Also a village in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. E of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 577.

MARCEL-DE-FELINES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of Neronde. Pop. 1,080.

MARCEL-DE-FONFOUILLOUSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, cant. and 3 m. SW of St.-Andre-de-Valborgne. Pop. 1,250.

MARCEL-DE-PIERRE-BERNIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. S of Bourg-Saint-Andeol. Pop. 1,800.

MARCEL-D'URPHE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 900.

MARCEL-LES-ANNONAY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 3 m. NW of Annonay.

MARCELLIN (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Isère, 23 m. W by S of Grenoble, near the r. bank of the Isère. Pop. 2,754. It is a well-built place, and has a considerable trade in raw silk and wine.—Also a town in the dep. of the Loire, 9 m. S by E of Montbrison. Pop. 1,740.

MARCELLINARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 6 m. WNW of Calanzaro. Pop. 1,247.

MARCELLO (San), a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Florence. Pop. 750.

MARCELLUS, a township of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., 140 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 2,726.

MARCENAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 14 m. N by W of Murat. Pop. 2,590.

MARCET (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. from St. Gaudens. Pop. 680.

MARCH, a market-town of the isle of Ely, co. of Cambridge, in the p. of Doddington, situated on the banks of the river Nene, which being here navigable, affords the town the advantage of a considerable trade in coals, timber, and corn. Pop. in 1851, 4,171. The East Anglian railway has a station here, 15¼ m. NW of Ely.

MARCH. See Morava.

MARCHAIRA, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, to the SW of Mont-Tendre, and NE of Noir-Mont, having an alt. of 740 toises = 1,577 yds. above sea-level.

MARCHAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Grenada, near the Alham.

MARCHAM, a parish of Berkshire, 3 m. W by S of Abingdon. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,109.

MARCHAMALO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Guadalaxara. Pop. 1,450.

MARCHAMP, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Beaujeu, 27 m. NNW of Lyon. Pop. 870.

MARCHASTEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SW of Marcenat, on the Loudre. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Nasbinals. Pop. 390.

MARCHE, an ancient province of Central France; bounded on the N by the prov. of Berry; on the NE by the Bourbonnais; on the E by Auvergne; on the S by Limousin; on the SW by Guyenne; and on the W by Angoumois and Poitou. It was divided into Basse-Marche, forming its W part, and of which the cap. was Bellac; and Haute-Marche, forming its E part, of which the cap. was Gueret. It now forms the dep. of La Creuse, and a considerable part of that of Haute-Vienne.

MARCHE (Middle), or Mittelmark, an ancient division of Germany, forming part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Berlin and Potsdam.

MARCHE (New), or Neumark, an ancient division of Germany, in the E part of Electoral Marche, now divided between the Prussian regencies of Frankfort and Cöslin.

MARCHE (Old), or Altmark, an ancient division of Germany, forming the W part of Electoral Marche, now comprised in the reg. of Magdeburg.

MARCHE, or Marca, an ancient division of the Papal states, comprising the M. d'Ancona, and the M. de Fermo, now parcelled out among the delegations of Ancona, Macerata, Fermo, and Ascoli.

MARCHE (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 26 m. WSW of Epinal, on the r. bank of the Menzon. Pop. 1,560.—Also a town in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, cant. of Pontaillier, on the Saone. Pop. 1,044.

MARCHECK, a small town of Lower Austria, on the river March or Morava, 14 m. NW of Presburg. Pop. 990. It is remarkable for a battle fought in 1278, between the emperor Rodolph I. and Odoacer, king of Bohemia, in which the latter was killed.

MARCHE-DE-L'UKER, or Ukermark, an ancient division of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian regency of Potsdam.

MARCHE-EN-FAMENE, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, 44 m. NNW of Arlon. Pop. 1,846.

MARCHE-LES-DAMES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. and cant, of Namur. Pop. 633.

MARCHE-LES-ECAUSSINES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Rœulx. Pop. 1,670.

MARCHENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Seville, on an elevated site. Pop. 13,508, in 1845. It has manufactories of coarse woollens; and there are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARCHENOIR, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 12 m. W of Beaugeney. Pop. 500.

MARCHES (Les), a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 3 m. WNW of Montmelian. Pop. 1,000.

MARCHIENNE-AU-PONT, a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Sambre, 18 m. E by S of Mons. Pop. 979.

MARCHIENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the l. bank of the Scarpe, 9 m. WNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 2,217.

MARCHWIEL, a parish in Denbighshire, 4 m. SE of Wrexham. Pop. 553.

MARCIAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Boues, 10 m. W of Mirande. Pop. 1,450.

MARCIANA, a town of Tuscany, in the island of Elba, 9 m. ESE of Porto-Ferrajo. Pop. 1,600.

MARCIANISE, or Marcianisi, a considerable town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 13 m. N of Naples. Pop. 6,400.

MARCIANO, a small town of Tuscany, in the district and 4 m. NE of Lucignano, remarkable for a victory obtained in 1554, by the emperor Charles V., and Cosmo, duke of Florence, over the French. —Also a village of Tuscany, 6 m. ENE of Poppi.

MARCIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 15 m. SW of Charolles, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,547.

MARCILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Palencia. Pop. 450.—Also a town of

Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Pampeluna. Pop. 984.

MARCILLAC, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, arrond. of Rhodez, 6 m. SW of Ville-Comtat. Pop. 1,740.—Also a town in the dep. of Charente, 15 m. NW of Angouleme. Pop. 1,470. —Also a town in the dep. of Gironde, 11 m. NE of Blaye. Pop. 1,910.—Also a town in the dep. of Correze, 12 m. E of Tulle. Pop. 1,790.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot, 15 m. SW of Figeac. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of Allier, on the r. bank of the Buron, 9 m. W of Montaigu.

MARCILLE', a town of France, in the dep. and 6 m. E of Mayenne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Retiers. Pop. 1,390.—Also a village in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 3 m. N of Nonancourt. Pop. 1,200.

MARCINELLE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Charleroi. Pop. 1,201.

MARCKE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. 1,525.

MARCKOLSHEIM, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, on the l. bank of the Rhine, 30 m. SSW of Strasburg. Pop. 2,390.

MARC-LE-BLANC (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of St. Brice. Pop. 1,250.

MARCLE (Great), a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. SW of Ledbury. Area 6,160 acres. Pop. 1,227. —The parish of Little M. is 2 m. distant from the foregoing. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 152.

MARCO (Santo), a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, 16 m. W by S of Patti. Pop. 3,000.

MARCO (Saint), a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 21 m. NNW of Cosenza. Pop. 1,200. It is the see of a bishop.

MARCO (San), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Treviso, on the Tasso.

MARCO (San), a river of Texas, which joins the Guadaloupe, on the l. bank, about 80 m. above the embouchure of the latter river, after a S course of 120 m.

MARCO (Cape Santo), a promontory on the W coast of Sardinia, at the N point of entrance to the gulf of Oristano, in N lat. 39° 50′.

MARCO-DE-GAVOTTI (Santo), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 4 m. NNW of San-Giorgio-la-Molinara. Pop. 4,000.

MARCO-IN-CATOLA (Santo), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Celenza. Pop. 3,160.

MARCOING, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, arrond. and 4 m. SSW of Cambray, on the canal of St. Quentin, which passes to the Scheld. Pop. 1,200.

MARCO-IN-LAMIS (Santo), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, 12 m. ENE of Santo Severo. Pop. 9,000.

MARCOLLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint Mamet. Pop. 1,300.

MARCOLS, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche. cant. and 4 m. W of Saint-Pierreville. Pop. 1,400.

MARÇON, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. WSW of La Chartre, near the l. bank of the Loir. Pop. 1,880.

MARCOS (Bay of San), a bay on the coast of the Brazilian province of Maranhão, between the W coast of the island of Maranhão and the mainland.

MARCOS (Cape San), a cape on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 2° 17′, W long. 44° 5′.

MARCOUF (Saint), two islets belonging to France, in the dep. of La Manche, 15 m. E of Valognes, and 8 m. from Cape La Hougue. They are mere rocky islets, but are of importance to the defence of the roadsteds of Havre and Cherburg.

MARCOUSSIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. E of Limours. Pop. 1,400.

MARCQ, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 2 m. W of Enghein. Pop. 1,900.

MARCQ-EN-BAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Tourcoing. It has several cotton-manufactories. Pop. 2,500.

MARCQUETTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. N of Lille, near the Deule. Pop. 1,544. There was formerly an abbey here of celebrity founded by John of Constantinople in 1226.

MARCQUETTE-EN-OSTREVENT, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Bouchain. Pop. 1,300.

MARCROSS, a parish of Glamorganshire, on the Bristol channel, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 93; in 1841, 96.

MARCUPUM, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, territory of Colar.

MARCUS-HOOK, a town of Delaware co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 18 m. WSW of Philadelphia, on the r. bank of the Delaware.

MARCZALTO, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 36 m. SW of Vesprim.

MARCZULHAZA, a village of Hungary, a little to the NE of Comorn, near the l. bank of the Danube.

MARD-DE-RENO (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 4 m. E of Mortagne. Pop. 1,273.

MARDEN, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. N of Hereford, on the E bank of the Lugg. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1841, 945.—Also a parish in Kent, 7½ m. SSW of Maidstone, intersected by the South Eastern railway. Area 8,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,109; in 1841, 2,076.—Also a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. ESE of Devizes, on the W bank of the Avon. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 222.

MARDEN (East), a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 67.

MARDEN (North), a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SW by W of Midhurst. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 32; in 1841, 24.

MARDEN-UP, or Upmarden, a parish in Sussex, 7½ m. SW of Midhurst. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 348.

MARDICK (De), a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and W of Dunkirk, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, running from Sas-de-Mail.

MARDIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 57 m. SE of Diyarbekir, on the S declivity of Mount Masius, at an alt. of 2,300 ft. above sea-level, overlooking a wide and fertile plain. It is strongly walled; and a large proportion of the houses are of stone, and strongly vaulted; but the streets are narrow and crooked. It contains several ancient mosques, and two or three Christian churches. The principal manufactures are cotton, linen, cherry-royau, and morocco leather. A considerable trade is carried on by merchants settled here in the exportation of oil, pistachio-nuts, and cotton stuffs, and the importation of linens, woollens, indigo, silk, and jewellery. Dupré estimated the pop. at 27,240, of whom 20,000 were Turks. It occupies the site of the ancient *Marde*.

MARDJAN, a town of Hindostan, in N. Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARD-LES-TRIOTS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 1 m. SW of Roye. Pop. 200.

MARDORRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 3 m. N of Thizy. Pop. 1,700.

MARDS (Saint), a small stream of France, in the dep. of Aube, which flows NW to the Vannes, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 10 m.

MARDS-EN-OTHE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. of Aix-en-Othe, 15 m. SSW of Troyes. Pop. 1,600.

MAREB, a river of Abyssinia, which rises in Tigré, and after a circuitous course to the NW, joins the Tacazze, on the r. bank, 180 m. above the confluence of that stream with the Nile.—Also a village of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 80 m. NE of Sana. D'Anville identifies it with the ancient *Saba*.

MARECCHIA, a river of the Papal states, which rises in the E flank of the Central Apennines, near Sasso-di-Cimone; flows from SW to NE; turns E, passing Rimini, and becoming navigable below that town; and falls into the Adriatic, after a course of 40 m.

MAREE (Loch), a lake in Ross-shire, in the p. of Gairloch. It is a noble sheet of water, about 20 m. in length, and varying from 1 to 3 or 4 m. in breadth. It is fed by innumerable mountain-streams; and its superfluous waters are carried off at the NW extremity by the Ewe. The mountains which surround Loch-Maree are of great height, and beautifully irregular outline. The most remarkable are Sleugach or the High-mountain, the File-mountain, Benlair, Benbharchan, and Craegtolly. Sleugach, in the Gruinard, is said to be upwards of 3,000 ft. in height. The File mountain, on the opposite side of the lake from Sleugach, seems to be composed of quartz rock, and entirely destitute of verdure; but nothing can be more striking than the effect of sunshine upon its different pointed, rocky, and nearly inaccessible summits. At the western extremity, Benlair is a principal feature in the landscape. The bosom of Loch-M. is ornamented by numerous islands of varied size and appearance. They are about 27 in number, and lie chiefly in a cluster on the middle of the lake, at which place it has its greatest breadth. The largest of these are Ealan-Sooin, Ealan-Maree, Ealan-Rory-mhor, and Ealan-Rory-bheg. Ealan-Sooin, or St. Swithin's isle, contains a surface of about 30 acres.

MAREHAM-LE-FEN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5½ m. S by E of Horncastle. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 625; in 1841, 713.

MAREHAM-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SE of Horncastle. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1841, 189.

MAREIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Ecouen. Pop. 500.

MARELLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Carnatic, district of Ongole, in N lat. 15° 16′.

MAREMEG. See Maramec.

MAREMMA (La), the name given to a large tract of country in Italy, extending along the SW coast, from Leghorn on the N as far as Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier; and continuous with the Campagna-di-Roma: which see. It is traversed by the Ombrone. Many parts of it are marshy, and the whole is affected in a greater or less degree with the malaria.

MARENE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, prov. of Saluces, 6 m. E of Savigliano. Pop. 2,500.

MARENGO, a large village of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese, on the l. bank of the Fontanone, an affluent of the Tanaro, 5 m. SE of Alessandria, and 50 m. E by S of Turin. It stands on a great plain, on which was fought, on the 14th June 1800, a memorable battle, between the French under the command of Bonaparte, and the Austrians under General Melas. The battle was obstinately contested until noon, when the French began to retreat, and continued retiring till 6 in the evening, when, being joined by the corps of Dessaix, they began a new attack, and drove the Austrians from their position with great slaughter. An armistice followed, which terminated in the peace of Luneville.

MARENGO, a county in the W part of Alabama, U. S. Area 975 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,264; in 1851, 27,831. Its cap. is Lindon.—Also a township in Calhoun co., Michigan, 100 m. W by S of Detroit. Pop. 872.—Also a village in Henry co., Illinois.

MARENNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, situated at the mouth of the Seudre, 25 m. S of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,854. It carries on a brisk traffic in salt, wine, and brandy.

MAREOTIS, an extensive lake of Egypt, to the S of Alexandria, running parallel to the Mediterranean, so as to leave only a narrow strip of land, on which that city is situated. On the E it is separated by a neck of land equally narrow from the bay of Aboukir, and through this intervening space flows the canal of Alexandria. At the close of last cent. it was nearly dry; but during the struggle between the French and English forces in Egypt, the sea was let into it by the English in order to impede the communication of the French with Cairo, and although the Turks subsequently attempted to repair the embankment, it still continues a lake, and its waters are saltish. Pliny calls it *Arapotes*. The railway now in progress between Alexandria and Cairo skirts the shores of this lake, on embankments, for a distance of 12 m., or nearly its entire length.

MARESFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. N by W of Uckfield. Area 7,750 acres. Pop. 1,579.

MARETIMO, or Maritimo, the ancient *Hiera*, a small island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Ægades group, situated about 20 m. from the W coast of Sicily, in N lat. 38° 4′, E long. 12° 15′. It is about 7 m. in circumf., and consists almost entirely of barren rocks, the only building on the island being a castle, and a hamlet called San Simone on its E coast.

MARETTO, a town of Sicily, in the district and 30 m. NW of Catania, on the NW flank of Mount Ætna. Pop. 1,600.

MAREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Charost. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village in the dep. of La Dordogne, 24 m. NW of Perigueux. Pop. 841.—Also a village in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Ay. Pop. 687.—Also a village in the dep. of La Vendée, 6 m. NNW of Luçon. Pop. 500.

MARFLEET, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the N bank of the Humber. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 141.

MARGALLAWAY, a river which rises in the mountains which separate Canada from Maine; runs S, partly in Maine and partly in New Hampshire; and flows into Umbagog lake. It is the head-branch of the Androscoggin.

MARGAM, a parish and village in Glamorganshire, 9 m. NW of Bridgend, including the hamlets of Havod-y-Porth, Higher Kenfigg, and M.-with-Brombil and Trissent. Pop. in 1841, 3,526.

MARGAMI, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikoki, 45 m. NW of Ava.

MARGARET, a river of Western Australia, in Sussex co., which flows into the sea near Cape Mentelle.

MARGARET (St.), a parish in Hertfordshire, 2

m. N by E of Hoddesdon, on the New river, and intersected by the Hertford canal. Area 390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1841, 92.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Ivinghoe, Bucks, 5 m. SE of Ivinghoe. Area 460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1841, 125.

MARGARET CLIFFE (Saint), a parish in Kent, 3½ m. NE of Dover, on the coast of the English channel. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 712; in 1841, 748. The headland, called the South Foreland, is in this vicinity.

MARGARET ILKETSHALL (Saint), a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. S by E of Bungay. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 309; in 1841, 315.

MARGARET-MARSH, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. SW of Shaftesbury. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1841, 83.

MARGARET SOUTH ELMHAM (Saint), a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Halesworth. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 181.

MARGARET'S (St.), a parish in Herefordshire, 11 m. SW of Hereford, on the river Dore. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 304.

MARGARET'S (St.), a parish in co. Dublin, 3½ m. SW of Swords. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 401. The hamlet of St. M. contained in 1831 a pop. of 96, and is noted for a good show of horses at its annual fair.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 1¾ m. SE of Broadway. Area 467 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1841, 90.—Also a parish, 4 m. NE of Wexford, in co. Wexford. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. in 1831, 839; in 1841, 974.

MARGARET'S BAY (Saint), a bay on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, to the NE of Mahone bay.

MARGARET'S ISLANDS, a group in the S. Pacific discovered by Captain Turnbull, in S lat. 20° 26′, W long. 143° 24′.

MARGARETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Breslau. Pop. 335.

MARGARETHA (Sainte), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. E of St. Gall, near the l. bank of the Rhine.

MARGARETHEN (Sankt), a village of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 39 m. ESE of Debreczin.—Also a v. in the com. of Oedenburg, 3 m. W of Rusth.

MARGARETTA, a township in Erie co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 100 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 1,101.—Also a village in Clark co., in Ohio.

MARGARETTING, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW by S of Chelmsford, intersected by the London and Norwich railway. Area 2,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1841, 570.

MARGARITA, an island of Venezuela, in the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 11°, W long. 64°, 30 m. N of the coast of Cumana. It is about 37½ m. in length from E to W, and from 5 to 20 m. in breadth. It is mountainous; and when seen from the N appears like two islands, from a space of low swampy land which runs across it. The pop. is estimated at 15,000. Instead of vegetative earth, it is covered with a sandy surface nearly a foot in thickness, mixed with rotten madrepores. The whole of what cultivation there is, is confined to a little cotton, and some sugar-canes and bananas. It has 3 ports. The first and principal one is Pampatar, to the ESE; the second, called Pueblo-de-la-Mar, is 1 league to leeward of the preceding; the third is on the N side, and called Pueblo-del-Norte. At each of these ports there is a village, the most important of which is Pampatar. The cap., Assumpcion, is built almost in the centre of the island; and there are three other villages which bear the names of the valleys in which they are situated. The pearl fisheries established in the island of El-Coche, in the middle of the channel, are carried on by the Indians of M., who are obliged to transport themselves thither and work in the fishery during three months of the year. These fisheries also afford a number of turtle, and an immense quantity of fish, which is salted and sold throughout the continent and neighbouring islands. Hammocks of cotton, whose web is much superior to the hammocks manufactured in any other place, are made on this island; and cotton stockings of extreme fineness, but too dear to be more than objects of luxury. This island was the scene of some sanguinary actions between the revolutionists and the Spanish troops under General Morillo; the latter, having been defeated in a severe battle, was obliged to retire to the adjacent continent. The chief scene of these operations was near the port of Pampatar.

MARGARITA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, 9 m. W of Mondovi.

MARGARITA (Santa), an island off the coast of Lower California, in the mouth of the bay of Santa-Magdalena, in N lat. 24° 30′, W long. 111° 30′.

MARGARITA (Straits of), the channel by which the island of Margarita is separated from Terra Firma. It is 8 leagues broad, but is not navigable in its whole breadth, the rocky island of El Coche, 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. wide, between it and the continent, leaving only a narrow pass of 2 leagues, which is, however, seldom dangerous, owing to the general calmness which reigns in this part of the Caribbean sea. To the W of El Coche is the smaller island of Cubogna, about 5 m. long, and 2 m. wide.

MARGARITI, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, in the sanj. and 50 m. S of Delvino, situated about 2 m. from the sea-coast. Pop. 6,000. It is said to occupy the site of the ancient *Gytanæ*.

MARGAROVO, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 12 m. N of Monastir.

MARGATE, a sea-port, and a member of the town and cinque-port of Dover, in Kent, 15½ m. NE of Canterbury, and 72 m. E by S of London. Area of the parish, 3,810 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,766; in 1831, 10,339; in 1841, 11,050.—The town, situated at the mouth of the Thames, is chiefly noted as a watering-place. It is built on the declivities of two hills, and along the valley below. Its pop. in 1851 was 9,107. It was originally an obscure and insignificant village, occupied chiefly by fishermen: the principal improvements have taken place since 1787. The streets are in general well-paved, clean, and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with excellent water from springs. There are assembly-rooms, a theatre, and a public library. The harbour lies in a small bay, between two extensive flats of chalk rocks, the Nayland on the W, and the Fulsam on the E, both of which are covered before high water. An artificial harbour is formed by a stone-pier, which commences on the E side of the bay around which the town is situated, and extends 800 ft. to the W, in an irregular curve, leaving the entrance open to the NW. The rise of average spring-tides at the pier-head is about 13 ft.; that of neap-tides 8 ft.; but spring-tides ebb outside of the pier-head, and leave the harbour dry at low water. A wooden jetty has been run out from the root of the pier, over the Fulsam rocks, to the distance of 1,100 ft., for the convenience of passengers, &c., landing from, or embarking in, the steam-boats, at low water. The stone-pier is divided into two stages of building, the one raised 7½ ft. above the other: the lower forms the quay, while the higher is occupied as a fashionable lounge by the summer visitants. At the extremity of the pier is the lighthouse. It has been proposed to construct a harbour-of-refuge at this place, for Her Majesty's steam-vessels, &c., by extending curved piers upon the Nayland and Fulsam rocks; enclosing an area of considerable extent on and around the site of the present harbour, and leaving an entrance of 300 or 400 ft. in width towards the NE, with 16 ft. water at the mouth

The town is connected with the South-Eastern railway by a branch-line. The walks around M. are exceedingly pleasant and picturesque.

MARGEM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 52 m. NW of Villavicosa.

MARGERIDE, a branch of the Cevennes, in France, on the N of the dep. of Lozere, running NNW between the basin of the Allier and the Lot.

MARGGRABOVA, a town of East Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, on the lake of Oleczko. Pop. 1,600.

MARGGRAFPIESKE (Alt and Neu), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. of Alt M. 229; of Neu M. 226.

MARGHERITA (Santa), a village of Austrian Lombardy, 21 m. SW of Padua.

MARGHILAN, or Marghinan, a town of Turkestan, 50 m. ESE of Khokhan, at the foot of the Kashgar-Divani. It is walled, and is reported to contain some ancient buildings. It has an active trade with Bokhara and Kashgar.

MARGI. See Bahr-el-Merj.

MARGODORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Creuzburg. Pop. 322.

MARGONIN, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Chodziesen, 40 m. N by E of Posen. Pop. 1,813.

MARGOT, a river of the United States, in the territory of the Mississippi, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 35° 28′.

MARGUERITE, a river of N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, in N lat. 44° 2′, after a course of 60 m.

MARGUERITE (Sainte), a small island in the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, belonging to the dep. of Var, opposite to Antibes. It is uncultivated, but contains a strong castle used as a state-prison.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 6 m. NW of Breteuil. Pop. 320.

MARGUERITE-SUR-DUCLAIR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Duclair. Pop. 1,700.

MARGUERITTES, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, 9 m. WNW of Beaucaire. Pop. 1,750.

MARHAM, a parish of Norfolkshire, 7½ m. W by N of Swaffham. Area 4,010 acres. Pop. 817.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 2 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. 659.

MARHOLM, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW of Peterborough. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 197.

MARHYN, a parish in co. Kerry, 5½ m. W of Dingle. Area 2,794 acres. Pop. in 1841, 973.

MARIA, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 37° 37′.—Also a river of North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and, after an ESE course of 200 m., flows into the Missouri, 54 m. below the Great falls.—Also a river of Honduras, which runs into the bay, in N lat. 15° 40′.

MARIA, a river of New South Wales, in Macquarie co., which flows into the Hastings about 15 m. above Port Macquarie. It is navigable for about 40 m. in a NW direction.

MARIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Almeria. Pop. 4,200.—Also a port of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Quiberon.—Also another small fort in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. WSW of Sarzeau.

MARIA, an island on the N coast of New Holland, in the gulf of Carpentaria. It is about 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth. Cape M., its N extremity, is in S lat. 14° 50′, E long. 135° 53¾′.

MARIA, an island on the E coast of Van-Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 45′. It consists principally of trap. On its N extremity is the village of Darlington. It is of a singular form, being penetrated by two deep bays on opposite sides; that on the E side, called Oyster-bay, is safe and capacious. Part of the E coast of this island presents lofty granitic walls, rising 300 or 400 ft. perpendicularly above the sea, and penetrated by deep caverns, into which the sea rolls with a noise resembling distant thunder. On the opposite side, the island declines gradually to the shore. Here the navigator is embarrassed by an immense quantity of sea-weed which grows from the bottom of the sea, to the height of 250 or 300 ft., and covers the surface. Seals abound on the shore, and zoophytes are extremely numerous. This island was first discovered by Tasman in 1642.

MARIA CREEK, a river of America, which runs into the Wabash, in N lat. 38° 48′.

MARIA ROCK, a rock laid down in some charts in N lat. 19° 45′, W long. 20° 50′; but the recent American expedition report that their vessels ran directly over the spot, with every opportunity of observation, but could discover neither rock, shoal, nor soundings, with 300 fath. of line.

MARIA (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, 21 m. SSE of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Berettyo.

MARIA (Santa), a river of Venezuela, an affluent of the Portuguesa.—Also a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which enters the river Ibicui.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, which rises in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, and flows past Victoria into the bay of Espirito-Santo.—Also a settlement of Brazil, in the gov. of Maranhão, 8 m. NE of San Felipe.—Also a settlement of Mexico, 32 m. N of St.-Luis-de-Potosi.—Also a village of New Grenada, in the prov. of Panama, 30 m. SW of Nata, near the coast of the gulf of Parita.—Also a bay in the gulf of California, on the coast of the prov. of Cinaloa, between the Cinaloa and the Rio-del-Fuerte.—Also an island on the coast of Chili, at the mouth of the entrance into Concepcion bay, in S lat. 37° 10′. It is about 4 m. in length; and there are on it herds of wild horses and hogs, which feed on the wild turnips that cover its valleys.—Also a port on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 34′.—Also a small fortress and seaport of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Genoa, situated on the W point of the gulf of Spezzia.—Also a small island near the coast of Chili, in S lat. 37° 10′.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 48 m. SE of Coire.—Also a town in the NE part of the island of Ustica.

MARIA (Cape Santa), a cape at the W extremity of the island of St. Domingo.—Also a cape which forms the S point of entrance into the river Plata, in S lat. 34° 40′.—Also the S extremity of Portugal, on the little island of Caes, in N lat. 36° 55′ 36″.

MARIA (Santa Fe de), a settlement in the prov. of Paraguay, 120 m. SSE of Assumpcion, in S lat. 26° 48′.—Also a settlement situated on the shore of a small river running S into the Uruguay, in S lat. 28° 7′.—It is also the name of numerous other settlements dispersed throughout South America, and mostly inconsiderable, consisting of scattered families of Indians.

MARIA-BACHAARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, an affluent of the Rio-das-Tres-Barras.

MARIA D'ANGLONA (Santa), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 6 m. ENE of Lagonegro.

MARIA-DE-CAMEROS (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Logrono.

MARIADI, Maradeh, or Amradeh, a village of Sudan, 19 days SSE of Aghadez, nominally under

the sultan of Cashna. It is inhabited by Negroes who retain their African character, and Pagan religion, unimpaired by any influence of the Mahommedanism of the surrounding region. Dr. Overweg, who spent some time here and at Gober in 1851, says: "As a visitor from the far distant country of the Christians, I was received with the utmost kindness by the sultan and the inhabitants; and as I was able to converse with them in their own language, I became well-acquainted with their manners and customs, and could in return give them some idea of those of the Christians. They seemed to understand everything, and were full of admiration at the many beautiful things and conveniences enjoyed by us. One thing alone they could not comprehend, viz., that a man should have only one wife. Here in M., as soon as a man is able to earn anything, and after he has bought no more than the most simple dress, he lays out all the rest of his fortune in the purchase of wives. If any one wishes to marry, he merely gives from 4 to 8 dollars, or from 2 to 4 heads of cattle, to the parents of his intended, and the marriage is concluded. The man continues these purchases according to the scale of his earnings, but in every house there are several wives. The white colour of my skin was an object of horror and aversion; the children at first running away crying and in great fright as soon as I appeared at a distance. As a doctor, especially for diseases of the eye, I was much consulted, every morning the place before my residence being filled with applicants."

MARIA-DI-CAPOA (Santa), a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 4 m. WNW of Caserta. Pop. 8,400.

MARIA-DI-LEUCA (Santa), a small town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, close to the promontory of Leuca, 25 m. S by W of Otranto. Pop. 3,090.

MARIA-ET-SICCHE (Santa), a village of Corsica, in the arrond. of Ajaccio. Pop. 520.

MARIAGER, a small seaport of Denmark, in N. Jutland, 14 m. S of Randers, on the S coast of the bay called M.-fiord. in N lat. 56° 39′ 5″. Pop. 500.

MARIA-HOOREBEKE (Sainte), a small town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 4 m. ESE of Oudenarde. Pop. 1,700.

MARIA-KULM, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Elnbogen.

MARIA-LAURETEN, a village of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. NNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 350.

MARIALINDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöln, circle of Mulheim. Pop. 119.

MARIALVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 15 m. NE of Trancoso.

MARIA-DE-LAS-HOYAS (Santa), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. W of Soria. Pop. 450.

MARIAM, or Debra Mariam, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Begemider, 100 m. SSE of Gondar.

MARIA-MAGGIORE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 7,000.

MARIAMPOL, or Marianpol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Augustow on the Szezuppe, 36 m. NE of Suwalki. Pop. 2,375.

MARIA-DEL-ORO (Santa), a town of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 72 m. WNW of Guadalaxara.

MARIA-DEL-PARAMO (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 900.

MARIA-DE-NIEVA (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Segovia. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollens.

MARIA-DI-NISCEMI (Santa), a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Caltanisetta.

MARIANA, or Marianne. See Ladrones.

MARIANA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 45 m. NE of Ouro-Preto, at an alt. of 3,080 ft. above sea-level, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Piranga. It is a neat and well-built town, containing above 5,000 inhabitants. The place has little trade, and depends chiefly on the mines and farms in its vicinity. It has a large cathedral and several convents.

MARIANAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rosenberg. Pop. 120.

MARIANELLA, a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, near Naples. Pop. 1,400.

MARIANNA, a village of Jackson co., in Florida, U. S., 77 m. WNW of Tallahassee, on the W side of the Chipola.

MARIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, 9 m. SSE of Como. Pop. 4,000.—Also a town in the prov. and 6 m. SSW of Bergamo.

MARIANPOL, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Dniester.

MARIANSLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SE by S of South Molton. Area 2,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 338.

MARIAPOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, on the Kalmious, near the sea of Azof. Pop. 4,000, chiefly employed in sturgeon-fishing, and in exporting corn.

MARIA-RAST, a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. WSW of Marburg, on the r. bank of the Drave. Pop. 350.

MARIA-RIBAREDONDA (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Burgos.

MARIAS (Las Tres), three small islands, lying off the W coast of Xalisco, in Mexico, between the parallels of 21° and 22°. They abound with wood, water, salt-pits, and game, and used to be frequented by the English and American whalers. The S cape of the easternmost island is in N lat. 21° 16′, and W long. 106° 17′. The most northern and largest island of this group is about 13 m. long, and stretches in a SE by E and NW by W direction, which is nearly the line in which these islands lie from each other. Its highest part is towards the S, from whence it gradually descends, terminating in a long low point at its NW extremity. Although in some places it is tolerably well-covered with a low kind of shrub, yet, upon the whole, it presents but a dreary and unproductive scene. The next in size and direction is Prince George's island, which is about 24 m. in circuit. The third, or southernmost, is about 9 m. in circumf. Between Prince George's and the NW island, is a passage about 6 m. wide, with soundings of from 20 to 40 faths., on a sandy bottom. They were named Islands-de-la-Magdalena, by Diego de Mendoza, in 1532; and are occasionally visited by the Spaniards from San Blas, for the flax and *lignum vitæ* they produce.

MARIASAAL, a village of Illyria, in the circle and 4 m. NE of Klagenfurt. Pop. 400.

MARIASCHEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 16 m. NNW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Bila, famous for its beautiful church and shrine, which is annually visited by about 30,000 pilgrims.

MARIATOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Williamsburgh, on the St. Lawrence. Pop. 120.

MARIA-VAN-DIEMEN (Cape), a cape of New Zealand, forming the NW extremity of Eaheino-Mauroe, in S lat. 34° 30′, E long. 173° 45′.

MARIAVILLE, a township in Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 103 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. 275.

MARIAWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the reg.

and 15 m. E of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the l. bank of the Roër.

MARIAZELL, a town of Styria, in the circle and 24 m. N of Bruck, on the l. bank of the Salza. Pop. 900. It has a fine church, which forms a noted place of pilgrimage. Near it are large iron-foundries.

MARIBELLES, or MARIVELLE, a village on the N coast of the bay of Manila, in the Philippines, in N lat. 14° 26′.

MARIBO, a town of Denmark, near the centre of the island of Laaland. Pop. 1,400.

MARIBOMBO, a river of Lower Guinea, which flows into the Atlantic near Saint-Philippe-de-Benguela, after a NW course of about 70 m.

MARICA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 23 m. E of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the N shore of a small lake of the same name, and 3 m. from the coast. Pop. 900.

MARICABAN, an island of the Philippine group, near the S coast of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 37′. It is about 6 m. in length.

MARICPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 40 m. SE of Cuttack.

MARIE (SAINTE), or SANTA MARIA, one of the Azores, in N lat. 37°, W long. 25° 6′. It is about 27 m. in circumf., and is fertile in corn, of which it sometimes exports 1,500 tons in a season. Its pop. was estimated a few years ago at 5,000. Its principal towns are Porto and Santa Maria.—Also a parish and village in the island of Bourbon, on the N coast, celebrated for its fruits.—Also a parish in the W district of Louisiana, U. S. Pop. in 1841, 8,950; in 1851, 13,851. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SE of St.-Martin-de-Re. Pop. 1,850.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. W of Pornic. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village on the SE coast of Guadalupe, 15 m. NE of La Basse-Terre, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name.—Also a bay on the coast of Lower Guinea, in S lat. 13° 27′.—Also a town and parish on the NE coast of Martinique, 4 m. NW of La Trinite.

MARIE (CAPE SAINTE), a promontory at the S extremity of the island of Madagascar, to the SW of the embouchure of the Manambouve, in S lat. 12° 45′.—Also a cape of Senegambia, to the S of the embouchure of the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 30′.—Also a cape of Nova Scotia, on the S coast of the peninsula of Avalon, in N lat. 46° 50′.

MARIE-AUDENHOVE (SAINTE), a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 3 m. S of Sotteghem. Pop. 1,950.

MARIE-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 12 m. W of Schelestadt, on the Liepvrette. Pop. 7,724. It is a place of active industry, having manufactures of cotton-hosiery, calicoes, and printed goods. The surrounding mountains contain silver and copper ores.

MARIE-DE-FRUGIE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Grand-Jumilhac, on the Valonze. Pop. 930.

MARIE-DE-GOSSE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 9 m. SE of Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,180.

MARIE-DES-CHAMPS (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 1,400.

MARIE-D'OLERON (SAINTE), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 15 m. SW of Pau. Pop. of cant. 2,600.

MARIE-DU-MONT (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of Sainte-Mère-Eglise. Pop. 1,300.

MARIEFRED, a village of Sweden, 32 m. WSW of Stockholm, on a bay of Lake Mælar. Pop. 600.

MARIE-GALANTE, one of the Little Antilles, in the W. Indies, situated between Guadaloupe and Dominica, in N lat. 16°, W long. 61° 10′. It is of a circular form, and has an area of 60 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,889, of whom 10,538 were slaves. About half of the surface consists of barren mountains; the W. shore, however, is flat; and produces tobacco, cotton, indigo, and sugar. Of 13,889 hectares, 4,109 were under cultivation in 1836. It was first settled by the French in 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In 1691 it was taken by the English, and again in 1759; but was restored to the French in 1763. It was again conquered by the British during the revolutionary war, but was afterwards restored. It is ill supplied with fresh water; and is exposed, like all the other islands, to furious hurricanes. Its principal town is Grand-Bourg or Basse-Terre. It is subdivided into 3 parishes.

MARIEKERKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, cant. of Bornhem. Pop. 755.

MARIEL, a fort on the N coast of Cuba, 36 m. W of Havana, in N lat. 23°.

MARIE-LA-BLANCHE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. S of Beaune. Pop. 450.

MARIE-LAETHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. of Nederswalm. Pop. 595.

MARIENAU (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Marienwerder. Pop. of Gross M. 658; of Klein M. 378.

MARIENBAD, a beautiful village of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level. It is much frequented as a watering-place in the months of July and August, when sometimes 1,800 visitants are congregated here. It has a splendid church, and is a source of large revenue to the neighbouring monastery of Tepl, to which it belongs.

MARIENBAUM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. ESE of Cleves. Pop. 351.

MARIENBERG, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge, 4 m. E of Wolkenstein, at an alt. of 1,980 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 3,684. Mines of silver, iron, vitriol, cobalt, and tin, are wrought in the vicinity.—Also a village in the duchy of Nassau, 6 m. E of Hachenburg.

MARIENBORN, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper-Hesse, 6 m. WSW of Budingen.—Also another village of the same duchy, 6 m. SSW of Mayence.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Siegen. Pop. 280.—Also a village in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Neu-Haldensleben. Pop. 418.

MARIENBURG, a town of West Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. SE of Dantzic, on the Nogat. Pop. in 1846, 6,050. The town itself is surrounded by a rampart; but there are two suburbs and an old castle, formerly the residence of the grand master of the Teutonic order beyond the walls. Here are extensive breweries and distilleries; also manufactories of woollen, linen, leather, and cotton. There is a brisk traffic in the export of corn, timber, and fish, also in quills and hogs' bristles.—Also a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 6 m. S of Philippeville. Pop. 600.

MARIENWERDER, one of the two regencies or governments into which West Prussia is now divided. It consists of a long tract of very irregular form, lying to the N of Poland, and S of Pomerania. Its area is 317·41 German sq. m.; and its pop. in 1837 was 491,626. It is divided into the 13 circles of Stuhm, Rosenberg, Löbau, Marienwerder, Deutsche-Kron, Felatow, Schlochau, Kulm, Konitz, Schwitz, Graudenz, Thorn, and Strasburg.

MARIENWERDER, the capital of the above govern-

ment, stands on an eminence on the Nogat; about 3 m. from the r. bank of the Vistula, 43 m. S of Dantzic. It has four suburbs, and contained in 1837, 5,520; in 1846, 7,600 inhabitants, having increased considerably since 1801. It is the seat of the different provincial courts and of the public offices of government, and of an Evangelical gymnasium with 11 professors. It has some manufactories of woollens, hats, soap, and leather; and its breweries and distilleries are considerable.

MARIES (Les Trois), or Notre Dame de la Mere, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 30 m. SW of Tarascon. Pop. 650.

MARIESTADT, a town of Sweden, on the SE bank of Lake Wener, where the river Tida issues from it. It is the chief place of the prov. of Skaraborg. Pop. 1,100.

MARIETTA, a town of Washington co., Ohio, U. S., situated on a peninsula formed by the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, 104 m. ESE of Columbus, and 312 m. by river above Cincinnati. Pop. 1,400. It is the oldest town in the state, some of the settlers having established themselves in 1787. A collegiate institute was founded here in 1832. A railway between this town and Cincinnati is projected, which will reduce the distance between these two points to 182 m., insure communication when the river is stopped by ice, and open up the coal and iron district of Southern Ohio.—Also a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, on the E bank of the Susquehannah, 27 m. SE of Harrisburg. Pop. 900.—Also a village in Cobb co., Georgia, 113 m. NW of Milledgeville.

MARIGALANTE. See Marie-Galante.

MARIGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 12 m. ENE of Naples. Pop. 3,400.

MARIGNANE, a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 14 m. SSW of Aix. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNANO. See Melegnano.

MARIGNE', a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chateauneuf. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. of Ecomoy, on the Loire.

MARIGNIER, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 1,400.

MARIGNY, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 6 m. W of St. Lö. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village in the dep. of Aisne, cant. of Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 550.—Also a village in the dep. of Aube, 12 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine. Pop. 500.

MARIGNY, a village of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. SSE of Rumilly. Pop. 1,250.

MARIGNY-LE-CAHOUET, a village of France, in the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Flavigny. Pop. 650.

MARIGNY-L'EGLISE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 6 m. NE of Lorme. Pop. 1,560.

MARIGONDON, a town on the W coast of the island of Luçon, 24 m. SW of Manila.

MARIGOT. See Capisterre.

MARIGOT (Le), a parish and village on the N coast of Martinique, 21 m. N of Fort-Royal.

MARIGUANA, an island in the Lucayan archipelago, in N lat. 22° 22′, W long. 73°, 25 leagues N of Grand-Inague.

MARIKUTZA, a village of Lower Wallachia, 3 m. NE of Bukharest.

MARILLAIS (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. from St.-Florent-le-Vieil.

MARIM, a river of Brazil, which runs into a bay of the same name, in the prov. of Maranhão, in S lat. 2° 20′.

MARIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. ENE of Neufchatel. Pop. 200.

MARIN (Cul-de-Sac), a parish of the island of Martinique, situated on the SW coast, 15 m. ESE of Fort Royal, at the bottom of a bay of the same name.

MARIN (Santa-Maria-de), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Vigo, on a bay of the same name. The sardine-fishery is actively pursued here.

MARINA, a village of Kaarta, in Western Africa, 15 m. N of Kemmu.

MARINA-DEL-REY (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Leon, on the l. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 900.

MARINA-DE-LURI, a village of Corsica, in the arrond. and 12 m. N of Bastia.

MARINDUQUE, one of the Philippine islands, in N lat. 13° 25′, to the S of Luçon. It is about 48 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in average breadth; and is fertile and well-cultivated.

MARINE (La), a town of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, on the coast, forming the port of Latakieh.

MARINEO, a canton and village of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Palermo. Pop. 6,500.

MARINES, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 9 m. N of Versailles. Pop. 1,400.

MARINGA, a town of the Mumbos territory, in E. Africa, to the N of Tete, on the l. of the Zambese.

MARINGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 12 m. NW of Thiess. Pop. 3,269. It has a large trade in corn, and is celebrated for its leather.

MARINHA (Santa), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. WSW of Guarda.

MARINHA-GRANDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 6 m. from Leiria. Pop. 1,576.

MARINILLA, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. of Antioquia, in N lat. 5° 41′, at an alt. of 1,058 toises above sea-level. Pop. 4,915.

MARINO (San), a very small but independent republic in the NE of Italy, surrounded on all sides by the Papal dominions; having the leg. of Forli on the N; and the deleg. of Urbin-et-Pesaro on the S. Its territory consists of little more than a mountain 2,200 ft. in height, with a small tract lying along its base; the superficial extent of the whole does not exceed 30 sq. m. A small affluent of the Marecchia waters it on the NW; and the Ausa and Amarano, short streams flowing into the Adriatic, have their sources on the NE and SE frontier respectively. The principal villages are Serravalle, Monteguardino, and Fastano. It produces wine, fruit, and silk.—This petty state boasts an existence of many centuries, having been formed by persons successively fixing their abode here, and forming a separate state which at different periods made additions to its small territory by purchase. It appears to have taken its name from its founder, one Marinus, a Dalmatian, in 441. In the 16th cent. it assisted the Pope against Malatesta, governor or ruler of the adjacent town of Rimini, and received in recompense 3 small castles, and the village of Piagge. This was the epoch of its chief prosperity. At present it is reduced to its ancient limits. In 1739, at the request of some of its inhabitants, Cardinal Alberoni subjected it to the Pope, who, however, consented to restore it to its former freedom. Bonaparte, on entering the Papal dominions in February 1797, sent a deputy to the republic, offering it an increase of territory, which was declined. They received, however, a present of 4 pieces of cannon from Bonaparte, and soon after new-modelled their government, in conformity to that which then existed in France, giving it more of a democratic form. It is governed by its own laws, and acknowledges the Pope only as protector. The *General Consiglio-Principe* consists of 60 members, of whom one-third are nobles, one-third burgesses, and

a third small proprietors, all of whom are nominated by the council itself, and for life. An executive council of 12 members is popularly elected. Two *capitani regenti*, chosen by the council every 6 months, form the head of the government. Each of the 4 towns or villages has its own municipal government. The revenue amounts to 6,000 scudi or crowns. The military force consists of 80 men. The pop. of the whole town and country is 7,600.

MARINO (SAN), the capital of the preceding state, stands on the side of the mountain, in N lat. 43° 56′, about 12 m. SW of Rimini. It contains 6,000 inhabitants, and has 5 churches, 3 convents, 3 small forts, and 2 vast cisterns for the supply of the community.

MARINO, a town and castle of the States of the Church, 12 m. SE of Rome.

MARION, a district in the E part of South Carolina, U. S. Area 1,200 sq. m. It is watered by Great and Little Pedee rivers. Pop. in 1841, 13,932; in 1851, 17,408.—Also a county in the SW part of Georgia, on Flint river. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,812; in 1851, 10,280. Its cap. is Tazewell. —Also a co. in the NW part of Alabama. Area 1,144 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 5,847; in 1851, 7,584. Its cap. is Pikeville.—Also a co. in the S part of Mississippi, watered by the Pearl, Leaf, and Black rivers. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,890; in 1851, 12,241.—Also a co. in the SE part of Tennessee, watered by the Sequatchie. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,070; in 1851, 6,187. Its cap. is Jasper.—Also a co. near the centre of Kentucky, on the Rolling-fork of Salt river. Area 276 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 11,032; in 1851, 11,760. Its cap. is Lebanon.—Also a co. in the N of Ohio, watered by the Scioto, Little Scioto, and Whetstone rivers. Area 530 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,765; in 1851, 12,495. Its cap. is Marion.—Also a co. in the centre of Iowa, drained by the W fork of White river, and by Fall-creek and Eagle-creek. Pop. in 1841, 16,080; in 1851, 5,412. Its cap. is Indianapolis.—Also a co. in the S of Illinois, on the Kaskaskia. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,742; in 1851, 6,720. Its cap. is Salem.—Also a co. in the NE of Missouri, watered by the Fabius. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 9,623; in 1851, 12,241. Its cap. is Palmyra.—Also a co. in the N part of Arkansas, drained by White river. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. 1,325 in 1841; in 1851, 2,009. Its cap. is Yellville.—Also a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1841, 597. —Also a township in Washington co., in Maine, 170 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 231.—Also a township in Wayne co., in New York, on Mud creek. Pop. 1,903.—Also a township in Centre co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 559.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Ohio, 44 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,639.—Also a township in Athena co., in Ohio, on Federal creek. Pop. 1,079.—Also a township in Clinton co., in Ohio. Pop. 643.—Also a township in Hancock co., in Ohio. Pop. 501.—Also a township in Putnam co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,030.—Also a township in Shelby co., in Iowa. Pop. 964.—Also a township in Livingston co., in Michigan. Pop. 602.—Also the cap. of Smythe co., in Virginia, 275 m. W by S of Richmond.—Also the cap. of Grant co., in Iowa, 73 m. NNE of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of Perry co., in Alabama, 58 m. S of Tuscaloosa. Pop. 1,000.—Also the cap. of Lauderdale co., in Mississippi, 110 m. E of Jackson. —Also a village in Cole co., in Missouri, 15 m. NW of Jefferson. Pop. 807.—Also a township in Buchanan co., in Missouri. Pop. 737.—Also the cap. of Linn co., in Iowa.—Also the cap. of Crittenden co., Arkansas, 140 ENE of Little Rock.—Also a township in Newton co., in Missouri. Pop. 240.— Also a township in Polk co., in Missouri. Pop. 865. —Also a township in Monroe co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,686.—Also townships severally in Ray co., St. Francis co., Saline co., and Taney co., all in Missouri.—Also the cap. of Marion co., in Missouri, on the W bank of the Mississippi. Pop. 500.

MARION AND CROZET'S ISLANDS, four islands in the Indian ocean, in S lat. 45° 30′, E long. 47° 20′, discovered by Captains Marion and Crozet, French navigators, in 1772, by whom they were respectively called Ile-de-la-Caverne, Possession, Aride, and Hardie. They were afterwards seen by Cook, who named them after their discoverers.

MARIOUPOL, a port of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, on the N coast of the sea of Azoff, and on the r. bank of the Kalmiousse, in N lat. 47° 3′, 80 m. SSE of Orekhov. It is a place of much commercial activity, being the entrepot for the grain brought from the interior, and shipped here by Genoese merchantmen. The roadstead is exposed to the SW, and the bar of the river has only from 3 to 4 ft. water upon it. Boats load and discharge in the river. Beyond M. the coast, bordered with cliffs, runs 9½ m. SW, and terminates at Cape Bielosarai.

MARIPPI, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in N lat. 11° 44′, 20 m. SE of Masbate.

MARIPOSA, a river and a county of California. The county is within the auriferous region, and the mines of Colonel Fremont are in this district.

MARIQUITA, a province of New Granada, occupying the centre of the dep. of Cundinamarca, celebrated for its productive mines of gold and silver. These, however, having been long abandoned, its pop. was greatly reduced; but the mines are now beginning to attract attention again, especially those of Santa-Ana.—Its cap., of the same name, is 70 m. NW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, near a small affluent of the Magdalena. Pop. 600.

MARITCHANDJA, a river of Nepal, descending from the Himalaya, and flowing SSE to the Setiganga, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 90 m.

MARITIMO. See MARETIMO.

MARITZA, MARIZZA, or MARISSA, the ancient *Hebrus*, a large river of European Turkey, which has its source in the NE flank of the Despoto-Dagh, in the sanj. of Sophia; flows SE and SSW, passing Philipopoli, Adrianople, and Trajanopoli; and discharges itself by two mouths into the gulf of Enos. The plains on its banks are in general fertile. In its course, it receives the waters of the Pashakai, the Stanimaki-su, Uzundja, and Arda on the r.; and of the Tondja and Erkene on the l.

MARIUPOL. See MARIAPOL.

MARIVELAS. See MARIBELLES.

MARIZY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of La Guiche. Pop. 1,150.

MARJAOW, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 15 m. N of Onore.

MARJOVETZ, an island of Russia, in the White sea, in N lat. 66° 45′, E long. 24° 10′. It is about 9 m. in length.

MARK, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. SW by S of Axbridge. Area 6,390 acres. Pop. 1,308.

MARK, an old county of Germany, now comprised in the Prussian prov. of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the principality of Munster, and on the S and W by the duchy of Berg. It is about 67 m. long, and 45 m. broad; and has a superficial extent of about 667 sq. m. It is traversed by several rivers and streams, of which the Lippe and the Roer are the most considerable. The chief town is Hamm.

MARK. See MARC.

MARK (SAINT), a parish of co. Leinster, com-

prising part of the city of Dublin. Area 351 acres. Pop. 15,234.

MARKAB, a town of Northern Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, in N lat. 35° 9′, 14 m. N of Tartus, crowning a high conical hill, at the distance of 1 m. from the sea.

MARKALLAH, the principal commercial depot of the S coast of Arabia, in N lat. 14° 30′, E long. 49° 11′, partly built on a narrow rocky point projecting about a ¼ m. to the S, and partly at the foot of a range of reddish limestone cliffs rising about 300 ft., immediately at the back of the town, and on which are 6 square towers for the protection of the place. Almost directly above this level range of cliffs, the flat-topped summit of Jebel-Gharrah, composed of beautiful white limestone, rises 1,300 ft. above the sea, and may be seen at a distance of 42 m. The N portion of the town is built on ground sloping from the base of the hills to the bay, and enclosed on the W side by a dilapidated wall extending to the shore, with only one entrance-gate. The nakib, or governor's house, is a large square building; the other buildings are chiefly cajan huts, intermingled with a few stone houses, and two mosques. The pop. of the town may be about 4,500, a motley collection of the Benî-Hasan and Yáfe'i tribes, Kuráchis, and Banians, with foreigners from nearly every part of the globe. On either side of the projecting point on which the town is built is a small bay; that on the W side is sheltered from the W by a rocky reef nearly dry at low-water spring tides, and forms a haven much frequented by Arab boats and coasting vessels. The custom duties are 5 per cent. on goods from India. The exports consist in gums, hides, large quantities of senna, and a small quantity of coffee: the imports, chiefly of cotton cloths, lead, iron, crockery, and rice, from Bombay; dates and dried fruit from Maskat; jowárí, bajerí, and honey, from 'Aden; coffee from Mokhà; sheep, honey, aloes, frankincense, and slaves, from Berberah, Bander Kosaír, and other African ports. Much coasting trade is also carried on. Traffic in slaves exists to a frightful extent. The price varies from £7 to £25 a-head. The duties here in 1834 amounted to about £800, but in 1836 to upwards of £1,200; the chief part of the trade is carried on by Banian merchants.

MARKARI, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Cherical, in Malabar, 9 m. NW of Cananore.

MARKBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE of Alford. Area 550 acres. Pop. 102.

MARKDORF, a walled town of Baden, in the bail. and 4 m. NE of Mörsburg. Pop. 1,470.

MARK-EATON, a township in the p. of Markworth, in Derbyshire, 2 m. NW of Derby. Pop. 200.

MARKELSGRUN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Elnbogen.

MARKELSHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 4 m. ESE of Mergentheim, on the l. bank of the Tember.

MARKEN, an island of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 15 m. S of Horn, in the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 733.

MARKENDORF, a town of the archd. of Austria, 36 m. NW of Korneuburg.

MARKET-BOSWORTH, a parish and town in Leicestershire, 11½ m. SW of Leicester. Area of p. 8,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,539, of whom a considerable proportion are occupied in the manufacture of worsted hosiery.

MARKET-DEEPING. See DEEPING-MARKET.

MARKET-DRAYTON. See DRAYTON-IN-HALES.

MARKET-JEW. See MARAZION.

MARKET-HARBOROUGH, or HARBOROUGH-MARKET, a chapelry and town in the p. of Bowden-Magna, Leicestershire, 15 m. SE by S of Leicester, on the river Welland, and intersected by the Union canal. Pop. in 1801, 1,716; in 1831, 2,272; in 1841, 2,433. The town is situated on the N bank of the Welland, and consists of one principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. It is remarkably neat and well-built. The church is a large and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a tower and spire. In the centre of the main street stands the town-hall, a spacious building erected for the accommodation of those engaged in the tammy trade, which formerly flourished here. The chief manufacture now carried on is that of carpets. The pop. of the town in 1851 was 2,325.

MARKET-HILL, a town in co. Armagh, 4½ m. S by E of Richhill. Pop. in 1831, 1,043; in 1841, 1,424.

MARKET-OVERTON, a parish in Rutlandshire, 5½ m. N by E of Oakham, crossed by the Melton-Mowbray and Oakham canal. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 470; in 1841, 503.

MARKET-STREET, a chapelry partly in Bedfordshire, and partly in Hertfordshire, 5 m. SE of Dunstable.—Also a division in the p. of Wymondham, Norfolk. Pop. in 1841, 503.

MARKFIELD, a parish in Leicestershire, 7½ m. NW by W of Leicester. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,088; in 1841, 1,203.

MARKGOLITZ, a village in the duchy of Saxe-Meinengen, 3 m. NE of Grafenthal. Pop. 250.

MARKGRAF-NEUSIEDEL, a town of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. ESE of Korneuburg.

MARKHAM, a township and village of Upper Canada, on the Rouge river, 20 m. from Toronto. Pop. of township in 1842, 5,698; of v. 300.

MARKHAM (EAST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 1½ m. N of Tuxford. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 805; in 1841, 771.

MARKHAM (WEST), a parish in Nottinghamshire, 1¾ m. N by W of Tuxford, on the post-road from Doncaster to Grantham. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 191.

MARKHOE, an island of Norway, in the bail. of Mandal, in N lat. 57° 59′, E long. 6° 59′. It has a lighthouse upon it.

MARKINCH, a parish of Fifeshire, 9 m. SW of Cupar. Pop. 5,965, mostly linen-weavers.

MARKINGTON-WITH-WALLERTHWAITE, a township in the p. of Rippon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Rippon. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 487; in 1841, 510.

MARK-LISSA, a township of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. WSW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Queis. Pop. 1,508.

MARKLOWITZ (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Rybnitz. Pop. of Nieder M. 385; of Ober M. 329.

MARKNEUKIRCHER, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 15 m. SSE of Plauen. Pop. 1,200.

MARKOLDENDORF, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 6 m. W of Eimbeck. Pop. 1,282.

MARKOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 24 m. NE of Jampol.—Also a town in the gov. of Veronetz, 36 m. NE of Starobielsk.

MARKOVO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. NE of Vileika.

MARKOVSKOI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 52 m. SW of Kirensk, on the r. bank of the Lena.

MARKOWICE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle of Inowraclaw. Pop. 285.—Also a village in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schroda. Pop. 207.

MARKOWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Ratibor. Pop. 673.

MARKRANSTADT, a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 6 m. WSW of Leipsic. Pop. 570.

MARKROHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Querfurt. Pop. 387.

MARKSBURY, a parish in Somersetshire, 5½ m. WSW of Bath. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. 328.

MARKSHALL, a parish in Essex, 2 m. N by W of Coggeshall, on a branch of the Blackwater. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 52; in 1841, 33.

MARKSHORGAST, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. WSW of Gefrees, on the Shorgast. Pop. 316.

MARKSUHL, a town of Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. SW of Eisenach, on the Suhl.

MARKSVILLE, the cap. of Avoyelles parish, in Louisiana, U. S., 255 m. NW by W of New Orleans.

MARKT-BIBERT, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 27 m. ESE of Würtzburg. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-BREIT, a town of Bavaria, 3 m. ENE of Ochsenfurt, on the l. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-BURGEL, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 4 m. SW of Windsheim. Pop. 1,400.

MARKT-EMERSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. WNW of Markt-Bibert. Pop. 500.

MARKTEL, a village of the archd. of Austria, 12 m. S of Sanct Pölten.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Alten-Œtting, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. 370.

MARKT-ERLBACH, a village of Bavaria, 21 m. WNW of Nuremberg. Pop. 800.

MARKT-GRONINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 6 m. WNW of Louisbourg. Pop. 2,500. It has important sheep-markets.

MARKT-LEUGAST, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. WSW of Münchberg. Pop. 370.

MARKT-LEUTHEN, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ESE of Kirchlamitz. Pop. 500.

MARKT-SCHEINFELD, a village of Bavaria, 27 m. N of Anspach. Pop. 1,100.

MARKT-STEFT, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. ESE of Würtzburg. Pop. 1,200.

MARKT-STEINACH, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ENE of Mainberg. Pop. 248.

MARKUSHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Danzig, circle of Marienburg. Pop. 419.

MARKWERDEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Weissenfels. Pop. 277.

MARLAND PETER'S, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SSW of Great Torrington. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. 351.

MARLBOROUGH, a parliamentary borough of Wilts, on the Kennet, 26 m. ENE of Salisbury, and 10 m. W of Hungerford. The town consists principally of one long street, with piazzas extending nearly the whole length of the more elevated side: several streets diverging from it, are carried across the Kennet by bridges. The greater number of the houses are of brick or wood. The wooden edifices are very ancient, with curiously carved ornaments in front. The trade of the town was chiefly due to its situation on the line of the principal road from Bath to London. Malting, rope and sack making are carried on to some extent. Being one of the principal marts for the agricultural products of N. Wiltshire, especially corn and cheese, a great deal of business is transacted at the weekly markets, which are held on Wednesday and Saturday. The boundaries of the municipal borough, besides the old municipal borough, embrace a portion of the p. of Preshute. The income of the borough, in 1840, arising chiefly from rents, amounted to £754; in 1850, to £1,113. M. sends two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough, in 1851, was 5,135. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 280; in 1848, 255.

MARLBOROUGH, a district in the NE part of South Carolina, U. S., on the Yadkin river. Area 480 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 8,408; in 1851, 10,789. Its cap. is Bennetsville.—Also a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, 53 m. SW of Concord. Pop. 1,027.—Also a township in Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, 27 m. W of Boston. Pop. 2,101.—Also a township in Hartford co., in Connecticut, 16 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 713.—Also a township in Ulster co., in New York, 20 m. S of Kingston. Pop. 2,523.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,140.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio, 135 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,671.—Also a township in Delaware co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,182.

MARLBOROUGH, a township in the Dalhousie district of Upper Canada, on the Rideau canal. Pop. in 1842, 893.

MARLDON, a parish 5 m. E by N of Totness. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 438; in 1841, 470.

MARLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 15 m. NE of Laon, on the Cevre. Pop. 1,450.

MARLENHEIM, a town of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Wasselonne. Pop. 2,020.

MARLESFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by S of Framlingham, on the river Alde. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1841, 424.

MARLHES, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Genest-Malifaux. Pop. 2,800.

MARLIA, a village of the duchy of Lucca, 4 m. NNE of the capital.

MARLINGFORD, a parish in Norfolk, 7¼ m. W of Norwich, on the NW bank of the Yare. Area 430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 195.

MARLINNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Lovz. Pop. 583.

MARLINSTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. SE by E of Dunleer. Area 758 acres. Pop. 178.

MARLIVY, a village of Savoy, 9 m. SSW of Saint-Julien.

MARLOES, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6½ m. W of Milford. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 486.

MARLOW, a village in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 18 m. ENE of Rostock, on the l. bank of the Recknitz. Pop. 800.

MARLOW, a township in Cheshire co., in New Hampshire, U. S. Pop. 626.

MARLOW, a river of Northern Australia, which was crossed by Dr. Leichardt in S lat. 17°; and probably falls into the gulf of Carpentaria.

MARLOW (GREAT), a borough, town and parish, in the hund. of Desborough, Buckinghamshire, 18 m. S by E of Aylesbury, on the N bank of the Thames, over which an iron suspension-bridge has recently been erected here, and about 5 m. N of the Great Western railway at Maidenhead. Area of p. 6,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,237; in 1841, 4,480. The town consists of two principal streets, crossing each other at the market-place, and contains some good houses and a handsome town-hall. Black silk, lace, and paper, are manufactured here; and in the vicinity are several paper-mills. The parl. boundaries under the reform act comprise the several parishes of Great M., Little M., Medmenham, and Bisham. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 6,237; in 1851, 6,523. Electors registered in 1837, 387; in 1848, 376.

MARLOW (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2 m. NE of Great Marlow. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 783; in 1841, 927.

MARLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 7 m. E of Guise, on the Oise. Pop. 880.

MARLY, or MARLY-LE-ROI, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 5 m. N of Versailles, and

12 m. W of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,500. It had a magnificent castle and gardens, which were destroyed during the first revolution. About a mile distant from the town was the famous *Machine de Marly*, a complex wooden structure, constructed between 1676 and 1682, by means of which the waters of the Seine were raised to a great height, to be conducted in aqueducts to Versailles. This work is now effected by the action of a steam-pump, by which the water is raised 500 French ft., to the level of an aqueduct 330 toises in length.

MARLY, or MERTENLACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. S of Friburg, on an affluent of the Sarine. Pop. 345.

MARLY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Luzarches, 6 m. N of Gonnesse. Pop. 700.

MARMAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Aachen, circle of Schleiden. Pop. 470.

MARMAGNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, which rises near Touillon, and unites with the Brenne, 1 m. W of Montbart, after a course of 8 m. from NE to SW.—Also a village in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Montcenis, on the Mevrin. Pop. 180.

MARMANDE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne. The arrond., comprising 140,966 hectares, and divided into 9 cants., had a pop. of 103,742 in 1841.—The cant. comprises 15 coms.—The town, situated on the r. bank of the Garonne, 30 m. NW of Agen, and 34 m. SE of Bordeaux, had a pop. of 7,805 in 1841. It has manufactories of coarse woollens and leather, and carries on a brisk traffic in wine and brandy, also in tobacco and leather.

MARMANHAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 8 m. NE of Aurilhac. Pop. 2,000.

MARMARA. See MARMORA.

MARMAROSCH, or MARMAROS, a comitat or administrative province in the NE of Hungary; bounded on the N and E by Galicia and the Bukowine; on the S by Transylvania; and on the W by the coms. of Zathmor, Ugots, and Beregh. Its area is 3,770 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 172,066, chiefly Slavonians. It is an extremely hilly district, being traversed in various directions by the Carpathian mountains; there are, however, some level and pretty fertile tracts along the Theiss, which has its rise in this prov., and here receives the Szapurka, the Taracz, the Talavor, and the Nagyag. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by their flocks of sheep, by the sale of forest-timber, and by the great salt-mines of Rhonaszek and Siget. There are 5 towns, and 136 villages within this prov., which is subdivided into the *marches* of Kaszo, Also-Marmaros, Felsö-Marmaros, Siget, and Verchovat. The chief town is Siget.

MARMELADE, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of Nord, 50 m. SSE of Port-de-Paix.

MARMIGNAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. NW of Cazals. Pop. 1,000.

MARMIROLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 1,100.

MARMOL (EL), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Jaen. Pop. 217.

MARMOLEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Jaen, near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,000. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MARMORA, an island in the sea of Marmora, near its W extremity, 60 m. SW of Constantinople. It is about 10 m. in length from E to W; and is generally sterile and thinly inhabited. On its SW coast is a v. of the same name. It was anciently noted for its marble-quarries, and was the *Elaphonesos*, *Proconnesos*, or *Neuris* of the ancients. It is a dependency of the sanj. of Bigah, in Anatolia.—Also a village on the E coast of the island of Paros, in the Archipelago, 6 m. SSE of Naussa.—Also a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 21 m. SE of Akhissar.

MARMORA, a township in the Victoria district of Upper Canada, between the township of Madoc on the E, and Belmont on the W. A river of the same name intersects it from N to S. Pop. in 1842, 317. It is reputed to abound in rich iron ore.

MARMORA, or MARMARA (SEA OF), a small sea in the basin of the Mediterranean, lying between Europe and Asia, betwixt the parallels of 40° 20′ and 41° 5′ N, and the meridians of 26° 40′ and 30° E, communicating with the Black sea by the straits of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the Dardanelles. It is 172 m. in its greatest length, measured E and W, to the head of the gulf of Ismid, and 55 m. in greatest breadth. It is the *Propontis* of the ancients; and takes its modern name from its principal island. Its other islands are Rabbi or Liman-Pasha, Kalolimni, and the Prinikops or Prince's islands. The principal streams which flow into it are the Karasu, the Jatidji, and the Chortu, on the European side; and the Salataderé, the Gweinimenshar, the Mukhalitch, and the Hyla, on the Asiatic side.

MARMORERA, or MARMELS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, district of Albula. Pop. 156, Catholics.

MARMORICA, the name anciently given to that portion of North Africa which lies between Libya on the E, and Cyrenaica on the W. It now forms the NE part of Barcah, in Tripoli.

MARMORICE, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, at the head of a bay of the same name, nearly opposite the island of Rhodes. The town is small, but the harbour is one of the finest in the world, though the entrance is remarkably narrow. It was used as a place of refreshment by the British fleet employed in conveying the expedition to Egypt.—Cape M., at the entrance of the bay, is in N lat. 36° 42′, E long. 28° 20′.

MARMOUTIER, or MAUERMUNSTER, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Saverne. Pop. of cant. comprising 25 coms., in 1831, 13,567; in 1841, 13,378.—The town is 17 m. NW of Strasburg, on the Huselbach, at the foot of the Vosges. Potteries, bleaching-fields, brick-works, and breweries, employ a considerable proportion of the pop., and an active trade is carried on in cattle. Pop. 2,735.

MARMPON, a town of Upper Guinea, 12 m. NE of Kumassi.

MARNAUD, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Thizy. Pop. 1,115.

MARNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, on the r. bank of the Oignon, 18 m. S of Heide. Pop. 1,150.—Also a v. in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. S of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 600.

MARNE, a river of France, which rises near the hamlet of La Marnote, in the dep. of Haute-Marne; intersects that dep. throughout nearly its whole length; then enters the dep. of Marne, and successively that of Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine; and joins the Seine, on the r. bank, in the latter dep., near Charenton-le-Pont, 4 m. SE of Paris, after a course of 450 kilom., or 280 m., chiefly in the direction of NW, and W. It passes Chaumont, Joinville, St. Dizier, Vitry-le-Francais, Chalons, Epernay, Chateau-Thierry, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, and Meaux. Its chief affluents, on the r., are the Rognon, Ornain, and Ourcq; and on the l., the

Blaise, Colle, Somme-Soude, and the Petit and the Grand Morin. It is navigable from Saint-Dizier.

MARNE, a department in the N of France, including the central part of the prov. of Champagne and the district of Brie, and lying between the parallels of 48° 28′ and 49° 23′ N. It is bounded by the dep. of Aisne on the NW; the Ardennes on the NE; the Meuse on the E; by Haute-Marne on the SE; Aube on the S; and Seine-et-Marne on the SW. It has an area of 817,176 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 356,632; in 1851, 373,302. Its surface is an undulating plain, with occasional elevations, on which no summit exceeds 1,300 ft. above sea-level. The general slope is from SE to NW and W. The soil in the interior is dry, chalky, and often barren; but the frontier tracts, forming about one-third of the whole, are tolerably fertile. About 250,000 hect. are covered with heaths and wastes, much of which has been recently planted with the Scotch fir. The rivers which traverse it are the Marne, the Aisne, the Seine, the Vesle, the Suippe, the Great and Little Morin, the Aube, and the Baise. In the E and W parts are a number of ponds and marshes. Wine is the great product of this dep.; and the most celebrated wine-districts are those of Reims and Epernay, which produce white and red Champagne. The white wines of Sillery are also in much repute. Tillage is not in an advanced state; hemp and flax are raised in quantities, and the banks of the rivers are covered with good pasture, on which cattle and sheep are largely reared. In 1839, the live stock in this dep. included 55,567 horses, 125,002 horned cattle, and 460,900 sheep. This dep. has few manufactures. Its chief articles of manufacturing industry are woollens, of which some fine qualities are made at Reims. It is divided into the 5 arrondissements of Chalons-sur-Marne, Reims or Rheims, St. Menehould, Vitry-sur-Marne, and Epernay; which in 1851 were subdivided into 32 cantons, and 675 communes. In 1834, it sent 6 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,992 electors.—The dep., in ecclesiastical affairs, is under the superintendence of the archb. of Reims, and the bishop of Chalons.—The territorial revenue is estimated at 16,290,000 francs; and the number of *proprietaires fonciers* at 176,402; giving a mean revenue of 92 francs to each.

MARNE, a small town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 5 m. NW of Brunsbuttel. Pop. 700.

MARNE (Haute), a department in the NE of France, including the southern part of Champagne and Brie; lying between the parallels of 47° 35′ and 48° 40′ N; and bounded by the dep. of Marne on the NW; of Meuse on the NE; the Vosges on the E; the dep. of Haute-Saone on the SE; Cote-d'Or on the S; and Aube on the W. Its superficial area is 634,000 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 257,567; in 1851, 268,398. Its surface, which is divided between the three basins of the Seine, the Meuse, and the Rhone, is elevated and mountainous. About 450,000 hect. are mountainous land. The highest summit in the dep. is Mont-Aigu, alt. 1,630 ft. above sea-level. It is watered by the Marne, the Meuse, the Blaise, the Voire, the Ornain, and the Aujon, besides other streams of inferior note; and has no fewer than 80 small lakes. The climate is temperate. Of the productions of the soil the first in importance is wine, of which between 200,000 and 300,000 hhds. are made annually. Corn is raised in considerable quantities, and the valleys contain pasture adapted both to sheep and black cattle. In 1839, there were 48,430 horses, 90,356 horned cattle, and 238,055 sheep in this dep. Among other productions of the soil are rape-seed and fruit of various kinds. Upwards of 220,000 hect. are covered with forests, from which an immense quantity of wood, both for building and fuel, is annually exported, and wax and honey are considerable exports. The number of iron mines in the dep. in 1839 was 86; the workmen employed about 1,572; the quantity of iron furnished by them was 512,060 quintals of cast-iron, and 212,657 of bar iron. The industry of the dep. embraces the manufacture of knives and surgical instruments, which employs about 2,000 workmen; also various manufactures of cotton, linen, and woollen stuffs. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Chaumont, Langres, and Vassy; which in 1851 were subdivided into 28 cantons, and 550 communes.—The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Langres.

MARNEFFE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, cant. of Couthuin. Pop. 805.

MARNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. NE of Airvault. Pop. 1,300.

MARNHAM, a parish of Notts, 5 m. ESE of Tuxford. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 350.

MARNHULL, a parish of Dorsetshire, 6 m. WSW of Shaftsbury. Area 4,330 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,464.

MARNITZ, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 28 m. SE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,400.

MARNOCH, a parish of Banffshire, on the Deveron, about 10 m. long, by 4 or 5 m. broad. Pop. 2,691.

MARO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Oneglia, on the river Impero, 9 m. NW of Oneglia.

MAROCCO, Morocco, Merakash, or Saltanat-Maghreb-el-Aksah [*i. e.*, 'the Kingdom of the Farthest West'], a state of Barbary or Northern Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean and the straits of Gibraltar; on the E by a line drawn, according to treaty of 18th March, 1844, from the mouth of the Wad Adjerud on the Mediterranean, to the point where it receives the name Kis; thence up the Kis to Ras-el-Aiun; thence along the crest of the mountains to Dra-el-Dum; thence to Haush-Sidi-Aied; thence to Djeif-el-Barud; thence to Ain-Takbalet; and thence to Teniet-el-Sassi. Formerly the frontier of M. on the E was the river Mulvia, which separates the dominions of M. from the kingdom of Tremesen or Tlemsen, now forming part of the territory of Algiers. On the S the empire skirts with the Sahara, or, according to some, the river Suse, for the Arabs to the S of that river, though they nominally acknowledge the emperor of M. as their political and spiritual chief, pay but little attention to his mandates; and on the W by the Atlantic. Malte Brun supposes that this state embraces a territory of 500 or 550 m. in length, and 420 m. in breadth; that is, a superficial extent nearly equal to the kingdom of Spain. Jackson estimates its length from N to S at about 500 m.; but limits its breadth from E to W to 200 m. Stein, extending its southern boundary to the Sahara, estimates the total superficies at 308,542 sq. m. The empire comprises four grand divisions, answering to the four kingdoms into which it was once distributed. These, with their leading provincial subdivisions, are as follow:

I.—Northern Provinces, or Kingdom of Fez.

	Chief towns.
1. Erreef, or El-Rif, comprising the H'asbat, R'aret, and Akla'ia.	
2. El-Gharb	Tetuan, Tangier.
3. Beni-Hassan.	Sallee, Rabat, Mehedia.
4. Temsena.	Dar-el-Beyda.
5. Shawiya, or Shavoya.	
6. District of Faz, or Fez Proper.	Fez, Mequinez.
7. Tedla.	

II.—Central Provinces, or Kingdom of Marocco.

1. Ducaila, or Duquella.	Mazagan, Azamor.
2. Abda.	Saffee.
3. Shedma.	Mogador.
4. Haha, or Hea.	

5. District of Marocco Proper.	Marocco.
6. Shragna.	
7. Rhamna.	

III.—Southern Provinces, or Kingdom of Suse.

1 Suse, Suz, or Susa.	Agades, Taradant, Irnun.
2. Draha.	
3. Stuka.	
4. Wad-Nun.	
5. Guczula.	

IV.—Eastern Province, or Kingdom of Tafilet or Tafilelt.

This prov. is chiefly composed of the valley of the Ziz, which descending from the Atlas, flows S to the Sahara.

Mountains, rivers, &c.] The general surface of the country rises by three great steps to the grand chain of mountains known by the name of Atlas, which runs from the coast of the Mediterranean, in 31° N lat., between that parallel and 32° N, to the meridian of 5° W, where it bends N, and preserves a N direction, between the meridians of 5° and 4° W, to the parallel of 34° and the head-streams of the Sebu.—The chief rivers are the Muluwia, the Suse, the Marbeya, the Rabbatu, the El-Kos, the Sebu, the Burugreb, the Um-er-begh, and the Tensift: all these, except the first, have their sources in Mount Atlas, and discharge themselves by a westerly course into the Atlantic. The two great rivers, the Sebu and the Um-er-begh, appear to divide the country into three great natural divisions. Among the smaller streams are the Guir, the Ziz, the Wad' Draha—The principal bays on the coast are the bay of Tangier in the strait of Gibraltar, and of Tetuan in the Mediterranean. —The capes in the Atlantic are those of Cantin and Blanco. Cape None—by which Cape Nun is probably meant—has been enumerated among the capes of M.; but it is placed by the most correct maps further S than any part of M. At the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar is Cape Spartel; and, in the Mediterranean, Cape Ceuta.

Climate.] M., though situated in a lat. which may with propriety be denominated warm, and though it belongs to a continent of which almost every part is remarkable for intense heat, is by no means so much parched as from these circumstances we might be led to expect. The Atlas chain, stretching along its SE side, screens it from those burning winds which sweep across the sandy desert; while the breezes proceeding from the Mediterranean on the N, and the Atlantic on the W, contribute likewise to cool the atmosphere; so that, although the interior during summer is very warm, the country in general enjoys an agreeable temp., seldom exceeding 85°. In the coldest weather, the therm. is seldom more than 5° below the freezing point. In January the fields are clothed with flowers; in March barley is cut; the wheat-harvest is in June; and the vintage is frequently finished before the beginning of September. The rains, which are frequent, tend to fertilize the earth: but they are sometimes so heavy as to destroy rather than promote vegetation.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil is in general fertile; but on the W coast it is stony and light, and more proper for the vine and olive than the culture of any kind of grain. The plains of the interior usually consist of a rich black loam. On the fertility of the soil, more than on the excellence of cultivation, the inhabitants depend for a harvest. The stubble is burnt upon the ground; and this, together with the dung of the cattle occasionally turned upon it to graze, forms the only manure which it ever receives. The soil is turned up with a light plough, in so superficial a manner that a wooden share is often used; nevertheless, from a mode of cultivation so slovenly, the inhabitants often reap 60 fold, 30 being esteemed an indifferent crop. Such a soil, in the hands of an industrious people, would be a source of inexhaustible wealth; but the despotic form of government, which renders property insecure, tends also to nourish that indolent habit of which a warm climate is generally productive. The Moors cultivate only such a portion of ground as is absolutely necessary to supply their immediate wants; two-thirds of the surface lie waste, equally useless to the natives and to the rest of the world; and yet famine is occasionally felt in this country. When Beauclerk visited it, in 1826, he saw, in a valley between Minden and Sallee, skulls, bones, entire skeletons, and half-rotten corpses, partly devoured by hyenas and vultures, thickly scattered on the ground,—the horrible effects of a recent famine in which thousands perished from hunger.—Oranges and lemons grow in the fields. Vines thrive well in the northern provinces, and if the people were industrious much wine might be made. Figs, melons, and watermelons, are abundant; but, owing to the heat of the climate, the two former decay as soon as they are ripe. Near Fez and Mequinez apricots, apples, and pears, are grown; the prickly pear and the Barbary fig are everywhere plentiful. Olive-trees attain great luxuriance; and olive-oil might be produced in any quantity, but arbitrary taxation has caused the culture of this tree to be neglected. The S districts produce the *arga* or *Rhamnus Siculus*, the fruit of which yields an oil used by the Moors in dressing their victuals, and the trees which yield gum sandarach. In the same districts are found the palm and date trees; but the latter are not produced in perfection except in the province of Suse. The oaks of Mamore and Sallee yield large acorns which taste like chestnuts. The grain chiefly cultivated is wheat. The country is favourable to bees, and honey and wax were formerly plentiful, but injudicious duties have caused a general neglect of the hives. No plant produced in M. is more generally useful to the inhabitants than the palm-tree; besides yielding fruit of a good quality, its leaves are manufactured into mats, fringes, baskets, hats, bags and ropes.—The dry and rocky table-lands which lie between the villages of the interior greatly resemble the *landes* or downs of Spain. They abound in scattered groves of cork-trees, and evergreen oaks, under whose shade sage, lavender, and other aromatic plants grow in great luxuriance. The tall-stemmed genista, the different species of cistus, mignionette, sumach, broom, agave, and many species of euphorbium and cactus, adorn the windings and clefts of the rocks. The whole land in the empire is supposed to belong to the sultan, who makes grants of lands to whoever he thinks fit; but with the exception of the gardens near the towns, there is very little of the land enclosed, and not much of it cultivated. The manuring of the fields is a thing unheard of; but at Tetuan the contents of the sewers are conducted to the gardens around the town, and stimulate to a wonderful degree the fertility of the soil. The best oranges in the world are grown in these gardens, but the Moors have not the art of packing them so as to render them available in the European markets. On the coast of Rif, between Tangier and Tetuan, orchilla weed is produced in much abundance, but it is inferior in quality to that brought from Angola and other places.—The animal species is not greatly varied. In some places of the country the ground sometimes appears covered with an ugly kind of grasshopper; and in other districts musquitoes are exceedingly annoying; scorpions are likewise abundant, especially in old ruins.—Copper occurs in the neighbourhood of Santa-Cruz. Iron mines have been wrought in some of the S districts; but, owing either to the small quantity produced, the expense of working, or want of skill, the price was so high that it could be procured cheaper from other countries, although the importation of it is loaded with heavy duties. The inhabitants pretend that gold was formerly found in the country. The mountains of Atlas probably contain valuable metals and minerals.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of this country are not nu-

merous, and, with a few exceptions, they are of a very inferior quality. The *haique*, or principal garment of the Moors, is a species of white woollen plaid of native manufacture, and is made either of wool and cotton, or of cotton and silk. Other manufactures are silk-handkerchiefs, and silks chequered with cotton,—carpets not much inferior to those of Turkey, and matting of an elegant texture, made of the wild palm or palmetto, Morocco leather or cordovan,—a coarse kind of paper,—an inferior kind of gunpowder,—and gun-barrels of iron imported from Biscay. The tools and domestic utensils used throughout the empire seem, for ages, to have undergone little variation: they are clumsy and ill-finished; strength being reckoned the chief requisite in their formation. Their form, however, differs little from that of similar tools in some parts of Europe. The highest branch of mechanical art in M. is the manufacture of muskets, of which a great number are made at Tetuan. A bar of iron is wound spirally round a mandrel, and welded, and as the welding operation proceeds it is gradually drawn out. The locks of these muskets are rare specimens of workmanship, especially the screws. There is a gold, a silver, and a copper or rather a brass coinage in M. The first is conducted entirely at Fez, but the less precious metals are also coined at other places. The metal is first beat out, and then clipped into pieces of a roundish form, after which it is impressed with Arabic characters by a punch. The silver used is very impure. The brass for the lowest coinage is melted by a charcoal-fire, blown up with a bellows of primitive construction. The melted metal is poured into iron moulds, and the resulting pieces are about the size of a farthing, of rude appearance and various composition. There is a good deal of jewellery manufactured in M., of a very rude workmanship, but the material used is, for the most part, unadulterated. Soap of a very inferior quality is made, there being little alkali in it, by boiling olive-oil with a ley of wood-ashes and quicklime. The preparation of ornamental leathers is one of the few things in which the people of this country excel; M. leather is celebrated indeed in every country, though we believe it can now be made better in England than in M. There is nothing peculiar in the method of tanning except its rudeness: the yellow colour is given by the shell of the pomegranate. Grain is threshed out by hand on the ground with a short thick stick. The mill consists of a pair of stones of the usual description, to which motion is given in some cases by a horse, and in other cases by water. The horse walks in a circular path, and turns a rude wooden wheel fixed on an upright axis and stuck round with pegs on its periphery, which pegs operate on staves upon the spindle of the mill-stone. When water is used as the impelling power, the wheel—which is only a few feet in diameter, and lying in a horizontal position—communicates its motion directly to the mill-stone, being fixed upon the same spindle, and the wheel is turned by the water spouting against its arms under the pressure of a head of water. Salt is produced by the evaporation of sea-water in a shallow pond on the sea-shore by the heat of the sun. Snuff is made by triturating dried tobacco with a wooden pestle in an earthenware bowl, which has been scotched with a knife in the inside while the clay was soft, so as to leave small ridges on its surface. Works in turnery are executed by means of a primitive species of lathe, in which the article is turned round by the hand, first in one direction and then in another, after the same manner as a bow-drill. The chisel is held and guided upon the rest by the workman's foot! Public works are few and insignificant, and relate chiefly to the supplying of towns with water, which is accomplished by means of aqueducts. Mogadore, Tangier, Tetuan, and all the towns of any consideration, are thus supplied. The Tangier aqueduct is covered over. In Tetuan the water is distributed to the several houses by means of earthenware pipes; but the aqueduct is a mere ditch, and the water is consequently very impure. The roads of M. are mere horse-tracks, and there is not a wheeled vehicle of any kind in the length and breadth of the land. There are no bridges, and in the rainy season, when the rivers are swollen, travelling is impossible. Meat is preserved for these seasons, not by salting, but by boiling it in oil and hanging it up to dry in the sun.—The houses are built of stone or bricks and lime, and have generally an open court in the centre, around which the rooms are disposed. They are invariably constructed with flat roofs, which are made tight by depositing, upon a flooring of boards, clay beat down to a hard consistency, and then covering it with mortar, which is kept white-washed. There are no chimneys: cookery is accomplished upon an earthen vessel of ignited charcoal. The floors are for the most part covered with glazed tiles of various colours disposed in various devices. The rooms are generally lofty, but narrow, as there is a great scarcity of timber in the country, and it would not in general be convenient to procure beams of sufficient dimensions for wide rooms. [*Artisan.*]

Commerce.] The commerce which the inhabitants of M. carry on by land is mainly with Arabia, and with the Negro tribes to the southward. To the former they send woollen manufactures, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers: and, in return, receive drugs, silks, and muslins. To the Negro nations they send woollen manufactures, salt, and silk; and, besides a great number of slaves, receive in return ivory and gold. The merchants travel in caravans to defend themselves from the wandering tribes in the deserts: they are at the same time subjected to the danger of wild beasts, and the more irresistible peril of moving sands. The caravans which travel to Arabia are attended by crowds of pilgrims on their route to Mecca. The ships fitted out from the ports of M., until recent years, were principally employed in capturing or pillaging the vessels of every power with which they had no positive treaty; and these prizes were formerly so numerous as to furnish them with a considerable quantity of the foreign articles which they needed. Their ports, however, are frequently visited by ships belonging to the trading nations of Europe, particularly by the British. About 50 merchant-vessels of the average burden of 150 tons annually visit Mogador, the chief commercial port. The commerce consists almost entirely of the export of gums and almonds, with occasionally skins and wool. The imports are French and English manufactures, as well as some raw materials, iron, deals, &c. A great deal of white loaf-sugar is also imported. The annual value of the whole commerce of Mogador has been estimated at about 40,000,000 f., and about a third of this amount has been proportioned to the rest of the ports of the empire. The richest and greatest exporting countries are the extreme south, Suse, and Wadinun; but it is precisely here that the authority of the emperor is the most precarious. Tangier and Mogador are the best ports made available, for the really best port of the empire is Santa Cruz, which the government of M. has now closed ninety years, it being too far south, and a convenient position to raise the standard of revolt if necessary. It was, indeed, abandoned for being guilty of resisting the tyranny of the court. Speaking generally, about half of the commerce of this country is with England, a quarter of it with France, and the rest with all the world. Corn is occasionally exported. Tea—of which great quantities are consumed in this portion of Barbary—and sugar, are imported from Gibraltar to Spain, and other kinds of provisions and fruits from Tangier and Tetuan. The foreign commerce of the empire of M. is thus classed for the years indicated:

	Imports.		Exports.
1834, . .	£367,000	1834, . .	£355,680
1835, . .	394,360	1835, . .	326,840
1836, . .	528,900	1836, . .	513,160
1837, . .	436,760	1837, . .	344,400
1838, . .	393,240	1838, . .	400,360
1839, . .	580,880	1839, . .	480,360

These figures must not, however, be taken as representing the whole of the foreign trade carried on by M. For an extensive contraband trade is actively carried on along the coasts of the Barbaresque states, and particularly on those of M. Although but few vessels arrive at any of the ports of M. direct from England, and those principally at Mogador, still the trade with Gibraltar is very great, many of the Moors have agents in the Rock, and scarcely a day passes that does not bring some Moorish merchants; in fact, Gibraltar is the grand mart whence M. receives her supply of British manufactures. As something to guide us, let us suppose the pop. of M. to amount only to 8,000,000, and that each person spends no more than 1 dollar per ann. in the purchase of European manufactures, and we have at once the sum of 8,000,000 d. per ann. It is notorious that the contraband of Tangier and Tetuan, and the N coast generally, nearly trebles the legal trade carried on through the custom-house. It is, therefore, next to hopeless to arrive at any just amount of the annual imports or exports. So far as the import of British produce and manufactures, whether in the course of regular or clandestine traffic, enters into these returns, and the general consumption of the country,

it may be observed that but a portion of it is effected direct from this country. The trade appears to be mostly carried on through the indirect channels of Gibraltar and Malta, although the direct portion of it is decisively on the increase. The movement of navigation in the ports of M. for 1839, according to the custom-house books of that country, is thus exemplified:

	Vessels inwards.		Vessels outwards.	
Great Britain,	253 =	13,664 tons.	306 =	15,945 tons.
France,	27	3,227	32	4,070
Portugal,	15	1,309	28	2,322
Spain,	72	974	79	1,020
United States,	3	600	5	827
Other countries,	2	229	6	560
Totals,	372	20,003	456	24,744

The total foreign commerce of M., according to the customs returns of legitimate trade, amounted, as before stated, for the year—

1839—Imports to	580.880
Exports,	480,360
Total,	1,061,240

Upwards of three-fourths of which corresponds to the direct trade with Great Britain, as thus:

Imports from England,	£460,960
Exports to,	356,560
Total,	817,520

The principal articles of general commerce may be thus enumerated:

Imports.	
Tissues of cotton, cotton yarn inclusive,	£191,200
„ woollens,	64,240
„ silks,	11,720
„ linens and hemp,	5,120
Raw silk,	48,240
Raw and refined sugar,	28,000
Steel, iron, lead, tin, and copper,	21.360
Spices, drugs, and dye stuffs,	19,400
Cutlery,	16,400
Tea,	8,800
Earthenware, porcelain, and glassware,	4,520
Cotton wool,	3.780
Specie and bullion,	135,400
Exports.	
Fruits, fresh and dry,	90,840
Wool and woollens,	84,720
Olive oil,	43,240
Wax, raw and laboured,	39,000
Hides, raw and dressed,	35,880
Grain,	32,880
Living animals, oxen,	22,200
Gum,	19,360
Bark for tanning, ground and unground,	7,600
Leeches,	5,400
Specie and bullion,	94,400

All merchants who trade in M. make some annual, and others triennial presents to the emperor, as well as innumerable presents to the governors of provs. This indemnifies the emperor for his lending money and giving credit without interest. This is repeated every three or four years. The emperor is rarely influenced by political motives in his commercial relations or in dispensing credit. Like all African and Asiatic princes, he has established many monopolies, some of which he has reserved for himself, as those of tobacco, sulphur, and cochineal. Upon the sale of these it is said he gains cent. per cent. The following are the monopolies which the emperor sells, either to his own *employés* or to native or foreign merchants:

1. *Leeches.*—This is one of the newest made monopolies, and a very profitable one, amounting to about 50,000 dollars. The leeches are found principally in the lakes of the NW district called the Gharb. They are shipped to Gibraltar, and thence forwarded by steam to England; and by sailing vessels to South America, and many other parts.

2. *Wax.*—This monopoly is confined principally to the markets of Tangier and El-Araish. It is generally shipped to Gibraltar, and thence finds its way to France, England, Italy, and elsewhere.

3. *Bark.*—This is a monopoly of the N, and principally of the prov. of Rif. It is farmed out for about 16,000 d.

4. *The coining of copper money, called fluse.*—The right of coining money in the name of the emperor is sold for 1,000 d. for each principality of the empire. It is a right dangerous to be exercised, for if the money be not of an alloy which pleases the governor or the emperor, the unfortunate coiner is forthwith degraded, and his property confiscated, or pays for his negligence or his trickery with his head.

5. *Millet or small seed.*—This monopoly at Tangier is sold for 500 d. The price varies in other places according to the locality of the city.

6. *Cattle.*—Even the cattle exported from Tetuan, Tangier, and El-Araish, for the garrison of Gibraltar, is a monopoly. It amounted in 1849 to 7,500 d. It is supposed, however, that some 3,000 or 4,000 head of cattle are annually exported from M. for the garrison. The Gibraltar commissariat contractors complain, and with great reason, that the Moorish monopolist supplies the government with the very worst cattle of all W. Barbary. These monopolies do not interfere with the custom-house, which levies its duties without any consideration thereof. The leeches pay an import duty of 2s. 9d. the 1,000; wax pays a duty of half its value; bark pays a very small duty; and millet scarcely 1d. the quintal.

Independently of these monopolies, exercised by the emperor himself, or sold by auction to native or foreign merchants, there are exports of a merchandise of a special character, and requiring a special permission for exportation, as grain and beasts of burden, and, if we are permitted, we may add Jews and Jewesses. No male Jew or child can leave the ports of M. without paying 4 dollars; a Jewess must pay 100 d. This excessive impost on the women is to keep them in M. as a pledge for the return of their husbands, brothers, and fathers! Besides the payment of a special impost of exportation, wool pays a duty of 3 d. per quintal, and 2 lbs. of powder when dirty, and double this when washed. A bullock pays an export duty of 10 d. per head; a sheep 1 d.; bullocks' skins 3 d. per quintal; sheeps' skins 8 d. the hundred; goat skins 3 d. per quintal. Of grain, wheat pays an export duty of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. per fanega, or about a quintal. Barley is not exported, there being scarcely enough for home-consumption. Horses are exported only in small numbers. When a horse is exported it pays 60 d., a mule 40 d., and an ass 5 d. Mules are usually much dearer than horses in M. Camels are rarely exported, and have no fixed impost. There are several exports which are not monopolies. These are principally exports from the S, from Suse and Wadnun. Ostrich feathers, of three qualities, pay for the first 3 d. per lb.; the second $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the third $\frac{3}{4}$ of a d. Ivory pays an export duty of 10 per cent. on its value. Both ivory and ostrich feathers have lost much of their commercial importance during late years; but there are still feather merchants at Mogador who are in communication with all the districts of the Desert where the bird is found. Gum arabic pays 2 d. per quintal export duty, and gum sandarach 10 per cent. on its value. The inferior qualities of all Barbary produce are shipped to Marseilles. Almonds, both sweet and bitter, in the shell, pay 3 d. per quintal. Red woollen sashes are exported at 5 d. per dozen. The Spaniards consume a great quantity of them. Tanned skins, especially the red, are exported at 10 per cent. of their value. Slippers pay 1 d. per cent.; these are exported in great numbers to the Levant by the pilgrims. The vessels which bring the pilgrims back to M., return laden with these and other Moorish manufactures. Dried pease are exported, especially into Spain, and pay 1 d. per quintal. Fez flour, which is exported to Gibraltar, pays $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per fanega. Dates pay 5 d. per quintal. Fowls pay 2 d. per dozen; eggs 2 d. per 1,000. Oranges and lemons 1 d. the 1,000 on exportation. Gold-dust is sometimes exported.

Population.] The accounts which have been given of the pop. of the Barbary states are much at variance with each other. Jackson states the pop. of M. at 14,886,600 souls, while Chenier and Haest think

the empire does not contain above 6,000,000, and Balbi reckons it at only 4,500,000; others have estimated it so low as 2,000,000. According to the estimate of Count Graberg-di-Hemsö, founded on reports received from persons who had long resided in the country, and verified by his own observation, the distribution of the pop. in the different divisions of the empire should be as follows:—

	Inhabitants.	Sq. leagues.
Fez,	3,200,000	9,853
Marocco,	3,600,000	5,709
Tafilet and Sigelmessa,	700,000	3,184
Al Draha and Suse,	1,000,000	5,633
Total,	8,500,000	24,379

Which gives 349 individuals to the square league.—The towns are stated to be neither numerous nor populous, Marocco containing only 50,000 inhabitants, Mequinez 56,000, and Fas or Fez 88,000. There are three other towns, with from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants; two from 15,000 to 20,000; five from 10,000 to 15,000, and six from 5,000 to 10,000. The following is the ethnographical distribution of the people of this empire, as regards their origin, their language, and their manners, according to the statement of M. Gräberg:—

Amazirghs	Berebbers and Tuaricks,	2,300,000
	Shelloochs, or Shilluks,	1,450,000
	Moors, and mixed Arabs,	3,550,000
	Beduin, and other pure Arabs,	740,000
	Jews,	339,500
	Negroes of Sudan, Mandingoes, &c.,	120,000
Europeans,	Christians,	300
	Renegades,	200
	Total,	8,500,000

The Berebbers live upon the produce of their flocks, dwelling in tents and caverns; few are really subject to the emperor. The second tribe cultivate the soil, and manufacture various articles for European consumption, and dwell in towns and villages. The Arabs derive importance from their great wealth, and fill the highest offices in the state; their character is bad in every respect. The Beduins lead a wandering life. The Jews are universally confined to certain districts; they reside mostly in sea-ports, are employed in commerce, as artisans and interpreters: through them all intercourse with foreigners is carried on. The Negroes are generally slaves; but the sultan's guard, amounting to 12,000 men, is said to be mainly composed of Negroes. The only Christians in M. are foreigners; consisting of the consuls of foreign states, merchants, artisans, and their servants. There has been no instance of a Christian slave for twenty years: Christian slaves become free on entering the dominions of M., by a spontaneous act of the late emperor. Renegades are of two classes, viz. *I'bzi*, who have renounced the Christian faith, and *Aslamì* who have abandoned that of the Jews. Of the former, which is composed of French, Italian, and Portuguese, the number is small, and daily diminishing; but the second is on the increase. The Christian renegades belonged to almost every nation in Europe, except the Swiss, Danes, and Prussians. They used to be placed in the highest offices in the state; but since the tragical fate of Antonio Piloti, an Italian, who in the year 1825 had the appointment of admiral-in-chief and commandant of artillery under the name of Achmed Ben-Steernan, no renegade is likely to fill in future any office of importance in M.

Government, &c.] The emperor of M. is possessed of absolute power, and occasionally exerts it in acts of the most despotic cruelty. He is the most despotic of all despots, at once the maker, interpreter, and not unfrequently the executioner of his own laws. Yet his power is far from being implicitly obeyed throughout the nominal bounds of his authority. In the N, the Riff, a very fruitful prov., and covering nearly the whole of the Mediterranean coast, has little affection for the sultan, and will at any time set his authority at defiance. In the S, Suse and Wadi-Nun are *quasi* independent, particularly the latter prov., which is under the government of the celebrated sheikh Baruk. When Davidson attempted to penetrate the desert in his projected expedition to Timbuctu, the sultan candidly acknowledged that he had no real authority beyond Agadez or Santa-Cruz, on the frontiers of Suse and Wadi-Nun. The Berber tribes of the mountains exercise a very independent government, and often successfully dispute with the sultan the payment of the tenths. The very provs. which are in and about the heart of the empire, like Hhala and Shedma, respect so little the authority of the sultan, that they engage with one another in civil wars when it suits them, without referring their matters of grievance to the imperial decisions. Fez is a thoroughly disaffected prov., and was full of the partisans of Abd-el-Kader. There are, besides, several marabouts in different parts of the empire, who exercise politico-religious authority, and divide power with their imperial master. The emperor assumes the title of 'Most glorious, mighty, and noble emperor of Afric, king of Fez and Marocco, Tafilet, Suse, Darha, and all the Algarbe, and its territories in Afric; grand sherif of the great prophet Mahomet,' &c. The officers of his government are *muftis* and *cadis*, who have the superintendence of civil and religious affairs; and governors and other inferior officers, who have the superintendence of military and state affairs. Both classes are equally under the influence of the monarch, but are equally oppressive and avaricious; and both use the same arbitrary methods to support their influence at court.

Revenue.] In a work by Don Serafin Calderon, giving a considerable amount of statistical information relative to the empire of M., which has lately appeared in Madrid, the annual revenues of the empire are stated to amount to 2,000,000 piastres, and the expenses not to exceed 990,000 piastres. This excess of more than 1,000,000 piastres goes to swell the amount of treasure deposited in Mequinez, or, as it is otherwise called, Meitut-Mel, that is, 'the House of treasure.' This fund is stated to belong rather to the emperor himself than to the public money.

Military and Marine force.] The number of land forces belonging to the emperor is stated to consist of 12,000 Negro mercenaries, together with 12,000 Moors, who are chiefly cavalry, and a body of Moorish and Arab militia. Of these, about 10,000 are retained near the emperor's person as a guard; the rest are distributed in different parts of the empire, under various military officers. They receive a small pay from the emperor, but subsist chiefly by plunder. They are distinguished by their arms, which consist of a sabre, a long-barrelled musket, a small box to contain shot, and a powder-horn. They know nothing of discipline; and consequently would be opposed in vain to troops skilled in military evolutions and accustomed to subordination. The Negro troops have attained much influence in the government,—an influence which has sometimes been exerted in the destruction of that power which it was hired to support. Mulay Ishmael first gave them their consequence in the state. Their number at one time under him is said to have amounted to 100,000. All rise from the ranks of the infantry, and many of them attain to important situations. Thus the same man, it has been observed, who if kidnapped at his parent's door and brought westward, would handle the hoe,—if sold in a northerly direction, may come to wield the baton of command, and by his talents

be considered the pillar of a state! In the recent struggle with France, the forces of the emperor brought into the field were estimated by the French at 30,000 horse and 10,000 foot.—The fleet belonging to the emperor of M. is reported to consist of 3 small frigates, a few zebecs, and upwards of 20 row-galleys. An admiral is appointed to the command of the whole; but they are seldom collected together, being generally engaged in piratical enterprises in different parts. The number of seamen has been computed at 1,500.

Education and religion.] The whole course of education in M. consists in learning to read and repeat the Koran; and the different degrees of attainment are marked by the different number of texts which individuals have been taught to repeat. Those who are intended for the church continue at school till they have imprinted on their memory the whole or nearly the whole of the Koran; and then issue forth fully qualified to be the instructors of their countrymen. At Fez, instruction is sometimes extended to a general knowledge of the religion and laws of the country, but literary attainments are neither known nor valued.—The mosques consist of a square court, with a fountain in the middle, and surrounded with piazzas, which are carpeted for the purpose of kneeling and offering up the accustomed prayers. A pulpit stands fronting the east, from which a priest at particular times harangues the people. At certain hours a flag is hoisted on a flag-staff with which the square steeple is furnished; and the *talbe* or priest, ascending, calls the people to prayers.

History.] Marocco, comprising a small portion of *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, and all *Mauritania Tingitana*, was, together with the other parts of Northern Africa, long under the dominion of the Romans. When the Roman empire was dismembered by the Northern hordes, this part of it fell to the share of the Goths, in whose power it continued till the year 600; after which, in quick succession, the Goths yielded it to the Vandals,—the Vandals to the Greeks,—and the Greeks, in the reign of Heraclius, to the Saracens. The dynasty of the Aglabites, whose original seat of empire was fixed at Kairwan, and that of the Edrisites, whose capital was Fez, were both subjugated by the Fatimites; these latter, being afterwards occupied with the conquest of Egypt, allowed the Zuheirites or Zeinds to usurp their western possessions. In the provinces of Tunis and Constantina, the Zuheirites were succeeded by the Moravedi or Almoravides, who rose into military consequence in 1069, under Abu Bekr Ben Omar Lamethouni, a celebrated reformer, who created a sect marked in the first instance by furious zeal, which, issuing from the Desert like a fiery hurricane, threatened by turns both Africa and Europe. Under their Emir al Movemenim, or 'prince of the Faithful,' they not only conquered a great part of Barbary, but even carried their arms into Spain, where they defeated the Christian forces in the great battle of Sala, in 1086. The ecclesiastical and political sway of the Moravedi extended from Algiers southward to Timbuctu and Sudan, and lasted for 80 years. In the middle of the 12th cent., they gave way before the Almohades, supposed to be the Kabyles of the Berber nation. These, in their turn, became masters of the Moghreb, or 'Great Empire of the West,' and their princes assumed the title of caliph. After the lapse of a cent., intestine discords laid the Almohades open to the successful rivalry of other tribes; about 1250, the Merinites seized Fez and Marocco, but made no effort to re-establish the great empire of Moghreb. Their power was overthrown by the Oatazi, which circumstance gave an opportunity to a descendant of Mahomet, settled at Tafilet, to seize the sceptre, which he left to his family. The present sultan is of this family, which, notwithstanding frequent revolutions, has maintained itself in the sovereignty of M. for nearly 300 years. The reigning sultan, Muley Abderrahman, ascended the throne in 1822. He was originally a merchant, but was chosen by the preceding sultan, his uncle, to be his successor, as worthier to reign than any of his own sons. He has shown considerable energy and prudence in his government, and particularly in a collision with his formidable neighbours the French of Algeria, in 1844; but still adheres to the false and ruinous commercial system the features of which we have already sketched in the course of this article.

Authorities.] *Jackson's Travels in Africa.—Beauclerk's Journey to Morocco.—Graberg de Hemsö, Specchio geografico e Statistico dell' imperio di Marocco.* Genes. 1834, 8vo.—Captain Washington's Notice of the empire of M. in the *Geog. Journal*, vol. i.—*Davidson's African Journal.* Lond. 4to., 1839.—*Description Geographique de l'empire du Maroc. Par Emil Renou.* Paris, 1846.—*Urquhart's Pillars of Hercules.* Lond., 1850. 2 vols. 8vo.—*Keatinge.—Ali Bey.*

MAROCCO, MARRAKEH, or MARAKOUCHA, the capital of the above empire, situated in a valley upon the N side of Mount Atlas, near the l. bank of the Tensift, in the centre of a vast plain 25 m. wide, and about 1,500 ft. above sea-level, covered to the N of the city with olive and date-trees. To the r. of the city grows, as it were, from out the dead flat, a mountain, in the centre of which is a deep indentation or valley resembling the crater of an exhausted volcano. To the E and W, the plain is unbounded; but on the S rises to a height of 11,000 ft., "that stupendous mountain-range, the Atlas, seeming to mock the efforts of man to pass it, and dividing the mind of the beholder between the thoughts of his own insignificance and the sublime grandeur of his Creator." The city is fortified in the ancient style with a strongly built machicolated wall, 30 ft. high, flanked with square towers every 50 paces, and surrounded with a ditch of considerable breadth and depth. The whole is nearly 6 m. in circuit, and is entered by 11 strong double gates. The palace is of greater extent than magnificence. There are 19 mosques within the city, and 2 *emdrasas* or colleges, but their architecture has nothing remarkable. Several of the fountains bear traces of delicate sculpture. The Jews inhabit a separate quarter of the city, which is cut off by a wall, of which the gates are shut at night. The houses are usually of one story, with a flat roof; the best houses are generally placed in gardens, which gives them a pleasing appearance; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and in some cases connected across by arches and gates. Water is brought into the city from a considerable distance, by means of pipes. Two weekly fairs are held for the sale of cattle; and three markets each day, in different parts of the city, for the sale of various articles. The castle is large, but ruinous. The plague of M. is rats. As soon as the lights are extinguished in the evening, the whole houses are alive with this abominable vermin. The city of M. is generally supposed to contain 30,000 inhabitants; this is Ali Bey's estimate; Captain Washington estimates it at 80,000; and Jackson has assigned to it 270,000! The bazaar is a long range of shops, or rather stalls, covered in from the weather, and divided into compartments, in which are sold silk scarfs, shawls, and handkerchiefs, from Fez; sulhams, haicks, and carpets, from Ducaila; cloth, linen, hardware, tea, and sugar, from London; almonds, raisins, henna, and al-kohol, from Suse; corn, caravances, and beans, from Shragna; dates from Tafilet; and boots, slippers, saddles, coarse pottery, mats, and other articles of domestic manufacture.—Extensive underground aqueducts surround the town, some 10 or 12 ft. deep, but chiefly in ruins. There are several large cemeteries outside the walls; one to the E of the city is 100 acres in extent. The sultan has 3 large gardens, of about 15 acres in extent, within the city; and 2 of about 20 acres each 2 m. distant from the walls.—Captain Washington fixes the position of the SW angle of the city in N lat. 31° 37′, W long. 7° 36′; and estimates the elevation at 1,450 ft. above sea-level.

MAROLLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Eyne. Pop. 309.

MAROLLES-LES-BRAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 8 m. S by W of Mamers. Pop. 2,180.

MAROMME, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 2,939.

MARONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Ajmir, in N lat. 26° 43′.

MARONE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Brescia, on the E bank of Lake Iseo. Pop. 900.

MARONI, or MAROWINE, a river of S. America, which forms the boundary betwixt Dutch and French

Guayana. It descends from the Serrania-de-Tumucuraque, and flows in a prevailingly N course of about 320 m. to the Atlantic. Its chief affluents are the Rio-Tapahoni on the l.; and the Rio-Siburique and Rio-Waki on the r. In the lower part of its course it is crowded with islets, rocks, and quicksands; and is so shallow at high-water mark that it is unnavigable by any vessel of burden.

MARONITES, a tribe of Syria, chiefly inhabiting the branches of Mount Lebanon, in the S part of the pash. of Tripoli. They are estimated by some at 400,000, by others at about 120,000 in number. Whilst the Ausarians inhabit the coast and slope of the mountains from Antioch to the Nahr-el-Kebir, the Maronites extend S from the latter stream to the Nahr-el-Kelb. Their territory is the Kesrowan, or Castravan of the crusade historians. According to a census taken in 1784, the number of men able to carry arms was 35,000, which would imply a pop. of 140,000 souls. If we include their clergy, monks, and nuns, dispersed in 200 convents, and the people of the maritime towns, as Jebail, Batrun, and others, it will add other 10,000 to the above estimate. Mr. Connor, however, states,—apparently on information procured from their patriarch at Canobin,—the whole Maronite pop., in 1820, at only 80,000 souls. Though dependent on the Romish church, their clergy have still the liberty of electing a spiritual head out of their own number, who is entitled the Batrack or Patriarch of Antioch. In their services the Gospel only is read aloud in Arabic, that the people may hear it; but the mass is performed in Syriac, of which dialect the greater part understand not a word.

MAROS, a Dutch settlement in the island of Celebes, the chief of those to the N of Macassar or Fort Rotterdam, in S lat. 4° 51′.

MAROS, or Marosch, a large river of the Austrian states, which rises on Mount Magos, on the Carpathian mountains; crosses Transylvania, in a direction nearly SW and W; enters Hungary proper, and forms the N boundary of the Banat all the way to the Theiss, into which it falls, on the l. bank, opposite to Szegedin, after a course of 350 m., in which it passes Neumarkt, Karlsburg, and O-Arad. Its principal affluents are the Görgeny, the Nyarad, the Mülenbach, the Strele, and the Czerna, on the l.; and the Luzz and the Aranyos on the r. It becomes navigable at Karlsburg. The M. passes through a country rich in ores; and seems to form, in a remarkable manner, a line of separation between the several metals. On the r. bank there are mines of gold and of silver; on the l. of iron, lead, and copper.

MAROS, or Marosch, or Neumarkt, a central district of Transylvania, in the land of the Szeklers, lying on both sides of the Maros, to the NE of the counties of Thorda and Kukullo. Its area is estimated at 550 sq. m. Its pop. is about 60,000, of whom a third are Wallachians. The chief town is Maros-Vasarhely. It is subdivided into the *jaras* or marches of Abod, Galfalva, Jobbagy-Falva, Kal, Mezo-Band, Samson, Selly, and Szovath.

MAROS (Gross), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Honth, marche of Ipoly, 9 m. E of Gran.

MAROSTICA, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Vicenza, 11 m. NE of Vicenza, at the foot of Monte-Rovereo. Pop. 3,000. Straw hats are extensively made here.

MAROS-UJVAR, a village of Transylvania, in the com. of Lower Weissenburg, 26 m. NNW of Karlsburg, on the l. bank of the Maros, celebrated for its salt-mines, which form three vast subterranean chambers, and produce annually 600,000 centners, which are delivered at the pit's mouth for about 24 kreutzers = 10d., and sold in Transylvania at 7s. the centner. It is a royal monopoly.

MAROS-VA'SA'RHELY, or Szekely-Vasarhely, or Neumarkt, a considerable town of Transylvania, the capital of the district of Maros. It is agreeably situated on the Maros, 32 m. NE of Karlsburg; and is divided into two parts,—the one on an eminence and surrounded with walls,—the other in a plain and open. It is composed of wide streets and small houses; but has several buildings of great beauty; among others, the palace of Count Teleki, with a library of 80,000 vols., which is open to the public. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000, of whom the majority are Calvinists. A considerable proportion follow mechanical employments; but there are no large manufactories. This town is now the seat of the college belonging to the Calvinists founded originally at Weissenburg, and has also a Catholic gymnasium and seminary. The Protestant college has about 800, the Roman Catholic 300, students. The town is also the seat of the highest legal tribunal in Transylvania, called the Royal table.

MAROTH, or Aranyos-Maroth, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, on the Zitwa, 16 m. E by N of Neutra. Pop. 1,800. It has woollen manufactures.

MAROUSI, a pleasantly situated village of Greece, forming one of the best summer-retreats in the vicinity of Athens, from which it is distant 6 m. NE.

MAROUTZIS, a Bechuana tribe of Caffraria, in about S lat. 25°, whose chief town is Kurrichane.

MAROWINE. See Maroni.

MARPACH, or Marbach, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, at the confluence of the Neckar and the Murr, 11 m. N by E of Stutgard.

MARPLE, a township in the parish of Stockport, in Cheshire, near the river Eltherow, 4½ m. ESE of Stockport. Pop. 3,462.

MARPLE, a township of Delaware co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 649.

MARQUAIN, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Tournay. Pop. 1,156.

MARQUAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 5 m. NW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

MARQUE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NE of Castellan-de-Medoc. Pop. 800.

MARQUESADO (Villa-del), an Indian town of Mexico, 48 leagues SE of Mexico, in N lat. 18° 2′.

MARQUESAS, Marquis of Mendoza's Islands, or Mendana Islands, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, extending in a NW and SE direction 200 m., between the parallels of 8° and 11° W, of which 4 of the SE portion were discovered by Mendana, a Spanish navigator, in 1595, who named them Marquesas de Mendoça, in honour of Mendoça, then viceroy of Peru, who had despatched him on the voyage. Cook touched at these islands in 1776, and they have been since visited by several navigators. They are 13 in number. The five islands of greatest importance have been distinguished by the names La Magdalena or Fatouiva, San Pedro or Metane, La Dominica or Ohivoa, Santa Christina or Tahuata, and Hood island. These islands, viewed from the sea, have a bold and in some parts a rugged aspect. The land is high, and the shores present hollow rocks, the black, spongy, and hard stones of which indicate a volcanic origin. Each island is traversed lengthwise by rocky mountains, which in the larger one rise to 2,000 or 3,000 ft.; and from this ridge lateral spurs extend to the sea-shore, dividing the low land into valleys, which are fertile, picturesque, and copiously watered. Their coasts are generally rocky, abrupt, and surf-beaten. Noukahivah, in the northern group, is decidedly of volcanic origin, and of rich soil; and is represented to be the only island in the group which possesses "anything like a harbour or anchorage." The level districts yield in abundance the bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, and the paper mulberry, with many other trees and shrubs common within the tropics. The hog is the only native quadruped; but the forests abound in birds, and poultry are not scarce. The surrounding sea affords various kinds of edible fish. The inhabitants of the M. are uni-

versally described as exhibiting great elegance and symmetry of form. Their sorcerers have great influence over them, and have hitherto frustrated the labours of Christian missionaries in the islands. Krusenstern states the pop. of the entire cluster to be about 40,000, of whom 18,000 are assigned to Noukahiva.—This "worthless cluster" of islands has lately been taken possession of by the French government. Lying at the E extremity of the Polynesian Cyclades, their possession is of importance to any European nation having trade with the coasts of Asia, more especially after the isthmus of Panama shall have been opened up.

MARQUETTE, a river of North America, which flows into the E side of Lake Michigan, after a course of 70 m., at a point 50 m. N of Grand river, in N lat. 43° 35′.—Also a county in the N part of the settled portion of Wisconsin, U. S., intersected by Fox river. Area 370 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 18; in 1851, 8,642.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the S side of Neenah river.

MARQUILLIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Bassée. Pop. 1,050.

MARQUINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 15 m. E of Bilbao, on an affluent of the Ondarrao. Pop. 1,132. It has remains of ancient walls.

MARQUINEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Vittoria. Pop. 250.

MARQUION, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 15 m. ESE of Airas, near the Gache.

MARQUIS (Cape), a cape on the N coast of the island of St. Lucia, in N lat. 13° 50′.

MARQUIS (Grand), a village on the E side of the island of Grenada.

MARQUIS ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 35′, W long. 82° 30′.

MARQUISE, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 6 m. NNE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,952.

MARR. See Mar.

MARR, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW of Doncaster. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. 206.

MARRABU, a considerable town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, on the l. bank of the upper part of the Niger, 120 m. SW of Sego. It has an active trade in salt by the river.

MARRADI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Florence. Pop. 1,300.

MARRAH, a town of Syria, anciently called *Arra Maronias*, situated in a mountainous district, 43 m. SE of Aleppo.—Also a town of Syria, in the pash. and 28 m. NE of Damascus.

MARRAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 11 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,050.

MARRICK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Richmond. Area 5,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1841, 648.

MARRIKA (Cape), a cape on the S coast of the gulf of Oman, in N lat. 18° 20′.

MARRIONA, a bay of the island of Antigua, 2 m. S of Willoughby-bay.

MARS, a village in Ribb co., in Alabama, U. S., 24 m. SE of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village in Posey co., in Iowa. Pop. 734.

MARSA (El), a little coast-village of Tunis, 10 m. NNE of Tunis, on the SW declivity of the hill of Sidi-Bu-Said. It contains many good houses, to which the Moors resort in summer for sea-bathing.

MARSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 6 m. S of Ambert. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactures of linen, lace, ribbons, and leather.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 7 m. W of Alby, on the Tarn. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. W of Perigueux.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Guéménée-Penfas. Pop. 1,200.

MARSAGLIA, or Marsaille, a small town of Piedmont, between Pignerol and Turin, 6 m. NE of Mondovi. Pop. 1,050. Here the duke of Savoy was defeated and made prisoner by the French general Catinat, in 1693.

MARS-AGOLERTE, a port of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascarah, 9 m. SW of Tenez.

MARSAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on a marshy plain, on the Seille, 17 m. NE of Nancy. It was formerly pretty strongly fortified, and sustained a disastrous bombardment in 1815.

MARSALA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, at the W extremity of the island, 16 m. SSW of Trapani, on Cape Boeo, or the promontory of *Lilybœum*, in N lat. 37° 47′ 35″, supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town of that name, though no traces of it exist. It is well-built, and is divided into two parts by a spacious street called the Cassaro. It is surrounded with a wall and dry ditch, flanked by six bastions; and commands a noble sea-view, diversified with the three islands of Maretimo, Levanzo, and Favignano; but the environs are dreary from the stony nature of the soil, and the want of trees. There was formerly a good harbour here, which was destroyed in 1562, to prevent its affording shelter to the Turkish galleys. A new port of small dimensions was formed about 1 m. to the S of the old one. It has a pop. of 22,000; and exports cattle, wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. Its annual export of wine is now estimated at 20,000 pipes. The wine is produced from a mixture of white and black grapes, and is not considered fit for exportation until 3 or 4 years old. It first came into repute in 1802, when it was supplied to the British fleet.

MARSALQUIVIR, or Mers-el-Kebir, a small sea-port of Algeria, in the arrond. and 3 m. S by W of Oran. It was founded in the 16th cent. In December 1830 it was taken possession of by the French. The village, built in a kind of amphitheatre on the slope of the Ramerah, had a pop. of 996 in 1848. There is a hot spring in the vicinity.

MARSANNE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Drome, 21 m. S of Valence. The cant., comprising 14 com., had a pop. of 10,013 in 1841.—The town is an old place, with narrow difficult streets, conducting some trade in wine and silk. Pop. 1,379.

MARSA-SUZA, a port of Tripoli, on the coast of Barca, 9 m. NNE of Curin. It was the port of the ancient *Cyrene*.

MARSBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, circle of Briton, on the l. bank of the Diemel, 33 m. E of Arnsberg. Pop. 3,448.

MARS' BLUFF, a village of Marion district, in S. Carolina, U. S., 122 m. E of Columbia.

MARSCHELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Lennep. Pop. 143.

MARSCHENDORF, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. N of Königgratz, on the l. bank of the Aupa. Pop. 1,300.

MARSCHOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Beraun. Pop. 355.

MARSCHWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Neumarkt. Pop. 324.—Also a v. in the same reg., circle of Ohlau. Pop. 351.

MARSCIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Perugia, on the Nestore. Pop. 2,400.

MARSDEN, a chapelry in the parishes of Aldmondbury and Huddersfield, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SW by W of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1801,

1,958; in 1841, 2,403, chiefly employed in cotton and woollen factories. The Leeds and Liverpool railway has a station here 23¾ m. from Leeds, and 20 m. from Manchester.

MARSDEN (Cape), a promontory on the W coast of Admiralty island, at the entrance of Chatham strait, in N lat. 58° 10′, W long. 134° 44′.

MARSDEN (Great and Little), two townships in the p. of Whalley in Lancashire, 3 m. SW of Colne. Pop. of Great M. 1,987; of Little M. 3,171.

MARSDEN (Point), the northernmost point of Kangaroo island, in South Australia.

MARS-DIEP, a channel on the NW coast of Holland, separating the island of Texel from the main, and forming the principal entrance from the W into the Zuyder-Zee.

MARS-D'OUTILLE' (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Ecommoy, 18 m. SE of Le Mans. Pop. 2,046.

MARSEILLAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Herault, at the confluence of the Kérain and Arbonval, 15 m. E of Beziers, on the Etang-de-Thau, on which it has a small port for coasting vessels and canal barges. Pop. in 1841, 3,504, chiefly fishers and salt-makers.

MARSEILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, in a fine valley on the Petit-Therain, 12 m. NNW of Beauvais. Pop. 700.

MARSEILLES [in French *Marseille;* Ital. *Massiglia;* Span. *Marsella*], a large and commercial city in the S of France, the cap. of the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhône, situated on the Mediterranean, on the E coast of the gulf of Lion, in N lat. 43° 17′ 8″, E long. 5° 22′ 2″, 30 m. WNW of Toulon, 170 m. ESE of Lyon, and 420 m. SSE of Paris. The city, with its environs, is enclosed by a succession of rocky hills extending in the form of a half-moon until each extremity reaches the sea, and forming a basin about 6 m. or 7 m. broad. The city itself is surrounded by walls having a circuit of 4 m., and is divided into the Old and New town. The former, which rises to the N like an amphitheatre, and occupies the site of the ancient Greek city, is composed of narrow and dirty streets, bordered with crowded and ill-built houses, half-ventilated and inconceivably filthy. The latter, which forms the S and E quarters, and may be reckoned at nearly two-thirds of the whole, is equal in beauty to any town of France. Its streets are broad and straight; its squares spacious and handsome; and its buildings remarkable for their elegance. It is separated from the Old town by one of the finest streets in Europe, accounted by some travellers superior in beauty even to the famous Toledo at Naples, which extends across the city from N to S, in a straight line, and is terminated by two principal gates,—that on the N (*b*) called the Porte-d'Aix, that on the S (*c*) the Porte-de-Rome. Towards the centre of the city this street expands into a beautiful promenade (*d d*) planted with trees and adorned with fountains, which here takes the name of the Grand Cours, and on Sundays and holidays is the resort of all the *beau monde* of M. From this, another street, the Rue Canebière (*e e*), wide, and planted with trees, leads to the Quai d'Orleans (*f f*), at the head of the harbour. M. has several public squares, planted with trees, and ornamented with fountains: of which the principal are the Place de St. Victor, the Place du Champ Major, the Place Neuve, and the Place du Marche.

The public edifices of M. are in keeping with the elegance of its private buildings. The Hotel-de-ville (*g*), situated on the quay, to the N side of the harbour, is a finished model of architecture. Its facade is decorated with columns of jasper, and reliefs in white marble. The ground-floor is occupied by the exchange. The arsenal, constructed in 1690, is remarkable for nothing but its extent. At the extremity of the Old town, near the sea, is situated the ancient cathedral (*h*), a Gothic edifice said to have been built on the ruins of a temple of Diana. The other churches of the city offer little to the curiosity of the traveller, except that of Sainte Madelaine, which has a handsome façade, and 2 fine campaniles. There are in all about 24 Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the city, 2 Greek churches, a Protestant church, and a synagogue. Of the three theatres, the finest is a late structure built on the model of the Odeon at Paris. Of the many religious houses

which the city contains, the most noted is the royal abbey of St. Victor. The other buildings of interest are the numerous hospitals, the governor's palace, the concert hall, &c. One of the finest public institutions is the lazaretto (*iii*), situated outside of the town, about 200 paces to the N. The arrangements here are so complete, that vessels, though known to be infected with the plague, are admitted without fear. The Hotel-Dieu, established in 1188, is capable of accommodating 750 patients.—The literary institutions of M. are an academy of sciences, a medical society, a college royal with between 300 and 400 students, a diocesan seminary, and a navigation school. The public library contains about 50,000 volumes. The cabinet of natural history, and the botanical garden, are both worth visiting; and the observatory, newly built upon the site of the ancient arsenal, at an alt. of 95 ft. above sea-level, affords a picturesque view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country.

M. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of the prefecture of the dep. Its environs are not fertile, but are well-cultivated, and the number of small country houses which surround the town, stretching from the walls to the base of the environing hills, is said to exceed 5,000. The pop. has fluctuated with its commercial welfare, exceeding 110,000 before the first revolution; falling afterwards below 100,000; in 1821 amounting to 109,483; in 1831 to 148,830; in 1841 to 154,035. The uneducated classes speak a barbarous jargon of Greek, Latin, Turkish, Romance, Provençal, and French.—The mean temp. of the year at M. is 57° 5′; of winter 43°; of summer 74° 2′. The wind called *mistral* is here blighting and noxious in the extreme.

Port.] The port of M. (*a*) is 1,000 yds. in length from W to E, and nearly a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth. It extends into the heart of the town, and is completely sheltered from all winds. At its mouth it has from 16 to 18 ft. water; and from 12 to 24 ft. within. Its area is 45,000 sq. metres. It owes this security chiefly to the narrowness of the entrance, which does not exceed 100 yds., being confined by two projecting rocks, one on each side, on which are situated two forts for the defence of the harbour; the one on the south side (*k*) called the citadel; the other on the north (*l*) called Fort-St.-Jean. The harbour is farther protected by outworks, by the Chateau d'If, and other fortifications raised on the islands of If, Pomegue, and Ratonneau, in the bay; while the fort of Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, situated on a steep eminence on the S side of the city (*m*), commands the whole city. The harbour is capable of containing nearly 1,200 sail of merchant-vessels; but is not of sufficient depth to float ships-of-war. The ships come close to the quay on all sides, except at the entrance. From the total want of agitation, its waters exhale a disagreeable smell; and the mud which is carried down by the rain-water, along with the filth thrown into it from the city, accumulates in it to such a degree that it is necessary to have men and machinery always at work cleaning it out. The quays, by which it is completely surrounded, are built of hewn stone, and are provided with moles, piers, and other conveniences for the loading and unloading of vessels. There is excellent anchorage for men-of-war about 2 m. to the WSW of the port. On the Isle-de-Planier, about 10 m. from the city, in N lat. 43° 11′ 57″, E long. 5° 14′ 0″, is a lighthouse; and there are two lights at the entrance to the harbour, one on each side.

Commerce.] From its advantageous position, and the security of its harbour, M. has long enjoyed the largest share of the foreign trade of France with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is, on account of its lazaretto, the exclusive medium of intercourse between France, the Levant, and the N coast of Africa. The following is a table of the navigation between M. and the Levant during the two years named:

ENTERED.

Countries.	1834. Ships.	1834. Tons.	1837. Ships.	1837. Tons.
Turkey, including the Black sea,	119	19,276	194	42,610
Egypt, including Syria and Candia,	39	6,339	60	11,400
Greece,	19	3,175	17	2,053
Tunis,	57	5,375	38	3,546
Malta,	8	798	13	1,715
Ionian islands,	3	1,197	0	0
Total,	251	36,160	322	61,324

SAILED.

Turkey,	61	12,988	167	35,900
Egypt,	24	4,500	29	5,700
Greece,	8	1,426	30	6,703
Tunis,	35	3,468	25	2,304
Malta,	18	2,567	10	1,167
Ionian islands,	31	3,217	4	459
Total,	177	28,166	265	52,233

It is likewise a central point for the trade with Spain and Italy. Its exports to the latter consist in the woollens of Languedoc and Dauphiny; in linens, liqueurs, oil, hardware, and lead. It has extensive transactions with Holland, England, the Baltic, N. America, and the W. Indies. To England and other northern countries the exports consist in wine, brandy, olive-oil, preserved fruit; in soap; also in silks, gloves, French shawls, &c. In short, M. is the great outlet for all the natural and artificial productions of the S of France. Before the first revolution, the extent of its transactions in sales and purchases together was estimated at £500,000 a-month; but the troubles that ensued reduced both its trade and manufactures to comparative insignificance. The government of Bonaparte endeavoured to revive these great sources of national wealth; but all was ineffectual till the return of peace in 1814, since which period, from its admirable situation, and the liberal measures of the present government, M. has regained its former activity. The total annual value of its imports may be taken at £9,500,000; and of its exports at a like sum. Yet it is said there are few great capitalists in M. The customs revenue in 1810 amounted to 4,993,085 francs; in 1820 to 14,708,260 f.; in 1833 to 30,877,977 f. See article FRANCE. It is a free port; and has railway communication with Arles, Avignon, Nimes, and Lyons. It has direct steamboat communication with Arles, Tarascon, Beaucaire, Avignon, Pont-Saint-Esprit, Salure, Vienne, Cannes, Cetre, Port-Vendres, Agde, Bastia, Ajaccio, Nice, Algiers, Oran, Stora, Barcelona, Cadiz, Roses, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Carthagena, Almeria, Malaga, Adra, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Leghorn, Civita-Vecchia, Malta, Naples, Syria, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Athens, Alexandria, and Genoa. M. is the continental port at which a large proportion of the East Indian despatches for England are received. As soon as the mail is signalled, one of the three English couriers, who alternately do the service, goes on board to seek the despatches, and convey them to the Canabiere, where the chief of the post-office couriers is waiting with a mail-cart to receive them. No sooner has he made himself acquainted with the news, than the most important of them are transmitted to London by telegraph. In the meantime, one of the French couriers—who are also three in number—attached to the service of the Indian mail, takes to the post-office the vehicle containing the despatches. The despatches are there divided into two classes,—those destined for England, and those for France; the latter comprising the letters for Holland

Belgium, Switzerland, part of Germany, Spain, &c. All these letters being sorted, are deposited in the mail-cart, which immediately starts under the direction of the English courier, who is responsible for the despatches, and of the French courier, who is responsible for the journey. As regards the return from England to M., the same order is observed.

Manufactures.] The most important of the manufactures of M. is soap, in the manufacture of which from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of olive-oil are annually consumed. The manufacture of coral articles is pretty extensive. Other manufactures are rich silk and embroidered stuffs, woollen stockings and caps, cotton and chintz, plain and coloured linen, hats, caps, leather, sail-cloth, china, earthenware, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, and lead. M. has likewise refineries for sugar, and breweries, distilleries, and manufactures of vinegar and liqueurs. Another important branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of anchovies and other fish.

History.] M. is one of the most ancient towns of France, having, it is said, been founded by a Greek colony from Phocis about 600 B.C. Its Latin name was *Massilia.* In the 11th cent. it erected itself into a republic, and was not definitively united to the crown of France till the reign of Louis XIV. In 1720 the plague broke out here, and is said to have carried off about 60,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793 it was entered by the forces of the convention, and hundreds of the most respectable citizens were put to death in cold blood. In January 1794, the Jacobins, dreading a counter-revolution, ordered the inhabitants to be disarmed, and many hundreds of the citizens were guillotined. In the succeeding August the Jacobins were overthrown, and their antagonists retorted on them their sanguinary excesses; nor was the town restored to complete tranquillity till the assumption of power by Bonaparte in 1799. Its fortifications were finally destroyed in 1800, and their line occupied by boulevards planted with trees.

MARSEILLES, a village of La Salle co., in Illinois, U. S., 141 m. NNE of Springfield, on the N side of the Illinois river, at the Grand rapids. The Wabash and Erie canal passes through it, and it has an active trade in lumber and flour.—Also a village in Noble co., in Iowa, 164 m. NNE of Indianapolis.

MARSHALL, a county in the N part of Virginia, U. S., watered by Grave creek, and some other small affluents of the Ohio. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,937; in 1851, 10,138. Its cap. is Elizabethtown.—Also a co. in the S of Tennessee, watered by Duck river. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 14,555; in 1851, 15,578. Its cap. is Lewisburg.—Also a co. in the NE part of Alabama, on the Tennessee. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 7,553; in 1851, 7,925. Its cap. is Warrenton.—Also a co. in the N part of Mississippi, on head-branches of the Tallahatchee, and the Coldwater. Area 800 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 17,526; in 1851, 29,690.—Also a co. in the N part of Iowa, watered by Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,651; in 1851, 3,381.—Also a co. in the N of Illinois. Area 384 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,849; in 1851, 5,181. Its cap. is Lacon.—Also a township in Oneida co., in New York, 12 m. SW of Utica, drained by the Oreskany. Pop. in 1841, 2,251.—Also the cap. of Calhoun co., in Michigan, 105 m. W of Detroit, pleasantly situated on Kilamazoo river. Pop. in 1841, 1,763. It is the seat of a recently founded college.—Also the cap. of Clark co., in Illinois, 123 m. ESE of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Saline co., in Missouri, 87 m. NW of Jefferson.

MARSHALLSTOWN, a parish in co. Cork, 2¼ m. W of Mitchellstown. Area 7,291 acres. Pop. 2,956.

MARSHAM, a parish of Norfolkshire, 2 m. S of Aylesham. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 692.

MARSH-CHAPEL, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. NNE of Louth. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. 503.

MARSH-CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 35′.

MARSHFIELD, a parish and town of Gloucestershire, 13 m. E of Bristol. Area of p. 6,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,651; in 1841, 1,674. The town consists chiefly of one main street of old buildings. The trade is chiefly confined to malt.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 5 m. SW of Newport. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1841, 503.

MARSHFIELD, a township of Washington co., Vermont, U. S., 15 m. NE of Montpelier, on Onion river. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Plymouth co., Massachusetts, 31 m. SE of Boston, on Massachusetts bay, with a small harbour. Pop. 1,761.

MARSH-GIBBON, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 9½ m. WSW of Winslow. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 812; in 1841, 863.

MAR'S HILL, a biforked mountain on the E boundary of the state of Maine, U. S., in about N lat. 46 28′, to the N of the Presquile river, an affluent of the St. John, and about 5 m. from the r. bank of the St. John. It rises in the midst of the forest, and is thickly wooded. One of its peaks has an alt. of 1,506 ft., and the other of 1,363 ft., above the level of the St. John river. From its summit the lofty Katadin, 60 m. distant, in the state of Maine, is visible.

MARSH ISLAND, an island of Maine, U. S, in the Penobscot, 4 m. above Bangor.

MARSHPEE, a township in Barnstable co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 12 m. SE of Barnstable, and 65 m. SE of Boston. Area 10,500 acres. It is secured to the Indians in perpetuity, and is still inhabited by their descendants of mixed blood.

MARSHVILLE, a village of Upper Canada, in Wainfleet township, on the Grand river feeder of the Welland canal, 16 m. from Port Colborne.

MARSHWOOD, a parish and village of Dorsetshire, 4 m. WSW of Beaminster. Area of p. 780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1841, 554.

MARSHY-HOPE, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs SW into the Nanticoke.

MARSHY RIVER, a river of N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 46° 6′.

MARSICO-NUOVO, a considerable inland town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, at the foot of the Apennines, 23 m. N by W of Policastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 7,400.

MARSICO-VECCHIO, or VETERE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, on the Acri, 14 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

MARSIGLIA. See MARSEILLES.

MARSILLA, a town of Ladakh, in Tibet, on the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 33° 52′.

MARSILLARGUES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Lunel, 15 m. ENE of Montpellier. Pop. 2,000.

MARSING, or MARSENS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg, district of La Gruyère. Pop. 345, Catholics.

MARSIVAN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, sanj. and 24 m. WNW of Amasieh, containing about 2,000 houses. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Phazemon*, which was succeeded by *Euchaites* or *Theodoropolis.* It is surrounded by a well-cultivated plain.

MARSK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E of Richmond, on the river Swale. Area 5,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 290; in 1841, 274.—Also a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4¾ m. NE of Guisborough, on the coast of the North sea. The church stands upon the edge of a cliff; and the spire serves as a land-mark at sea. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. 1,177.

MARS-LA-BRUYERE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, cant. and 2 m. SW of Montfort-le-Rotron. Pop. 300.

MARS-LA-JAILLE (SAINT), a canton and com-

mune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, arrond. and 12 m. N of Ancenis. Pop. of cant., comprising 6 coms., in 1841, 7,018; of com. 1,091.

MARS-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 6 m. NW of Gorze. Pop. 550.

MARSOLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. W of Lectoure. Pop. 1,260.

MARSONNAZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 3 m. W of Montrevil. Pop. 1,272.

MARSOUIN (Bec du), a cape on the N coast of the island of Hayti, in N lat. 18° 35′, W long. 73° 35′.

MARSOUS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SW of Aucun, near the Gave d'Azun. Pop. 750.

MARSTAL, a town of Denmark, at the E extremity of the island of Æröe, on the coast of Sleswick, 10 m. SSW of Rudkioping. Pop. 790, chiefly potters.

MARSTETTEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 3 m. NW of Weinfelden. Pop. 490, Protestants.

MARSTON, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, co.-palatine of Chester, 2¼ m. NNE of Northwich. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1841, 479.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Pencombe, Herefordshire, 6½ m. W by N of Bromyard.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNW of Grantham, on the river Witham. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 434.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 1¾ m. NE of Oxford, on the E bank of the Cherwell. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 396.—Also a chapelry in the p. of St. Mary and St. Chad, co. of Stafford, 2¾ m. N of Stafford. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 119; in 1841, 178.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Wolston, co. of Warwick, 6½ m. NW of Rugby, on the S bank of the Avon.—Also a tything in the p. of Potterne, Wilts, 3½ m. SW of Devizes. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 179.

MARSTON (Long), a parish and township in Yorkshire, 5¼ m. NNE of Tadcaster, including the townships of Angram, Hutton, and Long M. Area 4,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 584; in 1841, 649. On July 2d, 1644, Marston-moor, in this p., was the scene of a sanguinary combat between the army of Charles I. and the parliamentarians, wherein the former were totally defeated.

MARSTON (North), a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3 m. SE of Winslow. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 606; in 1841, 619.

MARSTON (South), a chapelry in the p. of Highworth, Wilts, 3 m. S by W of Highworth, and 1 m. N of the Great Western railway. Pop. 447.

MARSTON (St. Lawrence), a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NW of Brackley. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 440; in 1841, 540.

MARSTON-BIGOTT, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. SW of Frome. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 534.

MARSTON-UPON-DOVE, a parish in Derbyshire, 8½ m. SW of Derby, including the hamlet of Hatton, and the townships of Hilton and Hoon. Area 4,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 985; in 1841, 1,177.

MARSTON-FLEET, a parish in Bucks, 2¾ m. NW of Aylesbury, on the post-road from Watford to Bicester. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1841, 38.

MARSTON-MAGNA, a parish in Somersetshire, 4¾ m. NE by N of Yeovil. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 346; in 1841, 357.

MARSTON-MAISEY, a parish in Wilts, 3 m. NE of Cricklade, and 1 m. N of the Thames and Severn canal. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 245.

MARSTON-MONTGOMERY, a parish in Derbyshire, 14 m. W by N of Derby, and E of the river Dove. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1841, 477.

MARSTON-MORETAINE, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. NW of Ampthill, on a branch of the Ouse. Area 4,500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,147.

MARSTON-PRIORS, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 3,630 acres. Pop. 701.

MARSTON-SICCA, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6½ m. N by W of Chipping-Campden. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 264; in 1841, 337.

MARSTON-TRUSSEL, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. W by S of Market-Harborough, including the township of Thorpe-Lubbenham. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1841, 236.

MARSTOW, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. SW of Ross, on a branch of the Wye. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1841, 139.

MARSTRAND, a small town of Sweden, at the entrance of the Cattegat, in the laen and 23 m. NNW of Gottenburg, in N lat. 57° 53′ 51″, E long. 11° 35′ 45″. Pop. 1,200, chiefly fishermen.

MARSWORTH, a parish in Bucks, 2 m. SW of Ivinghoe, intersected by the Aylesbury canal, and on the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 484.

MARSZALKI, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Scheldberg. Pop. 276.

MARSZEW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Pleschen. Pop. 334.

MARTA, or Martha (Santa), a prov. of New Granada, forming the N part of the dep. of Magdalena; bounded on the W by the prov. of Carthagena, from which it is separated by the great river Magdalena; on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the E by Maracaybo and the Rio-de-la-Hacha; and on the S by the prov. of Santa Fe. It is about 300 m. in length, and 200 m. in breadth. Its pop. was estimated in 1836 at 46,587.—The whole country is full of lofty and impracticable mountains, which form part of the ridge of the Caraccas, and some of which, in the Santa Marta group, attain the enormous elevation of 16,000 ft. above the level of the Caribbean sea. The chief productions are cotton, tobacco, palm-wine, cacao, Brazil-wood, sugar, vanilla, maize, and a peculiar tree whose unctuous leaves afford a substance used by the natives as soap. The mines are of little importance. Gold has been found in the river Ariguana, 90 m. from the capital; and at the village of Ocana, copper ores are dug up. The pearl-fishery was formerly carried on at Carrizal, about 40 m. E of the cap., and was very productive. It is still followed on different parts of the coast; but appears to be badly conducted. The valleys feed immense quantities of cattle, which are killed and salted for exportation. The prov. is watered by the great river Magdalena, by the Santa-Marta, and the Pompatao.

Marta (Santa), the capital of the above prov., situated 100 m. NE of Carthagena, in N lat. 11° 19′ 34″, near the river Gaira, which supplies it with excellent water. It has a large and convenient harbour, which is protected by lofty ridges, and has in front a round hill defending it on the side of the snowy mountains. This city, founded in 1554, was made the magazine of Ximenes de Queseda, whence he explored and conquered New Granada. Sir Francis Drake reduced the place to ashes in 1596. The harbour has two forts for its defence; but the town has considerably declined of late years, having only a trifling trade with Carthagena and the other Spanish ports. In 1835 it was described as a waste and desolate city, its houses blackened by the sun's rays and cracked by earthquakes, with a pop. of 6,000, of whom scarcely a sixteenth were of pure white blood, and its trade sunk to a mere nothing before the superior advantages of Carthagena. A chain of lakes connects this place with the Rio Magdalena, at a distance of 25 leagues. Of these, the Cienaga or Salt lake is remarkable for the richness of vegetation on its banks.—To the SW of the town,

and SE of the embouchure of the Magdalena, is a small circular lake of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay of Magdalena.

MARTA, a river of the Papal states, which issues from the lake of Bolsena, in the deleg. of Viterbo; flows S, passing Toscanella and Corneto; and a little below the latter town discharges itself into the Tyrrhenian sea, after a course of 30 m.

MARTA (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,000. It has woollen and linen factories.—Also a coast town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Lugo, on the E side of a bay of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

MARTABAN, a province of the Burmese empire, situated between the parallels of 15° 30′, and 17° 30′ N, and between 97° and 99° E long. On the E it is separated from Siam by a chain of mountains; on the S from Ye by a small stream; on the W it has the sea; its N frontier is uncertain. It is watered by three large streams, the Saluen, the Gain, and the Athran, and many smaller ones, affluents of these. Nine-tenths of the surface are covered with forests and jungle. The principal produce is pepper, cardamums, rice, cotton, indigo, salt, and fish; but owing to a number of shoals, and the strong tides which run in the bay of M., it is dangerous to enter its harbours. Being situated between Pegu and Siam, it frequently changed masters; and the Portuguese had in the beginning of the 17th cent. considerable influence here. After the subjugation of the Peguers by the Birmans, in 1745, the latter took possession of this prov., and it has since been governed by an officer sent from Ava.

Martaban, or Maoutama, a seaport, the capital of the above-mentioned prov., situated in N lat. 16° 30′, E long. 97° 30′, 28 m. above Amherst, and 10 m. NW of Maulmein. It was formerly a place of consequence, but suffered much in the war between the Siamese, Peguers, and Birmans, about the year 1741. Some British merchants were settled here, but lost all their property when the place was taken by the Birmans, who afterwards confined the commerce of Europeans to the port of Rangoon. It was captured by the British in 1824; and in the campaign against the Burmese in 1852, it was again taken by the British troops after a very brief resistance.

MARTABAN (British). See Tenasserim.

MARTABAN (Gulf of), an inlet on the E side of the bay of Bengal, between N lat. 14° and 17°, and E long. 94° and 98°. The great rivers Irawaddi, Setang, and Saluen flow into it.

MARTA-DE-ORUGUEYRA (Santa), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. NE of Corunna, at the bottom of the bay of Carino. Pop. 1,200.

MARTA-DE-TERA (Santa), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. WNW of Valladolid, on the r. bank of the Tera. Pop. 300.

MARTANO, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. of cant. 2,530.

MARTAPURA, a town in the island of Borneo, 60 m. NNE of Banjermassin.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, near the Dordogne, 19 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 3,070.

MARTELLANGE, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, on the Sare, 12 m. W of Neufchateau. Pop. 1,100. There are extensive collieries in the vicinity.

MARTELLO (Cape), the S point of the island of Negropont, in Greece, in N lat. 38°, E long. 24° 39′.

MARTEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg, circle of Dortmund. Pop. 380.

MARTENSDYK (Saint), a town of Holland, in the prov. of Zieland, 9 m. SE of Zierikyle, on the isle of Tholen. Pop. 1,500.

MARTH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 430.

MARTHA (Santa), a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, terminating in a promontory on the coast in about 29° S lat., "near which one rarely passes without having a change of wind." [*Fitzroy.*]—Also a serra in the prov. of Goyaz, SSE of Escalvada.—Also a large lake in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, to the S of the Rio Tabarão, and N of the Camacho lakes, with which it communicates.

MARTHA-BRAE, a small town on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, having a harbour 7 leagues W of Montego point, in N lat. 18° 31′, W long. 77° 32′.

MARTHA-DE-PENA-GUIAO (Santa), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 4 m. WSW of Villa-Real. Pop. 2,050.

MARTHA-DO-BOURO (Santa), a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 12 m. N of Viana, between the Home and the Cavado.

MARTHALEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 5 m. S of Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,401 in 1850, of whom only 8 were Catholics.

MARTHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. NW by N of Caistor.

MARTHA'S BAY (Saint), a bay on the W coast of the island of Curaçao.

MARTHA'S RIVER, a river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, 22 m. W of the confluence of the Yellowstone, after a SSE course of 120 m. through an extensive, fertile, and beautiful valley, though without a single tree.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island of the United States, belonging to Duke's co., Massachusetts, 8 m. S of Falmouth, and 12 m. WSW of Nantucket. It is 21 m. long, and from 2 to 5 m. broad. The greater part of the island is low and level land. The soil is poor. Some Indian corn is raised for exportation, and rye in sufficient quantities for the consumption of the inhabitants. The principal manufactures are those of wool and salt. The island contains the three towns of Edgartown, Tisbury, and Chilmark. — Also a village in Chatham co. in N. Carolina.

MARTHE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Marienwerder, circle of Deutsch-Crone. Pop. 191.

MARTHOD, a town of Savoy, in the mand. and 4 m. N of Conflans. Pop. 1,100.

MARTHON, a town of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montbron, on the Bandiat. Pop. 550. Iron mines are wrought in the vicinity.

MARTI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Pisa, 9 m. NE of Lari.

MARTIAL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Domme. Pop. 950.—Also a com. in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of St.-Martin-de-Valamas. Pop. 1833.—Also a village in the dep. of Gard, cant. of Sumène. Pop. 1,000.

MARTIAL-LE-MONT (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Saint-Sulpice. Pop. 900.

MARTIC, a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E side of the Susquehannah, 15 m. S of Lancaster. Pop. 2,453.

MARTIEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Villefranche. Pop. 800.

MARTIGNANA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Cremona, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIGNANO, a village of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 9 m. SSE of Lecce. Pop. 580.

MARTIGNE', a commune and village of France,

in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Retiers, near the Bruc. Pop. 3,586.—Also a commune in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. and 9 m. S of Mayenne. Pop. 2,090.—Also a village in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 3 m. NE of La Manche. Pop. 1,070.

MARTIGNE'-BRIAND, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Doué, near the r. bank of the Layon. Pop. 2,186.

MARTIGNY, or MARTINACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 17 m. WSW of Suis, and 48 m. E of Geneva, on the Simplon road, and the r. bank of the Drause, near its confluence with the Rhone, 247 toises = 526 yds. above sea-level, and 56 toises = 119 yds. above the level of the lake of Geneva. Pop. 1,066, Catholics. It is an unhealthy place, the Rhone flowing for many miles above the town through a flat swampy valley. In 1818 it suffered terribly from an Alpine debacle, or mountain-torrent, the effects of which are graphically described by Capt. Hall in one of his vols. called *Patchwork*. [Lond. 1841, 3 vols. 8vo.] The monks of St. Bernard have a convent within the town, from which those of their number stationed in the Great St. Bernard, a journey of 10 hours' distance, are from time to time relieved.—About 1 m. distant, up the valley of the Drause, is the village of Bourg-de-Martigny. Pop. 1,076.

MARTIGNY-LE-COMTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Palinges. Pop. 1,560. There are iron-works here.

MARTIGUES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, situated at the outlet of the saltwater basin called the Etang-de-Berre or E. de-Martigues. It consists of three distinct parts; the Isle, or town proper, founded in the 10th cent., situated on an island in the strait which joins the lake to the Mediterranean; the suburb of Jonquières, on the S bank of the strait; and that of Ferrières on the N. The former communicates with the Isle by a bridge of stone, the latter by a draw-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 7,772, employed partly in fishing, partly in trading in fish, wine, brandy, and salt. It was formerly a place of considerable strength.—The harbour, called Port-du-Bouc, is about 2 m. distant, and is defended by a fort.—The environs produce olives and vines.

MARTI-KHAN-TANDA, a town of Sind, 16 m. SW of Kyrpur. It has some trade with Marwar.

MARTIN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SSW of Horncastle. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1841, 58.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. WSW of Skipton. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. 381.—Also a parish in Wilts, 4½ m. NNE of Cranbourne. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 599; in 1841, 582.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSW of Droitwich. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 237.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Timberland in Lincolnshire, 9½ m. NNE of Sleaford. Pop. in 1841, 926.—Also an island of Cromartyshire, off the coast of Lochbroom, 4 m. NNW of Ullapool, about 4½ m. in circuit.

MARTIN, a county in the E part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., skirted by the Rowanoke, on the NE boundary. Area 481 sq. m. Pop. in 1821, 7,637; in 1851, 8,829. Its cap. is Williamston.—Also a co. in the SW part of Iowa, intersected by the E fork of White river. Area 300 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 3,875.—Also a township in Pope co., in Arkansas. Pop. 120.—Also a township in Alleghany co., in Michigan. Pop. 116.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence, on the l. bank, in N lat. 50°, after a SSE course of about 60 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), the SINT MAARTIN of the Dutch, one of the Little Antilles, situated in N lat. 18° 4′, and W long. 63° 5′, 3 m. S of Anguilles, and 135 m. NNW of Guadaloupe. It is 15 m. in length from E to W; and 9 m. in greatest breadth. Its coasts are thickly indented with small bays, of which Philisbourg at the S extremity, and Marigot on the NW, offer the safest anchorage. The surface is mountainous, and thickly interspersed with small lakes, of which a considerable proportion are salt. The superficial area has been estimated at 10,000 hect.; but some admeasurements reduce it to 8,000 h. The northern portion of the island, comprising 5,371 hect., or probably two-thirds of its entire surface, belongs to France, and produces sugar and cotton. In 1836, the amount of land under cultivation in this quarter of the island was 1,841 h. The pop. in 1841 was 3,374, of whom 2,351 were slaves. This colony is a dependency of the French island of Guadaloupe.—The Dutch portion of the island is thickly scattered over with salt-lakes, from which a considerable quantity of salt is annually manufactured. The pop. in 1847 was 2,691. Its chief town is Philisbourg. It is an administrative dependency of Caraçao. The principal portion of the white inhabitants of this island are English.—The Spaniards were the first European nation who formed a settlement on this island; but they were compelled to abandon it in 1650, when the French and Dutch simultaneously took possession of it, and divided it between themselves. In 1744 the French portion was seized by the English, but was soon after given back. In 1800 it again fell into English hands, but was restored at the peace of Amiens. In 1810 it shared the fortunes of Guadaloupe, when that island was seized by the English; but the peace of 1814 gave it back to its old possessors.

MARTIN (SAINT), an island off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 50° 40′, to the S of the island of Madre-de-Dios, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 3 leagues in breadth.—Also an island off the W coast of Florida, in N lat. 28° 42′.

MARTIN (SAINT), a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, arrond. of Chaumont, which falls into the Aujon, on the r. bank, after a NW and SSW course of 12 m.

MARTIN (SAINT), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurolz, marche of Elsö, 27 m. N of Kremnitz, on the r. bank of the Thurolz. Pop. 1,900.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. SE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 1,164.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 1¼ m. N by E of Looe, including the borough of E. Looe. Area 3,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,320; in 1841, 1,402.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 5¾ m. SE by E of Helstone. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 508; in 1841, 565.—Also one of the Scilly isles, containing about 720 acres in a high state of cultivation. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 214.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1831, 1,956.—Also a parish in Salop, 5¼ m. W by N of Ellesmere, including the townships of Ifton-Rhyn, and Weston-Rhyn with Bron-y-gath. Area 4,830 m. Pop. in 1831, 2,099; in 1841, 2,200.

MARTIN (SAINT), a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Gembloux. Pop. 374.

MARTIN (SAINT), a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3 m. E by S of Kilkenny. Area 782 acres. Pop. in 1841, 306.

MARTINDALE, a chapelry in the parish of Barton, Westmoreland, 9⅓ m. NNE of Ambleside. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 198.

MARTINHOE, a parish in Devonshire, 9⅓ m. E by N of Ilfracombe, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 236.

MARTIN-HUSSINGTREE, a parish in Worces-

tershire, 2½ m. SWof Droitwich, with which it unites in returning a member to parliament. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 237.

MARTIN-AUX-BUNEAUX (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Cany. Pop. 1,700.

MARTIN-CHATEAU (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Royere, near the l. bank of the Maude. Pop. 1,150.

MARTIN-D'ABLOIS (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 1,200.

MARTIN-D'ARDENTES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. of St. Vincent. Pop. 900.

MARTIN-D'AUXIGNY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 18 m. E of Vierzon. Pop. 1,760.

MARTIN-DE-BELLEVILLE (Saint), a commune and village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, 12 m. NE of Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 2,398.

MARTIN-DE-BETHISY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. W of Crepy. Pop. 1,460.

MARTIN-DE-BOSCHERVILLE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Duclair. Pop. 1,011. William the Conqueror was buried in the church of this com.

MARTIN-DE-CARALP (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 4 m. NW of Foix. Pop. 365.

MARTIN-DE-CASTANEDA (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. W of Valladolid, near a small lake. Pop. 320.

MARTIN-DE-CASTILLON (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Apt. Pop. 1,504.

MARTIN-DE-CARNE'E (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Bais, 22 m. ESE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,973. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-COURTISOLS (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. and 6 m. N of Marson, on the Vele. Pop. 1,975.

MARTIN-DE-DAMIOTTE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 9 m. ESE of Lavaur, on the r. bank of the Agout. Pop. 1,110.

MARTIN-DE-DON (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 224.

MARTIN-D'ECUBLEY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 3 m. NE of L'Aigle. Pop. 442. There is a mineral spring here.

MARTIN-DE-FONTAINE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Neuville. Pop. 1,350.

MARTIN-DE-FONTENAY (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Bourgaehus, near the r. bank of the Orne. Pop. 589.

MARTIN-DE-FUGE'RES (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Monastir. Pop. 1,277.

MARTIN-DE-GURSON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. E of Villefranche. Pop. 1,048.

MARTIN-DE-HUIX (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, 6 m. SSE of St.-Vincent-de-Tirosse. Pop. 1,010.

MARTIN-DE-LA-BESACE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Beny, 27 m. SW of Caen. Pop. 1,242.

MARTIN-DE-LANDELLE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SW of St.-Hilaire-du-Harcourt.

MARTIN-DE-LA-PLACE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of Saumur, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,100.

MARTIN-DE-LA-VEGA (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Segovia. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DEL-CASTANAR (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 943.

MARTIN-DE-LONDRES (Saint), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, arrond. and 15 m. NNW of Montpellier. Pop. of cant., comprising 10 coms., in 1841, 4,778; of com. 1,077. There are silk-manufactories in this cant.

MARTIN-DE-MONTALBAN (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 450. It has a church of fine architecture.

MARTIN-DE-OSCOS (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. W of Oviedo. Pop. 1,658. There are iron-works in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-PUSA (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 818. A silver-mine exists in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DE-QUEYRIE'RES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. N of L'Argentiere, on the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,447.

MARTIN-DE-RE' (Saint), a canton, commune, and port of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of La Rochelle, occupying the central part of the Isle-de-Ré. Pop. of cant., comprising 4 com., in 1841, 9,667; of com. and port, 2,617. The port is well-fortified; and an active commerce is conducted from it in wines, brandy, salt, fish, timber, and iron. It has regular steam-boat communication with La Rochelle.

MARTIN-DE-RUBIALES (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. S of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 800.

MARTIN-DE-SALLON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. SW of Harcourt. Pop. 1,400.

MARTIN-DES-CHAMPS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Saint-Fargeau. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-DE-SEIGNAUX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Esprit. Pop. 2,280. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-DES-ORMES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Ambert. Pop. 1,060.

MARTIN-DE-SOULAN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 6 m. NW of Massat. Pop. 1,827.

MARTIN-DES-PRE'S (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Corlay. Pop. 1,324.

MARTIN-DE-TOURNON (Saint), a small village of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the r. bank of the Creuse, 9 m. S of Preuilly. Pop. 1,450.

MARTIN-DES-TRAUX (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 4 m. NW of La Pacaudière. Pop. 2,400.

MARTIN-DE-TREVIGO (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SSW of Ciudad-Rodrigo. Pop. 1,876. It has oil-mills, tanneries, and woollen factories.

MARTIN-DE-UNX (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Pampeluna. Pop. 1,084.

MARTIN-DE-VALAMAS (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, arrond. of Tournon. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 12,031; of com. and town, 1,893. The town is 18 m. NW of Privas, on the r. bank of the Saliouze.

MARTIN-DE-VALDEIGLESIAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Toledo. Pop. 3,150. Its environs produce excellent fruit.

MARTIN-DE-VALGALGUE (Saint), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, near the l. bank of the Gardon-d'Alais. Pop., of cant. in 1841, 9,210; of com. 777.

MARTIN-DE-VALVENI (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 300.

MARTIN-DE-VERS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. NW of Lanzes. Pop. 509.

MARTIN-D'HEUILLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 8 m. SE of Pougues. Pop. 440.

MARTIN-DU-BOIS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Segre. Pop. 1,044.

MARTIN-DU-MONT (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. N of Pont-d'Ain. Pop. 1,722.

MARTIN-DU-PLAN-DE-LA-TOUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 4 m. N of Grimaud. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-DU-PUITS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Lorme. Pop. 1,220.

MARTIN-D'URIAGE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 4 m. S of Domene. Pop. 2,454. It has iron and brick-works; and there are hot salt springs in the vicinity, which are much frequented.

MARTIN-DU-VIEUX-BELLE'ME, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bellème. Pop. 2,542.

MARTIN-EN-BRESSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Verdun-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,250.

MARTIN-EN-HAUT (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 6 m. NE of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 1,800.

MARTIN-EN-VAL-GODEMARD (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Saint-Tirmin. Pop. 417. There are quarries of white marble and jasper in the vicinity.

MARTIN-EN-VERCORS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, 18 m. N of Die. Pop. 600.

MARTIN-ES-VIGNES (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 1 m. E of Troyes, of which it forms a faubourg. Pop. 1,670.

MARTINA, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 19 m. NE of Taranto. Pop. 4,000.

MARTINENGO, a walled town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SSE of Bergamo. Pop. 3,600. It has silk-factories.

MARTINESTI, a village of Upper Wallachia, 21 m. ENE of Rimnik. Pop. 800. The Austrians and Russians under Suwarrow defeated the Turkish forces here on 30th Sept. 1789.

MARTINEZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Salamanca. Pop. 400.

MARTINFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 881.

MARTIN-GARCIA, an island in the river Plata, at the confluence of the Uruguay and the Parana, in S lat. 34° 7′, W long. 58° 17′. It is about 6 m. in length. In the treaty of alliance between Brazil and the republic of Uruguay, of 29th May 1851, previous to the conjoined operations against Rosas, the dictator of Buenos-Ayres, this island was made the special subject of the following article: "The high contracting parties, recognising that the island of Martin-Garcia may by its position serve to embarrass and stop the free navigation of the several tributaries of the Plate, in the which all the riverains are interested, and recognising, moreover, the convenience of the neutrality of said island in time of war, either between the river Plate states, or between any one of those states and any other power, have for the common good, and as guarantee of the navigation of said tributaries, agreed (1.) To oppose by every means any attempt which may tend to place the sovereignty of the said island in any hands other than those of one of the river Plate states interested in the free navigation of the rivers. (2.) To solicit the co-operation of the other states riverains, for the purpose of obtaining from the state to which the island may now belong, or may hereafter belong, to bind itself not to make use of said island to embarrass the free navigation to the other riverains, to consent to its neutrality in time of war, and to permit all and every establishment which may be requisite for the security of the internal navigation of all the states riverains." After the success of the allies, General Urquiza and the Provisional directory published a decree, opening the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay, to all foreign flags after the 1st of October 1852, provided that all vessels ascending these rivers should not be under 120 tons register, and should touch at the registering custom-house on the island of Martin-Garcia—where the expenses were fixed at a moderate rate—to have their permits countersigned.

MARTINHO (San), a small port of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 10 m. WSW of Alcobaça. Pop. 900.

MARTINHO-DOS-MOUROS (San), a comarca and village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SW of Villa-Real, on the l. bank of the Douro. Pop. 4,770.

MARTINICO, or Martinique, an island in the W. Indies, one of the largest of the Caribbees, lying between 14° 23′ 43″ and 14° 52′ 47″ N lat., and 60° 50′ and 61° 19′ W long., 12 leagues SE of Dominica; 24 m. N of Santa Lucia; and 25 m. SE of Guadaloupe. The superficies is 98,782 sq. hect., or 244,368 acres. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of low hills, mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above these smaller eminences. The highest, Mont Pelee, at the N end of the island, and rising 4,438 ft. above sea-level, a long dormant volcano, burst forth with frightful violence on the 5th of August 1851. The woods with which it is covered continually attract the clouds; the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains, but chiefly from the first, issue the numerous springs which water the island, and which, though generally flowing in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. The chief streams are the Lezarde, which flows into the Cul-de-sac of Royal; the Rivière-de-Fort-St.-Pierre, which flows into the anchorage of St. Pierre on the S coast; and the Galion. Near the S end is a small salt lake. The valleys on the W side, or Basse-terre, are more extensive and fertile than those on the E side, or Cabesterre.

Productions and commerce.] About two-fifths of the surface is under cultivation. In 1835, 38,320 hect. were under culture; savannas and pasture-lands occupied 21,772 h.; woods and forests 23,387 h.; unproductive lands 15,303 h. The principal productions of the island are sugar, coffee, cassia, cotton, manioc, bananas, maize, indigo, cocoa, ginger, &c. The Tahiti cane and the yellow cane of Java, are chiefly cultivated. Next to the cultivation of sugar, that of coffee is the most important. It is well-adapted to trade, from the number of its bays and harbours, which possess the inestimable advantage of affording a shelter from the hurricanes which infest these latitudes. The climate is humid. The average fall of rain during the year is 84 inches. The greatest rains fall between July and October. The mean annual temp. on the plains is 81°. With all these advantages, however, M. had made but little progress at the end of the 17th cent. In 1700 it contained only 6,597 Whites, and a total pop. of 21,640 persons. But in 1732 the value of the exports was estimated at £700,000 per ann. This extensive trade annually brought into the ports of the island 200 ships from France, 14 or 15 fitted out by the mother-country for the coast of Guinea, 60 from

Canada, and 10 or 12 from the islands of Margaritta and Trinidad; besides the English and Dutch ships that came to carry on a smuggling trade. The navigation from the island to the northern colonies, the Spanish continent, and the Windward islands, employed 130 vessels of from 20 to 70 tons burden, manned by 600 European sailors and 1,500 slaves. The war of 1744 put a stop to this prosperity; and soon after M. fell into the hands of the English, it became infested with vast swarms of ants which destroyed every vegetable in the island. It was restored to France in July 1763. In 1769, 1788, and 1810, the exports and imports were as follow:

	Imports.	Exports.
1769,	£588,412	£536,631
1788,	1,195,111	1,201,875
1810,	635,664	791,773

The following table exhibits the value of the exports into France from M. in 1841:

	General Trade.	Special Trade.
Sugar,	18.866,000 fr.	14.292,000 fr.
Coffee,	780,000	697,000
Dye and cabinet woods,	295,000	274,000
Rum and taffia,	182,000	177,000
Cotton,	145,000	150,000
Hides,	54,000	84,000
Copper,	37,000	37,000
Cocoa,	15,000	14.000
Preserves,	9,000	7,000
Tortoiseshell,	2,000	2,000
Other articles,	56,000	50,000
Iron cables,	4,000	2,000
	20,445,000	15,792,000

We read in the *Moniteur* that during the present year [1852] the exports of colonial produce from M., as well as from Guadaloupe, will be more considerable than in 1851, which year showed an augmentation in the crops as compared with 1849 and 1850. To enable a more correct estimate to be formed of this increase, the *Moniteur* gives the following statement of the quantity of sugar imported into France from these two colonies since 1848, the period of the emancipation of the blacks:

Martinique, in 1848,	19,731,392 kilogr.
" 1849,	18,391,600
" 1850,	14,242,200
" 1851,	19,715,530
" 1852, (1st half-year,)	15,829,633

Supposing the second half-year to be in proportion with the first, an augmentation would appear at the end of the year of 11,000,000 kilogr. over the produce of 1851, which was of itself more than 5,000,000 kilogr. greater than the average exportation during the preceding three years. It may also be borne in mind that the crops, and the exports of sugar during the last six months of the year are generally inferior to those of the first six months:

Guadaloupe, in 1848,	20,319,543 kilogr.
" 1849,	19,191,700
" 1850,	13,020,900
" 1851,	16,922,630
" 1852, (1st half-year,)	13,058,458

Although inferior to that which has been produced at M., the augmentation shown for Guadaloupe of the exportation of the first half-year is not the less very remarkable. By official returns from the customs department the following quantities of produce appear to have been exported from M. and Guadaloupe during the year ending December 31, 1851:

	Martinique.	Guadaloupe.
Sugar, muscovado, kilogr.,	23,406,696	20,046,368
Do., clayed, do.,	809	*nil.*
Coffee, kilogr.,	110,933	221,218
Cotton, do.,	*nil.*	20.443
Cocoa, do.,	149,033	11,425
Cassia, do.,	163,580	165
Logwood, do.,	50,200	*nil.*
Molasses, litres,	33,754	13,879
Rum, do.,	2,064,511	142,139

Population.] The pop. of M., according to a return made to the house of commons in 1810, when it was in possession of the British, was as follows:

Slaves,	78,577
Free persons of colour,	8,630
Number of white inhabitants,	9,206
	96,413

In 1827, the pop. was returned at 101,865, of whom 9,937 were Whites; 10,786 free people of colour; and 81,142 slaves. In 1836, the pop. was 116,031; in 1841, 117,906; in 1848, 120,179.

Government, &c.] The administration of M. is conducted by a governor, and a privy council of 7 members, with a colonial council of 30 members elected for 5 years. The number of electors in 1841 was 901. Justice is administered by a supreme court, 2 assize courts, and 2 inferior courts. The military force consists of about 2,000 men, besides a militia of 6,000.—The colonial budget for 1845 exhibited an income of 1,074,830 francs; and an expenditure of 998,890 fr.

Towns.] The principal towns of M. are Fort Royal, the capital, and St. Pierre, the largest and best-built town in the Lesser Antilles. Besides these, Marin has 3,000 inhabitants; Lamentin, 8,900; Riviere-Salie, 2,300; and there are about 20 villages. Of the pop. of 1841, 25,989 were returned as residing in towns. It is subdivided into 14 cantons, and 26 communes.

History.] This island, called by the natives Madiana, was discovered by the Spaniards in 1493, and named by them Martinico. In 1635, it was colonized by the French; but the expulsion or extermination of the Caribs was not completed until 1764. During the war of American independence, it was the centre of all the great naval operations of the French government. In 1794, M. was taken by the British under Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey. It was restored to the French at the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and was again taken by the British under General Prevost, on the 24th of February, 1809. It again reverted to the French at the general peace in 1815. In 1819, M. was ceded to Sweden, and was only recovered by France from the accidental delay of the Swedes in taking possession.

MARTINICO (Little), one of the Grenadine islands, in the Little Antilles, in N lat. 12° 32′, W long. 61° 24′.

MARTIN-LA-FOSSE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. and 6 m. S of Romilly. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-LANDE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. E of Castelnaudary, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,040.

MARTIN-LA-ME'ANE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, cant. of La-Roche-Camillac. Pop. 200.

MARTIN-LA-PLAINE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. NW of Rive-de-Gier. Pop. 709. A lead-mine is wrought in the vicinity.

MARTIN-LARS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, cant. of Availles-Limousine, on the l. bank of the Cloise. Pop. 780.

MARTIN-LA-SAUVETE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 2 m. W of St.-Germain-la-Val. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LE-BEAU (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Amboise. Pop. 1,500.

MARTIN-LES-BOULOGNE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 1 m. NE of Boulogne. Pop. 1,300.

MARTIN-LESTRA (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Loire, cant. and 6 m. E of Feurs. Pop. 1,050.

MARTIN-LE-SUPERIEUR (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Rochemause, near the l. bank of the Laveron. Pop. 500.

MARTIN-MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Segovia. Pop. 988.

MARTINO (San), a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 32 m. NNW of Trieste, on the summit of a hill, commanding a fine view of the plain of Friuli, the course of the Isonzo, and the gulf of Trieste. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded by ancient walls. The mountainous vineyards in the vicinity produce excellent wine.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNW of Cremona.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Mantua, near the Oglio.—Also a village in the Valteline, 3 m. N of Bormio.—Also a village in the prov. and 6 m. E of Verona, on the l. bank of the Tibio.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Vicenza.—Also a village in the duchy of Modena, on the r. bank of the Secchia, 9 m. N of Modena.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Larino. Pop. 3,300.—Also a town in the Sardinian states, prov. and 6 m. SW of Ivrea. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the dio. of Tunis, prov. and 12 m. WNW of Pignerol.—Also a fort of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Florence, near the r. bank of the Pieve, on the route from Florence to Bologna.

MARTINO-D'ALBARO (San), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. E of Genoa. Pop. 2,200.

MARTINO-D'ENTRAUNES (San), a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Nice. Pop. 651.

MARTINO-DI-LANTOSCA (San), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Nice, on the l. bank of the Vesubia.

MARTINO-DI-VENEZZE (San), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, on the r. bank of the Adige. Pop. 1,900.

MARTINO-SICCOMARIO (San), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Lamellina, on the r. bank of the Ticino, 21 m. ESE of Mortara.

MARTINO (Val-di-San), or Val-di-Germanasca, a valley in the Piedmontese Alps, intersected by the Germanasca, which has its source in the Colli-San-M., in the Cottian Alps, and flows NE to the Clusone.

MARTIN-RAUDISCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, circle of Heideckrug. Pop. 137.

MARTINS, a village in Philips co., in Arkansas, U.S., 132 m. E of Little Rock.

MARTIN'S (Stamford-Baron Saint), a parish in the co. of Northampton, ½ m. SE of Stamford, on the S bank of the Wellam, including the hamlet of Woothorpe. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1841, 1,443.

MARTIN'S (St.), a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, 3¾ m. from Perth, skirting the Tay for 2½ m. Pop. in 1801, 1,136; in 1831, 1,135; in 1841, 1,071.

MARTINSBERG, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 24 m. W of Krems.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. and 4 m. SSE of Raab. Pop. 1,550.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 63 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 291.

MARTINSBURG, the cap. of Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 134 m. NW of Albany. Pop. of township in 1841, 2,272.—Also a village in Bedford co., in Pennsylvania, 112 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also the cap. of Berkley co., in Virginia, 21 m. NW of Harper's Ferry. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village in Monroe co., in Kentucky.—Also a village in Knox co., in Ohio.—Also a village in Washington co., in Iowa, 13 m. SE of Salem.

MARTINSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin. circle of Schlawe. Pop. 250.

MARTINSKIRCHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Liebenwerda, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 280. The counts of Bruhl have a splendid castle here.

MARTINSRIETH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 240.

MARTINSTEIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Kreuznach. Pop. 187.

MARTINSVILLE, or Greensborough, capital of Guilford co., N. Carolina, U.S., situated in Buffalo creek, 22 m. E of Salem. Pop. 730. A desperate action was fought at this place on the 15th March 1781, between Lord Cornwallis and General Greene, in which the Americans were driven from the field, though with a great loss of British troops.—Also the cap. of Henry co., in Virginia.—Also a village in Clinton co., in Ohio, 82 m. SSW of Columbus. Pop. 200.—Also the cap. of Morgan co., in Iowa, 28 m. SW of Indianapolis.—Also a village in Clarke co., in Illinois.

MARTINSVILLE (Saint), the chief town of the p. of St. Martin's, in Louisiana, U. S., 178 m. W of New Orleans, situated on the W bank of the Teche, on very flat ground, in the centre of a well-cultivated and productive country. Pop. 500.

MARTINSZELL, a town of Bavaria, 30 m. ENE of Landau.

MARTINTOWN, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Charlottenburg, on the Riviere-aux-Raisins, 13 m. from Cornwall. Pop. 200.

MARTINVAST, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Ortevilla, near the r. bank of the Divette.

MARTIN-VAZ ISLANDS, a group of 3 small rocky islets off the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 20° 27′.

MARTIN-XILOTEPEC (Saint), a town of Guatimala, in the dep. of Chimaltenango. Pop. 4,000.

MARTIZAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the river Claise, 14 m. N of Le Blanc. Pop. 1,725.

MARTLESHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SSW of Woodbridge. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. 510.

MARTLETHWY, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 6 m. NE of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1841, 846.

MARTLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 6½ m. NW by W of Worcester. Area 4,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,395; in 1841, 1,354.

MARTOCK, a market-town and parish of Somersetshire, on the Parret, 6 m. WNW of Yeovil. Area of p. 6,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,841; in 1841, 3,025. The church is a large and elegant structure, with a superb altar-piece. The town chiefly consists of one long street.

MARTOLA-MARIAM, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Amhara, in N lat. 10° 51′.

MARTON, a township in the parish of Whitegate, in Cheshire, near Delamere forest, 4½ m. SW of Northwich. Area 5,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 711; in 1841, 675.—Also a township in the p. of Poultown, in Lancashire, 2 m. SE of Blackpool. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,487; in 1841, 1,562.—Also a village and parish of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Trent, 5 m. S by E of Gainsborough. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1841, 523.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Prestbury, in Cheshire, 3 m. N by W of Congleton. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 307.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. SE of Southam. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 324.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Stokesley. Area 3,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 363; in 1841, 3,430. James Cook, the great navigator, was born here in 1728.—Also a township in the p. of Sinnington, in Yorkshire, 5 m. W of Pickering. Pop. in 1841, 240.

MARTON-WITH-MOXBY, a parish in the N. R.

of Yorkshire, 5 m. E by S of Easingwold. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1841, 173.

MARTON (Long), a parish in Westmoreland, 3 m. NNW of Appleby. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1841, 804.

MARTON-WITH-GRAFTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S by E of Alderborough. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 514.

MARTON-LE-MOOR, a chapelry in the p. of Topcliffe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Boroughbridge. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 212.

MARTON (Sankt), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 12 m. SW of Oedenburg. Pop. 615.—Also a town in the com. of Pest, 12 m. N of Solt.—Also a town in the com. of Sabolsh, 12 m. NE of Klein-Wardein.

MARTONVASAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 21 m. ENE of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

MARTORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Ultra 2da, 10 m. NW of Nicastro. It is the see of a bishop. Pop. 2,000.

MARTORELL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Barcelona, at the junction of the Noya with the Llobregat. It is an ill-built place; but it has manufactories of lace, cotton, and paper. On the Llobregat is a high but narrow bridge of 3 arches, ascribed by tradition to Hannibal, but generally considered to be a work of the Romans.

MARTORY, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne, 10 m. N by E of St. Gaudens. It has manufactories of coarse woollens, and conducts an active trade.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Jaen, at the foot of a hill on which is a castle. Pop. 11,072. It is a very ancient place, and is supposed to have been the *Tucci*, afterwards the *Augusta Gemella* of the Romans. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

MARTRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of Cazeres, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,650.

MARTRES-D'ARTIERES (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. NE of Clermont-Ferrand, on the Allier. Pop. 700.

MARTRES-DE-VAYRE (Les), a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 2 m. NE of Vayre, on the Vayre. Pop. 1,929. It has an active trade in wine.

MARTSIKANTSI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 36 m. WNW of Lida.

MARTVILI, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in Mingrelia, 50 m. NW of Kutais.

MARTYANCZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenbourg, 15 m. E of Radkersburg. Pop. 170.

MARTYSHNOI, an island of the Caspian, in the gulf of Kutchak-Kultiuk, 30 m. N of Mangishlak.

MARTYNOSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, on the r. bank of the Buzaluk.

MARTYRE (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1 m. SW of Ploudiry.

MARTRY, a parish in co. Meath, 4 m. NW of Navan. Area 3,890 acres. Pop. in 1841, 869.

MARTYR'S REEF, a rocky shoal between the gulf of Mexico and the N side of the Florida stream, in N lat. 24° 5′.

MARU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which rises under the parallel of 4° 0′ S; runs N; and enters the Tocantins arm of the Amazon, after a course of 150 m.

MARUGGI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Manduria. Pop. 1,200.

MARULAN, a village of New South Wales, in Argyle co., 109 m. from Sydney.

MARUNGAS, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 3′.

MARVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint-Mathieu. Pop. 1,220.

MARVAO, a small town and fortress of Portugal, on the borders of Spain, in the prov. of Alentejo, and comarca of Portalegre, 6 m. SE of Valencia-de-Alcantara, in Spain. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhy, 130 m. NE of Œinas. Pop. 3,000.

MARVE'JOLS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, on the r. bank of the Coulanges, 12 m. WNW of Mende. Pop. 3,879. It has manufactures of serge, woollens, and hats.—The arrond. of M., comprising 10 cants., had a pop. of 53,605 in 1841.

MARVELLA. See Marbella.

MARVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, on the l. bank of the Othain, 7 m. SE of Montmedy, and 24 m. NNE of Verdun. Pop. 1,263. It has manufactories of gloves and druggets.

MARVORADO, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 23° 34′.

MARWAR, a division of the province of Ajmir in Hindostan, in recent times better known as the territory of the rajah of Jodhpur. It is bounded by Bikanir and Jesalmir on the N; on the E by the range of Abu, which separates it from Mervar and Jypur; on the S by Sarohi; and on the W by the Great Sandy desert. From E to W, it stretches 270 m.; from N to S 220 m. The Luni, rising on its E frontier, and running in a SW course to the Runn of Kach'h, separates the fertile from the desert part of M. Its pop. has been estimated at 2,000,000, of whom five-eighths are Jats; and one-fourth Rajputs. The government is a kind of feudal monarchy, subsidiary to the British authority. The rajah can, it is said, bring a force of 60,000 men into the field. The great feudatories of M. are the rajahs of Ahwa, Asop, Pokarn, Minaj, Reyah, Ganorah, Kimsar, and Khejarla. The revenue amounts to about £400,000. The chief towns are Jodhpur, the capital; Pipar, 25 m. NE of Jodhpur; Mertha, 38 m. NE of Pipar; Reah, 20 m. W by N of Ajmir; Didwanah, in N lat. 27° 24′; Nagar, in N lat. 27° 8′; Godwar, Ganora, and Pali. The principal productions are grain, cotton, tobacco, salt, and opium. It exports wheat, salt, and opium. See Ajmir.

MARWICK-HEAD, a cape on the W coast of the island of Pomona, in the Hebrides, in N lat. 51° 58′.

MARWOOD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. W by N of Barnstaple. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,012.—Also a parish of New South Wales, in Durham co., skirted on the S by the river Hunter.

MARY, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Moreton-bay, flowing into Wide bay.—Also another stream of New South Wales, in Wellington district, flowing into the Macquarie.

MARY (Port), a bay on the W coast of King George the Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 11′.

MARYAUKA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schildberg. Pop. 178.

MARYBOROUGH, or Borris, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of M. Area 7,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,300; in 1841, 5,264.—The town, which is the assize town of Queen's co., and was formerly a parl. borough, stands on the rivulet Trioque, 5½ m. W by N of Stradbally, and 40½ m. SW by W of Dublin. An extensive tract of surrounding country is remarkably flat and tame. The principal street extends irregularly, about 1,200 yds. along the road from Dublin to Limerick. The public buildings are the district lunatic asylum, the county court-house, the county jail, the county infirmary,

a splendid range of infantry-barracks, the neat parish-church, 3 dissenting meeting-houses, and a large and elegant Roman Catholic chapel. A considerable manufacture of broad stuffs called Durants at one time existed here and at Mountmellick; but a good number of years ago it experienced declension. Shoemaking employs a number of the inhabitants. In 1821, the Hon. W. W. Pole, second son of Garrett, first earl of Mornington, and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington, was created Baron Maryborough. Area of the town 300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,223; in 1841, 3,633.

MARYBURGH, a considerable village in the p. of Kilmalie, Inverness-shire, at the mouth of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, on the E side of Loch-Eil, 17 m. E of Strontian, and 74 m. N of Inverary.—Owing to its being situated in the immediate vicinity of Fort William, it very generally assumes the fort's name. It consists of one long street running parallel to the water, and close to its edge; and of several short narrow streets at right angles with the chief one. The inhabitants, for the most part, depend on the herring-fishery for their maintenance. Pop. between 1,200 and 1,500.—Also a small village in the p. of Cleish, in Kinross-shire, 4 m. S of Kinross.

MARY CAPEL (Saint), a parish in Suffolk, 4¾ m. SE of Hadleigh, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 603.

MARY-CHURCH (Saint), a parish in Devonshire, 1½ m. N of Torbay. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1841, 1,668.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, S. Wales, 2 m. S by E of Cowbridge, on a small river which flows into the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1841, 154.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the co. of Kincardine, extending from the S bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, to the Grampians. Pop. in 1801, 710; in 1831, 960; in 1841, 991. At Blairs, near the Dee, is St. Mary's college, a Roman Catholic institution, established in 1829, for the education of youths designed for the priesthood. It is under the direction of a president, 3 professors, and a procurator. From 35 to 45 pupils are usually in course of education here.

MARY-EXTRA (Saint), or Weston, a parish in Southamptonshire, adjoining the town of Southampton. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,340.

MARY-HILL (Saint), a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. NW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1841, 258.

MARYKIRK, or Aberluthnet, a parish in Kincardineshire, skirted on the S by the river North Esk, and occupying the E extremity of the Howe or Hollow of the Mearns. Area 7,591 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,530; in 1831, 2,032; in 1841, 1,273. The surface is exceedingly level. The Luther intersects the parish. Near the banks of the Esk, on the road between Montrose and Laurencekirk, stands the village of M., in a beautiful situation. There is another village in the p., named Luthermoor.

MARYLAND, one of the United states of America, situated between the parallels of 38° and 39° 43′ N, and the meridians of 75° 10′ and 79° 29′ W; and bounded on the N by Pennsylvania; on the E by Delaware and the Atlantic; on the S and W by Virginia. It is intersected from N to S by Chesapeak bay, along which, on each side, it extends 110 m. in length to the line which separates it from Pennsylvania and Delaware. It is 106 m. broad, and is of a very irregular form. Its area is estimated at 13,959 sq. m., or 8,933,760 acres.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Potomac, which divides this state from Virginia, the Susquehannah, Patapsco, Pawtuxent, Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank, Wicomico, Severn, Nantikoke, and Pokomoke. The Potomac is the largest river in the state. At its mouth it is 7½ m. wide, and it is navigable for ships of the greatest burden 300 m. Its descent, from the mouth of the Savage river to tidewater, in a course of 219 m., is 1,160 ft. The rivers flowing from the W are the Pawtuxent, the Severn on which Annapolis stands, and the Patapsco on which Baltimore is situated.

Physical features.] The country on the E of the Chesapeak, with the exception of a small part of the N extremity, is low and sandy, much intersected by rivers and creeks, and abounding with stagnant water. In this quarter, consequently, the air in summer is hot and moist, and the inhabitants are subject to agues and intermittent fevers. The Maryland part of the peninsula, included between Delaware and Chesapeak bays, is much lower and more uniformly level than the Delaware part; it is also more intersected by rivers and creeks, and the land is of better quality. The soil is here well-adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, and sweet potatoes.—The country on the W shore of the Chesapeak, below the falls of the rivers, is similar to that on the E shore. But above these falls it becomes gradually uneven and hilly, and in the W part of the state it is mountainous, being crossed by ranges of mountains, which pass through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as South mountain, North mountain, Sideling hill, Warrior's, Evit's, Wills, and Alleghany mountains.

Productions.] The soil is generally a red clay or loam, producing good crops of wheat, Indian corn, hemp, and flax. Fine orchards have been formed in various quarters; and apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries are abundant. The cereal crops in 1847 yielded 4,960,000 bushels of wheat, 1,860,000 b. of oats, 8,300,000 b. of Indian corn, 975,000 b. of rye, 115,000 b. of buckwheat, and 2,900 b. of barley. In 1847, 24,816,012 lbs. of tobacco were raised, 5,673 lbs. of cotton, and 2,290 lbs. of silk cocoons. The forests abound in nut-bearing trees, which feed great numbers of swine. Beef and mutton are also plentiful. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 92,220 horses and mules, 225,714 oxen, 257,922 sheep, and 416,943 swine.—The mineral productions consist chiefly of iron and bituminous coal. The coal-fields are in the NW part of the county.

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufacturing establishments in this state employed a capital of 6,450,284 dollars in 1840. Those of wool and cotton are yet in their infancy, but are said to be rapidly growing. In 1840, there were 12 furnaces for cast-iron, and 17 bloomeries, forges, and rolling-mills. The manufacture of tobacco employs 280 men. Tanneries are numerous, and sugar-refining is extensively engaged in; but flouring—as it is called—or the manufacture of flour, is perhaps the most extensive of all in this state. Ship-building is carried on in Baltimore.—The domestic exports in 1846 were valued at 6,744,110 d.; those of foreign articles at 124,945 d. The imports in the same year amounted to 4,042,915 d. The most considerable export from this state is that of flour; next to this, tobacco. The other exports are iron, lumber, Indian corn, pork, flax-seed, beans, &c. The trade of the state is principally carried on from Baltimore with the other states, with the W. Indies, and various parts of Europe.—There are 18 banks within the state, of which 11 are in Baltimore.—The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are magnificent works, and vastly facilitate the internal trade.

Population, &c.] The pop. was estimated in 1665 at 16,000; in 1755, at 153,564, of whom 42,764 were Negro slaves and 3,592 Mulattoes. In 1790 the census returned a total pop. of 319,728; in 1820, of

407,350; in 1840, of 469,232; and in 1850, of 575,150, being a decennial increase, in the last period, of 22·5 per cent. Of the pop. of 1851, 89,495 were slaves. In 1840 there were 12 colleges and universities in this state, attended in all by 813 students. The primary schools were 557, and attended by 16,982 pupils. Of white persons above 20 years of age, 11,605 were returned as unable to read or write.—M. was originally settled by Roman Catholics, who still continue the most numerous denomination of Christians in the state. The archb. of Baltimore is Roman Catholic metropolitan of the United States. The Episcopalians are the next in number.

Government.] A new constitution for this state was ratified by the people on 4th June, and came into operation on 4th July 1851. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 22 members, chosen for 6 years, by electors; and a house-of-delegates, consisting of 78 members chosen annually. The governor is chosen for 4 years, and must be elected from the 3 districts alternately. The right of suffrage belongs to every free white male citizen of 21 years of age who has resided in the state one year. The state sends five representatives to congress.—Annapolis is the seat of government, though Baltimore is much the largest town. The other considerable towns are Frederick, Hagerstown, Cumberland, Williamsport, Bladenburg, and Westminster. The ports-of-entry, besides Baltimore and Annapolis, are St. Mary's on the Potomac; Nottingham on the Pawtuxent; Havre-de-Grace at the mouth of the Susquehanna; Chestertown on the Chester; Oxford on Treadhaven creek; Vienna on the Nantikoke, and Snowhill on the Pokomoke.

Finances.] On the 30th of September 1849, the state-debt amounted to 16,164,813 dollars, and a sum of 375,000 d. was applicable to the extinguishment of this debt, which it is expected will be cleared off within 13 years. On the 1st of December 1850, the state-debt was 15,424,381 d.; and the assets of the state were estimated at 5,341,801 d. of productive property, and 15,910,013 d. of unproductive property. On the 1st of January 1848, the legislature of this state resumed payment of interest on the state debt, which had been suspended for several years, and on which arrears of about 900,000 d. had accumulated. These arrears have now been paid off or redeemed. The assessed value of all real and personal property in the state in 1846 was 177,555,846 d.; and the levy thereon, 443,889 d. The following table exhibits the progress of the pop. in the different counties in this state from 1840 to 1850:

Counties.	1840.	1850.
Alleghany,	15,690	22,873
Anne-Arundel,	29,532	32,388
Baltimore,	32,066	41,589
— city,	102,313	169,012
Carroll,	17,241	18,123
Cecil,	17,232	18,837
Calvert,	9,229	9,618
Caroline,	7,806	9,692
Charles,	16,023	16,162
Dorchester,	18,843	18,893
Frederick,	36,405	38,493
Harford,	17,121	19,366
Kent,	10,842	11,357
Montgomery,	14,699	15,860
Prince George,	19,539	21,552
Queen Anne,	12,633	14,485
St. Mary,	13,224	13,681
Somerset,	19,580	22,458
Talbot,	12,096	13,811
Washington,	28,850	30,943
Worcester,	18,377	18,870
	469,232	575,150

History.] M. was the third English colony founded in America. In 1632, it was granted by Charles I. to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, who named it in honour of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I., and whose eldest son Cecil, as proprietor, directed the affairs of the colony for 40 years, and deputed his brother Leonard as governor, who commenced the settlement of St. Mary's in 1634. M. was one of the foremost of the revolutionary states, and in the last war with England suffered severely.

MARYLAND, a township of Otsego co., New York, U. S., 12 m. N of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,085.

MARY-LE-BONE (St.), a parish and a parliamentary borough in the Holborn division of the hund. of Ossulstone, Middlesex, 3 m. NW by W of St. Paul's, intersected by the Regent's canal and Birmingham railway. Area of p. 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1801, 63,982; in 1831, 122,206; in 1841, 138,164. This parish contains some of the finest streets, squares, crescents, and mansions, in the metropolis, including Cavendish and Portman-squares, Park-crescent and square, and Manchester-square. Here also are the Regent's park and the Zoological gardens, the Diorama, Colosseum, &c. By the Reform act, the Mary-le-Bone district, comprising the several parishes of Mary-le-Bone, St. Pancras, and Paddington, returns 2 members to parliament. Pop. of parliamentary district in 1851, 370,957. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 11,799; in 1848, 16,812. Mary-le-Bone was at no very distant period an obscure village, separated from the metropolis by open fields. The ancient village was variously named Eyeburn, Ayebourn, or Tyburn,—from a small stream, now flowing underground.

MARYPORT, a seaport-town on the W coast of Cumberland, 26 m. WSW of Carlisle, and 12 m. NNE of Whitehaven, with both of which places it is connected by railway. Pop. in 1831, 3,877; in 1841, 5,311; in 1851, 5,698. Like many of the towns on this part of the coast, it derives its origin and importance from the abundance of coal in the neighbourhood, which in little more than half-a-century raised it to the rank of a pretty considerable trading town. It is pleasantly situated on the banks, and at the mouth of the river Ellen, which flows round it on the E, S, and W. The streets are wide, and the houses neatly built. The trade consists partly in the exportation of coals to Ireland, and partly in the N. American timber trade. In 1844, 299,407 tons of coals were exported from this port to other ports of the United kingdom; and in 1845, 348,307 tons. The export to foreign countries in 1844 was 12,734 tons. Ship-building is also carried on. The customs revenue in 1846 was £7,764. The number of sailing-vessels that entered inwards coastwise in 1850 was 833 = 36,529 tons; and of steam-vessels, 169 = 53,757 tons. The number which entered from the colonies was 17 = 3,521 tons; and from foreign ports, 3 = 357 tons.

MARYPORT, a creek 2½ m. N of the Mull of Galloway, on the E coast of the p. of Kirkmaiden, in Wigtonshire, one of about 16 tiny bays which indent the outline of that peninsular parish.

MARY (Saint), or Nas-Ibrahim, an island off the E coast of Madagascar, between the parallels of 16° 41′ and 17° 8′ S, and between 49° 46′ and 50° 2′ E long. It is 31 m. NE by N and SW by S in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. Its surface presents a succession of hills from 200 to 400 ft. high, with deep narrow vales thickly covered with trees and underwood. The French twice formed a settlement on this island without success. In 1821, they again took possession of it, or rather of Isle-Madame, a low coral islet, at the entrance of a small harbour on the coast of St. M., on which they have erected a fort, hospital, and barracks. The pop. of St. M. is from 1,200 to 1,500, who pay no duties to the French, and are amenable only to their own laws. Geese, fowls, bullocks, and goats may be had here; but at a high price. Fish and vegetables are more abundant. Bananas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, oranges,

plantains, sugar-cane, rice, yams, cassada, cabbages, carrots, radishes, onions, and coffee, are successfully grown.

MARY'S (St.), a parish in Kent, 2¼ m. N of New Romney. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 129.—Also a parish in the island of Jersey. Pop. in 1841, 1,041.—Also the principal of the Scilly islands. It extends in length about 2½ m., and in breadth about 1½. The surface rises in some places into considerable elevations, the vales being fertile, and the hills rich in minerals. The capital is New Town, situated at the base of Garrison-hill, where there are a custom-house, a town-house, and a prison. It has a harbour having from 3 to 5 fath. water, but the entrance is difficult; and it is defended by a small fort called Star-castle. Pop. in 1841, 1,545.

MARY'S (Saint), a river of Georgia and Florida, U. S., rising in a swamp in the S part of Ware co., in Georgia, and flowing first S, then N, and then E, to the Atlantic, into which it falls after a course of 105 m. It has 13½ ft. water at low tides on its bar, and forms the only good harbour from the boundary of Georgia to Florida point.—Also a river of Ohio and Iowa, flowing NW, and joining the St. Joseph's river at Fort Wayne.—Also the channel which connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron. It flows from the SE side of Lake Superior, and, after a SE course of 60 m., enters Lake Huron by three branches, known as the E, Middle, and W straits. The usual ship-channel is the W strait. Its general width is ¾ m.; and its current flows at the rate of 1¼ m. per hour. It is navigable for large vessels above and below the rapids, which are 15 m. from Lake Superior. The rapids are ¾ m. long, and have a fall of 22 ft. 10 in.; the entire fall of the river, from Lake Superior to Lake Huron, is 44 ft. 8 in. These rapids interrupt navigation; and, in consequence, all the supplies for the Lake Superior region, as well as the products of that region, must be unladen, transported around the rapids, and reshipped, of course at much expense and great inconvenience. The topography of the country is favourable for the construction of a ship-canal, which need not exceed 1 m. in length. Four large islands and several small ones occur in the course of this river.—Also a co. in the NW part of Maryland. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 13,224; in 1851, 13,681. Its cap. is Leonardtown.—Also a village in Mercer co., in Ohio, 105 m. WNW of Columbus, on the E bank of St. Mary's river.—Also a port-of-entry in Camden co., in Georgia, 293 m. SSE of Milledgeville, 7 m. from the mouth of St. Mary's river. Pop. in 1841, 2,754.—Also a village in Hancock co., in Illinois.

MARY'S (Saint), an island of W. Africa, in the Gambia river, about 3 m. from the cape of the same name, and extending along the S bank of the river for about 4 m., being separated from the mainland by a small muddy stream called Oyster creek. It is low and swampy in surface, about 5 m. long, and 2½ m. broad, and now contains upwards of 4,000 inhabitants. In 1848, there were only 8 acres of the surface under tillage. Its principal town, Bathurst, is situated on a low sandy piece of land, the greater portion of which has been reclaimed by embankments from a mangrove swamp. The embankments frequently give way, thereby inundating the settlement, as was the case in 1837, when nearly all the Europeans, and a great number of the native inhabitants, died of fever. On the E point of the island there is an immense swamp, extending to the outskirts of the town, over which the high tides flow, depositing a compound of mud and animal and vegetable remains, carried down by the river. When this filthy mass, pregnant with diseases, is acted upon by the tropical sun, a most offensive effluvia is brought forth, so destructive to human health and life, that even the natives reared in the swamps of Africa begin to desert the fatal spot. To the SW the town is surrounded by mangrove swamps several miles in extent, over which the land-wind blows for several months in the year, carrying with it the febrile miasma necessarily generated in so large a tract. Cape St. M. is situated on the lee-shore, at the mouth of the river. The land in the immediate vicinity of the coast is 50 ft. above the level of the sea; the soil, a dry loam, superincumbent on a bed of granite. The country for several miles along the coast is clean and almost clear from wood. It descends in a gentle slope from the sea towards the interior; consequently the great quantity of water that falls during the rainy season is rapidly carried away from the vicinity of the cape, and flows into a creek situated some distance in the interior, and through this channel finds its way into the sea. The cape, being so much nearer the sea-shore, enjoys at all times the full advantage of the sea-breeze, which, combined with its elevated situation, gives it a continual atmospherical temp. several degrees cooler than the island; and there being no swamps in the neighbourhood, the land-breeze brings with it a cool air, devoid of that pestilential effluvia which poisons the atmosphere of the island. A small tract of country in the vicinity of the cape, and about 8 m. from Bathurst, was acquired in 1850 by the British government from the king and chiefs of Combo. St. M., or its capital, Bathurst, is the seat of the British government and trade in the district of Senegambia since the abolition of the slave-trade, and the consequent focus of civilization in this quarter of Africa. See articles Bathurst and Gambia.

MARYSBURGH, a township of Upper Canada, in the Prince Edward district, bounded on the E and S by the bay of Quinté and Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1842, 2,207.

MARY'S-DE-FORE (St.), a parish in Westmeath, 4½ m. E of Castle-Pollard. Area 4,289 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,217; in 1841, 1,390. Lough-Bane lies on the SW boundary, and has an elevation of 312 ft. above sea-level.

MARY'S ISLAND (Saint), or Lady's Island, a parish in co. Wexford, ¾ m. SE of Broadway. Area 597 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1841, 289.

MARY'S KEY (Saint), a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida, in N lat. 30° 11′.—Also a cluster of rocks on the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 46° 47′.

MARY'S LOCH (Saint), a fine loch in Selkirkshire, fed by the Meggat, and giving origin to Yarrow-water. At the head of the lake are the hills of Chapelhope, the rugged and broken outskirts of which are celebrated as the last retreat of the persecuted Covenanters. More distant, and peeping over these, is the top of Carrifrangans, a precipice in Moffatdale. Towering above Carrifrangans, though not so distant, is the pointed summit of the White Coomb, the highest mountain in the S of Scotland. On the same side is a hill called the Braken-law. At the foot of the Braken-law is the ruined chapel and burial-place of St. Mary's, from which the lake derives its name.

MARYSTOW, a parish in Devon, 6 m. NW of Tavistock. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 574.

MARYSVILLE, the capital of Blount co., in Tennessee, U. S., 18 m. SSW of Knoxville, on a branch of Pistol creek. Pop. 500. The Presbyterians have a theological seminary here.—Also a village of Union co., Ohio, 41 m. NW of Columbus.—Also a village of Campbell co., in Virginia.—Also a town of California, on the l. bank of the Yubu river, and about 1 m. from its mouth. It is a place of little more than a year's growth, but is said already to contain nearly 5,000 inhabitants, and is considered the

best point of trade for the Sacramento river and its tributaries.

MARY-TAVY, a parish in Devon, 4 m. N by E of Tavistock. Area 3,950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,552.

MARYTON, a parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached districts, the larger of which is bounded on the N by the S. Esk, and on the NE by Montrose basin. Area of the whole 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 419; in 1841, 452.

MARZA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the sea-coast, 10 m. S by W of Noto. It has extensive salt-works.

MARZA-KUF, a village of Arabia, 35 m. S of Mecca.

MARZAMENI, an islet near the E coast of Sicily, 27 m. SSW of Syracuse, and 3 m. NW of Cape Passero.

MARZAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 2 m. NNW of La Roche-Bernard. Pop. 1,747.

MARZANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 1 m. ESE of Gaeta. Pop. 3,300.

MARZELL, a village of Baden, 4 m. ESE of Müllheim. Pop. 400.

MASAFUERO. See FERNANDEZ-DE-AFUERA.

MASAGRAN. See MAZAGRAN.

MASAMAGRELL, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Valentia. Pop. 1,250.

MASANET-DE-CABRENES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Gerona. Pop. 1,800.

MAS-A-TIERRA. See FERNANDEZ (JUAN).

MASAYA, a settlement of Nicaragua, on the NW side of Lake Nicaragua, 60 m. SE of Leon.

MASBACH, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. N of Schweinfurth. Pop. 1,300. It has numerous distilleries.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands, lying due S of the island of Luçon, between the parallels of 11° 52′ and 12° 37′. In length it may be estimated at 60 m., by 17 m. in average breadth. The principal produce is rice.

MAS-CABARDES (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, 12 m. N of Carcassonne, on the Orviel. Pop. 748.

MASCAL, an island in the gulf of Bengal, off the coast of Chittagong, at the mouth of the Joareah. It is 15 m. in length, by 10 m. in average breadth. It is thinly peopled.

MASCALI-NUOVO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, near the sea-coast, at the foot of Mount Ætna, 15 m. N by E of Catania. Pop. 3,100. It has a considerable commerce in wine.—A little to the NW is the v. of M. Vecchio.

MASCALUCIA, a village of Sicily, 4 m. N of Catania, on the S flank of Mount Ætna. Pop. 1,800.

MASCARA, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 54 m. SE of Oran, in N lat. 35° 36′, on the S flank of the first chain of the Atlas. Pop. in 1848, 3,884. It is built on two little hills, which are separated by a small stream called the Sidi-Tudman. The French first entered it in 1835; and definitively took possession of it in 1841.

MASCARAQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Toledo, near the Guazalate. Pop. 1,200.

MASCAREIGNES, the collective name sometimes given to the islands of Mauritius, Bourbon, and their dependencies. It is the French form of the Portuguese MASCARENHAS.

MASCARIN, one of the Gallipagos, in the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 1° 12′.

MASCAT. See MUSCAT.

MASCH, an extensive salt-work in Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg, a little to the S of Rodenberg. In the same locality is a coal-mine.

MASCHAU, or MASZCZOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WSW of Saatz, and 14 m. NNE of Luditz. Pop. 600. Asbestos is found in the environs.

MASCHITO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 12 m. SE of Melfi. Pop., chiefly Albanian, 3,000.

MASCHMUTKOI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, SW of Rassova.

MASCOUTENS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S., near the banks of the Wabash.

MASCUS, a small island in Saldanha bay, on the SE coast of Africa, 2¼ m. E of Malagassen.

MAS-D'AGENOIS (LE), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,140; in 1841, 9,409. The v. is 8 m. SE of Marmande, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 2,264.

MAS-D'AUVIGNON (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 7 m. SW of Lectoure. Pop. 600.

MAS-D'AZIL (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, and arrond. of Pamiers. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,111; in 1841, 11,460. The town is 14 m. WSW of Pamiers, in a fine valley, on the Arize, at an alt. of 287 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,002. It has a Calvinist consistorial church. It possesses manufactories of alum and copperas, and of combs, and has an active trade in cattle. In the vicinity the waters of the river Arize are engulfed in a mountain cavern.

MAS-DE-LAS-MALAS, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel, and partido of Castillote, 11 m. SSW of Alcaniz, and 71 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Guadaloupe. Pop. 1,809. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

MASDEU, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 7 m. SE of Vendre. It gives its name to a very good red wine, which is consldered by some judges to bear comparison with port wine.

MASEGOSA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. ENE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, on the r. bank of the Tajuna, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 293.

MASEKENSBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 215.

MASETTAZAS, or MEZETABCAS, a range of mountains in Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, a spur of the Little Atlas.

MASEYCK, or MAASEYK, a town of Limburg, on the Maese, 9 m. SSW of Ruremonde.

MAS-GARNIER (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Verdun-sur-Garonne, 12 m. SSE of Castel-Sarrasin. Pop. 1,548.

MASHAM, a town and parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 14 m. SSE of Richmond, and 31 m. NW of York, on the Ure. Area of p., which includes the townships of M., Burton, Ellinsting, Ellingtons, Fearby, Heally, Ilton, and Swinton, 22,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,995; in 1841, 2,974, many of whom are engaged in woollen manufactures.

MASHANAGUR, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, on the river Sewad, in N lat. 33° 54′.

MASHBURY, a parish of Essex, 6 m. NW of Chelmsford. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 85.

MASHOW, or MASSAO, a town of S. Africa, in the Bechuana country, 115 m. NE of Littaku, on the route to Kurrichane, in about S lat. 26° 5′.

MASI, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov

and 30 m. SW of Padua, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,300.

MASIDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Vigo. Pop. 600. It has some trade in wine, oil, and soap.

MASINA, a kingdom of Central Africa, situated to the E and N of Bambarra, and to the W of Timbuctu, on the N bank of the Niger, and of Lake Dibble. It is inhabited by a tribe of Fulahs, who employ themselves chiefly in pasturage, and pay an annual tribute to the king of Bambarra.

MASIVAN, or MERZIPHON, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Sivas.

MASK (LOUGH), a lake in co. Galway and co. Mayo, Connaught. Its length is 8 m.; its breadth from 1½ to 4½ m.,—but it sends off westward and near the foot, 2 narrow arms of respectively 3 and 3¾ m. in length; and its area comprises 22,219 acres. The surface-elevation of the lake above sea-level was 64 ft. in the summer of 1837, and 72 ft. in the winter of 1837-8. It receives on its E side the rivers Carra and Robe; and it sends off its superfluent waters, by a very wonderful subterranean river, to the head of Lough Corrib. Numerous islets variegate its borders, but few occur near its centre. The eastern shores are very low, and comparatively tame and unpicturesque; but the west shores are rugged, bold, and soaring, and are immediately backed by the magnificent mountains of Joyce-Country.

MASKALEVA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Angara.

MASKEGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which rises in several small lakes in Mikenauk co., and enters Lake Michigan, 14 m. N of Grand river, after a course of 175 m.—Also a township in Ottawa co., in Michigan, 227 m. WNW of Detroit.

MASKELYNE (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 54° 4′.

MASKELYNE'S ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo island, in S lat. 16° 32′.

MASKINONGE, or MASQUINONGE, a considerable river of Lower Canada, which issues from a lake of the same name, on a ridge of mountains running in a direction from Quebec into the interior. It is navigable for boats for several miles up; and there are some good settlements on its E bank. It falls into the St. Lawrence at its entrance into Lake St. Peter, by two or three different channels, after a SE and S course of 200 m. About 8 m. from its mouth, it is navigable for boats and canoes as far as the Great Rapids, where it has a fall of 300 ft.—M. lake is about 4 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

MASKO, a district of Russian Finland, on the S of the gov. of Abo.

MASKOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coslin, circle of Furstenthum. Pop. 134.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Naugard. Pop. 138.

MASLACQ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Lagor, on the l. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 872.

MASLE, a town of Nubia, 90 m. NW of Sennaar, and 18 m. from the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Abiad.

MASLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Theil, 21 m. SSE of Mortagne, near the l. bank of the Huine. Pop. 1,200.

MASLOOKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 12 m. WSW of Bobrov, on the l. bank of the Ikoretz.

MASLOWO, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Schunim. Pop. 214.

MASLOZERO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, 6 m. W of Lake Segozero. It is 15 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 3 m. broad.

MASNIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Marcoing. Pop. 1,603. It has glass-works, and beet-root sugar manufactories.

MASON, a county in the W part of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the N and W by the Ohio. Area 875 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 6,777; in 1851, 7,539. Its chief town is Point-Pleasant.—Also a county in the NE part of Kentucky. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 15,719; in 1851, 18,351. Its chief towns are Washington and Maysville.—Also a township in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, 44 m. SSW of Concord. Pop. 1,275.—Also a township in Lawrence co., in Ohio. Pop. 685.—Also a township in Cass co., in Michigan. Pop. 318.—Also a township in Ingham co., in Michigan. Pop. 273.

MASON, a township in the p. of Donnington, in Northumberland, 7 m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. 144.

MASON ISLAND, an inhabited island in the parish of Moyrus, co. Galway, about 1½ or 2 m. in circumf. It lies 5¾ m. NW of Golam-head.

MASON-CENTRE, a village in Ingham co., in Michigan, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Detroit.

MASONDA, a town of Lower Guinea, 60 m. NW of San-Salvador, on the l. bank of the Zaire.

MASONVILLE, a township of Delaware co., New York, U. S., 111 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,420.—Also a v. in Lauderdale co., in Alabama.

MASOVIA, a palatinate or administrative prov. of the interior of Poland; bounded on the N and E by the Vistula; on the S by the palatinates of Sandomir and Kalisch; and on the W by Prussian Poland. Its area is 4,630 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 778,882. The soil is for the most part a sandy loam, and naturally good; but though this prov. has Warsaw for its cap., its state of cultivation is in general very backward. It is wooded throughout, particularly towards the S and SE. It is subdivided into the obwods of Varsovia or Warsaw, Stanislawow, Rawa, Leczyca, Sochaczew, and Gostyn, and contains 81 villages, and 4,025 hamlets. See WARSAW.

MASPA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quixos, 45 m. ESE of Quito.

MASPALOMA, a small town in the island of Grand Canary, 12 m. S of Palmas.

MASPARO, a river of New Granada, which rises in the prov. of Maracaybo, and falls into the Apure.

MASQUEFA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Tarragona. Pop. 900.

MASSA, or MASSA-DUCALE, a town of Italy, the capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the l. bank of the Frigido, about 2 m. from the gulf of Genoa, on the great coast-road leading through Tuscany, 24 m. NW of Lucca. Pop. in 1832, 6,600. It is well-built, the public edifices, and even many of the private houses, being constructed of Carrara marble. The cathedral contains some good pictures; and the palace, with its gardens, is a place of considerable interest. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of an episcopal seminary and a college of Barnabites. Olives are cultivated in the environs.

MASSA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the Polesina, 24 m. WSW of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,800.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, in the Maremma, 40 m. SE of Leghorn. Pop. 2,840. Its environs are rich in antimony.

MASSA-CARRARA, a duchy in the central part of Italy, on the S side of the Apennines, bounded on the N by the Tuscan vicariats of Pontremole and Bagnone; on the NE by the Modenese enclave of Varano, and the Tuscan vicariat of Fivizzano; on the E by the duchy of Modena; on the SE by the Tuscan vicariat of Pietra-Santa; on the S by the Lucchese enclave of Montegnoso; on the SW by the

gulf of Genoa; and on the W by Sardinia. It is about 30 m. in length from N to S; its greatest breadth is 12 m. Its superficial extent is 320 sq. m. Its pop. in 1850 was 56,867. Its surface is mountainous, but tolerably fertile in oil, wine, fruit, hemp, and silk. It is watered by the Magra, the Cassione, and the Frigido. Its mountains, from base to summit, are composed almost entirely of beautiful white marble.—This district anciently appertained to the family of Malaspina, from which it passed to the house of Cibo, under whom it was erected into a duchy. In 1743, it passed to the house of Modena, by the marriage of Maria Theresa. Napoleon in 1806 bestowed it on his sister Elisa; and in 1809, he created Regnier duke of Massa-Carrara. In 1814, it was restored to the archduchess Maria Beatrix, as heiress of the houses of Este and Cibo, to return at her death to her son the duke of Modena. See Modena.

MASSAC-CREEK, a river of Kentucky, U. S., which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 36° 47′.

MASSACHIO, a town of the Papal states, 20 m. W by S of Ancona.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the eastern United States; bounded on the N by Vermont and New Hampshire; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by Rhode island and Connecticut; and on the W by New York. It extends from 41° 10′ to 42° 52′ N lat.; and from 69° 50′ to 73° 20′ W long. Its greatest length from E to W, reckoning the peninsula of Cape Cod, is 190 m.; its breadth is about 90 m. Its area is computed at 7,500 sq. m., or 4,800,000 acres.

Mountains and rivers.] The range denominated in Vermont the Green mountains, enters the W part of M., forming the Hoosac and Taugkannuck ridges, which run S, and nearly parallel to each other, into Connecticut. The Taugkannuck ridge is near the W boundary of the state; its most elevated peaks are Saddle mountain, 3,600 ft., and Taugkannuck mountain, 3,000 ft. in alt. The Hoosac ridge divides the waters of the Connecticut from those of the Housatonic. The White mountain range enters this state from New Hampshire, a little to the E of the Connecticut, and running S, divides below Northampton into the Mount Tom and Lyme ranges. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, single peaks in this range, have an alt. respectively of 1,200 and 910 ft. above the level of Connecticut river, which flows between them. To the E of this range are some detached groups. Wachusett, toward the E, has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Saddle mountain, in the NW corner of and the highest point of land in the state, consists of a ridge 6 m. long, with two distinct summits. It is covered with forests of maple, beech, cherry, and birch, with large patches and streaks of evergreens. From its summit the Catskill mountains appear in the W, and the Green mountains in the E, N, and S, with the peaks of Monadnock, Taugkannuck, and Mount Tom, at 40 or 50 m. distance.—The Connecticut enters the W part of this state, and flows S into Connecticut. The tract which it waters in M. is 50 m. in extent, but its course is meandering. In this distance it receives Deerfield and Westfield rivers from the W, and Miller's and Chickopee rivers from the E. The Housatonic rises in the NW corner of the state, and flows S into Connecticut. The Hoosac rises in the same quarter, and flows NW into New York. The Merrimack enters in the NE, and flows easterly 50 m. to the sea at Newburyport, receiving in its course Concord and Shawsheen rivers from the S. The greater part of Nashua river, which falls into the Merrimack in New Hampshire, a few miles N of the M. line, is in Massachusetts. Charles and Neponset rivers, on the E, join the sea at different points in Boston-bay. Pawtucket and Taunton rivers, in the S, flow into Narragansett bay. Only two of the above-mentioned rivers have any considerable navigation. The Merrimack is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill, 15 m. from its mouth; at some distance above are rapids; at its entrance into the sea it expands to a mile in width, and forms the harbour of Newburyport. The Connecticut, though obstructed by falls at different points, is susceptible of boat-navigation, and in M. is from 80 to 100 rods wide. Small steam-boats run on this river between Windsor and Hartford.—The valley of the Connecticut, which, varying in width, extends through the state from N to S, consists for the most part of a sandy alluvion. The lower flats are fertile, producing rich crops of maize, rye, oats, barley, and hay. A portion of this valley is occupied by sandy tracts, which yield light crops of rye and maize. The valley of the Housatonic extends nearly in the same direction with that of the Connecticut, and consists of alluvial tracts of the same description. The valley of the Hoosac, in the NW, consists of an almost uninterrupted succession of interval, about 1 m. in width, extremely rich, and ornamented with the liveliest verdure.

Coasts and islands.] Massachusetts-bay, between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S, is about 40 m. in breadth. Within this lies Boston bay, including the harbours of Boston, Dorchester, Quincy, and Hingham, with Nantasket and President roads, and the numerous islands within the Boston light-house. In the S is Cape Cod bay, 15 or 20 m. in breadth. Buzzard's bay, on the SW side of Cape Cod, is 20 m. deep, and contains the harbour of New Bedford. In the N part of the state the shore is rocky and bold. Cape Ann, the northern limit of M. bay, is a rocky promontory, 15 m. in length, containing several good harbours. The peninsula of Cape Cod, the SE part of the state, is about 75 m. long, and from 5 to 20 m. broad. At the first settlement of the country there was an island E of the cape, about 9 m. out to sea, 20 acres in extent, and covered with savin and cedar trees; but for a century this island has been entirely submerged, and the water upon it is 6 fath. deep. The peninsula of Nahant, a few miles N of the harbour of Boston, is connected with the mainland by Lynn beach, a smooth and level floor of sand, 2 m. in length. Nahant is now a favourite place of resort for the inhabitants of Boston during the heat of summer.—Nantucket, 20 m. S of the mainland at Cape Cod, is an island of triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 m. broad in the widest part, containing 30,000 acres. It is little more than a heap of sand, without a tree of native growth upon it, yet it maintains a numerous pop., distinguished for their activity and enterprise in the whale-fishery, in which almost all are engaged. The climate of this island is much milder than that of the neighbouring continent; and the soil, though sandy, is in some parts productive. A century ago it was covered with trees. To the SE of this island, out of sight of land, lie Nantucket shoals, a dangerous reef of sand, 50 m. in extent. Martha's Vineyard, W of Nantucket, and lying nearer the continent, is 20 m. long, and 10 m. broad. The Elizabeth islands, a chain of 16 small islands, lie NW of Martha's Vineyard, forming the SE side of Buzzard's bay. A multitude of islands lie in Boston bay. At the mouth of the Merrimack is Plum island, 9 m. long, and 1 m. wide. On the side towards the ocean it consists of sand-hills, 20 or 30 ft. high, covered with low bushes bearing the beach-plum, a fruit about the size of a musket ball, and of a pleasant taste.

Climate.] The winters are severe in this state, and deep snows

bury the earth many feet every season. Extreme cold of short continuance generally occurs during the month of February. The heat in summer is at times excessive, although, like the cold in winter, such intensity commonly terminates after a few days, and is not felt more than two or three times in a season. About the 1st of March the ice in the rivers breaks up, but snow-storms often occur after that period. During March and April, NE winds are sure to prevail, commonly accompanied with rain, but always damp, cold, and disagreeable. In May the weather becomes settled, and after the first thunder-showers, S and W winds blow, the heavens are clear, and a warm sun gives the first effectual impulse to vegetation. In general the spring is about a week earlier than in New Hampshire. In June, immediately after the cessation of the spring rains, the sky becomes serene, and a rapid vegetation covers the earth with luxuriant verdure. In July the weather is hot and clear, with the exception of thunder-storms. In the early part of August it is very sultry, but towards the end of that month, and throughout the following, the air is temperate, clear, and elastic, the nights cool and serene, and the weather in every respect delightful. Frosts occur in October, but it is rare that snow falls in that month. Heavy rains fall in October and November; snow-storms are sometimes experienced in the latter month, but the winter cannot be considered as fairly set in till December. All the rivers are frozen for two or three months, and sometimes, though not often, the harbours on the coast, for a week or a fortnight, are closed by the ice.

Natural productions.] Though M. was settled before any other New England state, forests still occupy a large portion of its surface. These have a remarkably fresh and healthy look; the clean and smooth bark of the walnut, maple, beech, birch, and others, show no traces of the mossy covering which a humid air engenders in a European wood. Of oaks, there are 30 or 40 distinct varieties; but the most noble and majestic of the trees is the American elm. In the SE part of the state the soil is light and sandy, with occasional fertile tracts. The middle and W parts have a strong rich soil, excellent for all purposes of agriculture; in the N, on the sea-coast, the land is not naturally fertile, but by skilful culture has been rendered highly productive. Salt-marshes are numerous in all the maritime parts.—The rocks of the New England states are almost entirely primary. In M. there is a strip of transition or older secondary formation covering part of the primary, and extending from Boston to Rhode island, from 10 to 15 m. in width. Red sandstone forms the bed of the Connecticut in M. and Connecticut, and is in parts covered with ridges of greenstone trap. The mountains toward the W consist of mica slate, clay slate, hornblende, limestone, granite, gneiss, quartz, and other siliceous rocks. In the E, sienite, porphyry, pudding-stone, and serpentine occur. In the N part the primary rocks are washed by the sea. The finest building-stone is abundant in M. Quarries of excellent granite, sienite, and gneiss, are found in all parts of the state. The most celebrated are those of Chelmsford and Quincy, which have supplied the materials for the finest structures in Boston, and some of the southern cities. Beautiful white marble is abundant, and extensively wrought at Lanesborough, Lenox, and Stockbridge; soapstone is found at Cummington and Middlefield; limestone, serpentine, and asbestos, occur at Newbury. Bog-iron ore is found at Carver in Plymouth co.; iron also occurs in several places in the co. of Bristol. At Hawley, near the banks of Deerfield river, is a mine of magnetic iron ore, which has been wrought for many years. Anthracite coal exists in many places in the interior, but no mines are wrought at present. The island of Martha's Vineyard produces abundance of argillaceous earth, from which alum is manufactured. Quarries of slate exist at Lancaster, Harvard, Bernardston, and Charlestown. The plumbago or black-lead of Sturbridge and Worcester is employed in making crucibles and lead-pencils, and lubricating machinery.

Agriculture.] M. is the most highly cultivated state in the Union, although Connecticut, and the E part of Pennsylvania, approach it in this respect. The greatest attention is paid to farming as a science; and the exertions of the various agricultural societies in collecting and disseminating information, and offering encouragements in the shape of premiums, have had the best effect in promoting skilful and thrifty husbandry among the farmers. The state-government has also appropriated considerable sums in aid of these efforts. The farms consist generally of 100 to 200 acres, and are almost universally the property of the cultivators. In 1847, 3,098,000 bushels of Indian corn, 200,000 b. oats, 3,410,000 b. potatoes, 620,000 b. rye, 256,000 b. wheat, 170,100 b. barley, and 138,000 b. buckwheat, were grown in this state. The products of the dairy were valued in the same year at 2,373,299 dollars; and of the orchard at 389,177 d. The live stock in 1845 consisted of 65,181 horses, 276,549 neat cattle, 354,943 sheep, and 104,740 swine.

Commerce and manufactures.] The most important branches of productive industry in M. are the fisheries, navigation, commerce, and manufactures. The shipping belonging to this state amounts to 470,388 tons, being greater than that of any other state, and about one-fourth of the whole shipping of the country; about 1,500 vessels, of 295,031 tons, enter annually the different ports of the state. The yearly value of the imports is about 20,000,000 dollars; of exports, 10,000,000 d. These statements refer only to the foreign trade, the value of the coastwise exports and imports, which is much larger, not being known. Of the exports, about one-half are of domestic produce. The coastwise imports are chiefly raw produce and provisions, and the exports are all kinds of domestic manufactures, and home and foreign produce re-exported. M. is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any other state. In 1831, there were in this state 250 cotton-mills, with 339,777 spindles, and 8,981 looms, consuming 24,871,981 lbs. of cotton, and producing 79,231,000 yds. of cloth; at present the number of cotton-mills exceeds 330. Some wool is grown in the state, particularly in the hill-towns of the W part, but much of the raw material consumed in 144 woollen-mills is brought from other states and foreign countries. Broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, satinets, blankets, carpets, &c., are among the woollen manufactures. The silk manufacture has been successfully introduced, and sewing silk and silk stuffs are made in small quantities. The iron manufactures, including nails, machinery of all sorts, agricultural, mechanical, and philosophical instruments, hollow ware, cutlery, fire-arms, cannon, &c., are very extensive; there are also some brass-foundries and bell-foundries, and tin-ware is furnished for exportation. Leather is made in great quantities, and including its products, in boots and shoes, saddles, harness, trunks, &c., forms one of the most important items of manufacture. The making of cordage, hats, furniture, clothes, paper, glass, coaches and waggons, soap, tallow candles and spermaceti candles, and wooden ware, employs large numbers. Salt is made from sea-water, chiefly by solar heat, to the amount of about 500,000 bushels a-year; and Epsom and Glauber salts are obtained from the same source. The preparation of India-rubber cloth, impervious to water, and the making of it up into various articles of clothing and family use, although of recent date, are carried on in several large establishment. Dye-stuffs, bleaching salts, and numerous other chemical articles used in the various manufactures, are also produced in considerable quantities. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. Combs of wood, ivory, horn, and shell; straw and palm-leaf hats and bonnets, the braiding and plaiting of which employ several thousand females; brooms of broom-corn [*Holcus sorghum*], about 1,000,000 of which are made annually; wooden buttons and button-moulds; whips, brushes, &c., are among the minor articles of manufacture. By a comparison of the leading features of the returns made in M. with the previous returns of 1840, the fallacy of the protectionist doctrine so prevalent in this state, which supposes that an increase of manufactures increases the home demand for agricultural produce, is apparent. The number of active persons, and of various manufacturing establishments now in operation, show a great and invariable increase over those recorded in 1840, while, on the other hand, as marked, and almost as invariable a decrease, has taken place in the numbers of farm stock and quantities of farm produce.

The following tables illustrate the truth of these remarks:

I. FACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Number of	1840.	1850.
Polls,	185,908	244,150
Houses,	96,550	134,041
Cotton-factories,	278	337
Cotton-spindles,	665,095	1,220,752
Woollen-factories,	144	191
Woollen-spindles,	113,457	208,844
Iron-works,	115	208
Distilleries,	37	43
Breweries,	7	19
Tanneries,	355	388

Ropewalks,	51	71
Grist-mills,	678	718
Saw-mills,	1,252	1,605
Oil-mills,	7	64
Glass-houses,	4	8
Paper-mills,	82	114
Bleacheries,	10	23
Tons shipping,	498,057	628,770

II. FARM STOCK AND PRODUCTS.

	1840.	1850.
Horses and mules,	61,434	74,174
Neat cattle,	282,274	299,600
Sheep,	378,224	179,537
Swine,	143,421	73,041
Wheat, bushels,	157,923	28,487
Rye, "	536,014	411,208
Oats, "	1,319,680	1,210,238
Corn, "	1,809,192	2,295,856
Barley, "	165,319	117,441
Hops, pounds,	254,795	150,655
Hay, tons,	569,395	516,803

Thus it appears, that in the manufacturing districts the number of operatives have increased 30 per cent., and the number of dwellings something more than 40 per cent. Every branch of manufacturing industry shows an immense increase, more particularly shipping, and cotton and woollen factories. The increase of cotton spindles is 90 per cent. Every description of manufactory shows the same result in a greater or less degree, and the towns in which they are located are connected by an increase of 800 m. of railroad. Yet, with all this marked augmentation of prosperity, both in manufactures and shipping, it does not appear, as it should do—if the protectionist principle is correct—that the farmers of M. have built up a home-market of steady and lucrative demand for themselves. On the contrary, the increasing demand for food has been met by a decrease of production to almost the same extent, the deficiency having been made up by imports from New York and the South. A reference to the increased import of such articles, as well as of cotton and coal, is also interesting:

III. IMPORT OF FLOUR AND CORN INTO BOSTON.

	Flour.		Corn.	
	1840.	1850.	1840.	1850.
From New York,	365,805	177,015	214,196	394,307
From New York, per railroad,	—	303,760	—	—
From slave states,	201.161	525,905	1,218.597	2,110,308
From other places,	7,267	37,008	612,431	484,266
Total,	574,233	1,133,768	2,045,224	2,988,881
Coal,	—	—	73,847	319,809
Cotton, bales,	—	—	131,609	242,279

The above table affords additional proof, not only that the material to employ hands, but the food to feed them, have been largely imported upon increased tonnage, while the prosperity of the agriculturist has as visibly declined. The most remarkable falling off has been in sheep. It is seen by the foregoing tables that woollen spindles have increased 80 per cent. Consequently the demand for wool has been in that proportion greater, and yet wool grown in M. has fallen off one-half in quantity. All this, combined with the recent discovery, that in the manufacture of heavy cotton goods they cannot in that state compete successfully with the South, clearly shows that the natural advantages of countries and sections are those which ultimately determine their prosperity. Each may, for a time, retain a particular branch of industry, but extension of settlement, with facilities for rapid communication, must eventually cause all branches of industry to find their proper locality.

Fisheries.] This branch of enterprise, once of greater importance than all the other maritime interests of the state, is still important in M., and every sea-port in the state is engaged in them. They have always been a prominent branch of New England industry, whether we consider the number of persons engaged in them, or the value of the returns they afford. The herring or ale-wife and mackerel fisheries are carried on along shore; the cod-fishery chiefly on the Great banks, and on the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts; the whale and seal fisheries in the S. Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Antarctic oceans. About 300 vessels, of 75,000 tons, with 8,000 men, are employed in the whale-fishery, and there are annually brought into the ports of M., 4,500,000 galls. of sperm oil, and 2,000,000 g. of right-whale oil, with upwards of 1,200,000 lbs. of whalebone: worth in all nearly 5,000,000 d. New Bedford and Fairhaven, Nantucket, Salem, Edgartown, Barnstable, Newburyport, and Plymouth are most largely engaged. Boston, Gloucester, Newburyport, Hingham, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c., are most extensively concerned in the mackerel fishery, in which 36,000 tons of small craft are engaged. The cod-fishery employs 45,000 tons of shipping, chiefly from Marblehead, Gloucester, Boston, Plymouth, Barnstable, &c. The annual catch is about 400,000 quintals of fish yielding also 6,000 barrels of oil, of the aggregate value of about 1,200,000 dollars.

Canals.] Middlesex canal, uniting the Merrimack with the waters of Boston harbour, was begun in 1793, and completed in 1804, at an expense of 575,000 d. It is 27 m. long, 30 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. It leaves the Merrimack 1 m. above Pawtucket falls, and terminates in Charlestown Mill-pond, an artificial basin connected with Boston harbour. The locks are 90 ft. long, and 12 ft. wide, and are strongly built of hewn stone.—Pawtucket canal was begun in 1793, and finished in 1797. It passes round Pawtucket falls, on the Merrimack, is 1½ m. in length, and is 90 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep.—Blackstone canal follows the valley of Blackstone river from Worcester to Providence, 45 m. It has 48 locks, making a rise and fall of 450 ft. The locks are each 82 ft. long, and 10 ft. wide.—Hampden and Hampshire canal, in continuation of the Farmington canal, from Southwick to Northampton, is 20 m. long.—South Hadley canal and Montague canal were constructed for passing falls in the Connecticut.

Roads and railroads.] In the older towns, especially in the eastern parts of the state, the roads are generally good, and ample provision is made by law for their support. The towns are portioned out into districts, and surveyors are appointed to clear all obstructions, and keep the roads in repair.—Railroads in M. have been constructed by joint stock companies, but the state has subscribed 3,000,000 dollars to the stock of the Western Railroad corporation, and loaned its credit to the other companies. In May 1852, 1,089 miles of railroad were completed in this state, and 67 m. in progress.—The Quincy railroad, completed in 1827, 3 m. in length, from the granite quarries in that town to the river Neponset, was the first railroad constructed in the United States. The rails are of wood, iron bound, and laid upon a stone foundation.—The Boston and Lowell railroad extends from Boston to Lowell, 25 m., with a branch from Wilmington to Haverhill, 18 m. A continuation of this road extends from Lowell to Nashua, 15 m., and a continuation of the Haverhill branch passes through the manufacturing towns in the SE part of New Hampshire into Maine.—The Eastern railroad runs from Boston through Salem to Newburyport, 33 m., and is to be continued to Portsmouth.—The Boston and Providence railroad is 42 m. in length, with a branch 11 m. long from Mansfield to Taunton, whence the Old Colony railroad continues the line to New Bedford; there is also a branch to the village of Dedham, 2 m., and a terminus on Seekonk river, on the M. side.—The Worcester railroad, 43 m., is a part of the great Western railroad now in progress between Boston and the W boundary of the state, and which, with the other roads constructing or finished in New York, connects Boston harbour with Lake Erie. The whole length of the Western railroad, through Worcester, Springfield, and Pittsfield, is 160 m.—The Worcester and Norwich railroad terminates at Norwich, Connecticut, 59 m.

Population.] The following table shows the progress of the pop. of M.:

1790,	378,717	1830,	610,408
1800,	423,245	1840,	737,699
1810,	472,040	1850,	994,665
1820,	523,287		

Of the pop. in 1850, 200,896 were foreigners by birth, or 20·20 per cent. Scattered remnants of the aborigines linger in various parts of the state, but chiefly in the SE quarter, about Buzzard's bay, and on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Their united numbers are about 750. At Marshpee and on Martha's Vineyard are Indian settlements. They are all, except 50 or 60, of mixed blood, mostly by intermarriage with blacks. Some of the young Indians are employed in the whale and other fisheries. Most of the children read and write.—The following table shows the number of counties, and their progressive pop. in 1840 and 1850:

	1840.	1850.
Barnstable,	32,548	35,279
Berkshire,	41,745	49,596
Bristol,	60,165	76,202
Duke's,	3,958	4,541
Essex,	94,987	131,307
Franklin,	28,812	30,869
Hampden,	37,366	51,285
Hampshire,	30,897	35,714
Middlesex,	106,611	161,385
Nantucket,	9,012	8,452
Norfolk,	53,140	79,000
Plymouth,	47,373	55,699
Suffolk,	96,773	144,520
Worcester,	95,313	130,817
	737,699	994,665

Government.] The legislative body consists of a senate and a house-of-representatives, together styled the General court of M. The representatives are chosen in towns, in proportion to the pop. The senators are chosen in counties; the numbers being

proportioned to the taxes paid by each co. The executive are a governor and lieutenant-governor chosen by the people, and a council of 9 chosen by the legislature. All resident citizens of a year's standing, who pay taxes, are voters. The legislature meets once a-year at Boston. M. sends 10 representatives to Congress.—The supreme court consists of 5 judges.

Finances.] On 1st January, 1847, the public debt of the state was 999,654 dollars, besides 5,049,555 d. representing the credit of the commonwealth lent to railroads. On 1st January, 1851, the debt of the state on its own account was 1,210,375 d.; and its liability for scrip loaned to railroads 5,049,555 d.: making a total absolute and contingent debt of 6,259,930 d. The total property of the state at the last-mentioned date, was estimated at 10,386,357 d. The ordinary revenue received in 1851 was 492,840 d.; and the receipts from extraordinary sources, including loans, 988,950 d.: making a total of 1,481,761 d. The total payments in 1851 amounted to 1,416,280 d., of which 90,912 d. were to expenses of legislation; 76,108 to salaries; 119,319 to state-paupers; 14,000 d. to asylum for the blind; and 22,600 d. to the state reform schools. The number of persons relieved or supported as paupers was 25,981, of whom 7,900 were town-paupers, and 16,058 state-paupers. Of the latter, 12,334 were foreigners. —The whole number of prisoners in jails and houses-of-correction in 1850, including 1,461 debtors, was 12,122. Of these, 5,854 were foreigners. Their average cost per week was 1 d. 66 c. The total number of criminal prosecutions in 1850 was 3,764; of convictions, 1,905. The expenses of the state-prison for 1850 were 45,261 d.; the receipts 45,816 d. The number of prisoners, on 30th Sept., 1850, was 440.

Religion and education.] The Congregational form is that which generally prevails in this state; but within its limits are sects holding a diversity of doctrines, as Calvinism, Unitarianism, Anabaptism, Universalism, &c. The Calvinists are numerous, but the Unitarians have made considerable progress in this state, and in Boston they exceed in numbers any other denomination. The orthodox Congregationalists have in this state 325 churches, with 47,000 communicants; the Unitarians 125; the Baptists 130, with 20,500 communicants; the Universalists 100. The Methodists have 90 ministers, and the Episcopalians 40. There are also a few Shakers, Swedenborgians, Roman Catholics, &c. — Harvard university stands at the head of the literary institutions of the western hemisphere; and is the oldest and wealthiest university in the United States. It was founded in 1636, and has received liberal endowments from the state of M. and from philanthropic individuals. The officers are a president and 30 teachers. The government belongs to a corporation, consisting of 6 fellows, and a board of overseers, comprising the governor of the state, the lieutenant-governor, the members of the council and senate, the speaker of the house-of-representatives, and 30 others, elected for that purpose. A theological school, in which tuition is afforded free of expense, a law school, and a medical college are attached to the university.—Williams college, at Williamstown, incorporated in 1793, has a president and 7 instructors; the Amherst Collegiate institution was established in 1821, and is supported by the interest of a fund of 50,000 dollars, contributed by individuals. The officers are a president and 12 teachers.—Phillips academy, at Andover, one of the oldest and best endowed seminaries of its kind in the country, was founded in 1778. — The Theological seminary, at Andover, founded in 1807, and liberally endowed, has 5 professors, and a library of 20,000 vols. There are a Baptist Theological institution at Newton, and 56 incorporated academies in the state. The number of free schools is about 3,000, attended by 140,000 pupils.

History.] When Sebastian Cabot discovered North America, in 1497, he sailed along the coast of M., in his passage from Newfoundland to Florida; but the first proper discoveries in this state took place in 1602, when Bartholomew Gosnold explored Cape Cod and Buzzard's bay. In 1614, Captain John Smith explored the whole coast of Maine and M., as far as the S extremity of the bay. The splendid accounts of the country which he transmitted to England, induced Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., to give it the name of New England. The Puritans, persecuted in England, resolved to emigrate to America for liberty of conscience; and, obtaining a grant of the land, set sail on this memorable voyage, in September 1620. They landed, built a settlement, and established a republican government at Plymouth, in December of the same year. Their hardships here were great, yet their numbers were soon augmented by the arrival of other emigrants. Salem was founded in 1627, and Boston in 1630. The colony of Massachusetts bay and that of Plymouth, or the Old colony, as it was called, were under distinct governments till 1692, when, by a royal charter, they were united. From this period, the governors of the colony were appointed by the king, and the power of annulling the colonial laws was assumed as a royal prerogative. This regulation continued until the Revolution, and the monarchical principle thus infused into the M. democracy, occasioned an almost perpetual struggle between the republican spirit of the people and the royal authority. Yet M. stood ever foremost in opposition to the domination of the mother-country, and the American revolution began at Boston. The last remnant of British authority expired in M. on the 17th of March, 1776, when the British were driven from Boston. The colonial form of government continued till 1780, when a convention of delegates established the present constitution. This instrument underwent revision in 1820.

MASSACIUCCOLI (Lake), a small sheet of water in the duchy and 7 m. W of Lucca, on the Tuscan frontier. It is about 3 m. in length, and 1 m. broad; and has a village of the same name on its l. bank.

MASSACRE (Ile-du), a small island on the coast of Florida, 2 m. E of Ile Horn, in N lat. 30° 12′, 10 m. from the mainland.

MASSACRE (Riviere du), a river of Hayti, which flows into Mancenilla bay, 6 m. NE of Fort Liberty.

MASSA-DE-LOMBARDA, a small town of the Papal states, 24 m. SSE of Ferrara. Pop. 4,000.

MASSA-FISCAGLIA, a small town of the Papal states, 18 m. E of Ferrara.

MASSAFRA, a town of Naples, in Terra-d'Otranto, at the base of the Apennines, 9 m. NW of Taranto. It is of considerable strength, but has little trade. Pop. of the cant. 6,600.

MASSAGLIA, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 5 m. W of the town of that name, on the r. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 1,580.

MASSAGUEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 1 m. NE of Dourgne. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of common stuffs.

MASSAI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which runs N, passing the Torre-d'Avila, to the ocean.

MAS-SAINTES-PUELLES (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 4 m. from Castelnaudary, on the Treboul, and near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,120. This village was formerly a fortified town, and bore the name of *Recaudum*. It was destroyed by the English in 1355, and again in 1623 by the troops of Louis XIII.

MASSAKHIT, a town of Tripoli, now in ruins, near the shore of the Mediterranean, between Derné and Curin. The extent of the ruins indicates its having been a place of importance. It is supposed by Pacho to have been the episcopal town of *Olbia* noticed by Synesius.

MASSALA-MASANGO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, 270 m. ESE of San Salvador.

MASSALSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Kalouga. Pop.

of district 138,000. The town is 54 m. W of Kalouga, on the l. bank of the Gorodenka. Pop. 1,250. It has 3 churches, and several salt and grain stores. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in hemp and oil.

MASSA-LUBRENSE, or Massa-di-Sorrento, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 19 m. S of Naples, district and 11 m. SW of Castel-a-Mare, on the gulf of Naples. Pop. 2,660.

MASSAMAES, a tribe of Indians who inhabit a territory in the SE part of Ecuador, lying to the N of the Amazon, and between the Napo and Nanay.

MASSAMBABA. See Frio (Cape).

MASSANGANO, a fort of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Angola, at the confluence of the Coanza and Lucala, 141 m. E of St. Paul-de-Loanda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is defended by a garrison of about 100 men.

MASSANUTTEN, a village of Page co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 138 m. NW of Richmond. In the vicinity is a mountain of the same name.

MASSAPA, a village of Caffraria, in Monomotapa, near the l. bank of the Manzora, about 150 m. SSW of Zimbaoé.

MASSARENE, a village in co. Antrim, forming a suburb of the town of Antrim. Pop. in 1841, 252.

MASSAROONY, or Mazaruni, a river of British Guayana, which runs parallel to the lower course of the Essequibo, and joins the Cuyuni, 8 m. above the junction of their confluent streams with the great river Essequibo.

MASSAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariége, and arrond. of St. Girons. The town is 13 m. SE of St. Girons, in a valley, near the Arac. Pop. in 1841, 9,001. In the environs are mines of iron and of argentiferous lead, quarries of marble and slate, and several iron-works. Horses and cattle are extensively reared in the locality.—Pop. of cant. in 1841, 15,629.

MASSAY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Vierzon, and 21 m. WNW of Bourges. Pop. 1,851.—Also a village in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Argenton-le-Château, on the Argenton. Pop. 650.

MASSE, or Hiaou, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Marquesas or Mendana archipelago, in S lat. 7° 37′, and W long. 140° 24′. It received the name Masse from Marchand; and bears also the appellations of Knox and Freemantle.

MASSEBLETTE, a small river in Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of St. Hubert. It throws itself into the Homme, on the r. bank.

MASSEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 18 m. NNE of Breslau, circle and 5 m. NE of Trebnitz. Pop. 200. Garnets are found in the vicinity, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of iron.

MASSEMEN-WESTREM, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 2,085.

MASSENHOVEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. 264. It is watered by a stream named Tupelbeck.

MASSENNA, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 247 m. NNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, bounded on the N by the St. Lawrence, and watered by Racket and Grass rivers. The soil consists of rich loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,726. It is noted for a sulphur spring. Pop. of village, 300.

MASSERANO, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 23 m. NW of Novara, prov. and 21 m. NNW of Vercelli. Pop. 3,441. It has a communal college. It was formerly the cap. of a principality of the same name.

MASSERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 9 m. NNW of Uzerche, and 25 m. NW of Tulle. Pop. 848.

MASSERNE, or Ozark Mountains, a range in the United States, which has its origin near the junction of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, in the state of Missouri, and runs in a SW direction through the states of Missouri and Arkansas, into Texas. It is intersected by the Arkansas and Red rivers. Its highest summit is called Mount Cerne, whence its name.

MASSEUBE, or Masseoube, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,726; in 1841, 10,756. The town is 12 m. SE of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 1,640. It has manufactories of caddis and of blankets and horse-cloths, and tanneries, and carries on an extensive traffic in mules with Spain.

MASSEVAUX, or Masmunster, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Belfort. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,791; in 1841, 13,635. The town is 13 m. NNE of Belfort, and is pleasantly situated at the foot of the Vosges, on the r. bank of the Doller. Pop. in 1841, 3,244. It has several spinning-mills, manufactories of cotton-fabrics, and of copper utensils, and extensive iron-works. The locality is noted for its kirschenwasser. M. was erected into a town in 1217. It derived its name from a monastery erected in the locality by Maso, son of Adelbert, duke of Alsace.

MASSFELD, a bailiwick of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland. Pop. 7,745. Its chief place is Unter-Massfeld.

MASSFELD (Ober and Unter), two villages of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland, and bail. of Massfeld. The former is 1 m. SE of Unter M., and 3 m. S of Meiningen, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 340. It has a saltpetre-work. The latter, which is the chief place in the bail., is 2 m. SSW of Meiningen, on the l. bank of the Werra. Pop. 674. It has a castle, and a powder-mill.

MASSIAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal, and arrond. of Saint-Flour. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,428; in 1841, 10,329. The town is 18 m. N of Saint-Flour, on the r. bank of the Alagnon, in a deep and well-cultivated valley. Pop. 1,905. It has a fine castle, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen.

MASSICO, a hill in Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, and district of Gaeta, a little to the SW of Carinola. It produces good wines; and is noted for the victory gained in its vicinity by Appius Claudius over the Samnites.

MASSIE'S CREEK, a village of Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 57 m. WSW of Columbus. The creek has its source in Madison co., and falls into Little Miami river, 4 m. above Xenia.

MASSIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, and cant. of Montembœuf, 19 m. S of Confolens. Pop. 1,110.

MASSILLON, a village of Perry township, Stark co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,422.

MASSIMO (Santo), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. SE of Isernia, cant. and 2 m. NW of Bojano.

MASSINA, a kingdom of Western Nigritia, to the N of Bambarra, to which it is tributary. It is inhabited by pastoral Foulahs, who profess Mahommedanism. The cap., which bears the same name, is about 180 m. S of Timbuctu.

MASSING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 23 m. ESE of Landshut.

MASSINGHAM (Great), a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. NW of Litcham. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 850; in 1841, 905.

MASSINGHAM (Little), a parish of Norfolk, 8 m. NW by W of Litcham. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 165: in 1841, 152.

MASSOULA, a town of Persia, cap. of a district in Ghilan, and 30 m. W of Resht.

MASSOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. ENE of Stettin, circle and 14 m. S of Naugarden. Pop. 2,110. It is enclosed by a wall. Its industry is chiefly agricultural.

MASSOWAH, Massouah, or Musawwa, an island of the Red sea, in the N extremity of Arkiko bay, 420 m. S by E of Jidda, and 4 m. N of Arkiko on the mainland. It is nearly a parallelogram in form, about a ½ m. in length, and between 300 and 400 yds. wide, composed principally of coral rocks of small elevation, and in a state of great decay. Nearly one-half of the island is occupied by tanks and a burial-ground; and on the inner half stands the town, which is crowded with habitations to the water's edge. The most considerable buildings in it are the mosques, the doholah's and banyan's houses, a few warehouses, and a stone-built bazaar at which jowari, dates, tobacco, beef, mutton, fowls, and occasionally fish, may be procured. The anchorage—which is greatly the best in this quarter—lies in a WSW direction, with soundings in mid-channel of from 7 to 8 fath. The entrance is 250 yds. wide; and the broadest part of the harbour only 450 yds. between the reefs. This island is the ordinary starting-point to the interior of Abyssinia from Egypt, and the great outlet of the Abyssinian trade. Its exports are chiefly slaves, ivory, musk, wax, coffee, and senna. The revenues of the port amount to about 40,000 dollars annually, of which 23,000 are expended in the place, and the rest is remitted to Jidda. In Salt's time, in 1809, the revenue from duties was from 20,000 to 30,000 d., which, at 10 per cent., made the value of imports 250,000 d. annually. All the ivory brought from Abyssinia, the Galla country, and the SW and S parts of Africa, pass through this port. A caravan proceeds from Arkiko, regularly in the month of April, to the interior of Abyssinia; and it is more or less numerous according to the number of ships which arrive from India by the passage winds. The caravan from the interior usually arrives in February. The pop. has been estimated at 2,000, and consists chiefly of Abyssinians, Mahommedans, Indians, Banyans, and merchants from different parts of Arabia. The moral character of the inhabitants is painted by all travellers in revolting colours, and seems to be chiefly due to the demoralizing influence of their traffic in slaves.—M. was taken possession of by the Turks in 1577, and a garrison of 400 Bosnian soldiers was stationed there, for whose support a monthly stipend of 1,400 oz. of silver was charged on the revenues of the place. The Porte soon lost sight of so insignificant a dependency, and M. fell under the immediate control of the pasha of Jidda. The Bosnian soldiers in the meantime intermarried with the Habáb, the tribe occupying the shores of the mainland, and adopted their manners and language. Yet, forming a kind of military corporation, like the Janissaries in general, they transmitted to their representatives a title to the pay, and the obligation to do military service. Their chief was allowed by the Turkish authorities to rule the coast of the mainland and the town of Arkiko, with the title of *naib*. In the course of the 17th cent., as the Turkish power in the Red sea declined, the governor of M. was obliged to pay tribute to Abyssinia. Towards the close of the last cent., however, the sheriff of Mekka made himself master of this port, and reduced the monthly pay to the naib's people to 1,005 oz. of silver. In 1814, when Mohammed Ali's power was established on the opposite shores of Arabia, M., of course, followed the fortune of Jidda, and received his officers. The new *kaimakan* or lieutenant-governor ventured to doubt the validity of the title under which the Habáb claimed to share in the revenues of the port; and in 1826, pretending that his coffers were empty, he suspended payment of their pensions. This occasioned a revolt, which forced him to flee; but in a few months peace was established on the old footing, the Turks keeping possession of the island, and paying out of its revenues a fixed monthly sum—1,005 oz. of silver—to the rude soldiery of the mainland, among whom, in process of descent, it is now very unequally distributed, some receiving a handsome income, and many but a miserable fraction from that fund.—*Bruce.—Salt.—Valentia.—Moresby.—Ruppell.*

MASSUD, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Gundwana, 75 m. WNW of Nagpur.

MASSUGUIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Vabres, 6 m. SW of St. Sernin. Pop. 1,150.

MASSY, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Longjumeau. Pop. 1,200.

MASSYTOWN. See Macroom.

MAST, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Ahaus. Pop. 340.

MASTASSIN (Lake). See Mistassinnie.

MASTENBROECK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 4 m. NE of Kampen.

MASTERSHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Zell. Pop. 575.

MASTERTON, a village in the p. of Dunfermline, in Fifeshire, 1½ m. NNW of Inverkeithing. Pop. 126.

MAST-HEAD, an islet off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 23° 34′.

MASTHOLTE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Wiedenbrück. Pop. 172.

MASTI, a village of Hindostan, in the state of Mysore, 36 m. ESE of Bangalore.

MASTIB, a small town of Kirman, in Persia, 140 m. ENE of Kirman.

MASTICO (Cape), the S point of the island of Chios, in the Archipelago, to the SE of the v. of M.

MASTIGON, a river of Michigan, U. S., which runs W into Lake Michigan, about 11 m. N of La Grande Riviere. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth, and has a course of 60 m.

MASTRE (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, on the river Doux, 12 m. SW of Tournon. Pop. 2,218. It is celebrated for its chestnuts.

MASTRICHT. See Maestricht.

MASTRUP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Munster. Pop. 165.

MASTUCH, a town of Northern India, the cap. of Chitral, in N lat. 36° 12′, E long. 72° 31′, near the l. bank of the Kuner. It consists of about 400 houses, and trades with Yarkund. Wheat and barley are cultivated in the environs, and excellent grapes.

MASTURA, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 30 m. NW of Rudagh, on the coast of the Arabian gulf.

MASUAH. See Massowah.

MASULIPATAM, a district of India, forming one of the Northern Circars, intersected by the parallel of 16° 10′ N, and the meridian of 81° 14′. It is bounded on the N by the Godavery; on the E by the ocean; on the S by the Kistna; and on the W by the Nizam's territories. It has an area of 4,810 sq. m.

The coast is low; towards the W. the surface rises into mountains. The rivers, in addition to the Godavery and the Kistna, are the Budamar, the Ramlair, the Temmelair, the Pulair, the Palair, the Bimanadi, the Munairn, the Wyam, and the Salt river near Ankard. The Colair lake lies within this circar. The pop. in 1837 was 332,039. The Mahommedan pop. was to the Hindu as 1 to 20. The revenue in 1837-8 was 1,219,499 rupees, of which 259,523 r. was from salt.

MASULIPATAM, originally MOTCHLIPATAM, a considerable seaport town of Hindostan, and the cap. of the above prov., is situated in a fertile and well-watered territory, 764 travelling m. from Calcutta, and 292 m. from Madras. It has long been celebrated for the fineness and brilliant colour of its cotton cloths called chintzes. Its harbour is capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons burden, and is the only good port on the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin. The fort is an oblong square, 800 yds. long, by 600 yds. broad; but being situated near the sea, and at the mouth of a river, the adjoining grounds may be inundated at pleasure, which constitutes its principal defence. The Black town is situated 1½ m. NW of the forts, and may also be inundated in case of necessity. The trade of M. now extends little beyond Calcutta on the one side, and Bassorah in the Persian gulf on the other; and consists principally of piece-goods and snuff. M. was conquered by the Mahommedans in 1480, and in course of time fell into possession of the nizam of the Deccan, who made it over with the prov. to the French in 1751. It was taken by the British in the month of April 1759, and is now the residence of the judge and collector of the district.

MASY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Neufvilles. Pop. 124.

MASZYAD, or KALAT MASZYAD, a town of Syria, in N lat. 35° 12′, E long. 36° 16′, about 20 m. W of Hamah, the chief seat of the religious sect of the Ismaylys from a very early period. The approach to the Kalat, or castle, on two sides, is across a large moor. To the N are the highest points of the mountain of Maszyad, at the foot of which the castle stands, upon a high and almost perpendicular rock, commanding the moor in every direction, and presenting a gloomy romantic landscape. On the W side is a valley in which the inhabitants cultivate wheat and barley. The town, built between the castle and the mountain, on the declivity of the mountain, is upwards of half-an-hour in circumf., but the houses are in ruins, and there is not a single well-built dwelling, although stone is the only material used. The town is surrounded by a modern wall, and has three stone gates of more ancient construction. The mosque is in ruins. There are several Arabic inscriptions in different parts of the town, which are all of the time of El Melek el Dhaher. The castle is surrounded by a wall of moderate thickness; and contains a few private habitations. The entrance is arched, and leads to an arched passage, through which the road ascends to the inner and highest parts of the castle. From a kiosk, which the present governor has built here, there is a beautiful view down the valley on the W.

MATA, a river of Eastern Africa, in the territory of Mozambique, and gov. of Sofala, which, after a course of about 50 m., flows into the channel of Mozambique, to the NNE of Sofala bay.

MATA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. S of Maranhão. It is about 24 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and gives rise to the Codo, an affluent of the Itapicuru.—Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, and district of São Francisco. It has a chapel and an elementary school.

MATA (GRANDE), a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, to the W of Macayo.

MATA (GROSSA), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and district of Cavalcante, near the l. bank of the Rio Paranan. It has a parish-church. Its inhabitants, who are nomadic in their habits, find their chief employment in rearing cattle, and in the cultivation of ordinary articles of provision.

MATA (LA), a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Alicante, and partido of Orihuela, at the foot of a mountain, and near the Mediterranean. Pop. 650. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of linen, tape, and shoes. It has a small port, of which the chief exports consist in the produce of the neighbouring salt-works and grain.—Also a town in Estremadura, in the prov. and 32 m. NNW of Caceres, partido and 5 m. ESE of Alcantara, amid hills. Pop. 1,062.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Torrijos, in a fertile locality. Pop. 891. It has manufactories of bolting-cloth.

MATAA, a village of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E of Zebid, and 102 m. SSW of Sana, near the l. bank of the Wady-Zebid.

MATABILI, a powerful nation in the interior of S. Africa, whose frontier-town is Mosega, in about S lat. 26° 15′, 32 m. SSE of Kurrichane. Captain Harris tells us that their standing army amounts to 5,000 men. Their wealth, or rather that of their chief, consists in herds of cattle. On the verdant slopes of the hills through which Captain Harris's route lay, from Mosega to the royal residence at Kapain, about 50 m. farther NNE, he saw countless herds of sleek oxen, and fields of Caffre corn [*Holcus sorghum*] were cultivated in the neighbourhood of the villages.

MATACA. See MATANZAS.

MATACHEL, a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Badajoz, which has its source near Aznaga; runs N; and, after a course of 60 m., throws itself into the Guadiana, on the l. bank, at Molgado, 9 m. S of Merida.

MATACOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, near the Pilcomayo.

MATA-DA-CORDA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu. It gives rise to the head-streams of the river Abaité, and is reputed to contain silver and tin.

MATADEON-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 23 m. SE of Leon, partido and 10 m. ENE of Valencia-de-don-Juan. Pop. 290.

MATAGALPA, a department in the E part of the state of Nicaragua. It abounds in cattle, and affords large quantities of maize. It has a small town of the same name.

MATAGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Haillot. Pop. 239.

MATAGNE-LA-GRANDE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 211.

MATAGNE-LA-PETITE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 259.

MATAGODA, a town of Chili, in the district of Cuscos, 90 m. S of Coquimbo, and 180 m. NNW of Santiago, near the shore of the Pacific.

MATAGORDA, a county of Texas, at the mouth of the Colorado. The surface is level; the larger streams are bordered by broad belts of forest; the remainder, comprising more than two-thirds of the surface, is open prairie. The soil is generally a deep black mould, producing heavy crops of cotton, sugar, maize, and potatoes. Veins of gold and silver are reported to exist on the mountains, and coal and iron are found along the Colorado.—The town of M. stands on the E bank of the Colorado, 45 m. above the Paso Cavallo entrance to the bay.

MATAGORDA BAY, a bay on the coast of Texas, about 60

m. in length, and from 6 to 10 m. in breadth, separated from the gulf of Mexico by a peninsula varying in breadth from 1 to 2 m. The main entrance to the bay, called Paso Cavallo, is in N lat. 28° 18′, and W long. 97° 14′. It admits vessels drawing from 8 to 9 ft. water, which, when once within the bay, are completely land-locked, with from 8 to 20 ft. depth of water, on a soft muddy bottom. Much however of the area of the bay is very shallow, so that vessels approaching the Colorado are obliged to discharge cargo. The Live Oak, Austin, and Prairie creeks, enter the bay from the N. to the eastward of the embouchure of its principal river, the Colorado, which enters it, after a course of 800 m. from the Guadaloupe mountains, by two deltoid arms, about 2 m. apart. The bay is surrounded by a prairie country interspersed with groves of oak, cedar, and ash.—To the SW of the Paso Cavallo lies M. island, which is about 40 m. in length, and from 4 to 6 m. in width.

MATAGUAYOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of the prov. of Chaco, in La Plata, between the rivers Vermejo and Pilcomayo.

MATA-EL-JUIN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. NNW of Madrid, and partido of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 130.

MATALA. See THEODIA (CAPE).

MATALAREEN, or HART RIVER, a river which has its source in the Bechuana territory, Caffraria; flows thence into the territory of the Koranas in Hottentotia; and after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 150 m., joins the Ky-Gariep, on the r. bank, on the W side of the Great Bend.

MATALLANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Leon. Pop. 310.

MATALONI. See MADDALONI.

MATALUENGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 16 m. WNW of Leon, and partido of Murias-de-Paredes. Pop. 253.

MATAMMAH, or MECAOD, a central territory of Nubia, to the S of that of the Djalem Arabs, to the N of Halfay, to the E of the desert of Bahiouda, and separated by the Nile on the E from the prov. of Shendy. It is about 105 m. in length from NE to SW. Its capital, which bears the same name, is near the l. bank of the Nile, and nearly opposite Shendy.

MATAMORAS, a town of Mexico, in the state and 250 m. N of Tamaulipas, on the r. bank of the Rio-Grande-del-Norte, 40 m. from the gulf of Mexico. It has two ports on the gulf, about 9 m. apart, known as the Brazo-de-Santiago, and the Boca-del-Rio. Its exports consist of hides, wool, horses, and specie.

MATAN, an island of the Philippine archipelago, near the E coast of Zebu, in N lat. 10° 16′, E long. 123° 48′. It is 12 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth. Magalhaen lost his life here in a conflict with the natives.

MATANÇA, a river of E. Florida, which falls into the ocean, 16 m. SW of St. Augustine.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. NE of Trancoro.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Soria, on the r. bank of the Rejas.

MATANCHEL, a town and port of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, on the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 20° 45′, 56 leagues W of Guadalaxara.

MATANZAS, or SAN-CARLOS-DE-MATANZAS, a city and commercial port on the N coast of Cuba, 52 m. E of Havana, situated on a gentle eminence between the rivers San-Juan and Yumuri, in N lat. 23° 2′ 45″, W long. of Cadiz 75° 15′ 42″. It is the seat of a governor, and includes within its jurisdiction a circuit of about 6 leagues, comprising, in 1841, 161 sugar estates, and 1,881 farms, with a pop. of 85,050, of whom 27,148 were whites, 4,570 free-coloured, and 53,322 slaves. The city itself, including its two suburbs, had a pop. of 19,124: of whom 10,304 were whites, 5,779 slaves, and 3,041 free-coloured. In 1827 its pop. was only 14,341. It contains 2 churches, a large hospital, extensive barracks, a theatre, and a public library. About one-third of the houses are of stone, with strongly barricadoed windows. Its harbour is rather limited and shallow; but the bay is spacious, and protected from all winds but the NE. Its chief exports are sugar and molasses; its importations consist chiefly of articles of food, and machinery for the sugar and coffee estates. The soil on which M. stands consists of a sort of argillaceous sand, which easily allows the surface-water to percolate; hence the city is peculiarly healthy.

MATAPAN (CAPE), the *Tænarium Promontorium* of the ancients, the most southerly point of the peninsula of the Morea, and of the mainland of Europe, in N lat. 36° 22′ 58″, E long. of Paris 20° 8′ 53″ [*Boblaye* in 1835]; N lat. 36° 21′, E long. 22° 29′ [*Raper*]. It is a peninsula of a circular form, about 7 m. in circuit, connected with the extremity of the great Taygetic promontory by an isthmus about a ½ m. wide.

MATAPAS, a town of San-Salvador, near Lake Guija, 65 m. ESE of Guatimala.

MATA-PORCOS, a populous village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Engenho-Velho. It has a parish-church and barracks. Its name is derived from a swine-market, which was formerly held in the locality.

MATA-POZUELOS, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of Valladolid, and partido of Olmedo, in a plain, near the Adaja. Pop. 1,124. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on an extensive trade in cattle.

MATAQUITO, a large river of Chili, in the prov. of Chancos, which rises at the foot of Feteroa, in the Andes; runs W; and enters the Pacific between the rivers Maule and Boyeruca, after a course of 150 m.

MATARAN, a town on the W coast of the island of Lombok, in the Sunda archipelago, the residence of the sultan of Lombok.

MATA-REDONDA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Parahiba, and district of Conde.

MATARIEH, or MATARIA, a village of Egypt, 6 m. NE of Cairo, a little to the N of which are found the ruins of the ancient *On* or *Heliopolis*, one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Egypt, distinguished by its worship of the sun, and still marked by an obelisk of red granite, 68 ft. 2 in. high, and about 6 ft. 1 in. on the face, and by the ruins of several sphinxes. On the 20th March 1800, a battle was fought here between the French and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of about 8,000 killed and wounded, and a great part of their cannon and baggage. The present village contains about 500 inhabitants.

MATARIEH, a large village of Lower Egypt, situated on a peninsula nearly surrounded by the waters of Lake Menzaleh, 20 m. SE of Damietta, and between 6 and 7 m. from Menzaleh. Its pop., amounting to 3,000, is almost exclusively occupied in catching and salting fish.

MATARO, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Barcelona, near the sea, in N lat. 41° 32′ 26″, E long. 2° 28′ 24″. It is divided into an old and new town. The former, situated on a rising ground, is of great antiquity, and preserves its old circuit, with the walls and gates of a remote age. It is supposed to be the *Iluro* of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela, and to have received its present name from the Moors. The new town lies between the old town and the sea. Its streets are wide, straight, and regular; and has two fine squares; and many of the houses are painted in fresco. Pop. in 1845, 13,010. The inhabitants have all the industry and spirit of the Catalans, and carry on a variety of manufactures, amongst which are calico, laces, silk and cotton stockings, silk stuffs and velvets, rib-

bons, silk twist, canvass and leather. Bay salt is collected along the shore; and the neighbourhood being a vine country, affords both wine and brandy for export. A railroad 15½ m. long now connects this port with Barcelona. It was opened in October 1848, and was the first work of the kind executed in Spain.

MATA-RUBIA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. N of Guadalajara, and partido of Tamajón. Pop. 330.

MATATANE, a river which falls into the Ind an sea, on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 22° 30′, after a SE course of 120 m.

MATAVAI BAY, a bay on the N coast of the island of Tahiti, which opens towards the NW. The entrance is between a reef and a sunken rock. It is well sheltered against all winds, except from the W and NW. A long flat neck of land, which forms its N boundary, is called Point Venus. This bay was discovered by Wallis in 1767; and on its N shores the English missionaries first landed from the Duff.

MATCHA, a town of Independent Tartary, in the khanate and 60 m. SSE of Khokan.

MATCHAPUNGO, a small island near the coast of Virginia, in N lat. 37° 28′.

MATCHAQUADI, a town and small state of Nigritia, 500 m. NE of Coomassie.

MATCHADASH, a township of Upper Canada, skirted on the N and E by the Severn, and on the W by the township of Tay.

MATCHADASH BAY, a bay on the S extremity of the Georgian bay, on Lake Huron. On an island in this bay, called Beausoleil, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians.

MATCHEDASH. See Severn.

MATCHERY. See Alvar.

MATCHIKA, a town of Russia, in the territory of the Don Cossacks, 78 m. E of Novokhopersk, on an affluent of the Khoper.

MATCHIN, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak of Silistria, 21 m. WSW of Jassakshi, on the r. bank of the Danube.

MATCHING, or Maching, a parish of Essex, 3 m. E by N of Harlow. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 687.

MATE CREEK, a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Licking, in N lat. 38° 4′.

MATELICA, a town of Italy, in the Papal states, deleg. and 24 m. WSW of Macerata, on the river San-Angelo, an affluent of the Esina. Pop. 7,270, employed partly in the culture of the adjacent country, partly in spinning yarn and manufacturing coarse woollens.

MATELLES (Les), a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 12 m. ENE of Aniane, near the source of the Leran. Pop. 372; of cant. 2,962.

MATELLOTES, a small group of the S. Pacific, in the W part of the archipelago of the Carolines, in N lat. 8° 30′, E long. 137° 50′.

MATEMBO, or Matemo, a small island, one of the group of the Querimbas, near the coast of Mozambique, in S lat. 12° 15′.

MATEO (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. N of Castillon-de-la-Plana. It is walled, and defended by two forts. Pop. 850. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Incibili*.—Also a town of Venezuela, 96 m. SW of Cumana, on the r. bank of the Unare. Pop. 2,000.

MATERA, a town of Naples, the cap. of the prov. of Basilicata, situated on the r. bank of the Gravina, 35 m. WNW of Taranto. Pop. 11,500. It is the see of the archb. of Acerenza and M.; and is a place of antiquity. It has a cathedral and 6 convents.

MATERBORN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Cleve. Pop. 871.

MATERIA, a village of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and SW of Trieste.

MATESE, a summit of the Apennines, in Naples, in the prov. of Molise.

MATE-SZALKA. See Szalka (Mate).

MATGARA, a mountain of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, near Teza, in the chain of the Little Atlas. It is very lofty and difficult to pass.

MATHA, Matas, or Mastac, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and arrond. of St. Jean-d'Angéley. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,162; in 1841, 17,481. The town is 12 m. SE of St. Jean-d'Angéley, on the Anteine. Pop. 1,781.

MATHATHAN, a town of Nigritia, in Haussa, near the r. bank of the Shashum, and 36 m. SW of Katagum.

MATHAY, a tribe of pastoral Arabs, who inhabit the confines of Upper and Central Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, near the pyramids of Sakkara. They are governed by a sheik, and can put under arms 200 men on foot, and 20 horsemen.

MATHEOS (Sao), a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo. The town is 12 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, and 84 m. N of the Rio Doce. It stands on a rising ground at some distance from the river of the same name. It is irregularly built, and is surrounded by extensive marshes which render the locality extremely unhealthy. It has a church and several schools. The district is bounded on the N by that of Porto-Alegre; on the NE by the ocean; on the S by the river of the same name; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores. Its principal productions are rice, mandioc, sugar, millet, cacao, and coffee. The river São-M. is formed by the junction of several streams which descend from the E side of the Serra-das-Safiras, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes; it winds through the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores, traverses the prov. of Espirito-Santo, in which it has several falls, passes the town of the same name, and discharges itself into the ocean, near the town of Barra, and in S lat. 18° 37′. Its principal affluents are the Cotaché and Santa Anna.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Ceara, and comarca of Ico. The pop. of the district, consisting of Indians and Whites, is estimated at 13,000, 2,000 of whom reside in the town. The industry of the locality consists chiefly in the rearing of cattle. Cotton is cultivated to some extent by the Indians, but they live chiefly by the chase. The town is on the l. bank of the Jaguaribe, between the towns of São-João-do-Principe and Icó. Pop. 2,000.

MATHERN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2 m. S by W of Chepstow. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 442.

MATHEWS, a county of the state of Virginia, U. S., in the SE part of the state on Chesapeak bay, comprising an area of 68 sq. m., and consists of a peninsula stretching between Piaukataneck and Mobjack bays. Pop. in 1840, 7,442. It contains a village of the same name.

MATHIEU (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Rochechouart. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,981; in 1841, 9,087. The town is 10 m. SSW of Rochechouart, on the l. bank of the Tardoire. Pop. 2,193. It has several iron-mines and forges.—Also a village in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. S of Douvres, and 5 m. N of Caen. Pop. 813.—Also a headland in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 11 m. SW of St. Renan, and 14 m. W of Brest.

MATHOD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. WSW of Yverdun, and 19 m. N of Lausanne. It possesses a fine castle, and has a paper-mill.

MATHON, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. N by E of Ledbury, and W of the Malvern hills. Area 3,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 690; in 1841, 716.

MATHURA—pronounced Muttra—a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the W bank of the Jumna, in N lat. 27° 45′, E long. 77° 35′, 35 m. NNW of Agra. It is much venerated by the Hindus as the birth-place of their deity, Krishna; and is one continued street of temples, and *ghauts* or stone stairs descending to the river side for the convenience of the innumerable pilgrims who come from all parts of India to pay their devotions at the shrine of the deity, and bathe in the waters of the sacred river. It was taken by the Mahommedans in 1019; and the avarice of the celebrated Mahmud of Ghizni was glutted by the gold and silver images, covered with jewels, which he plundered from its temples. During the sway of Akbar and his immediate successors, the Hindus were permitted to rebuild and beautify the place; and Bhir Sing, rajah of Oorcha, erected a temple here which cost 36 lacs of rupees. But this superb edifice was destroyed in the latter end of the 17th cent., by Aurungzebe, who erected a mosque on the spot, and changed the name of the town to Islamabad, or 'the Residence of the Faithful.' M. was sacked and plundered by the Afghan chief, Ahmed Shah, in 1756, and has never recovered from that last calamity. In the end of the last cent. it was taken possession of by the Mahrattas, and it became the head-quarters of General Perron, the commanding officer of Scindia's infantry. It was taken in 1803 by the British, and, with the greater part of the prov., remains in their possession. From its vicinity to the village of Bindrabund, the two names are frequently united. The monkeys, peacocks, paroquets, and fish of this territory, are regarded as sacred, and a penalty is inflicted on any person who kills them.

MATHURA. See Matura.

MATHURIN (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. E of Les-Ponts-de-Cé, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,702.

MATIA, or Aurora, a small island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 15° 48′, and W long. 149° 58′. It appears to have a level surface, and to be fertile. The inhabitants resemble the Otaheitans, but possess less civilization.

MATIAS (Saint), an extensive bay of Patagonia, on the E coast, between the mouth of the Rio Negro and the peninsula of San Josef. It contains the ports of San Antonio and of San Josef.

MATIFU, or Ras-el-Temendfus, a headland of Algiers, 9 m. E of the town of that name, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 45′, and E long. 2° 12′. It encloses on the E the roadstead of Algiers, and has a fort.

MATIGNON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,166; and in 1841, 12,479. The town is 17 m. NNW of Dinan. Pop. 1,172.

MATILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido, and 20 m. SW of Salamanca, on the r. bank of the Rollan. Pop. 917. It has a castle belonging to the dukes of Frias, and a convent.

MATILLA-DE-ARZON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, 9 m. S of Laguna-de-Negrillos. Pop. 246.

MATINA, a river of Central America, in the republic of Costa Rica, which descends from the mountains in the interior; flows E; and falls into the Caribbean sea, near a village of the same name.

MATINIC, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 19.

MATINICUS ROCK, an island of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., to the S of the bay of Penobscot. Pop. in 1840, 10.

MATISTAN, a village of Afghanistan, 80 m. ESE of Ghuzni, at some distance from the l. bank of the Helmund.

MATITANANA, a territory in the SE part of Madagascar, between the Mananzary on the N and Manangara on the S, and between the ocean and the territory of Ibara.

MATKTI (El), a marshy lake of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 27 m. SSW of Aleppo. It is 12 m. in length from N to S, and about equal in breadth. It receives the Koweïk on the N.

MATLASK, a parish in Norfolk, 5¾ m. SE of Holt. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1841, 198.

MATLEY, a township in the p. of Mottram, Cheshire, 6½ m. NE of Stockport, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 262; in 1841, 251.

MATLOCK, a parish in Derbyshire, 9 m. SW by S of Chesterfield, and 15 m. N by W of Derby, in the line of the Cromford and High Peak railway. Area 3,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,354; in 1831, 3,262; in 1841, 3,782. The village of M., about 1½ m. distant from the Baths, stands on the banks of the Derwent, in a romantic situation, on the steep acclivity of a mountain, rising from the banks of the Derwent. The principal manufactures consist of cotton-spinning, framework-knitting, paper-making, fluor-spar ornaments, bobbin-net-lace, and hats. Many of the inhabitants also find employment in the lead-mines of the vicinity. The celebrity of M. arises principally from its medicinal springs, and the surpassing beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Its springs are hot, though less so than those of Bristol, and are supposed to acquire their heat by passing through a stratum of limestone. Their mineral impregnation is exceedingly slight, consisting chiefly of calcareous earth, held in solution by carbonic acid. Used externally and internally, they are found to be efficacious in those diseases termed glandular and nervous, for which medical science has as yet found no certain or effectual remedy; and also in the first stages of consumption and gout. Invalids have ample accommodation provided for them: the hotels are excellent, and the lodging-houses numerous and respectable. Matlock Baths is 6 m. by the Matlock and Buxton branch of the North Midland railway from Ambergate station on the latter line, and 21 m. from Buxton.

MATMAR, a village of Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Stor-lake.

MATOCS, or Matotcs, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Satlimar, 22 m. S of Mezö-kaszony, and 27 m. SE of Klein-Wardein.

MATO-GROSSO, or Matto-Grosso, a province of Brazil; bounded on the N by the prov. of Para, from which it is separated by an imaginary line running along the parallel of 7° S; on the E by that of Goyaz, from which it is chiefly separated by the Araguay and by the Parana; on the S by the prov. of São Paulo, from which it is separated by the Parana, and by the Paraguay; and on the W by Bolivia. It stretches from the parallel of 7° to that of 22° 25′ S; and between the 51st and 65th meridian W. Of this extensive country, embracing an area of 500,000 sq. m., we have very imperfect information. It is intersected by the Cordillera Geral, running from SE to NW, and bearing successively the names of Campos-Parexis, and Serra-Trucumanacu, and uniting on the E to the Serra-dos-Vertentes. This mountain-system separates the rivers that run southward to the Plata, from those that run in an opposite direction to the Amazon; and from these mountains many

great rivers proceed, by which this extensive region is watered, and a communication opened with the most distant parts of Brazil. These rivers are chiefly the great river Araguay, flowing into the Tocantins in S lat. 6°; and its tributaries the Rio-das-Mortes, the Xingu, the Topayos, and the Madeira with its tributary the Guaporé, all belonging to the basin of the Amazon. The great rivers Paraguay and Parana, which, running S, unite and enter the ocean under the appellation of the Rio-de-la-Plata, have their rise also in this prov., and are supplied by numerous tributary streams, which penetrate the country in all directions, and render it accessible in its most remote parts. The country is generally fertile, and similar in its productions to other parts of Brazil, but is little known. Among its chief exports are gold, diamonds, and ipecacuanha. In some parts considerable attention is given to grazing. At least 66 different tribes of savage Indians roam over this vast region; and its pop. is supposed not to exceed 40,000.—It is divided into two large comarcas, Cuiaba and Mato-Grosso. Its cap., of the same name as the prov., is situated on the r. bank of the Guapore, 260 m. WNW of Cuiaba. Its pop. was estimated in 1845 at 15,000. The distance in a right line from Para to this city is about 1,000 m., and 2,500 m. by water. In a memoir published by the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio-de-Janeiro, we have a detailed account of this route, and the numerous difficulties it opposes to either the traveller or the merchant. For the space of 1,500 m. up the Amazon and the Madeira, to the falls of St. Anthony, there is nothing in the way but a powerful current. Much of the country through which the last named river flows is very unhealthy. From the falls of St. Anthony a succession of falls and rapids extend upward for more than 200 m.; and nearly all this distance it is necessary to transport canoes and cargoes overland, by the most tedious and difficult processes imaginable,—precipices must be climbed, roads cut, and huts built from time to time, as a temporary shelter against the rains. In short, three or four months are necessarily consumed on this part of the route. Once above this chain of obstacles, there remain about 700 m. of good navigation on the Mamoré and Guaporé rivers. The entire voyage occupies 10 months when made by traders carrying goods. Vast numbers of Indians and Negroes are required as oarsmen and bearers of burdens. It is customary for several companies to associate together, and the provisions which must necessarily be provided beforehand, occasion great expense and inconvenience. The downward voyage, as a matter of course, would be much easier and quicker performed: notwithstanding the tedium and the toil of this long and dreary passage, it is generally less dreaded than the overland route to Rio-de-Janeiro. On the latter, an interminable succession of mountains, the lack of any direct or suitable roads, the impossibility of procuring provisions by the way, at least for great distances, and the slow pace of loaded mules, are by no means trifling difficulties in the way of either despatch or pleasure. Thus it is seen, that whatever may be the condition of this prov., its opportunities for intercourse with the maritime provs. are by no means inviting. At the same time, there is but little hope of their improving until some methods of shortening distances and levelling mountains, not yet heard of, shall be discovered. The name *Mato-Grosso* signifies 'a dense forest,' and in itself is no imperfect description of the vast territory to which it is applied. The prov. is sometimes called Cuiaba, after a river which runs through it. The bishopric which it constitutes is known by that name only.

MATO-GROSSO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 6 m. W of the town of Rio-de-Contas, in the comarca of the same name.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Orgaos; waters the p. of Roca-do-Alferes, and falls into the l. bank of the Parahiba.

MATOMBAGH, a river of Madagascar, in the Seclaves territory. It runs WNW, and falls into the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 17° 10′, and after a course of about 150 m.

MATOTCHKIN-SHAR, a strait of the Arctic ocean, which divides Nova Zembla into two unequal parts, and terminates in the E in the sea of Kara. It has a total length of 45 m., and averages 3 m. in breadth. The banks are to a great extent steep and rocky.

MATOUA, or Mataua, a small island of the Kurile archipelago, to the S of the island of Raikoke, and from which it is separated by the strait of Golovnin, and divided from the island of Rashna on the S by the strait of Nadejdy, in N lat. 47°, E long. 153° 10′.

MATOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and arrond. of Macon. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,621; in 1841, 8,765. The town is 18 m. W of Macon, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,323.

MATOZINHO, a town of Brazil, on the confines of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, about half-a-league NNE of São-João-d'El-Rei, on the l. bank of the Rio-dos-Mortes, which is here crossed by a wooden-bridge. It has a large circular praca, in the midst of which is the parish-church; and it has also an elementary school.—Also a village of the same prov., at some distance from the l. bank of the Rio-Guaicuhi or Velhas. It has a parish-church.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of Serro. It has a parish-church.

MATOZINHOS (Barra de), a village and port of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 4 m. WNW of Porto, on the l. bank of the Leça, at its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,910. The port affords safe anchorage, and in the vicinity are extensive fisheries and a salt-work.

MATQUIM, a village of La Plata, in the prov. and 105 m. W of Tucuman.

MATRA, or Matry, a branch of the Carpathian mountains, in Hungary, in the comitat of Heves. It forms the boundary-line between the marche of Gyongyos and that of the same name. See Carpathians.

MATRACA. See Mahrah.

MATRAJA, a town of the duchy and 6 m. NNE of Lucca. Olives are extensively cultivated in the locality.

MATRAY, a town of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Lower Innthal, 11 m. S of Innspruck, on the Sil. It has manufactories of cutlery.

MATRIN-DE-COILE, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of Brejo-d'Arca. Its inhabitants find their chief employments in rearing cattle, and in the culture of cotton.

MATRIN-VELHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 9 m. S of Villanova-da-Rainha. It has a church and an elementary school. The cultivation of rice, millet, and mandioc, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MATROUWSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Paricke. Pop. 209.

MATSCHDORF, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 9 m. ESE of Frankfort.

MATSCHEWICE, a small town of Poland, 32 m. E of Warsaw. Here was fought, in 1794, the decisive action between the Poles and Russians, in which Kosciusko was wounded and taken.

MATSMAI. See JESSO.

MATSON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. SE of Gloucester. Area 450 acres. Pop. 61.

MATT, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. SE of Glaris, on the r. bank of the Seruft.

MATTABELLAN, an island in the archipelago of the Moluccas, SE of Goram, in S lat. 4° 20′, E long. 131° 40′.

MATTADEQUIN CREEK, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into York river, in N lat. 37° 40′.

MATTAMBA, a district in the E part of Angola, in Lower Guinea, intersected on the N by the Zaire; on the W by its affluent the Lumini: and on the S by the Coanza.

MATTAN, a river in the SW part of Borneo, flowing into the strait of Carimata, in S lat. 1° 46′.

MATTAPONY, a river of Virginia, U. S., which rises in Spotsylvania co.; runs SE; and unites with Pamunky, below the town of Delaware, to form York river. It is navigable for boats 70 m.

MATTEAWAN, a village in Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Fishkill creek.

MATTERHORN. See CERVIN.

MATTERSDORF, or NAGY-MALTON, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. WNW of Oedenburg. Pop. 4,090, of which a considerable number are Jews.

MATTERSEY, a parish of Notts, 4 m. ESE of Bawtry. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. 519.

MATTESHALL, a parish of Norfolk, 12 m. WNW of Norwich. Area 2,100 acres. Pop. 1,155.

MATTHEW (SAINT), an island lying off the W coast of Lower Siam, in N lat. 10°, E long. 98°. It is 18 m. in length, and densely wooded.—Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, 480 m. S of Cape Palmas, in Upper Guinea, in S lat 2°, W long. 11°. It was discovered in 1516 by the Portuguese. They formed a small establishment upon it, but it was soon abandoned. It contains a small lake of fresh water. —Also a small island of the S. Atlantic, to the E of New Caledonia, in S lat. 22° 30′, E long. 172° 15′. It is merely a volcanic rock.

MATTHEW, MATVIEIA (SAINT), or GORE, an island of Behring's sea, 240 m. from the shore of Russian America, and 285 m. from that of Asiatic Russia, to the S of the island of Saint Lawrence, and to the W of that of Nounivok, in N lat. 60° 30′, W long. 172° 40′. It is 45 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in breadth. It is in its greater extent covered with mountains, the naked and arid summits of which are frequented by innumerable swarms of sea-birds. The valleys possess some verdure. Seals and morses are found on the coasts. The island is inhabited.

MATTIA, or MAT, a river of Albania, in the sanj. of Skutari, which flows into the Adriatic 9 m. WNW of Ichini, after a course of 60 m.—Also a town near the source of that river.

MATTIGHOFEN, a town of Austria, in the circle of the Inn, 15 m. WSW of Ried. Pop. 520.

MATTILUCK, a village in Suffolk co., in New York, U. S., 233 m. SSE of Albany.

MATTINATA, a river of Naples, which has its rise in the Gargano mountains, and falls into the Adriatic.—Also a village and port of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, cant. and 6 m. E of Monte-San-Angelo.

MATTY'S ISLAND, an island in the S. Pacific, near the N coast of New Guinea, discovered by Cook in 1767. in S lat. 1° 46′.

MATUARO, an island near the NE coast of New Zealand, in the bay of Islands, in S lat. 35′.

MATUCANAS (SAN-JUAN-DE), a village of Peru, on the road from Lima to San Mateo, at an alt. of 8,026 ft. above sea-level, on the l. bank of the Rimac. Its houses are of brick, roofed with straw. The surrounding soil is fertile, producing maize, wheat, lucerne, and potatoes. A few miles above M., a large lateral valley, called the Quebrada-de-Viso, forms a junction with the principal valley of the Rimac.

MATURA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 1,500 m. W of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon. —Also a town, fort, and district of Ceylon, near its S extremity. The district extends from E to W upwards of 40 m., and from N to S 18 m., and comprises 15 *pattus* and 464 villages. It is famous for poultry; but coir, arrack, and cocoa-nuts, are its staples. The town lies in N lat. 5° 58′, E long. 80° 37′, in a low situation on the Nila-Ganga, on the r. bank of which is the fort, with 5 bastions. Ships can anchor abreast of the town in 20 and 22 fath. A small island, sometimes known as Pigeon island, stands opposite the fort. The town is the residence of a revenue agent and a district judge. The vicinity is adapted for the cultivation of pepper, indigo, coffee, cotton, ginger, and sugar.

MATURIN, a department of Venezuela, comprising the provs. of Cumana, Barcelona, Guayana, and Isla Margarita, or nearly the whole of Spanish Guayana, and Cumana. It stretches from 1° 20′ to 11° N lat., and is separated from Brazilian Guayana by the Sierra-de-Pacaraina. The Orinoco, which rises in this dep., and waters its northern part, sometimes gives name to the dep. Its cap. is Cumana. Little comparatively is known of its vast surface, which is yet very thinly inhabited, and chiefly by roaming tribes of savage Indians.

MATUTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Logrono. Pop. 700.

MATVIEIEV, an islet in the Arctic ocean, to the S of Nova-Zembla, and W of Waitgatsh.

MATWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, situated between the 21st and 22d parallels of N lat. Its principal river is the Tupti, which bounds it on the SW, and its chief towns Sultanpore and Akrani.

MATZAMBA, a river on the W coast of Madagascar, which flows into the Mozambique channel, under the 15th parallel of S lat. There is a village of the same name near its mouth, 60 m. SE of Mouzangaie.

MATZDORF, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 7 m. S of Kasmarkt, on the l. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,000. There is a ferruginous mineral spring in the vicinity.

MATZUTKEHMEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Gumbinnen. Pop. 338.

MATZWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grottkau. Pop. 327.

MAU-AL-HEB, a town of Yemen, in Arabia, on a mountain 2 m. N of Damar.

MAUBEC, a town of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 7 m. SE of La Verpilliere. Pop. 2,700.—Also a village in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Cavaillon, 18 m. SE of Avignon.

MAUBERT-FONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 6 m. SW of Rocroy. Pop. 1,312.

MAUBEUGE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, on the Sambre. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 22,763 in 1841.—The town, 11 m. N of Avesnes, is fortified and well-built, and has a manufactory of arms, which employs from 400 to 500 workmen, and a saltpetre refinery. Woollen stuffs are made here in considerable quantities, as well as stoneware, soap, salt, leather, beet-root sugar, and different sorts of hardware. The pop. in 1841 was 7,431. In October 1793, this fortress, and the French camp near it, sustained a blockade from the Allies, who were, however, obliged to retreat sud-

denly across the Sambre, in consquence of a disastrous engagement on the 16th of that month, in which they lost 6,000 men. M. was one of the strong places occupied by the allied troops from 1815 to 1818.

MAUBOURGUET, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, on the l. bank of the Adour, 16 m. N of Tarbes. Pop. of cant. 8,920; of town 2,202.

MAUBRAY, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournay. Pop. 1,624.

MAUCH-CHUNK, a township and village of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 92 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. The v. is situated on the W bank of the Lehigh, in a deep ravine. Pop. 1,200, chiefly employed in mining and shipping coal on the Lehigh canal, from a great coal-mine, which is connected with this place by a railway 9 m. in length.

MAUCHLINE, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 8 m. SE of Kilmarnock. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,232; in 1841, 2,165, of whom 1,336 were in the v., which is situated on an eminence near the water of Ayr, and has a station on the Glasgow and Ayr railway. It is celebrated for its manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes; and a considerable proportion of the pop. are employed in cotton-weaving.

MAUDE, a river of France, rising in the dep. of Creuse, and flowing into the Vienne, on the r. bank, at L'Artigne, after a course of 30 m.

MAUDLINTOWN, a parish in co. Wexford, containing part of the town of Wexford. Pop. 416.

MAUDRE, a river of France, which rises 15 m. SW of Versailles, and joins the Seine, on the l. bank, 4 m. SW of Meulan, after a course of about 20 m.

MAUER, a village of the archd. of Austria, 6 m. SW of Vienna. Pop. 900.

MAUERBACH, a village of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. W of Vienna. There is a large hospital here.

MAUERKIRCHEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. W of Ried.

MAUGHAN'S (Saint), a parish of Monmouthshire, 4 m. NW of Monmouth. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 204.

MAUGHOLD, a parish in the isle of Man, comprising the town of Ramsey. Pop. in 1841, 3,680.

MAUGUIO, a town of France, in the dep. of Herault, 8 m. E of Montpellier, on a large etang of the same name. Pop. 2,131.

MAUHE. See Mahe.

MAUI, or Mowee, one of the Sandwich group, 24 m. NW of Hawaii. It is composed of two masses of rock, united by a low sandy isthmus 9 m. in width. Its E half attains an alt., in Mount Haleakala, of 10,217 ft. above sea-level; and its whole aspect is mountainous. Near the settlement of Lahaina, a port on the leeward side of the island, several mountains of much grandeur advance within a short distance of the coast, whilst the surface exhibits the strong contrast of luxuriant verdure and volcanic sterility, so common to islands in the Sandwich group. The pop. of M. was estimated in January 1849 at only 18,671. The natives are intelligent, orderly, healthy, and submissive to the control of the American missionaries, whose influence is great throughout all this group of islands. In 1849, there were 94 protestant schools, attended by 3,851 children, and 31 Roman Catholic schools, attended by 773 children, on this island alone. The settlement of Lahaina contains a neat wooden church, a reading-room for foreign visitors, and a market to regulate the trade between the native and foreign shipping. The American mission-station and seminary is about 2 m. from Lahaina, and at an alt. of 622 ft. above it. Numerous South-seamen annually visit this island to refresh; hence the natives are well supplied with European and American manufactures. The customs receipts at Lahaina in 1849 amounted to 3,330 dollars; and 154 whalers, of which 153 were American, and 1 from Bremen, entered the port. The highest temp. observed at Lahaina, in 10 years, was 86°; the lowest 54°. The difference between noon and night temp. seldom exceeds 10°.

MAULBAUN, a village in the p. of Monkstown, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 424.

MAULBRONN, a village of Würtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 21 m. WSW of Heilbronn, and 27 m. NW of Stuttgard, on the Salza. Pop. 747. It has a beautiful church, and the ruins of a fine Cistercian abbey, founded in 1142.

MAULDE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 8 m. S of Tournay. Pop. 1,375.

MAULDEN, a parish of Bedfordshire, 1½ m. E of Ampthill. Area 2,574 acres. Pop. 1,330.

MAULE, a river of Chili, which rises on the W flank of the Andes, under the parallel of 35° 15′; flows W past Talca; and falls into the Pacific, in 35° S lat., 5 m. NE of Cape Humos, after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Guanutil. But for the bar which shuts up its mouth, this fine river would be navigable far inland. It gives name to a district of Chili, which is traversed by it, and in its N part by the Mataquito; and the cap. of which is Talca. Pop. in 1847, 146,542.—Also a river of New South Wales, in the Liverpool plains, an affluent of the Nammoy.

MAULE'ON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond. has an area of 186,794 hect., and comprises the 6 cants. of Baigorry, Iholdy, Pied-de-Port, M., Saint-Palais, and Tardets. Pop. in 1841, 75,701. The cant., comprising 28 coms., had a pop. of 13,868 in 1841.—The town is 25 m. SW of Pau, on the r. bank of the Saison. Pop. 1,167.

MAULEON-BAROUSSE, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, arrond. of Bagneres-en-Bigorre. Pop. of cant. 8,737; of v. 823.

MAULE'VRIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Cholet, on the Moine. Pop. 1,757.

MAULLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Meulan, on the Maudre. Pop. 1,300.

MAULMAIN, Moelmyne, or Maulmein, a port of Tenasserim, at the mouth of the Saluen river, nearly opposite Martaban, and 28 m. NE of Amherst, in N lat. 16° 30′, E long. 97° 37′. The banks of the river, from its mouth up to the town, present an uninterrupted line of jungle, except here and there, where a small house or hut, near a line of stakes in the water, denotes the residence or occasional resort of fishermen. The horizon is bounded by hills which run parallel with the stream, and from 1 to 5 or 6 m. distant, covered with trees to their summits. The approach to M. is striking. Advancing up a river about a mile in width, on the edge of the stream are seen the Birman mat houses, raised on piles 10 or 12 ft. high, while underneath them flows the tide; behind these rise the tops of the Europeans' houses; and about a ½ m. in rear of them runs a range of heights thickly wooded, their summit towards the N extremity being crowned by a lofty Birman pagoda. In the distance in front can be distinguished the pagodas on the heights above Martaban, the Birman town on the opposite bank of the river. The Europeans' houses, and those of the wealthier classes of Birmans, are built entirely of teak-wood, raised on piles from 4 to 8 ft. from the ground. The roofs are for the most part formed of leaves of the *nipah* tree, doubled across a bamboo lath of from 2 to 4 ft. in length. These leaves form light roofs, and effectually keep out the heavy rains

which prevail here. Brick houses are scattered throughout the town; but as flat roofs will not bear the rains, during the rainy season an inclined roof of grass or leaves is superadded. The native part of the town consists of one long street, which runs for nearly 4 m. along the l. bank of the Saluen, and here and there throws out arms towards the heights on the E, connecting the main street with the European houses, and towards the river on the W. The latter lead to wooden jetties, of which there are several along the shore. The rise of M., and the increase of its pop., has been singularly rapid. In 1825, when Sir A. Campbell pitched his tent here after the Birman war, there was naught but jungle overrun by tigers. At present there are at least 25,000 inhabitants, consisting of Birmans, Talains, Chinese, Bengallis, Madrassis, merchants from the Persian gulf, some Jews, and a few Malays and Cingalese. M. was at first peopled partly by Birman emigrants from Martaban, partly by Chinamen from Malacca and Penang. As the trade of the place increased, petty merchants and adventurers of various nations congregated together. The Birmans and Talains or Peguers, forming the bulk of the pop., are the cultivators of the soil, and the day-labourers, wood-cutters, boatmen, and carpenters of rough work. The Chinamen are carpenters, shoemakers, traders, &c, and form the most useful and industrious class. The Persians and Jews are merchants. The value of the imports by sea in 1850 amounted to 22,57,983 rupees = £225,798; and of its exports, to 23,32,951 r. = £233,295. The chief export is timber, the value of which in 1850 was 5,51,087 r. = £55,108. The other exports are rice, tobacco, lac, betel-nut, ivory, and live stock. M. possesses a large and thriving European pop., 7 places of public worship, 5 of which are Protestant, 8 English and native schools, and 3 printing-presses; and 40 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 17,170 tons, have been launched from its dockyard since 1830. Its trade is principally with Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Penang. The revenue of the territory of M., which in 1838 was £35,714, in 1850-51 was £50,580, chiefly derived from taxes upon land, salt, and timber.

MAUMEE, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the NE part of Indiana, and is formed by the junction of the Little St. Joseph, the St. May, and the Great and Little Anglaize. It flows NE into Lake Erie, after a course of about 100 m. It is navigable for 18 m. to Perrysburg. The Wabash and Erie canal is constructed along its banks. On its W side, at the foot of the rapids, in Lucas co., 124 m. NNW of Columbus, is a v. of the same name. Pop. 840.

MAUNA-LOA, or Mouna-Roa, a great volcanic mountain in the island of Hawaii or Owyhee, in the Sandwich group, about 35 m. from Hilo, and 23 m. from the old crater of Kilauea. Alt. above half-tide 13,760 ft. From N round to SE it is covered with dense forests; but there is hardly any wood on the sides from NW to SE. On the 18th of March 1852, a terrific eruption burst forth from the side of this mountain, apparently from an old fissure about one-third from the summit, on the NW side, and 8,000 ft. above sea-level. For twenty days a column of red hot liquid lava, varying from 200 to 700 ft. in height, and from 100 to 300 ft. in diam., kept constantly playing above the crater, and formed a stream from 30 to 40 m. in length, and varying from a ¼ m. to 2 m. in breadth, which at some parts in its progress to the sea filled up gulches and ravines of great depth, and destroyed forests.—The ascent of this mountain by the officers of the American Exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes, is interestingly and fully detailed in their published *Narrative*. To the N of it rises another lofty volcanic mountain known as Mauna-Kea, which the American officers describe as "a vast mound topped with cones," one of which they estimated to have an alt. of 193 ft. above their position on the summit of Mauna-Loa. See also Kilauea.

MAUPERTUIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. S of Coulommiers, on the Aubetin. Pop. 400. The battle of Poitiers was fought close to this village, in 1356.

MAUPREVOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, 18 m. E of Civray. Pop. 1,146.

MAUR (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Marne, 6 m. E of Paris. It is a place of active trade, and has large iron-works, cotton-factories, and paper-mills. It is celebrated as the retreat, in the 17th cent., of a learned society of Benedictine monks.

MAURA, or Mapiti, the smallest of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 16° 25′. It is about 14 or 15 m. in circuit, and appears to be surrounded by a reef of coral rocks, which renders the approach to it very difficult. The E side of the island produces cocoa trees; and the bread-fruit tree here attains a larger size than in several of the adjacent islands.

MAURA (Santa), an island in the Ionian sea, on the W coast of Greece, nearly opposite the gulf of Arta, and a few miles N of Cephalonia, in N lat. 38° 42′, E long. 20° 40′. It is separated from the mainland by a shallow channel, in some places little more than 80 or 100 yds. wide. It is about 23 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth; and has a superficial area of 180 sq. m. Its surface throughout is mountainous, and attains an alt. of 3,000 ft. towards the centre. The climate is mild in winter; in summer very hot; and earthquakes are frequent. The quantity of corn raised in the island does not exceed half the consumption of the inhabitants, and its cultivation is chiefly confined to a narrow strip of land running along the NW coast; but wine, olive oil, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and other fruits, are produced in great abundance. The pastures are good, and feed large numbers of sheep and goats. Game is plentiful; and even bees form an object of rural economy. The most important production of the island, however, is bay or sea salt, of which between 5,000 and 6,000 tons are made annually near Amaxichi. Honey, wax, fruit, olives, and wine, likewise form articles of export. The inhabitants are of Greek origin, and of the religion of the Greek church. Their number in 1836 was 17,385. Many of them are employed as fishermen and sailors; others visit the neighbouring continent, during part of the year, in quest of work. This island, the *Leucas* of the ancients, was celebrated for its temple of Apollo, situated on the famous promontory of Leucadia, the modern Cape Ducato. In 1797 it was ceded, by the treaty of Campo Formio, to France. In 1799 it was declared one of the 7 islands composing the Ionian republic. It has several good ports; but no town of consequence except the capital, Amaxichi: which see.

MAURAGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Rœulx. Pop. 622.

MAUREGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Sissonne. Pop. 550.

MAUREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and com., and 8 m. SW of St. Paul. In the environs are mines of iron and lead.

MAUREN, a river of Mantshuria, in the district of Kirin-Oula, which has its source in the mountains to the E of Ningvota; runs NE; and joins the Ousouri.

MAURENS, a commune of France, in the dep. of

the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Villemblard. Pop. 1,157.

MAURENNES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Hastiere-Lavaux. Pop. 130.

MAUREPAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Combles, and 6 m. NNW of Peronne. Pop. 1,000.

MAURIAC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal. The arrond. comprises an area of 131,783 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 63,003; in 1841, 62,860. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,892; in 1841, 11,989. The town is 22 m. NNW of Aurillac, and 42 m. WNW of St. Flour, on the slope of a volcanic hill, near the r. bank of the Auze, and about 5 m. from the Dordogne. Pop. in 1789, 2,340; in 1831, 3,530; and in 1841, 3,371. It has a fine Gothic church, built in the 13th cent., a communal college, and a printing establishment; and carries on an active trade in horses, mules, cattle, woollen and linen fabrics, lace, leather, staves, wax, and cheese.

MAURICE, a river of Gloucester co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., which has its sources in Deptford and Franklin townships, and flows into Delaware bay. It is navigable to the distance of 20 m.

MAURICE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Tourouvre, 15 m. NW of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 627.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. N of Vic-le-Comte. Pop. 1,201.—Also a commune in the same dep., cant. and 6 m. SW of Pionsat. Pop. 1,762.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Ramonchamp. Pop. 2,028. It has several cotton-spinning mills.—Also a village of France, in the same dep., cant. and 4 m. NNW of Ramberviller, and 18 m. NNE of Epinal. Pop. 203. In the neighbourhood is an iron-mine.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Souterraine. Pop. 1,550.—Also a town of Switzerland, cap. of a dizain, in the cant. of Valais, 18 m. W of Sion, and 45 m. E of Geneva, on the Rhone, at an alt. of 451 yds. above sea-level. Pop. (Cath.) 1,200. The situation of this town is extremely picturesque: the rocks, which form the base of the Dents-du-Midi and of Morcles, enclose the valley, and seem to threaten it continually with their fall. It has one fine street, but the rest are in a state of great dilapidation. The library contains some curious ancient manuscripts. St. M. is supposed to be the *Agaunum* of the ancients. It contains several Roman inscriptions; and some authors attribute its castle, and the fine stone-bridge, of a single arch, by which the Rhone is here crossed, to Julius Cæsar; while others assign them to Juste-de-Sillinen, bishop of Sion, in 1482. The town derives its name from an abbey erected in the locality in 515 by Sigismond, king of Burgundy, in honour of St. Maurice, chief of the Theban legion, who were massacred here, in 302, by order of the emperor Maximian.—About 5 m. S of the town is the fine cascade of Pissevache, formed by the Salanche. The dizain contains 5 parishes, and 5,817 inhabitants.—Also a village in the cant. of Vaud, district of Grandson.

MAURICE (Saint), a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Three Rivers; bounded on the NE by the co. of Champlain; on the N and NW by the N boundary of the prov.; and on the SE by the St. Lawrence. Pop. in 1844, 16,536; in 1848, 17,981. It is 240 m. in length, and 28½ m. in breadth, and comprises an area of 7,300 sq. m. Its lat., on Lake St. Peter, is 46° 17′ 30″, and W long. 72° 42′ 30″. It contains 12 seignories, one of which bears the same name, and is watered by the St. Maurice, Maskinongé, du Loupe, and the Grand and Petite Machiche. The principal lakes are the Kempt, Matawin, and Shasawataisi. A tract of level ground extends along the St. Lawrence, with a fine light soil of sand and clay; several high ridges intersect the interior. The extent of area laid out in 1845 was only 575 sq. m. At present the principal settlements are in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence. The seignory, which lies on the river of the same name, is 1½ league in depth. The soil is light and sandy, with a substratum of clay and marl. The surface is generally undulating. The lower parts are swampy, and bear large quantities of cedar and hemlock; the rising grounds are covered with a considerable variety of timber. About 3 m. above the town of Three Rivers, on the St. Maurice, are the Forges of St. Maurice. The river St. M., which, although inconsiderable in depth, is one of the largest tributaries of the St. Lawrence, being inferior only to the Saguenay and Ottawa. Its bed comprises an area 140 m. in length, and from 20 to 100 m. in breadth, and a total superficies of 8,400 sq. m. It has its source in the interior of the country, in a large lake, named Oskelanaio, near the skirts of the NW ridge of mountains, traverses the counties of Portneuf, Champlain, and St. Maurice, and falls into the St. Lawrence below the town of Three Rivers. Its course is generally in a SSE direction. Its principal affluents are the Kasikan, Pisnay, Ribbon, Windigo, Vermilion, North Bastonais, Bastonais, Aux-Rats, Mattouin, and Shawenegan. It has besides numerous minor tributary streams and lakes. Its navigation is practicable for boats as far as La Tuque, but it is interrupted by 7 portages. In its course are 14 small islands of from 1 to 50 acres in extent. It abounds in bass, pike, trout, pickerel, and white fish. The Hudson's Bay company have a port at La Tuque on this river, in N lat. 47° 18′ 30″. W long. 73°, about 100 m. above the town of Three Rivers.—Also a river of New Jersey, U. S., which flows into Delaware bay, and is navigable for 20 m. by vessels under 100 tons.

MAURICE-DE-GOURDAN (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Meximieux, 24 m. ESE of Trevoux. Pop. 1,144.

MAURICE-DE-LIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Monistrol. Pop. 1,800.

MAURICE-EN-GOURGOIS (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. and 6 m. ESE of St.-Bonnet-le-Chateau. Pop. 2,184.

MAURICE-SUR-DARGOIRE (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mornant. Pop. 1,319.

MAURICE-SUR-L'AVERON (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 6 m. NE of Chatillon-sur-Loing. Pop. 1,408.

MAURICE-SUR-LOIRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Roanne. Pop. 1,209.

MAURIENNE, an administrative province of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy. Area 2,143 sq. kilom. Pop. in 1839, 62,344. It is covered on the E and S by branches of the Grecian and Cottian Alps. At its NE extremity rises Mont Iseram, from which the river Arc descends. It is divided into the 6 mandamento of St.-Jean-de-M., Lans-le-Bourg, Saint Michel, Modane, Aiguebelle, and La Chambre, and subdivided into 69 communes. Its cap. is St.-Jean-de-Maurienne.

MAURIET, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 3 m. N of Nogaro, near the l. bank of the Midou. Pop. 200.

MAURIN (Saint), a town of France, in the dep.

of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. S of Beauville. Pop. 1,538.

MAURITIUS (The), or Isle-of-France, [French, *Maurice* or *Ile-de-France;* Dutch, *Maurits;* Ital. *Maurizia*], an important island of the Indian ocean, near the S boundary of the Torrid zone, between the parallels of 19° 58′ and 20° 33′ S, and the meridians of 57° 17′ and 57° 46′ E [*Caille*]; 480 m. E of Madagascar; about 120 m. NE of the Isle-of-Bourbon; 2,327 m. from the Cape of Good Hope; and 9,500 m. from Great Britain *via* Aden and Suez. It is of an irregular oval figure, about 44 m. in its greatest length from NE to SW; and 32 m. in greatest breadth from E to W; and, following the various windings of the coast, about 35 marine leagues in circumf. Its superficial area is 676 sq. m. = 432,680 acres. There are numerous capes and bays along the shore, and many dangerous reefs at various distances from the land. The surface rises gradually from the coast to the centre of the island, but none of the mountains attain more than 2,800 ft. above the level of the sea. In the middle of the island is an elevated district called Vacouas or Vacois, from the number of pandanus trees, called *vacouas*, which grow on the borders of a lake in the centre of the tract. The height of this plain above the level of the sea is nearly 1,270 ft.; and though the ascent to it from Port Louis is extremely gradual, the declivity on the W towards the sea—from which it is only 6 m. distant—is so rapid that it has all the appearance of a mountain. In the middle of this tableland is a conical pointed mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf, called Piton-du-Milieu. The other mountains of the island seem to form isolated groups which slope gently towards the sea, but towards the interior present steep declivities. These groups are called the mountains of Faience, of Grand Port, of Savane, of Riviere-Noire, of Rempart, of Garde-du-Corp, and of Pouce. The island presents numerous appearances of a volcanic origin, and it has been conjectured that the principal crater must have been in the centre, the dome of which having fallen in, the Piton was thrown up by the last exertion of the subterraneous agent. Around this central mountain are extensive lakes and marshes, from which the principal rivers of the island take their origin.—Two rivers, called the Tamarin and Rempart, which collect the smaller streams around Lake Vacouas, and run parallel to each other, at nearly half-a-mile's distance, enter the head of the Baye-du-Tamarin. The Tombeau, after receiving the Calebasses, flows through the northern plains. The Lataniers waters the valley of Anse-des-Pretres.—A lake called Mare-aux-Vacouas, one of the natural curiosities of the island, situated in the higher part of the interior table-land, above 1 m. in length, and in some places 20 or 25 fath. deep, and surrounded with many hundred acres of swampy ground, through which four or five little streams flow from the hills behind, is well-stocked with eels, prawns, and a small red fish called *dameceré*, originally brought from China. Another fresh-water lake, called the Grand Bassin, a little more to the S, is still more elevated than the last-mentioned. It is nearly a ½ m. in diam., circular in form, of great depth, and surrounded with steep rocky banks. No perceptible stream runs into it, but several flow out through hollow parts of the rocky bank, and form the sources of so many rivers.—About a league to the E of it is a lake called Mare-aux-Joncs.

Animal kingdom.] The animals of M. are by no means numerous. Cattle, particularly goats, are abundant in the mountainous districts. The Indian buffalo has been introduced, and its breed greatly improved, and these animals are found to be more suited to the more elevated and humid tracts than the common bullock. Deer and wild hogs are found in the more remote woods, and a few short-legged hares in the vicinity of the plantations. Apes are very abundant in the higher grounds, and are frequently used as food by the Negroes. There are great numbers of rats, which prove extremely destructive to the plantations; and mice are common.—The birds of this island are not numerous, and are mostly of the smaller tribes. The only bird of prey is a species of hawk. There are partridges, wood-pigeons, and doves; and in the marshy spots a kind of water-hen, but no wild geese or ducks occur, and game in general has become very scarce. Parrots are remarkably plentiful in the higher forests. There are two beautiful kinds of loxia,—the cinerious and the red-coloured. The latter is known as the cardinal bird. Both these birds are very destructive to the grain crops, especially to the rice-fields; the martin was brought from the Philippines for the purpose of checking the growth of the insect tribes, which it has completely effected. There is still, however, a considerable variety of beautiful insects on the island, butterflies, caterpillars, moths, grasshoppers, wasps in great numbers, and wild bees. Bugs, fleas, cockroaches, spiders, sand-flies, centipedes, and mosquitoes, infest the lower districts, but are less frequent in the higher and western regions of the island. A most destructive moth, called *kakerla* [*Blatta Americana ferruginea*], is one of the greatest pests of the island, attacking every kind of substance, leather, shoes, boots, the binding of books, paper, candles, provisions. Ants infest every place, roads, walls, trees, houses, and streets. One kind, named *karia*, a species of termites, occasions great damage to the finest trees and all sorts of timber work. There are no serpents on the island, nor any venomous insects, except some kinds of scolopendra, and a small species of scorpion, which are very common everywhere.—The fish on the coast are very abundant and excellent. Among them are found the *Ostracion quadricornis*, and the *Tetraodon testudinarius;* the latter of which, called the Purse, raises itself to the surface of the water by inflating the skin of its belly, so as to become quite round. It is then unable to direct its motions, and requires some time to reduce its inflation. There is a great variety of crabs, molluscas, and sea-stars. The fresh-water fish are better than ours, and appear to be of the same kind as those which are taken in the sea. Among these the best are the lubin, the grey mullet, carp, and cabot, that lives in the torrents formed by rocks, to which it adheres by means of a concave membrane. The cabot during the season of the heavy rains is taken in considerable numbers; its skin is black, but the flesh is delicately white. There is a kind of conger, from 7 to 8 ft. in length, and of the thickness of a man's leg. The lobster attains a prodigious size, though its claws are comparatively small. It is of a blue colour, marbled with white. There is a great variety of the crab. In places along the sea-shore, a few feet beneath the water, are found great numbers of *boudins-de-mer*, red and black. When they are dragged on shore, they emit a thick, white, and flimsy matter, which changes in a moment into a parcel of loose glutinous threads. The Chinese greatly esteem it, and consider it a powerful stimulant.

Climate.] The climate of M., in the central parts of the island, is more pleasant and salubrious than on the coast, where the heat from November to April is almost insupportable. During this season, the inhabitants of Port Louis can go out of doors only early in the morning, or late in the evening; and all who are not obliged by their employments to remain in the town, betake themselves to the higher and windward parts of the island. In the elevated and inland district, the mean height of the therm. in July 1805—the middle of the winter season—was 67¾°; and in February following—the middle of summer—76°; but at Port

Louis it stands from 7° to 12° higher at an average throughout the year. June, July, and August, the driest months at Port Louis, are the most rainy in the central parts. The annual fall of rain at Port Louis is 39·25 inches. There is a marked difference in the climate of this island in different situations, the windward side enjoying a lower temp. by several degrees than the leeward, owing to the cooling influence of the SE breeze which prevails during most of the year. The vicinity of the mountains also exerts very considerable influence on the humidity; and great varieties of temp. are experienced, according to the different degrees of elevation attained, so that at Moka and Plains Wilheims, in the high regions of the interior, fires are often necessary, when at Port Louis, though but 2 or 3 leagues distant, the heat is excessive. The following table shows the range of the therm. and fall of rain at the capital:

Months.	Temperature. Average of 10 years, 1825 to 1834 inclusive.			Fall of rain. Average of 7 years, 1828 to 1834 inclusive.
	Max.	Med.	Min.	Inches.
January,	88°	83°	78°	6·14
February,	88	83½	78½	5·53
March,	87	83	78½	9·55
April,	85	80½	76	6·86
May,	83	78	73	3·49
June,	82	74½	71	·78
July,	79	74½	70	1·37
August,	78	74	70	1·04
September,	80	75	71	·76
October,	84	80	72	·43
November,	84	79	74	1·48
December,	87	81	75	1·87

It will be observed that, so far as regards temp., rain, physical aspect, and diversity of climate, this island exhibits a very striking resemblance to Jamaica; its lat., too, is nearly the same, though, being to the southward of the line, the seasons are reversed, summer extending from October to April, and winter during the rest of the year. The principal rainy season is from the end of December to the beginning of April, but showers are frequent at all times, particularly in the high grounds and vicinity of the mountains. [*Parl. Report.*] During the months of January, February, and March, destructive hurricanes prevail; though of late years they have been less frequent, in consequence, as it is conjectured, of the clearing away of the woods, and the greater dryness of the atmosphere. These hurricanes commonly continue for the space of 18 hours, and the wind in that time usually makes the whole tour of the compass. In 1773, during the prevalence of one of these storms, the church and more than 300 houses were destroyed in Port Louis; and on the windward side of the island, the sea rose 45 ft. On the 28th of February and the 1st of March 1817, two very destructive hurricanes were experienced, which did immense damage to the plantations and shipping, and occasioned the loss of many lives.—"No malady," says Pridham, "seems peculiar to this island, but those of Europe prevail, as apoplexy, small-pox, pleurisy, obstructions in the liver. Lock-jaw is a more common disease here than in Europe, but hardly a crooked or deformed person is to be found. The Negroes are subject to the stone. The scurvy sometimes makes its appearance at St. Louis, but those affected with scorbutic complaints are soon cured on their removal into the country. The small-pox and cholera morbus have both proved severe scourges. The former has visited the island four or five times. In 1792 it is said to have carried off 20,000 persons; and from the latter, in 1819-20, there perished 12,000 persons. The mortality among the troops is very little greater than that of Europe, not exceeding 30·5 per 1,000 annually; and it would be still less were it not for the irresistible temptations offered by the use of arrack and other ardent spirits. To those who are seasoned to the climate, a removal to Europe is rather injurious than otherwise."

Soil and productions.] The prevailing soil of M. is argillaceous, and of a reddish colour, being mixed with ferruginous matter. Generally in the vicinity of the sea it is of coralline formation. In many places it has a volcanic appearance, and is full of stones.—The island, when first discovered, consisted of one vast forest, the trees growing to the very summits of the mountains; and a third part of the surface is still covered with the primitive woods. These, in many parts of the interior, are so exceedingly thick, and interwoven with different kinds of climbing plants, that it is scarcely possible to penetrate them.—The original grants of land in this colony were usually about 160 acres in extent, and were called *un terrein d'habitation*, or, more concisely, 'a habitation,' though no house may have been built or tree cut down; and the term is now applied to any farm or plantation of whatever extent. A plantation is divided into different sections, by a double row of trees or shrubs with a path running between the lines. For this purpose the settlers use the *Vacoua pandanus*, which forms a good fence with its long fibrous and prickly leaves; or the rose-apple, which yields more shade, and is particularly useful for sheltering the coffee trees; or the banana, of which there are various kinds. Sometimes the pine-apple and the peach; or the China rose, and a bushy shrub from India, called *netshuli*, which thrives in every soil; and sometimes a strong tall grass, called *vitti-vert*, which may be cut twice or thrice in the year, as materials for thatching, is preferred for the lines of division; while the bamboo is planted along the canals and rivers. Cleared lands, which have ceased to be cultivated, are soon covered with a strong coarse grass, named *chien-dent*, intermixed with ferns, wild tobacco, and other noxious weeds; but, in the low districts, during three or four months, and in marshy places during the greater part of the year, grass of a better kind is produced, which supplies the cattle with tolerable food. At other times they are fed with maize-straw, leaves, and tender branches of trees, and the refuse of the sugar-mills. A principal part of the land is planted with the manioc bread-tree, introduced from Madagascar by M. Poivre, in 1766; or with maize and sweet potatoes. Two crops are procured in each year; the first of wheat, and the other of maize. Vegetables and fruits, for the supply of the market, are raised in considerable quantities within a certain distance of Port Louis; but the sugar-cane, cotton-shrub, coffee-plant, clove-tree, indigo, and tobacco, are the most general objects of culture. The native timber is of excellent quality and considerable variety, such as iron-wood, black ebony, stink-wood, colophonium-wood, pine-tree, European oak, besides the black and white cinnamon, cabbage-tree, olive-tree, and apple-tree, which are all indigenous. The tamarind, acacia, nutmeg, and clove have been introduced, and thrive well. The indigenous fruits are of little value, and are chiefly the fruit of the black ebony, of the palmiste or cabbage-tree, citrons, and raspberries; but guavas, bananas, peaches, pine-apples, mulberries, and strawberries, are raised in most of the plantations, and aromatic plants are so numerous that their odour, it is alleged, may be felt at sea in the direction of the prevailing winds.

Sugar.] The average sugar-crop of M., from 1825 to 1829 was 42,000,000 lbs. In 1832, it was 73,000,000 lbs. Slavery was abolished here at the same time as in the W. Indies, and its produce of sugar has increased since the act of emancipation. The importance of free labour to the cultivation of the estates has now become fully appreciated by the planters, it being found that an equal amount of work can be obtained by this means from a less number of hands, and that at lower rates of wages than were current in previous years, the average of which is shown in the following table:

Year.	Number of Coolies employed.	Aver. wages per head per week.
1846,	47,733	£0 14 0
1847,	48,314	0 14 9
1848,	41,777	0 12 9
1849,	45,384	0 12 2
1850,	47,912	0 12 3
1851,	42,275	0 12 2

In 1826, to make from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 lbs. of sugar, it required 30,000 slaves; at the present time, with less than 45,000 labourers—from which number fully 5,000 must be deducted as absent from work from various causes—135,000,000 of lbs. are produced, or about five times the quantity under slavery. The coolies are found to be an intelligent race who have become inured to the work required, and by whose labour this small island can produce the fifth part of the consumption of the United Kingdom, and that with only about 60,000 acres under cane-cultivation. About 10,000 of the male immigrants introduced since 1843 are not now working under engagement, but are following other occupations, and have thus become permanent consumers of imports. Some cultivate land on a small scale, on their own account; but few plant canes, as it requires from 18 to 20 months before they obtain any return for their labour; but the most important fact established by this and other official statements is

that only a small number of immigrants leave the colony at the expiration of their industrial residence. In the manufacture also of sugar from the cane considerable improvement has been effected by the introduction of new methods of boiling and grinding. The vacuum pan and the system of Wetsell are all tending to economize the cost of production, and to save that loss which for years amounted, in grinding alone, to nearly one-third of the juice of the cane. The planters begin to find that they can increase the value of their sugar from 30 to 40 per cent. by these improvements, and that their future prosperity depends upon carrying them out. Unfortunately, however, here, as in many other of our colonies, a very large number of planters do not yet appreciate the advantages to be obtained by the adoption of improved machinery and manufacture, or by improved cultivation. The shipments of sugar from the colony for the crops 1849, 1850, and 1851, have been as follows:

To United Kingdom:	1849. lbs.	1850. lbs.	1851. lbs.
London,	57,537,928	33,641,143	53,124,574
Liverpool,	1,175,339	3,436,139	5,447,544
Plymouth,	...	537,387	425,108
Falmouth,	607,320	...	...
Scilly,	...	616,153	603,381
Cork for orders,	40,788,422	59,677,673	42,546,942
Belfast,	...	1,417,292	...
Londonderry,	554,939	...	...
Clyde,	3,548,972	5,962,905	10,998,711
	104,212,920	105,288,692	113,146,260
To C. of Good Hope,	5,685,256	3,575,874	10,688,852
St. Helena,	64,496	26,412	...
Australian colonies,	5,932,454	4,999,071	6,676,271
New Zealand,	...	149,942	...
California,	436,682	423,573	...
Muscat,	...	...	115,728
Aden,	...	...	26,851
Ceylon,	113	836	...
Bally,	135	..	..
Pondicherry,	...	543	154
Madagascar,	531	...	...
Nicobar islands,	...	192,551	...
New York,	...	376	...
Shpd. to July 20,	1,850,116,332,587	1851,114,657,870	1852,130,555,116

Commerce.] Next to sugar, ebony and tortoise-shell are the principal articles of export from the M. In 1837 the total value of the exports, including £77,792 of imports re-exported, was £831,050, of which sugar alone formed £739,972. The imports in the same year amounted to £1,035,783, of which British manufactures comprised £345,744. In 1845, the exports were £1,259,680; and in 1849, £1,165,963, whereof £988,304 were to Great Britain, and £60,878 to Australia. The value of the imports in 1845 was £1,206,918; and in 1849, £1,098,694, whereof £328,333 were from the United Kingdom, and £507,133 from British India. The value of imports in 1851 was £1,086,243, whereof £1,007,235 were in British vessels. The exports in that year amounted to £993,199, whereof £940,734 were in British vessels.—The following is a return of the tonnage of vessels entered inwards with cargo, from 1840:

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1840,	88,068 tons.	10,455 tons.
1841,	116,298	10,216
1842,	92,699	12,371
1843,	136,066	8,430
1844,	102,822	9,556
1845,	108,069	13,177
1846,	122,052	13,177
1847,	111,228	7,382
1848,	118,704	8,719
1849,	107,874	7,790
1850,	115,896	20,744

Population.] There are no villages in the island, and only one town, which is the seat of government, and the resort of trade for the whole island. About half-a-dozen houses may sometimes be found together in the country; but the plantations are scattered irregularly over the surface, and families within a mile of each other are considered as very near neighbours. The pop., which in 1810 was only 30,000, is considered as now about 150,000. The proportion of slaves, chiefly from Mozambique and Madagascar, was to the whites and free people of colour as ten to one during the existence of slavery. Between January 1843 and 31st August 1849, 78,000 men, women, and children had entered the colony as labourers, of whom 7,396 have died, and 12,580 returned to their native country. The middle classes are generally very industrious, and excel as mechanics. The higher ranks of settlers are said to be extremely hospitable; but at no very distant period were in general very lax in their morals, and often openly licentious. Mr. Pridham informs us that society in the M. now "approaches nearer to the European standard than it does in the majority of the British colonies." The same authority says that of the three religious parties in the M. the church of Rome has at once the pre-eminence in the antiquity of its foundation and its numerical superiority. The white and Creole population are, with few exceptions, Romanists. The larger proportion of the *ci-devant* slaves are also members of that church. The whole number of members of the church of Rome in the colony may be estimated at 75,000, though the average attendance of worshippers at its services cannot be said to exceed 2,500. There are two churches, one at St. Louis, the other at Pamplemouses. Added to these are 7 chapels. The services are conducted by 7 priests, most of whom reside at St. Louis, presided over by a bishop, with the title of 'Bishop of Ruspa.' In some cases a small glebe is attached to the house of the priests. Their stipends are paid by the colony. The remainder of the religious community may be divided into two sections—the church of England, and the Protestant dissenters. The former ranks among its adherents almost the whole of the officers of government, a portion of the military, some Anglo-Indians or other resident strangers, and a few Negroes. The whole number of members does not, however, exceed 1,000. There is but one Episcopal church at St. Louis, capable of containing 500 persons. The service is here performed by a civil and military chaplain on the colonial establishment. The M. forms an archdeaconry in the dio. of the Cape. The number of Protestant dissenters is extremely limited. It includes two or three Huguenot families, a body of Independents with chapels at Port-Louis, Mapou, and Piton, and of Wesleyans with a chapel at Mahébourg.

Government and revenue.] The government of this fine island is vested in a governor with a salary of £7,000, and a legislative council composed of 15 members. Justice is administered by a supreme civil and criminal court with 3 judges, a petty court, and several inferior courts. The troops employed in the colony in 1847-8 amounted to 1,696 men; in 1849-50 to 1,737 men, of whom 169 were artillery. The net military charges in 1847-8 were £124,986. The revenue and expenditure of the colony for the last three years were as follows:—

	1848.	1849.	1850.
Revenue,	£25,092	£23,617	£23,527
Expenditure,	62,659	38,906	34,315

The revenue for 1851 produced £321,390, against the estimate of £292,762, being an increase of £28,628. The expenditure was £259,728, instead of £279,157 as estimated, showing a decrease of £19,429. The actual surplus of revenue over expenditure therefore amounted to £61,662 in favour of the colony, against a surplus of £42,000, at the close of the fiscal year 1850. The revenue for 1852 was estimated at £320,000, and the expenditure at £291,200, which would give at the close of the year a balance in favour of the treasury of £28,000, less £20,000 taxes, remitted as follows:—

Export quay-dues,	£5,500
Export duty on sugar,	7,500
Harbour-dues,	1,000
Registration-dues,	5,000
Postal-charges,	1,000
	£20,000

In accordance with the recommendation of the governor, the legislature had abolished the quay dues of 1d. per bag, and reduced the export duty upon sugar from 6d. to 4½d. per cwt. The alteration came into operation on the 5th February 1852.

Divisions.] The island is divided into 11 districts, which are named Poudre-d'Or, Pamplemousses, Flacq, Riviere-du-Rempart, Trois-Islots, Grand-Port, Savane, Quartier-Militaire, Moka, Plaines-de-Wilhems, and Plaines-St.-Pierre. The district of Poudre-d'Or, in the N part of the island, is a level plain, formed of shells and other marine productions, and apparently left dry by the retiring of the ocean. The district of Pamplemousses, adjoining the last-mentioned, is of a similar description; and in their arid plains are chiefly produced sugar and indigo, excepting a few marshy spots on which rice is cultivated. In this quarter a considerable tract was reserved by the government, part of which is occupied by a public garden stored with the rarest trees of India and other warm climates. Most of the other districts have a soil of a volcanic nature, and some of them are still covered with the ancient forests. Those of Grand-Port and Flacq were the first occupied by the Dutch. Moka, a fine plain, well cultivated, and covered with vegetation, and situated to the S of the mountains of Pouce and the Plaines-de-Wilhems, separated from the last-mentioned by Grand-Riviere, and stretching towards the centre of the island, are more recently cleared. Quarter-Militaire is only begun to be occupied, and its distance from the city, and want of good roads, are likely to retard its cultivation. Trois-Islots, around the central mountain, is altogether wet and marshy.

Harbours and towns.] There are two ports in the island, Port Bourbon on the SE coast, and Port Louis on the NW coast. The former possesses the largest and most commodious harbour; but as it lies to windward, it is not so favourable for vessels taking their departure, The latter was preferred by Bourdonnais, as, on account of its situation to the leeward, it was more difficult to be reached by an attacking force, and more favourable for the trading ships getting out to sea. Great labour, however, was necessary to keep the channel from being choked up by the gravel, which was washed down by the torrents from the adjoining mountains, and to deepen the entrance of the inner harbour, called Trou Fanfaron, which is a fine basin, 300 fath. in length, 60 f. in breadth, and perfectly sheltered from the most violent winds.—The principal, and indeed the only town on the island is that of Port-Louis, situated at the bottom of the harbour, and at the opening of a valley, which is shut in on the land-side by lofty and rugged declivities.

History.] This island was discovered by the Portuguese. The Dutch took possession of it, and called it Mauritius, from Prince Maurice their stadtholder. On taking possession of the Cape of Good Hope, their settlement on this island was abandoned; and it remained without a possessor till 1715, when the French seized it, and in their hands, though under the management of a company till 1767, it soon became an important military station, at which their own ships were sheltered and equipped, and from which, in time of war, they were enabled to annoy with great effect the British East India trade. In order to get rid of this annoyance, and to possess themselves of a station which afforded such vast advantage to their enemies, the British fitted out an expedition from the East Indies in 1810 under the direction of Admiral Bertie and General Abercrombie. On the 29th of November, the troops effected a landing; and on the 4th December a capitulation was signed, by which the whole island, with an immense quantity of stores and valuable merchandise, 6 large frigates, and 30 sail of other vessels, with above 200 pieces of ordnance in the forts and batteries, were surrendered to the British. This valuable acquisition was confirmed to Britain by the treaty of Paris, 1814. The peculiarly favourable position of the M. must place it beyond question of the last importance to England. Properly defended, it is unattackable, save by a combined naval and military force which no power, without due warning, could bring against it. It possesses the only harbour of refuge within the wide circle embracing the whole range of the African continent, Ceylon, and India, and sweeping round by Borneo, the Eastern islands, and New Holland, and finishing the compass with the illimitable range of the Southern ocean, situated in the direct line homeward from India and China, and with but a slight deviation from the colonies in New Holland; its position must be considered extremely valuable, for the facilities which its harbour offers for the reparation of damages to shipping, and such as to justify the importance which is attached to its preservation.

Authorities.] *Flinder's Voyage*, vol. ii.—*Grant's Account of Mauritius.—Voyage dans les quatre principales Isles des Mers Afriques, par J. B. C. M. Bory de St. Vincent.—England's Colonial Empire. By C. Pridham.* Vol. i., 8vo.

MAURO (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. WSW of Il Vallo, cant. and 2 m. N of Pollica. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 24 m. SW of Matera. Pop. 2,900.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 57 m. ESE of Palermo, district and 16 m. SSE of Cefalu.

MAUROMATI, a village of Greece, in the district of Ithome, dep. of Messenia. The v. is situated on either side of a fine spring at the foot of the hill of Ithome, nearly in the centre of the enclosure of the ancient city of *Messene.*

MAURON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Ploërmel. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,948; in 1841, 8,704. The town is 13 m. NNE of Ploërmel, on the Due. Pop. in 1841, 3,967.

MAUROUARD, an islet off the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, to the S of St. Helen's Point. It is about 1 m. in diam.

MAUROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Puy-l'Eveque, 21 m. NW of Cahors. Pop. 950.

MAURS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, and arrond. of Aurillac. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,422; in 1841, 12,838. The town is 21 m. SW of Aurillac, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Rance. Pop. 3,004. It has several tanneries, manufactories of hardware, nails and cutlery, and wax-works, and carries on an active trade in horses, cattle, pigs, hams, wine, chestnuts, wax, hemp, staves, linen, leather, and nails. The environs afford excellent pasturage.

MAURUA. See Maura.

MAURY, a central county of the state of Tennessee, U. S., comprising an area of 570 sq. m., drained by Duck river and many other streams. Pop. in 1840, 28,168, of whom 10,002 were slaves. Pop. in 1850, 29,520. Its capital is Columbia.

MAUSSANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 5 m. from St. Remy, on the Conille. Pop. 1,402. It has an active trade in the fine oils of the country.

MAUTERN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of the Wienerwalde, 14 m. N of St. Polten, and 42 m. WNW of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 680. Near this town the Austrians were signally defeated in 1484, by Mathias, king of Hungary.—Also a market-town of Styria, in the circle and 20 m. W of Bruck, on the l. bank of the Lissing. It has several mineral baths, and in the environs are an iron-mine and several forges.

MAUTERNDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the ldgb. of Lintz, circle and 57 m. SSE of Salzburg. Pop. 983.

MAUTH, Maut, or Wysoke'-Meyto, a market-town of Austria, in Bohemia, circle and 21 m. SW

of Beraun. Pop. 4,623. It has several glass-works and forges.

MAUTHEN, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 42 m. W of Villach, on the r. bank of the Gail. It has a blast-furnace, and in the environs are several mines of iron.

MAUTHHAUSEN, or MATHAUSEN, a market-town of the archduchy of Austria, in the ldgb. and 12 m. ESE of Lintz, and circle of the Muhl, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,000. It possesses a castle, and has manufactories of hosiery, and carries on an active trade in salt and grain.

MAUTII, or MAOUTI, one of the most easterly of the Hervey islands, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 20° 4′, and W long. 157° 34′. It is surrounded by coral reefs, which render it unapproachable except at low water. This island was discovered in 1723 by Captain Dibbs.

MAUVES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. E of Carquefou, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,197.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Mortagne-sur-Huine, on the r. bank of the Huine. Pop. 1,333.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 2 m. from Tournon, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 720.

MAUVESIN, MAUVEZIN, or MAUVAISIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Lectoure. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,013; in 1841, 9,885. The town is 21 m. SE of Lectoure, on the l. bank of the Larax. Pop. 2,689. It contains a Calvinist church. It has an oil-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, maize, and cattle. This town is one of considerable antiquity, and was formerly capital of the viscounty of Fizenaquet, in Lower Armagnac.

MAUVINAGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Silly. Pop. 583.

MAUZAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and ¾ m. from Riom. Pop. 1,127.

MAUZE′, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,566; in 1841, 7,828. The town is 15 m. SW of Niort, on the r. bank of the Mignon. Pop. in 1841, 1,824. It has manufactories of gold and iron ware, cutlery, and several oil-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in wool, grain, wine, and brandy.—Also a town in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. E of Thours. Pop. 1,500.

MAUZENS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Bugue. Pop. 1,157. In the vicinity are extensive forges.

MAVA, a river of Western Africa, which passes through the country of Quoja, and falls into the Atlantic near Cape Monte.

MAVARENNAHAR, or MAVARELNAHAR, a general name for the SE part of Independent Tartary, comprising Bokhara, Khokan, and Budakshan, known also as Transoxiana, or the country beyond the Oxus.

MA-VEN-JIN, or MA-BOUN-NIN, a town on the E coast of the Great Lu-chu island, 6 m. SE of Zieuly.

MAVERA, a headland of Algiers, to the E of Cape Ferro.

MAVRO. See ACHERON.

MAVROMOS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 66 m. SSE of Monastir, and 8 m. WSW of Grevno.

MAVRO-POTAMO, a river of Greece, in Livadia, which has its source in Mount Vardisio; passes Lidoriki and Dadi; and throws itself into Lake Topolias, at the village of Skripu, after a course, in a generally E direction, of 60 m. It is the *Cephissus* of the ancients.

MAVROVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 31 m. SSE of Monastir, and 20 m. N of Anaselitzas, on the E bank of Lake Castoria.

MAVROVUNI, a village of the Morea, situated on a promontory of the same name, 1½ m. S of Marethouisi, on the W side of the bay of Kolokythia, and overlooking the plain of Passava. It contains about 100 families.

MAVROYO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 5 m. S of Valona, and on the gulf of that name.

MAVRO-ZUMENO, a river of the Morea, an affluent of the Pidhema, composed of several branches descending from Mount Lycæum, and the hills E of Arkadhia.

MAWDESLEY, a township in the p. of Croston, Lancashire, 6 m. WSW of Chorley, on a branch of the Douglas. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 867.

MAWES (ST.), a sea-port in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, 8 m. S by E of Truro, and 3 m. E of Falmouth. It consists of one irregularly built street, facing the sea, with a hill rising abruptly behind it: near the W end of the harbour is a commodious pier. Pop. in 1841, 941, for the most part fishermen and pilots. The borough returned 2 members to parliament until disfranchised by the reform bill.

MAWGAN-IN-MENEAGE, a parish of Cornwall, 3½ m. ESE of Helston, on the river Helford. Area 5,510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,084.

MAWGAN-IN-PYDER, a parish in Cornwall, 3¼ m. NW of St. Columb-Major. Area 5,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1841, 749.

MAWNAN, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. S by W of Falmouth, at the mouth of the river Helford. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1841, 582.

MAXEY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 2 m. S by W of Market-Deeping. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1841, 611.

MAXEY-SUR-VAISE, a town of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. and 5 m. S of Vaucouleurs. Pop. 580.

MAXECO. See MACHICO.

MAXENT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Plelan. Pop. 1,774.

MAXFIELD, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 112 m. NNW of Augusta. Pop. 185.

MAXIME (SAINTE), a commune and small port of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Grimaud, on the gulf of Grimaud, opposite Saint-Tropez. Pop. 866.

MAXIMIN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the arrond. of Brignoles. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. 10,176.—The town is situated 9 m. WNW of Brignoles, near the source of the Argens. Pop. 3,685. It has wax-bleacheries, tanneries, and cotton and woollen factories; and carries on some trade in wine, brandy, and saffron. Its church is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

MAXINO, an island off the W coast of the grand-duchy of Finland, in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 14′.

MAXSAYN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 1 m. NNE of Selters. Pop. 626.

MAXSTOKE, a parish of Warwickshire, 10 m. E of Birmingham. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 352; in 1841, 346.

MAXTON, a parish in the N of Roxburghshire, skirted on its N and W boundaries by the Tweed over a distance of 4 m. Area 4,510 acres, of which about 700 acres are under wood. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 459, of whom 110 were in the v. of M., and 71 in that of Rutherford.

MAXWELL, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Somerset, skirted on the N and W by Blackman's river.

MAXWELL-HEUGH, a village on the S bank of the Tweed, opposite the E part of the town of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. Pop. about 100.

MAXWELL (Port), a secure anchorage on the coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 55° 51′. It contains a small island the rocks of which powerfully affect the magnetic needle.

MAXWELLTOWN, a burgh-of-barony in the E extremity of Kirkcudbrightshire. The *quoad sacra* parish is about 4½ m. in extreme length, and is bounded on the E by the river Nith, which divides it from the p. of Dumfries. The burgh extends in a stripe along the Nith, directly opposite the town of Dumfries, and nearly equal to it in length. Pop. in 1841, 3,230. In matters of trade and commerce it is identified with Dumfries.

MAY, a small but beautiful river in the SE of Perthshire, rising among the Ochil hills, and falling into the Earn a few yards below Forteviot bridge, after a course of between 11 and 12 m. On the banks of this river, near its most romantic scenery, anciently stood the Pictish city of Forteviot, the seat of the court of Pictish kings.

MAY, a small island in the mouth of the frith of Forth, 6 m. S of Crail, and about the same distance from Anstruther-Wester. It is about 1 m. long, and ¾ m. broad; and consists entirely of greenstone. It bears a lighthouse, rising 240 ft. above sea-level, and is situated in N lat. 56° 12′, W long. 2° 36′. From the lighthouse, Fifeness bears, by compass, N by E ½ E, 5 m.; the Bass SW ¼ W, 7 m.; and the Bell-rock NE, 15 m. The only inhabitants are the light-keepers and their families.

MAY (Cape), a promontory forming the S extremity of the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the NE side of Delaware-bay, in N lat. 34° 56′, W long. 74° 56′.—Also a promontory on the S coast of Newfoundland, forming the point of a peninsular projection between Fortune and Placentia bays, in N lat. 46° 56′, W long. 56°.

MAY (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SE of Beaupreau.

MAY-EN-MULLIEN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Lizy, 10 m. NE of Meaux. Pop. 904.

MAY-SUR-ORNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Bourguebus. Pop. 536.

MAY'S LANDING, a village of Atlantic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 73 m. S of Trenton, on Great-Egg harbour, at the head of Sloop-navigation, and 16 m. from the ocean.

MAY'S LICK, a village of Mason co., in Kentucky, U. S., 70 m. ENE of Frankfort.

MAYA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NNE of Pampeluna. Pop. 507.—Also a town of Benguela, 18 m. SW of Kakonda.

MAYACONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Mysore, in the district of Chatrakal, 24 m. WNW of Chittledrug.

MAYALDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Zamora. Pop. 228.

MAYALS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. SSW of Lerida. Pop. 700.

MAYASQUER, a town of Ecuador, 90 m. NNE of Quito.

MAYBOLE, a parish occupying the NW corner of the district of Carrick, in Ayrshire; bounded on the W and NW by the frith of Clyde. Area 33¼ sq. m. The geological structure of the coast is interesting for its correspondence with the strata of Arran. Nearly 1,000 acres in the parish are planted, about 3,000 are moorland and hill and meadow pasture, and between 16,000 and 17,000 are in tillage. Towers or castles, the ancient residences of brawling feudal chiefs, are numerous in the district, amounting in all to at least 15. Culroy, a clean rural little village, stands 3½ m. N of the town of M., on the low road to Ayr. Dunure, the only other village, is a small sea-port immediately N of Dunure-castle, on the W side of a small bay, and on a projecting point of land, 7 m. S of the town of Ayr. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,162; in 1831, 6,287; in 1841, 7,027. —The burgh, an ancient town, and still the reputed capital of Carrick, stands near the S extremity of the p., on the mailroad between Glasgow and Port-Patrick, 9 m. from Ayr, and 44 m. from Glasgow. The main street occupies the highest ground within the burgh. A considerable space, deeply sloping between it and the low-lying suburbs, is disposed to a small extent in the ancient cemetery and the relics of the collegiate church; to a greater extent in four or five incompact and irregularly arranged streets; and to a yet greater extent in fields and gardens, which impart to the whole town a rural aspect. M., in everything except its buildings, has been singularly denuded of its ancient character; but, after passing through a season of depopulation and decline, has risen into considerable importance as a busy outpost of the cotton-manufacturers of Glasgow, and a ready receptacle of the immigrant weavers of Ireland; and an impulse, not of trivial value, has been given by the opening of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Excepting a few coarse woollens and blankets, all the fabrics woven are pullicates, imitation thibets, and mull and jaconet muslins. The pop. of the burgh in 1851 was 3,862.

MAYDURGHAT, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 64 m. NW of Masulipatam.

MAYEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. W of Coblenz, on the r. bank of the Nette. Pop. 3,815. It has manufactories of woollens and of leather.

MAYEN. See Jan-Mayen.

MAYEN (Tour-de), a mountain of the Bernese Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Vaud, 4 m. E of the lake of Geneva. Alt. above sea-level, 1,133 toises = 2,414 yds.

MAYENCE, Mentz, or Mainz, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, the cap. of the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, and a fortress of the German confederation, situated on the l. bank of the Rhine, at an alt. of 82 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 49° 59′ 44″, E long. 8° 16′ 32″, 18 m. WSW of Frankfort, and 38 m. SE of Coblenz. It is built partly on the declivity of a hill, in the form of an arc of a circle, of which the Rhine forms the chord; and is surrounded by bastioned walls, and further defended by very strong outworks. A bridge of boats, 1,667 Rhenish ft. in length, protected by a *tete-du-pont*, connects the city with its fortified suburb of Castel, on the opposite bank of the river; and a strongly fortified island in the river adds to its strength as a military position. It is irregularly built, and its streets are narrow; but it has numerous ancient and interesting edifices, the principal of which are the cathedral which has been recently repaired, the ancient electoral palace now the custom-house, the arsenal, the theatre, the episcopal palace, the court-house formerly the palace of the prince of Dahlberg, 6 Roman Catholic churches, several conventual buildings, and a Calvinist church. It is the seat of the central federal convention for the navigation of the Rhine, and the see of a bishop, once the most influential archb. of Germany, now a suffragan of Friburg. Its university was suppressed in 1802, and has not been re-organised; but it has a gymnasium with 16 professors, an episcopal seminary, a museum of natural history and antiquities, and a public library of 100,000 vols., rich in early specimens of printing, for M. was the residence of Gutenberg, and the cradle of the art of printing. Its pop.

in 1845 was 31,345, exclusive of a garrison of 8,000 Austrian and Prussian troops. It is the seat of a military tribunal; and its governor and commandant of the citadel are alternately every five years Prussian or Austrian officers. The civil authorities are appointed by the government of Hesse-Darmstadt. M. has been a free port since 1809; and next to Cologne, is the chief mart for Rhenish produce in the W of Germany; and has an active trade in corn, wine, timber, and tobacco. Its manufactures chiefly consist of musical instruments, works in bronze, leather, printing-types, glue, soap, and hats. It has steam-communication 4 or 5 times a-day with Frankfort; and daily with Coblenz, Bonn, Cologne, and Dusseldorf.—This city is supposed to have been founded in Roman times by Drusus. It was successively destroyed by the Germans, the Vandals, and the Huns, and restored by Charlemagne. In 1225 it stood at the head of the *stadtebund* of the Rhenish towns for the protection of their trade and commerce. The Swedes held possession of it during the Thirty-years war. It was bombarded and taken from the French by the Prussians in 1793. In 1797 the French again got possession of it, and made it the cap. of the dep. of Mont-Tonnerre. In 1815 it was reunited to Hesse-Darmstadt; and in 1825 it became a fortress of the German confederation.

MAYENFELD, or MEYENFELD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 14 m. N of Coire, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. in 1850, 1,232, of whom 85 were Catholics. It is the cap. of the *Zehngerichten-Bund*, or 'League of the Ten Jurisdictions,' and is an ancient and walled town.

MAYENNE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Orne, a little to the S of St.-Martin-des-Landes, and flows thence into the dep. to which it gives its name, which it traverses in its entire length; waters the N part of the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and joins the Sarthe—which thence takes the name of Maine—a little above Angers, and after a course in a generally S direction of 120 m. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Varenne, Calmont, Ernée, and Oudon, and on the l. the Jouanne and Onette. The most important towns which it waters are Mayenne, Laval, and Château-Gontier. It has been rendered navigable by means of 37 locks to the bridge of Laval. Its chief articles of transit are wine, brandy, vinegar, grain, hemp, lint, timber, faggots, coals, salt, resin, slate, mill-stones, gypsum, and pottery. It is the *Meduana* of the ancients.

MAYENNE, a department of France, comprising the W part of the ancient prov. of Maine, and the N extremity of that of Anjou. It lies between 47° 45′ and 48° 33′ N lat., and between 0° 5′ and 1° 20′ W long.; and is bounded on the N by the deps. of the Manche and Orne; on the E by that of the Sarthe; on the S by the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and on the W by that of the Ille-et-Vilaine. It comprises an area of 514,868 hect. Pop. in 1801, 305,654: in 1821, 343,819; in 1831, 352,586; in 1841, 361,392; and in 1851, 374,566. In its greater extent it consists of undulating plains, but is intersected in the N by the ridge which separates the basin of the British channel from that of the gulf of Gascogny; and on the W by the chain which runs between the basins of the Vilaine and Loire, to the latter of which, in nearly its entire extent, this dep. belongs. The Mayenne, by which it is traversed from N to S, and which is its only navigable river, receives within its confines the Jouanne, Calmont, Ernee, and Vicoin. In the NW it is watered by the Deron, which flows into the British channel. In the W it contains the head-streams of the Vilaine. Besides these rivers, it possesses numerous minor streams and ponds.—The soil is sandy, and generally fertile. In 1839 the extent of its arable land was estimated at 489,937 hect.; of which 166,605 was under grain, 7,330 in potatoes, 86 in legumes, 106 in beet-root, 1,812 in hemp, 3,673 in lint, 52 in vineyards, and 6,016 in gardens, 86,522 in meadows, 28,168 in wood, and 8,655 in orchards and nursery-gardens. Its chief agricultural productions are wheat, maslin, rye, barley, oats, sarrasin, hemp, lint, fruit, timber, wine in small quantities, cider, forage, &c. In 1839, the number of live stock in the dep. was estimated at 50,888 horses, 411 mules, 186 asses, 181,753 head of cattle, 140,782 sheep, 48,293 pigs, and 4,700 goats. Poultry is abundant, and bees are reared to a great extent throughout the district.—Its principal mineral productions are iron, anthracite, coal, marble, freestone, slate, lime-stone, manganese, and granite. It contains several iron-works, of which the principal are those of Port-Briel and Chaillant. At Chateau-Gontier, Bourgneuf-la-Foret, Niort, Chantrigne, and Grazay, are ferruginous springs. The manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics is general throughout the dep., and forms one of its chief resources. It has also several lime-kilns, marble-works, extensive paper-works, numerous distilleries, and several fine bleacheries. The trade consists chiefly in grain, wine, cider, brandy, fruit, honey and wax, cattle, poultry, wool, linen and cotton fabrics, iron, marble, slate, and timber.—In 1842 it contained 6 schools and 4 colleges. The dep. is divided into 3 arrond., Chateau-Gontier, Laval, and Mayenne, comprising 27 cant. and 274 com. It forms, with the dep. of the Sarthe, the diocese of the bishop of Mans.—The arrond. of M. comprises an area of 211,745 hect., and contains 11 cant. Pop. in 1831, 162,164; in 1841, 161,785. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 33,068; in 1841, 33,151.—The town is situated on both sides, but chiefly on the r. of the Mayenne, 18 m. NNE of Laval; and at an alt. of 318 ft. above sea-level. It is an ill-built town, with narrow and exceedingly steep streets, lined by old and irregularly built edifices. Pop. in 1831, 9,797; in 1841, 9,225. It has a castle, now in ruins, but originally of great strength. It has manufactures of coarse cotton, linen, and leather; and a pretty active trade in wine, iron, and brandy.

MAYENTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, stretching from Mount Susten on the W, to the Reuss on the E, a length of 9 m., and watered by the Mayenbach.

MAYET, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of La Sarthe, 18 m. ENE of La Fleche. Pop. of town in 1841, 3,724; of cant. 11,500. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

MAYET-DE-MONTAGNE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of La Palisse. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,063; in 1841, 14,101. The v. is 13 m. S of La Palisse. Pop. 1,811.

MAYEURBOIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Hoves. Pop. 221.

MAYEURMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Ecausinne-d'Enghien. Pop. 380.

MAYEUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. NW of Corlay. Pop. in 1841, 1,782.

MAYFIELD, a parish in Staffordshire, 2¼ m. SW by W of Ashburn, situated on the river Dove. The p. includes the chapelry of Butterton, and the townships of M., Woodhouse, and part of Calton. Area 3,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,366; in 1841, 1,348.—Also a parish in Sussex, 7 m. S of Tunbridge-Wells. Area 13,570 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,943.

MAYFIELD, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 52 m. N of Augusta, 10 m.

from the E side of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 148.—Also a township of Fulton co., in the state of New York, 8 m. NE of Johnstown. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by branches of Sacandaga river. The soil consists of sand and clayey loam. Pop. 2,615. It has a village containing about 150 inhabitants.—Also a village of Graves co., in the state of Kentucky, 275 m. WSW of Frankfort, on a branch of Mayfield's river. Pop. 150.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 161 m. NNE of Columbus, watered by Chagrine river. Pop. 851. —Also a village of Warren co., in the state of Georgia, 35 m. ENE of Milledgeville, on the E side of Ogeechee river.

MAY-KIANG. See MENAM-KONG.

MAY-KOUP-MYIT, or MAN-LU-HO, a river which has its source in the SW part of the Chinese prov. of Yun-nan, traverses the prov. of Laos; flows thence into Siam; and joins the Menam, on the l. bank, 230 m. N of Yuthia, and after a generally SE course of 300 m.

MAYN. See MAIN.

MAYNAS, a district of Ecuador, watered by the Huallaga, the Chambira, and Ucayall, and stretching from the r. bank of the Amazon on the N, to the frontiers of Peru on the S. Its chief town, La Laguna, is in S lat. 5° 10′, W long. 74° 48′.

MAYNBERNHEIM, or MAINBERNHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Main. Pop. 245. It has a castle.

MAYNE, a parish in the co. and 4½ m. N by W of Kilkenny. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 633; in 1841, 463.—Also a parish 3 m. WNW of Castle-Pollard, in co. Westmeath, containing the village of Coole. Area 7,148 acres, of which 644 acres are in Lough Dereveragh. Pop. in 1841, 2,098.

MAYNOOTH, a small market-town in the p. of Laraghbryan, co. Kildare, on the N verge of the co., on a small affluent of the Liffey, 11¾ m. W by N of Dublin. It is a neat, clean, improving town, respectably edificed, and nearly as remarkable for its freedom from cabins as for the unique character of its chief public building,—the royal college of St. Patrick. At one end of the principal street is a gateway entrance to the ducal demesne of Carton; at the other end is the college, confronting an area which acquires a great accession of picturesqueness from the contiguous ivy-clad tower of the church of Laraghbryan, and from the fine ruins of M. castle. Other existing public structures are a Roman Catholic chapel, a Presentation convent, and some schools. Pop. in 1831, 2,053; in 1841, 2,129. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 6; in manufactures and trade, 93; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 15; on the directing of labour, 112; on their own manual labour, 221.—M. college, or the royal college of St. Patrick, presents in its principal façade a square central pile, with spacious wings, the whole front extending 400 ft. The public apartments, excepting the library, are in the principal front; the chapel is sufficiently commodious; the chief lecture-room and the refectory are of ample proportions. The library is in one of the side buildings. The exterior of the whole pile is ungraceful and lumpish. A wall and iron-railing separate the college, and about 2 acres of ground in front of it, from the public street; but the grounds behind the building comprise about 50 acres, and are disposed in retired and umbrageous walks. The college was founded in 1795, and in October following, the college was opened for the reception of 50 students. Since that period, Irish candidates for orders in the Roman Catholic church have been educated chiefly at M.; but there are other colleges from which they have also been ordained, at Kilkenny, Carlow, Tuam, Wexford, and Waterford; and many continue to graduate at continental universities. The number of students at M. is now about 500. The number of free students supplied gratuitously with lodging, commons, and instruction, is 250. They are admissible at the age of 17, and are selected after examination by the bishops of the respective dios. of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam. Besides the free students, there are pensioners and half-pensioners,—the former paying £21, and the latter £10 10s. annually; but the principal means of support are derived from annual parliamentary grants. During the first 21 years of its existence they averaged £8,000 annually; the sum was subsequently raised to £8,928, the present amount of the grant. In 1800, a board-of-control, under the name of 'visitors,' was appointed by act of parliament, consisting of the lord-chancellor, the chief justices of the king's bench and common pleas, the chief baron of the exchequer, two Roman Catholic archbishops, and the earl of Fingal. These trustees are now incorporated by 8 and 9 Vict. c. 25, with perpetual succession, but the judges are not to act as visitors. The remaining visitors, with 5 persons to be appointed by her majesty, are to hold a visitation yearly, in addition to such periodical visitation as the lord-lieutenant may direct. The officers charged with the superintendence of the institution are the president, salary £326; the vice-president, salary £200; the senior and two junior deans, whose respective salaries are £122 and £112; the prefect of the Dunboyne establishment, salary £142; and the bursar, £122. They must be natives of Great Britain. The professors rank in the following order: 1. Dogmatic Theology; 2. Moral Theology; 3. Hebrew and Sacred Scripture (divinity professors with salaries of £122 each); 4. Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, salary £112; 5. Logic, Ethics, and Metaphysics, salary £112; 6. Rhetoric, salary £112; 7. Greek and Latin, salary £112; 8. French and English, salary £112; 9. Irish, salary £112. Besides these officers and professors, the trustee and treasurer has a salary of £73 10s.; the physician, £52 10s.; and the apothecary, £200. There are also a cook at £40; butler at £18 18s.; 4 servants at £12 12s.; 12 servants at £9 6s.; and 8 servants at £7 6s., kept for the establishment. Commons for 17 masters at £25 each are allowed. The recent act endows the corporation with the annual sum of £6,000 for the payment of the officers' and professors' salaries. The triennial visitations are, and always have been, mere matters of form. To the president is committed the general inspection of the whole establishment. The power of expelling students for offences against the statutes is lodged in him. He also, on consulting with the vice-president and deans, determines concerning the candidates for holy orders. After 4 years passed in the literary and philosophical classes, the students are transferred to the class of divinity, the most important in the course of education. In this class they remain for 3 years, which completes the full course of instruction given in the college.

MAYO, a large maritime county of Connaught; bounded on the W and N by the Atlantic ocean; on the E by the cos. of Sligo and Roscommon; and on the S by the co. of Galway. The outline of the co. is nearly that of a square, or of a broad parallelogram, with a projection of 10 m. in depth from the S side, and another about 17 m. in depth from the E side. The greatest length E and W, from Lough Cara to Achill-head, is 56 m., or, exclusive of Achill island, 46 m.; the greatest breadth N and S, from Downpatrick-head to the most southerly point of contact with Lough Corrib, is 46 m. The area comprises 497,587 acres of arable land, 800,111 of uncultivated land, 8,360 of continuous plantations, 848 of towns, and 56,966 of water: in all, 1,363,882 acres.

Coasts.] Killalla-bay, on the boundary with co. Sligo, is the only harbour on the N coast frequented by shipping. The coast from Benmore to Benwee, trends in the direction of W by N, measures in a straight line 21 m., and is bold and rocky, but little indented by bay or variegated by headland. The seaward coast of the double peninsula of the Mullet extends 12 m. to the SSW, and is all comparatively low and little indented. The savage-featured island of Achill is separated from the mainland on the E by a very narrow strait, and blends its mountain-summits intimately in the general landscape with those of the peninsula of Coraan-Achill. The great and ramified sea-inlet of Blacksod-bay enters between the Mullet and Achill, and sends off its chief ramification northward between the Mullet and the mainland, to near the head of Broadhaven at Belmullet. The extensive and gorgeous expanse of Clew bay is grandly and powerfully screened with picturesque mountains along both the N and the S, and effectively covered by Clare island across a chief part of the entrance. The coast, from the S side of the entrance of Clew-bay, to the N side of the entrance of Killery-harbour, measures 6 m., and is all inhospitable to shipping; but the large island of Inisturk, and the still larger island of Innisboffin, afford shelter. The romantic sea-inlet of Killery-harbour, besides being sheltered by the mountains which almost press upon one another to enclose it, possesses two boat-harbours.

Surface.] The basin of Killalla-bay, the valley of the river Moy, and the basin of Lough Conn, form a continuous band of low country, stretching 24 m. S from the NE extremity of the county; and in general 8 or 9 m. broad. A sea-board district of the mean breadth of about 4½ m., and extending from within 3½ m. of Killalla-bay to the immediate shores of Blacksod-bay, is a band of mountainous ground overhanging the cliffy coast, and possessing several summit-altitudes of upwards of 1,100 ft. above the level of the sea. The district immediately S of this coast-band is a wild, heathy, broken wilderness of moorland. All the remaining district, N of Clew-bay, and W of the upper part of the basin of Lough Conn, with the exception only of the peninsula of the Mullet, is one great region of mountains, distinguished into the four groups of the Nephin, the Croaghmoyle, the Nephinbeg, and the Achill mountains. The principal summits in this vast region, are Nephin, the monarch height of the whole, immediately overhanging Lough Conn, and attaining an alt. of 2,646 ft. above sea-level; Trustamore, Bullenmore, and Bullenbeg, successively due W of Nephin; a height of 1,655 ft. immediately overhanging the Pontoon, a connection between Lough Conn proper and Lough Cullen; Slievemore, 2,217 ft., and Slieve-Croghan, 2,222 ft., in the island of Achill. The double peninsula of the Mullet, or the district lying W of Broadhaven and Blacksod-bay, rises nowhere to an alt. of more than 439 ft. above sea-level, and very extensively consists of low and improvable ground. All the S district of the mainland of the co., is a region of mountains very similar in character to that between Nephin and Achill-head; excepting a band of 3½ or 4 m. in breadth, extending along the shore of Lough Mask. The remaining portions of the co. are strictly champaign, or lie so low that heights of from 200 to 270 ft., are figured on the maps as the chief altitudes of the country. The districts in the E and the N, nearest the counties of Roscommon and Sligo, contain some good land; yet present to a stranger a predominant appearance of flat, cold, waste bogs and moors.

Waters.] The beautiful and superb Lough-Corrib, the second most extensive lake in Ireland, and possessing a summer surface-elevation of 28 ft. above sea-level, lies, to the extent of 2,624 acres of its area, within the S boundary-line of this co. Lough Mask, also a lake of no ordinary size and beauty, and possessing a summer surface-elevation of 64 ft. above sea-level, lies, to the extent of more than one-half of its area, or of 13,560 acres, within the S boundary-line, and separates this co. from Galway. Lough Carra, a large, ramified, and handsome lake, approaches within a mile of the W side of Lough Mask, and has a summer surface-elevation of 67 ft. The Castlebar lakes extend NE from within 3 m. of Westport to the immediate vicinity of Castlebar. Lough Beltra has a surface-elevation of 61 ft. above sea-level. Lough Feagh extends 2½ m., and has a surface-elevation of 44 ft.; and Lough Furnace extends 1¼ m. S, and has a surface-elevation of 11 ft. Lough Carrowmore has a length of 3½ m., and a summer surface-elevation of 30 ft. Loughs Conn and Cullen, mutually connected by a narrow strait at the Pontoon, and practically forming one lake, extend 8½ m. in the direction of SE by S, and have a summer surface-elevation of 37 ft. Lough Gara, an intricately outlined lake, of 222 ft. of surface-elevation, situated chiefly in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon, lies, to the extent of 106 acres, within the E boundary-line of Mayo. The remaining lakes are so numerous and so diminutive that we cannot afford to name them.—The Moy is the only navigable river in the county, and even it is navigable by sea-borne vessels only to within a mile of Ballina. It comes in from co. Sligo; makes a large semicircular sweep round from S to N; and then runs N between co. Mayo and co. Sligo, to the head of Killalla-bay. The towns immediately upon its banks are Foxford and Ballina. Its principal tributaries are the Yellow river, the Mullaghnoe, the Sonnagh, the Spaddagh, the Trimogue, the Cloonlee, and the Lough Conn river. The Cloonaghmore, swollen with the tributes of the Rathroe, the Breaghery, the Duvowen, and the Owenmore, enters the head of the small bay of Rathfran, on the W side of Killalla-bay. The Owenmore, 18 m. in length, traversing a long gap or defile through the centre of the NW. Highlands, and carrying with it the tributes of the Altderg, the Inagh, the Feddaunmuingeery, the Oweniny, and the Munhin, or superfluent stream from Lough Carrowmore, flows into the head of Tullaghan-bay. The Owengarve, the Boghadoon, the Newport, and the Bunowen or Lewisburgh rivers enter Clew-bay. The Errive enters the head of Killery-harbour. The Ayle flows through Lough Cloon into the head of Lough Mask. The Robe washes the towns of Hollymount and Ballinrobe, and flows into Lough Mask. The Corrib river carries off the superfluence of Lough Mask to Lough Corrib; but, excepting over a brief distance from Cong to the latter lake, it is wholly a subterranean stream. The Black river is also, in part, a subterranean stream; and flows along the SE boundary of the county to Lough Corrib.

Minerals.] Granite, surmounted by a cap of quartz rock, forms the body of Croaghpatrick. Gneiss, passing into granite and mica-slate, constitutes the Slieve-Gamph mountains, and from one-third to one half of the double peninsula of the Mullet. Quartz rock constitutes part of Nephin mountain, and a considerable part of the lofty sea-board E of Broadhaven. The clay-slate and greywacke members of the transition series of rocks occupy all the southern half of Morisk, and most of the district thence to Lough Mask. Old red sandstone and conglomerate form the exterior skirts of the gneiss district around Foxford, and the whole of the Croagh-Moyle mountains. Excepting two small districts of the coal and millstone-grit formations, all the champaign territory

consists of carboniferous limestone. Iron ore abounds in the districts of the primitive rocks, and was at one time worked near Tullaghan-bay, and in the valley of the Deel. Deposits of manganese have been observed near Westport. Some indications of coal occur in Slieve-Carna. Marble, susceptible of a good polish, has been quarried in several parts of Morisk. The schistose rocks are, in some places, quarried to be used as slate.—The best soils are those of the districts around Ballagh, Ballina, and Hollymount; and both these and the soils of the other districts of the great limestone region, bear a general, and, in some instances, a close resemblance to the limestone soils of other parts of Ireland.

Agriculture.] Summer-fallowing is entirely unknown in co. M. Sea-weed is sought after and employed as a manure. Large quantities of it, with the addition of a light coat of dung, are applied to the soil intended for potatoes. Sea-sand, a large proportion of which consists of broken shells, is also employed as a manure, principally to bog ground. The rotation of crops is merely one of potatoes and oats, varied occasionally by the substitution of barley for the latter. In some districts rents as high as £9 and £10 per acre were charged for conacre; and it was not an unusual course for the agent to let so many acres annually of old grass lands on each property at these high rents, in order to keep up an income which, in fact, was a regular system of exhaustion; for, after the conacre crops were taken off, the land was left waste, for nature to recover herself in years of rest. The average charge was—first year—potatoes, £7 per acre; second year, potatoes, £6 per acre; third year, oats, £4 per acre; and, added to this, the old barbarous tenure called *rundale* universally prevailed. The subdivisions of land were so numerous that the owner of 4 or 5 acres generally had them divided into 8 or 10, or often 20, separate portions! Drainage or fencing, or any other improvement, was practically out of the question.—In 1841, there were, within the rural districts of the co., 33,790 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 10,331 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,265 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 1,135 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were, within the whole co., 22,477 farmers, 84,066 servants and labourers, 39 ploughmen, 161 gardeners, 9 graziers, 1,275 herds, 8 care-takers, 3 land-agents, 98 land-stewards, 12 gamekeepers, and 4 dairy-keepers. The live stock, together with the amount of their respective estimated value, in 1841, were 22,716 horses and mules, £181,728; 10,986 asses, £10,986; 80,858 cattle, £525,577; 141,167 sheep, £155,283; 50,538 pigs, £63,173; and 334,274 poultry, £8,375. Grand total of estimated value of live stock in the rural districts, £945,104. In 1848, there were, on 43,658 holdings, 13,202 horses, 12,912 mules and asses, 76,245 horned cattle, 86,781 sheep, 12,912 pigs, 4,040 goats, and 189,019 poultry. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 130,623: viz. wheat 9,520, oats 47,400, barley 12,177, pease 175, potatoes 28,144, turnips 10,017, mangel-wurzel and carrots 1,740, flax 1,122, meadow and clover 20,328.—In 1841, there were within the entire co., of continuous woods, 8,360 acres; and of detached trees equivalent to 996 acres.

Manufactures and trade.] An official report made in 1836 says, "Eighteen years ago, 500 webs of linen were frequently measured and stamped on a market-day at Wesport; the quantity now would not amount to 100." Considerable light is thrown on the state of manufactures and trade in the co., by the statistics of personal industry exhibited in the census of 1841, which returned among other trades, fishermen, 125; millers, 114; brewers, 4; distillers, 4; egg-dealers, 132; butchers, 180; flax-dressers, 107; carders, 494; spinners of flax, 9,386; spinners of wool, 7,013; spinners of unspecified classes, 14,797; winders and warpers, 73; weavers of linen, 434; weavers of woollen, 192; weaver of ribbon, 1; weavers of unspecified classes, 2,814; bleachers, 16; boot and shoe makers, 1,146; knitters, 2,047; stone-masons, 502; shipwrights, 78; nailers, 154; letter-press printers, 39; soap-boilers, 24; booksellers and stationers, 4. In 1836, the fishing-craft of the co. consisted of 4 half-decked vessels, 12 open sail-boats, and 677 row-boats, and employed 3,768 fishermen. In 1849, the fishing-vessels were 1,046, employing 4,346 men and boys. The salmon-fishing of the Moy lets for £1,500 a-year.

Communications.] No one of the railways projected by the Railway commissioners, or of the lines projected by other parties and submitted to these gentlemen, enters or touches co. Mayo. The county-surveyor had under his charge, in 1841, 1,400 m. of road. The highland districts of M. closely resemble those of Galway and Kerry in their former imperviousness to wheeled vehicles, and in the enormous advantages which have accrued from the formation of roads. The principal roads through the champaign districts are the mail-road from Westport, through Castlebar and Hollymount, towards Dublin, and roads mutually connecting all the towns and villages. The upland district from Lough Mask westward to the W sea-board of Morisk, is still unopened by good or even tolerable roads.

Divisions and towns.] The co. of Mayo is politically divided into the baronies of Tyrawley in the NE; Erris in the NW; Burrishoole in the middle of the W; Morisk in the SW; Carra in the S part of the centre; Kilmain in the extreme S; Clanmorris in the SE; Costello in the extreme E; and Gallen in the N part of the centre. The principal towns are Castlebar, Ballinrobe, and Westport. The county-jail is at Castlebar, and the bridewells are at Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Swineford, and Westport. The assizes are held at Castlebar; quarter-sessions at Castlebar, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Belmullet, Claremorris, Swineford, and Westport. The district lunatic asylum, to which M. is entitled to send 73 patients, is at Ballinasloe; the county infirmary is at Castlebar. The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £295,398.—Two members from the co. at large and two from the borough of Castlebar, were sent to the Irish parliament; but only the former two are sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1842, 1,340; in 1849, 1,118.

Population.] Pop. in 1792, 140.000; in 1813, 237,371; in 1821, 293,112; in 1831, 366,328; in 1841, 388,887; in 1851, only 274,716, being a decrease of 29 per cent. in 10 years. Houses in 1792, 27,970; in 1813, 43,702; in 1821, 53,051; in 1831, 62,367; in 1841, 68,425; in 1851, 49,191. The following statistics are all of 1841. Families residing in first-class houses, 486; in second-class houses, 4,851; in third-class houses, 23,859; in fourth-class houses, 41,714. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 56,605; in manufactures and trade, 10,029; in other pursuits, 4,276. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 1,044; on the directing of labour, 11,858; on their own manual labour, 56,377; on means not specified, 1,631. Males at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 30,726; who could read but not write, 16,108; who could neither read nor write, 120,119. Females at and above 5 years of age who could read and write, 10,489; who could read but not write, 13,033; who could neither read nor write, 144,786. Males above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 5,916; attending superior schools, 500. Females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,675; at-

tending superior schools, 212. Clergymen of the Established church, 28; Methodist ministers, 6; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman Catholic clergymen, 99; ministers of religion whose denominational connection is not specified, 19. In 1848 there were 139 national schools in operation, attended by 20,099 children.

History.] M. was included in the grant which Henry II. made in 1180 to William Fitz-Adelm de Burgho; and it was so soon colonized by the English, that in the reign of Henry III. a strenuous but vain effort was made to dispossess them; but soon after 1333, some of the younger branches of the Burke family seized the cos. of M. and Galway, appropriated these territories to their own use, renounced English names, laws, and alliances, identified themselves and their followers with the native Irish, and successfully established a sort of rude political independence. In 1575, the reigning MacWilliam made his submission to the English government. But though M. was now a second time made a co., and placed under the laws of England, the Burkes first repined, next complained, and next rebelled; and along with the O'Donnells, the Joyces, and other clans, they rose in arms to reassert their independence, and speedily plunged their country in the horrors of general tumult and anarchy. In July 1586, however, Sir Richard Bingham overwhelmed the rebel army in a pitched battle at Ardnaree. The rebellion of 1641 was actively promoted by most of the old families of the co., and occasioned an enormous amount of forfeitures; and the wars of the Revolution drew the Burkes, the Brownes, the Dillons, and other families into the Jacobite vortex, and led to the forfeiture of 19,294 acres of land. In 1798, the small invading French force under General Humbert landed at one of the lower and westward ramifications of Killalla bay, took possession of the towns of Killalla, Ballina, and Foxford, accumulated around them a large force of malcontent Irish, defeated a British army of 6,000 under General Lake at Castlebar, spread general alarm and confusion through not only M. but Connaught, but were speedily obliged to make a complete and final surrender at Ballinamuck in co. Leitrim.

MAYO, a parish 3 m. S by E of Ballagh, in co. Mayo. Area 11,848 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,121; in 1841, 4,179.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Killeban, Queen's co.

MAYO, or Maio, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic, to the E of the island of Sant Iago, and SSW of Boavista. It is about 21 m. in circumf., and is generally flat. The coast is rocky, and the soil, from want of water, sterile. Its principal production is salt, which is procured from a natural lagune. During the dry season, from November to May, its produce is immense, and it forms an extensive article of trade with America. The aborigines are Negroes, but since their subjugation by the Portuguese, they have adopted the language and manners of that people. Its chief town and port is Pinosa, on the SW coast, in N lat. 15° 7′, W long. 23° 17′.

MAYO, a river of Mexico, in the state of Sonora. It has its source 45 m. E of Camoa; runs in a generally W direction; and throws itself into the gulf of California, near Guitivis, 72 m. SE of the mouth of the Hiaqui, and after a course of about 150 m.

MAYO. See Nayu.

MAYOLA, a rivulet of co. Londonderry, rising among the lofty mountains at the SW extremity of Loughinsholin, and running 16 m. NE, E, and SE, to Lough Neagh, at a point 2 m. above Toome-bridge.

MAYOMBA, a territory, town, and river in the NW part of Lower Guinea. The territory lies between that of Sette on the N, the state of Loango on the S, and the Atlantic on the W, and is watered by the river of the same name. The inhabitants are gentle and intelligent, work several copper-mines, and have a considerable trade in ivory and gum. They formerly carried on an extensive traffic in slaves. The chief of M. recognises the sovereignty of the king of Loango. The town, which is also named Yomba, is situated on the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Mayomba, 120 m. N of Loango. It has a good harbour.

MAYOR (Isla), an island of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Seville, formed by the Guadalquivir, 12 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. It is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. across its widest part. It abounds with fruit-trees. See also Maier.

MAYORGA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Valladolid, and partido of Villalon, on the Cea. Pop. 1,790. It has 6 parish-churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses an active trade, being the entrepot for the produce of Asturias, and for the wines of Medina and Rueda. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 5 m. N of Alcobaça, and 20 m. WSW of Leiria, on a height, in a fertile tract, near the Atlantic. It has an almshouse, and a handsome square adorned with fountains, and containing well-built dwelling-houses.

MAYOTTE, or Mayotta, the extreme SE island of the Comores archipelago, in the N part of the Mozambique channel, in 12° 54′ S lat. Until 1840 it was little known to Europeans, being considered inaccessible, on account of the coral reefs which surround it; but in that year the discovery was made that the rocky girdle was not continuous, and that the largest vessels could penetrate by various channels into the zone of sea comprised between the island and the reef. The island is almost entirely volcanic. The whole of the interior is occupied by mountains covered with peaks and hillocks, the highest of which attain an elevation of from 1,800 to 2,300 ft. A blooming vegetation has covered all this lava, but large trees are rare. A half-ruined forest, and some high trees in the bays, are all the resources offered by the island either in timber for building or for the purposes of manufacture; the white talamaka, the ebony, and the mat tree, are the principal. Cocoa-nut thicket shades the sides of the hills almost everywhere, particularly in the vicinity of the villages; and bananas, papaw-trees, guava-trees, and plantains, clothe the banks of the streams. Guinea-fowls, wild pigeons, hawks, crows, fly-catchers, hâve-de-vets, humming-birds, and bats, are numerous. The land capable of cultivation cannot be reasonably estimated at more than 8,000 hectares, or about one-fourth of the superficial extent of the island. Numerous rivulets run to the bottoms of the hollow valleys by which it is furrowed. The interior is little known. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, Sakalavas, Arabs, and Autolantes, almost all Mahommedans, and the majority of whom are slaves. The currents of lava, which have radiated from the centre to the circumf. of the island, form numerous buttresses extending into the sea, amongst which are found a tolerably large number of bays, creeks, and well-sheltered anchorages. On the NE a tongue of land, scarcely raised 20 ft. above the level of the sea, is detached from the island towards the SE, and forms a small peninsula, called the point of Choa. Immediately in front of this is the islet of Pamanzi, which projects towards the NW, a small peninsula of sand on which the rock of Zaoudzi rears its head. A channel of about 1,300 yds. in breadth separates these two advanced points, on each of which a village is built; one, the village of Choa, is peopled with Sakalavas, the other is inhabited by Arabs. The peninsula of Zaoudzi forms two harbours; the first, situated on the N side, is ordinarily called the bay of Pamanzi, and would be a regular port if better sheltered from the NE winds which blow during winter. The other, on the S, is equally open to the SE monsoon, which regularly prevails here during six months of the year. The islet of Pamanzi is not insalubrious like M., but it is only a rock covered with a friable vegetating soil: water is wanting, and deep wells must be sunk to procure any. Its area does not exceed 1,500 hectares. The soil is indented by hills,

small mountains, and elevated hillocks. At the summit of one mountain is found a lake of sulphurous water, 45 ft. deep, which has no issue, and is not fed by any course of water. The French took possession of M. on 13th June 1843, and have formed a fort on the rock. The rock of Zaoudzi or N'zaoudzi is joined, as before-mentioned, to the islet of Pamanzi by a small isthmus of sand, covered and uncovered by the flux and reflux of the tide. The military establishment was the site of an Arab village,—a mass of huts made of cocoa-nut leaves, surrounded by a bad wall of dry stones. This rock is the key of the island, and commands the two ports. Some of the transported insurgents of June 1851 are now employed on works here, it being intended to make the island of M. the military depot of France in these seas, instead of Nosibe, which has been found to be a hot-bed of disease.

MAYPO, a river of Chili, which has its source in the district of Mapocha, on the W side of the Andes; runs first W; receives the Mapocha on the r.; separates the district of Melipilla from that of Rancagua; and throws itself into the Pacific in S lat. 33° 43′, 60 m. WSW of Santiago, and after a course of about 150 m. Its waters are impregnated with salt, and abound with trout. It is crossed by a suspension bridge 250 ft. in length, the impetuosity of its current having hitherto rendered the construction of any other species of bridge impracticable. In the plains through which this river passes, near Santiago, a signal victory was obtained by the republican army under San Martin, which terminated the Spanish authority in Chili.

MAYPURES, a tribe of Indians, in New Granada, who inhabit the upper streams of the Rio-Negro.

MAYPURES, or San-Jose-de-Maypures, a village of New Granada, 240 m. SE of Varinhas, in Venezuela, 400 m. E of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the l. bank of the Orinoco, above the cataracts.

MAY-PYAYN-MYIT, a river of Laos, which joins the Menam about 20 m. S of Chang-mai.

MAYRAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. E of Thueys, and 11 m. N of Argentiere. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics. Coal is wrought in the environs.

MAYRES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Thueys, on the r. bank of the Ardeche. Pop. 2,558. It has manufactories of serge and other woollen fabrics, and at an adjacent village a large steam saw-mill.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 32 m. SSE of Iglau, and 12 m. WSW of Lamnitz. It has a cotton-spinning mill.

MAYSI, a headland at the E extremity of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 17′, W long. 74° 10′.

MAYSVILLE, a village of Buckingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 79 m. W of Richmond, on the SE side of Slate river. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,159.—Also a town of Mason co., in the state of Kentucky, 81 m. NE by E of Frankfort, in a narrow tract between the S bank of the Ohio and a range of hills. Pop. 2,741. It has a good harbour for small vessels.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Illinois, 122 m. SE of Springfield, on the border of Twelve-Mile prairie, near the Little Wabash river, consisting in 1840 of 25 dwellings.

MAYTOWN, a village of Donegal township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 30 m. SE by E of Harrisburg, 3 m. NE of Susquehanna river. It consisted in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.

MAYURUNAS, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the banks of the Jabari or Hyabari, in the prov. of Para, Brazil.

MAYVILLE, a village of Chautauque township, in the state of New York, U. S., 344 m. W by S of Albany, at the N extremity of Chautauque lake. Pop. in 1840, 500.

MAZAFRAN, or Oudjer, a river of Algeria, which has its source in Mount Zickar, in the prov. of Mascara; runs 42 m. under the name of Merega; thence it takes the name of Oudjer, and at the confluence of the Chiffa assumes that of Mazafran; divides the prov. of Mascara and Titeri; and discharges itself into the Mediterranean a little to the E of Coleah, 18 m. SW of Algiers, and after a course in a generally NE direction of 105 m. Its waters are yellowish in colour.

MAZAGA, or Black Earth, a district on the SE confines of Nubia and of Abyssinia.

MAZAGAN, a town of Marocco, in the prov. and 150 m. NW of Marocco, and 60 m. SW of Tamesna, on the Atlantic, a little to the NE of Cape Blanco. It is a well-built town, and is surrounded by a wall 12 ft. thick with bastions. It has a port capable of receiving small vessels; those of large size are obliged to anchor at the distance of about 6 m. The locality is salubrious, and has springs of excellent water; but since the prohibition of trade in grain the town has sunk into decay. It was founded in 1506 by the Portuguese; and was retained in their possession until 1762. It was named by them Castillo-Reale.

MAZAGAO, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Mutuaca, 15 m. above the confluence of that river with the Amazonas. The surrounding district produces rice, cotton, and other important articles of trade in great abundance.

MAZAGONG, or Mahesa-grama, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency and island of Bombay, at the head of the harbour of Bombay. It has two Roman Catholic churches, and is inhabited chiefly by Portuguese.

MAZAGRAN, a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 3 m. SW of Mostagenem, and 1¼ m. from the sea. It has a pop. of 170.

MAZA-KIANG, a river of Birmah, which rises under the 25th parallel, to the SE of Mogang, and flows first SW, and then SE to the Irawaddy, which it joins on the r. bank, 120 m. above Amerapura, after a course of 150 m.

MAZALEM, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Matarrana. Pop. 1,000. The environs are fertile in oil, wine, and salt.

MAZALQUIVIR. See Marsalquivir.

MAZALTENANGO, or San-Bartolomeo-Mazaltenango, a town of Guatimala, in the district of Suchiltepec, 120 m. NW of Guatimala. Pop. 2,150. It has a considerable trade in cotton and cacao.

MAZAMBA, or Mazavamba, a town of South-Western Africa, in the Maravi territory, 300 m. NW of Sena, and on the road which crosses the continent.

MAZAMET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,854; in 1841, 18,737.—The town is 12 m. SE of Castres, on the l. bank of the Arnette, near the confluence of the Thori, at an alt. of 708 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 8,584. It has a Calvinist consistorial church; and possesses numerous manufactories of woollen fabrics, several dye-works, and 4 paper-mills. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MAZAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 5 m. E of Carpentras. Pop. in 1841, 4,004. The environs produce wine, olives, saffron, and cherries.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 6 m. NW of Montpezat. Pop. 1,510.

MA'ZANDERA'N, a province of Persia, stretch-

ing along the S shore of the Caspian, having the prov. of Ghilan on the W, and of Khorassan on the E; while to the S it is separated from Irak-Ajemi by the lofty range of Elburz. Holmes says MAUZUNDEROON both gives the general pronunciation of the name and follows the etymology, from the old Persian word *mauz* 'a mountain,' and *underoon* or *anderoon* 'the inside,' meaning 'the country within the mountains.' Its superficies is estimated at 8,126 square miles. Its surface is mountainous, abounding in forests of oak, and in some quarters full of swamps; but the valleys are fertile, and produce fine rice. A considerable number of rivers rise in the mountains of Elburz, and fall into the Caspian; but none have any very long course. The soil is too moist for the production of good wheat. Sugar is cultivated to some extent; and silk is produced, though not nearly equal to that of Ghilan. Elms, cedars, cypress, and box-trees abound both in the plains along the Caspian, and on the slopes of Elburz. The principal fruits are the orange, lemon, and citron; apples, pomegranates, quinces, pears, peaches, walnuts, grapes, and melons, are also largely produced. Iron and native steel are met with. The tiger, panther, bear, wolf, goat, and wild pig, are numerous in the forests. The domestic cattle are of the humped species.—This province may be divided into two distinct climates,—the mountainous and cold districts of the interior,—and the warm and fertile plains along the Caspian. Winter and spring are healthy; but the summer and autumnal heats cause exhalations from the fens and marshes, which render the air insalubrious. Agues and dropsies are prevailing disorders; and the natives inhabiting the coasts and the lower districts in general have a sallow and bloated appearance indicative of sickness. Heavy rains fall in Oct., Nov., and Dec. Snow falls, but never lies long. The pop. of this prov. has been roughly estimated at 150,000. The natives of this prov. have been reckoned the most warlike in Persia. They defended their mountainous retreats with such courage and ability as to baffle for a time all the efforts of Timur to subdue them. They furnish to government a force of about 12,000 foot-soldiers, of whom 2,000 are always at Tehran. The language of the peasantry is the Persian, but many also speak a dialect of the Turkish. The commerce is considerable, chiefly with Russia, to which it exports rice, silks, and cotton. Rice is also sent from this prov. to Tehran, Ghilan, Casbin, and Tabriz. Some sugar is exported to Ghilan, and also to Russia. The cotton is used in native manufactures. Some of the roads are bad; there is an admirable causeway, extending about 300 m., from Kisliar to Astrabad; but it is hardly practicable for heavy-wheeled carriages.—Besides the districts of Tennacorbon, Kellauristank, and Kujur, M. is divided into 6 *mahalehs* or districts. The capital is Sari, the ancient *Zadracarta;* but Balfrush is of larger extent. Ferabad or Farahabad and Amol are also considerable towns. Most of the smaller towns and villages are open, well-built, and pleasantly situated. — *Fraser.* — *Kinneir.* — *Todd.*— *Holmes.*

MAZAOUNAH, a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Mascara, 27 m. SE of Mostagan, on the Warisa, an affluent of the Shellif. It is enclosed by a mud wall, and is noted for its manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MAZAPIL, a village of Mexico, in the state and 108 m. N of Zacatecas. It is a mining locality, and contains about 40 white families. Indians form the rest of the pop.

MAZARGUES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and com. and 3 m. SE of Marseilles. Pop. 1,708. It contains many handsome villas. M. is supposed by some to derive its name from Marii-ager (field of Marius); by others from Mas-aggeris (way-house). The coast Roman way from Marseilles to Citharistе passes near it.

MAZARIEGOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 11 m. WNW of Palencia, and partido of Frechilla, in a level tract surrounded by water. Pop. 700. It has a well-endowed hospital.

MAZARRON. See ALMAZARRON.

MAZARULLEQUE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Cuenca. Pop. 550.

MAZATLAN, a port of Mexico, at the S extremity of the gulf of California, in N lat. 23° 10′, W long. 106° 21′; built upon a river of the same name, and upon a sandy plain, broken by small lagunes, and sheltered on the N by a high hill. The houses are constructed of adobes, and one story in height. Although destitute of a good harbour, this port is now the most important possessed by Mexico in the Pacific, owing to its facility of communication with the N provinces and the mining districts: though, at the moment of writing this [1852], it has been closed by order of the feeble government of Mexico, in consequence of the disorders and revolutionary movements which are rife here as throughout the entire country. Its chief exports are bullion, logwood, and agricultural produce. The pop. fluctuates with the season. At the close of the rains, in October, the place becomes very unhealthy, and all who can, migrate to the mountains in the interior.—There are several small settlements of this name in Mexico, most of which are inconsiderable, consisting only of a few families of Indians.

MAZE′, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 13 m. E of Angers. Pop. 3,500.

MAZEIK. See MASEYCK.

MAZEIRA, a considerable island near the E coast of Arabia, extending nearly NNE and SSW, between 20° 18′ and 20° 49′ N lat. [*Smith*]; and in about 59° 40′ E long. It is about 60 m. long, and 8 m. broad. There is a passage between it and the main for large vessels. It has a village on the E shore, but is seldom visited by Europeans.

MAZERES-EN-FOIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariege, on the l. bank of the river Lers, 13 m. NNW of Mirepoix. Pop. 3,000.

MAZIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, 15 m. NNE of Niort. Pop. 600.—Also a town in the dep. of Correze, cant. and 6 m. W of Neuvic. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Langeais. Pop. 600.

MAZINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, on the r. bank of the Murg, 4 m. SE of Frauenfeld. Pop. 650.

MAZO, a town on the E coast of Palma, in the Canary group. Pop. 4,180.

MAZOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Ardes. Pop. 1,247.

MAZORBO, a town of Austrian Italy, situated on an island of the same name, in the lagunes and 6 m. NE of Venice. Pop. 300.

MAZORNO, a village of Austrian Italy, situated on the Po, 22 m. S of Venice.

MAZUECOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Madrid, near the Valdegonate. Pop. 560.

MAZULA, a small island in the Atlantic, near the W coast of Africa, in S lat. 8° 5′.—Also a port of Congo, 50 m. SSW of Bombi.

MAZULAR. See MANSULAR.

MAZURES (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. N of Renwez. Pop. 1,171. It has iron-works.

MAZY, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of Namur. Pop. 460.

MAZZARA, a town on the SW coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 30 m. S of Trapani, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of the Salerni, in N lat. 37° 40′, E long. 12° 34′. It is an ill-built place; but is remarkable for the number of its churches and convents. It has also an hospital, a public school, a bishop's palace, and a large caucatore or corn-warehouse. Pop. 8,400. It exports wine, brandy, oil, and soda. The harbour is large, but the road-stead is exposed.

MAZZARA (Val-di), one of the ancient and natural divisions of Sicily, comprising the W and most narrow part, and bounded on the E by the two other divisions of Sicily, the Val-di-Noto, and the Val-di-Demona. It embraces the modern administrative divisions of Trapani and Girgenti, with part of Palermo and of Caltanisetta. Its territorial extent is computed at three-eighths of the whole island, or about 4,700 sq. m. Though intersected by several chains of mountains, it is on the whole the least rugged and most fertile of the three divisions. Its chief production is corn; after which come flax, hemp, and fruit. Its fisheries, particularly of tunnies and sardines, are very extensive. The capital of the district, as well as of the whole island, is Palermo.

MAZZARINO, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, situated on a small river, 18 m. SE of Caltanisetta, near the great road from Girgenti to Catania. Pop. of town and cant. 11,600.

MBOTETEI. See Mondego.

MBUTUI, a river of Monte Video, which enters the Uruguay, on the l. bank, in S lat. 28° 50′, after a W course of 70 m.

MCHAGA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Petersburg, 4 m. N of Podklina; runs NE, then SW; and falls into the Chelon, on the l. bank, 9 m. above its influx into Lake Ilmen.

MEABAN, a small island of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 12 m. SW of Vannes. It is surrounded with a number of reefs.

MEACHEGONG, a town in the Birman empire, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 30 m. N of Prome.

MEACO, or Miaco, a great city on the S coast of the island of Nifon, in Japan, formerly the metropolis of the empire, and still the ecclesiastical capital, and the residence of the *mikado* or spiritual sovereign. It is situated in a spacious plain enclosed by a circuit of high mountains, and almost entirely formed into gardens interspersed with temples, monasteries, and mausoleums, and watered by numerous rivulets. The city itself is watered by three rivers, which unite their streams in its centre. In its greatest prosperity it is said to have been 20 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth. The streets are narrow, and the houses of the ordinary inhabitants are slightly constructed; but some of the temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace forms a city by itself. The inhabitants, according to Kæmpfer, amounted to 477,000, exclusive of those attached to the court, and the monks and nuns, whose numbers amounted to 52,000. A number of the finer manufactures, particularly japan-work, painting, carving, &c., are carried on here in greater perfection than in any other part of the empire.

MEAD, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S., on the Ohio. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 5,780 in 1841; 7,384 in 1851. Its cap. is Brandenburg.—Also a township in Crawford co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,697.—Also a township in Belmont co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,496.

MEADAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 21 m. N of Portalegre, on the l. bank of the Sever.

MEADOW RIVER, a river of North America, which runs SW, and falls into the Mississippi, 30 m. from its source. It is navigable for canoes 100 m.—Also a river of Maine, U. S., which runs into Casco bay.—Also a river which runs into Lake Huron, in N lat. 45° 38′.

MEADVILLE, the capital of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. U. S.. situated on the E side of French creek, 234 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,319. It has some trade and manufactures; and is the seat of the state-arsenal, and of Alleghany college, founded in 1815.—Also the cap. of Franklin co., in Mississippi.

MEAHGUNGE, or Miagunge, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 24 m. SW of Lucknow. It is surrounded by a double wall, and carries on a considerable trade in grain.

MEALFOURM'HONIE, Mealfourvonie, or Mealfuarvonie, [*i. e.* 'the Lump of the Cold moor,'] a mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, at the head of Glenurquhart and Glenmoriston, which rises to the height of 3,200 ft. above the level of the sea. It has a dome-shaped summit.

MEALY MOUNTAINS, a range on the E coast of Labrador, between Cape Charles and Sandwich bay.

MEAME, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie, in N lat. 42° 12′.

MEANA, a village of the island of Sardinia, 24 m. E of Oristano. Pop. 1,250.

MEANDER, a river of Van Diemen's Land, rising in Westmoreland co., and flowing into the S. Esk.

MEANDER. See Mendere.

MEANE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, cant. and 10 m. NW of Bonnat. Pop. 1,400.

MEANGIS ISLES, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, 90 m. SE of Mindanao. The inhabitants of Nanusa, one of the largest, are chiefly employed in boat-building.

MEANI, a town of Sind, in the district of Tatta, 6 m. N of Hyderabad, in N lat. 25° 26′, on the Fulailee branch of the Indus, which is here a mile broad, and generally 18 ft. deep. On the 17th Feb. 1843, an Anglo-Indian force of 2,800 men, under Sir C. Napier, here defeated a Beluchi force of 22,000 men.—Also a town of Guzerat, in N lat. 21° 50′.—Also a town of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, here 513 yds. wide when at its fullest, in N lat. 31° 49′.

MEANZA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. SW of Frosinone.

MEAO, one of the small Molucca islands, in N lat. 1° 12′.

MEARE, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. WNW of Glastonbury. Area 7,820 acres. Pop. 1,522.

MEARIM, or Mari, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which flows into the bay of San Marcos, in front of the island of Maranhão.

MEARNS, a parish of Renfrewshire, 3 m. S of Paisley. Pop. 3,077.

MEARNS. See Kincardineshire.

MEARS (Ashley), a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Willingborough. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. 496.

MEASHAM, a parish of Derbyshire, 3½ m. SSW of Ashby-de-la-Zouche. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,535; in 1841, 1,615.

MEATH, an ancient extensive territory of Ireland, first a kingdom, and finally a lordship or earldom, partly within the present prov. of Ulster, but chiefly identical with most of the N part of the modern prov. of Leinster. It seems to have comprehended the present cos. of Meath, Westmeath, and Longford, the greater part of the present King's co., and small parts of the present cos. of Cavan and Kildare; and to have been somewhat more extensive

than the territory of the modern dio. of Meath. It was originally or uncorruptedly called Midhe or Miadhanagh, and in Latin *Midia*. Near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., M. was divided into the two cos. of M. and Westmeath; but the former of these included the portion of the present co. of Cavan which had belonged to the ancient M., and the latter included the present co. of Longford, and a large part of the present King's co. The final arrangement, or that which now exists, was made in the reign of Elizabeth.

MEATH, a large county of the Irish prov. of Leinster; bounded on the N by the prov. of Ulster and the co. of Louth; on the E by the Irish sea and co. Dublin; on the S by co. Kildare; on the SW by King's co.; and on the W by Westmeath. The greatest length of the co. from Lough-Sheelin to the Irish sea is 36½ m.; the greatest breadth in the opposite direction 32 m. The area comprehends 547,391 acres of arable land, 16,033 of uncultivated land, 12,767 of continuous plantations, 464 of towns, and 3,244 of water: in all, 579,899 acres.

Surface.] The brief extent of coast has nearly a quite straight sea-line, and consists of a low beach skirted by sand-banks and low hills. The whole co. may in a general view be regarded as a chief and very characteristic part of the great central plain of Ireland; all of an aggregately champaign character; hilly over a small district in the W; and variegated by hills and swells in many districts of the N and the interior, but nowhere mountainous or rugged. The principal hills, together with the alts. of their summits above sea-level, are Mount Iver, 563 ft., on the N border; Red mountain, 402 ft., on the r. bank of the Boyne, between Slane and Drogheda; Corrickleck, 599 ft., immediately N of Nobber; Scriboge, 618 ft., 3 m. W of Nobber; and Slieve-Nacalliagh, 904 ft., between Crossakeel and Oldcastle.

Waters.] The river Boyne begins to touch the co. not far below its origin in co. Kildare, and traverses some of the most fertile and best improved districts. It washes the towns of Trim, Navan, and Slane, and is navigable from the sea to Navan. The Yellow river has its embouchure on the l. bank of the Boyne; the Upper Blackwater on the r. bank, 2 m. above Scariff-bridge. The Deel flows E to the l. side of the Boyne, near the mouth of the Blackwater. The Stonyford joins the Boyne at Scariff-bridge; the Lower Blackwater at the town of Navan; the Moynalty 2 m. below Kells.—A portion of Lough-Sheelin, amounting to 1,161 acres, lies within the NW wing of the co. All the other lakes are small.

Climate.] M. has a lower temp. than the W cos. of Ireland, and less rain than the upland cos. of even the N and the S. N and NE winds prevail from the 1st of March till near the end of May; S and SW winds during another third of the year.

Minerals and soils.] Excepting a district of about 50 or 55 sq. m. in the extreme N, nearly all the co. N of the latitude of Kells and the confluence of the Boyne and Mattock, and also a district of 7 m. by 4 m. on the coast between the Nanny water and the boundary with co. Dublin, consist of transition rocks, principally greywacke slate, fissile clay slate, quartzose slate, and chlorite slate. Two or three nodules occur of protruded crystalline greenstone: all the remainder consists of carboniferous limestone, and forms a conspicuous part of the grand floetz limestone field of Ireland.—The soils vary from deep rich loam to the lightest sandy soil; but those which prevail are strong clayey loams, of various depths, and lying upon a substratum of limestone gravel.

Agriculture.] The scourging system of successive grain crops, till the land is foul and exhausted, prevails in M. as in too many other parts of Ireland; but in consequence of the great fertility and self-restorative power of the soil, it is less ruinous than even in some other limestone cos.; and some extensive farmers understand and practise such a system of rotation as keeps the soil in heart, and alternates green crops with grain.—In 1841 there were within the rural districts of the co. 5,339 farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres, 3,971 of from 5 to 15 acres, 1,637 of from 15 to 30 acres, and 2,554 of upwards of 30 acres. In the same year there were within the whole co. 7,585 farmers, 34,734 servants and labourers, 394 ploughmen, 362 gardeners, 39 graziers, 1,575 herds, 274 land-stewards, and 57 dairy-keepers.—The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 217,536, viz.: wheat, 37,107; oats, 77,459; barley, bere, and rye, 7,921; pease and beans, 2,577; potatoes, 16,705; turnips, 10,248; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, 1,593; flax, 259; meadow and clover, 63,667. Of plantations there were in 1841, 119 acres oak, 229 ash, 48 elm, 99 beech, 517 fir, 10,749 mixed timber, and 1,006 fruit, besides 1,422,244 detached trees, equivalent to 8,889 acres of plantation; total, 21,656 acres. The number of farms in 1841 above 1 acre each was 13,513, on which there was a stock of 22,706 horses and mules, 83,471 horned cattle, 119,406 sheep, 34,607 pigs, 302,630 head of poultry, and 1,890 asses; the estimated value of all which was £908,272. In 1848, on 15,248 holdings, there were 21,463 horses, 3,283 mules and asses, 101,893 cattle, 134,290 sheep, 14,488 pigs, 4,420 goats, 206,612 poultry.—Most of the black cattle are improved crosses between various native breeds and the Durham or short-horned. Great improvements have been made in sheep by crossing with the Leicester breed.

Manufactures and trade.] A vidimus of the manufactures of the co. in 1802, shows that at that time from 200 to 300 looms were employed in weaving sackcloth in the town of Navan, and that a number of looms were employed upon the same fabric in various other parts of the co. The best, though only an indirect view, of the recent state of manufactures and trade, is afforded by the personal statistics of productive industry exhibited in the census of 1841, which returned 68 as factory-workers, 85 flax-dressers, 1,458 spinners of flax, 1,484 spinners of wool, and 4,596 spinners of unspecified classes; 42 weavers of cotton, 249 of linen, 43 of woollen, 88 of lace, and of unspecified classes 1,031; hatters, 38; bonnet-makers, 30; straw-workers, 6; basket-makers, 36; iron-founders, 6; blacksmiths, 708; machine-makers, 9; paper-makers, 15; chandlers and soap-boilers, 22.

Communications.] The Boyne is navigable to Navan. The Royal canal intersects a portion of the S part of the co. The Dublin and Drogheda railway passes along the sea-board; and a line of railway connects the Drogheda terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway with the town of Navan; and is now being continued to Kells.—The principal roads through the co. are the Dublin and Belfast mail-road through Ashbourne and Drogheda, the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road through Slane, and the Dublin and Enniskillen mail-road through Dunshaughlin, Navan, and Kells. The co.-surveyor had under his charge in 1841 about 500 m. of road.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into the two great districts of Dunshaughlin and Kells, the former on the E, and the latter on the W of the Boyne. The co. is divided into 18 baronies, and 146 parishes.—The principal towns are Navan, Kells, and Trim. The constabulary force has its head-quarters at Navan, and is distributed through 46 stations. The co. jail is at Trim; bridewells are at Trim, Navan, and Kells; and the district lunatic asylum is at Dublin. The assizes are held at Trim.—The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £580,643; the annual amount of property valued under the act 6° and 7° William IV. is £527,330. Two members were sent to the Irish parliament from the co. at large, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Ratoath, Duleek, Navan, Trim, Kells, and Athboy: only the 2 members for the co. are sent to the impe-

rial parliament. Constituency in 1841 and in 1849, 1,236.

Population.] The pop. was in 1792, 69,000; in 1821, 128,042; in 1831, 136,872; in 1841, 183,828; in 1851, only 139,706, showing a decrease of 24 per cent. within the last decennial period. Houses in 1792, 13,693; in 1821, 23,478; in 1831, 23,803; in 1841, 30,785; in 1851, 25,290.—The following statistics are all of 1841. Families residing in first-class houses, 745; in second-class houses, 4,212; in third-class houses, 16,416; in fourth-class houses, 11,364. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 23,978; in manufactures and trade, 6,043; in other pursuits, 2,716. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 584; on the directing of labour, 10,023; on their own manual labour, 21,325; on means not specified, 805. Clergymen of the Established church, 49; Methodist ministers, 2; Presbyterian ministers, 3; Roman Catholic clergymen, 58.—The number of children attending public schools in 1841 was 10,191. In Sept. 1848 there were 131 national schools, attended by 15,583 children.

History. The history of the co. of M., down to near the close of the reign of Henry VIII., is that of successively the kingdom, the lordship, and the co.-palatine of M. During the rebellion of 1641, the English entered Trim, made it a military post, and the theatre of negotiations for concluding a peace with the insurgents. In 1647 Trim was unsuccessfully besieged by General Preston; in 1649 it became an asylum to some of the royalists, who were beaten at Rathmines in the co. of Dublin; and after the capture of Drogheda, and the massacre of the garrison of that town by Cromwell, it was without resistance surrendered to the parliamentarians. In 1690, the famous battle of the Boyne, so prolific of momentous consequences to the whole of the three kingdoms, and in a sense to Europe, was fought principally on the N border of this co.

MEAULNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 11 m. W of Cerilly, near the r. bank of the Cher, a little below the confluence of the Aumance. Pop. 850. Potter's clay is found in the environs.

MEAUNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. S of La Roque-Brussane, on an affluent of the Latay. Pop. 1,130.

MEAUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne.—The arrond. comprises an area of 119,501 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 93,417; in 1841, 93,252. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 16,880; in 1841, 17,066. The town is 30 m. ENE of Paris, and 35 m. N of Melun, on the Marne, by which it is divided into two unequal parts, at an alt. of 147 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 48° 57′ 40″, E long. 2° 52′ 30″. Pop. in 1789, 6,240; in 1821, 7,375; in 1831, 8,537; in 1841, 9,000. It is ill-laid out, but is well-built, and has a spacious public square, and several fine promenades along the banks of the Marne, and on the ancient ramparts, which are finely planted with trees. The only remarkable edifice which it possesses is the cathedral, a handsome structure, founded in the 11th cent. by Bishop Gautier I., containing a magnificent choir, and a statue in white marble of Bossuet, who was one of the first bishops of M. It has also a Calvinist consistorial and 2 parish-churches, a justiciary-hall, a communal college, 2 public libraries, a museum, several schools, 2 hospitals, a theatre, 2 printing establishments, and cavalry barracks. There are manufactories of cotton fabrics, printed calicoes, cordage, cables, agricultural implements, pottery, vermicelli, semoulia, aqua-fortis, and vinegar; and several tanneries. Beneath the old stone-bridge which unites the two parts of the town, are several flour-mills. The navigation of the river, which is here interrupted by a fall, is continued by means of the canal of Cornillon, cut by Thibaut VI., on the l. bank, to the S of the town. The trade is considerable, and consists chiefly in grain, flour, cheese, cattle, poultry, wool, timber, and charcoal. The environs produce grain in great abundance, wine in small quantity, and are noted for their turnips.—M. is of great antiquity. Under the Romans it was at first apportioned to Belgium, and was afterwards comprised in Lyonaise Gaul. Towards the middle of the 4th cent., its ancient name, *Jatinum*, was changed for that of *Meldi*, which it preserved until the 9th cent. It was a place of considerable importance in the era of the earliest kings of France. In the 9th cent. it was pillaged and destroyed by the Normans. It afterwards passed into the hands of the counts of Champagne, but was restored to the crown of France under Philippe-le-Bel. It was taken by the English in 1421, and retained by them until 1436. M. was the first town in France in which the Protestants commenced their public preaching; and it was the first to renounce the league to submit to Henry IV. It was the capital of Brie Champenoise.

MEAVY, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. SE of Tavistock. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 361.

MEBARREZ (El), or Mubuyez, a fortified town of Arabia, in the district and 33 m. S of Lahsa, and a little to the NE of Fouf. Pop. 10,000. It is surrounded by a deep ditch defended by lofty towers, and has one gate leading to an extensive open suburb. To the E is a well-cultivated district, producing wheat, barley, rice, and dates.

MEBU, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetshou, 111 m. NW of Yedo.

MECAOD. See Matammah.

MEÇAOURAT (El), or Mesurat, a valley of Nubia, in the district and 18 m. SSW of Shendy. It contains extensive ruins.

MECATINA, a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N coast of Labrador, in N lat. 50° 30′, W long. 60° 40′. To the N of this bay are two islands, named Great and Little Mecatina.

MECCA, Mekkah, Om-el-Kora, [*i. e.* 'Mother of Towns,'] or Belad-el-Ameyn, a large city of Arabia, the capital of the Hedjaz, and celebrated over all the East as the birth-place of Mahomet and the first seat of his power. It is situated in a barren and rocky country, in N lat. 21° 28′, E long. 40° 15′, 51 m. E of Jidda, on the Red sea, and 245 m. S by E of Medina. Its immediate position is in a narrow valley running N and S between mountains; and the houses follow the windings of the valley for about 2 m., and are built partly on the declivities upon each side. Around the principal wady, or valley, are several others, which are separated from the Desert by a low barren chain of hills from 200 to 500 ft. in height. The breadth of the town nowhere exceeds 600 paces. The streets are wide, and rather handsome, being sanded, level, and convenient; and the fronts of the houses, built rather in the Persian and Indian than the Turkish style, are in some instances of stone, and three or four stories high; they are ornamented externally with paintings and mouldings, and the windows are larger and more open than is usual in the East. This handsome external appearance is carefully preserved, as the inhabitants depend much on the letting of apartments to pilgrims; but unlike most Oriental towns, it is wholly without trees, gardens, or verdure. Owing to the confined situation of the place, there is no open square, and the markets are held in the streets. The town is defended by three castellated buildings, and is governed by a sherif. The handsomest entrance is from Jidda. M. has no manufactures beyond that of pilgrims' chaplets; and is entirely supported by the concourse of pilgrims from every part of the Mahommedan world. During the residence of the caravans, which bring an annual addition of about 100,000 to its inhabitants, it is converted into an immense fair, covered

with sheds and booths in which the productions of the most distant regions are exposed for sale. The quarter called Shamye is chiefly inhabited by merchants and the *ulemas* attendant on the great mosque; but this resort has now greatly diminished, partly in consequence of the decay of religious zeal, and the general decline of power and wealth among the Mahommedan states; partly also from M. being exposed to the rude incursions of the Wahabis, who took it in 1804 and 1807, and held it till 1813. It is not now supposed to contain more than 26,000 or 28,000 inhabitants, of whom about 3,000 are Negro and Abyssinian slaves. Many quarters are abandoned and in ruins; and of the houses that remain, two-thirds are empty. Notwithstanding the sacred character of M., it has now very little reputation for learning: no regular schools are kept, unless for the common branches of reading and writing; occasionally a few *talbes* or doctors, seating themselves in the temple, read and expound the Koran to any one who chooses to listen. The chief ornament of M. is the great mosque, called the Beitallah or 'House of God,' called also El Belkat, in the interior of which is the *Kaaba*, or house of the prophet.

The Kaaba.] The Kaaba or Ka'bah—so called from its form being nearly a *kaab* or cube—was built, according to Mahommedan legend, by Abraham himself. One account says that the stones came of themselves from Mount Arafat to the spot where they were to be used; another tradition says, that every mountain in the world contributed something to the building, that it might thus represent them all! Simple as the plan of this edifice is, it is believed by faithful Moslems to have been designed and laid out by no less a personage than the angel Gabriel, who marked out the ground, and taught Abraham to pronounce four words by virtue of which the Kaaba built itself. The oblong square in which this Moslem sanctuary stands is 250 paces long, and 200 broad; and is formed by a colonnade, the pillars of which stand in a quadruple row, and are united at the top by pointed arches. Each pillar is about 20 ft. in height, and from a foot to 1½ ft. in thickness: some of them are of white marble, granite, or porphyry, but the greater number are of common stone from the neighbouring mountains. The pillars are said to be 589 in number, along the whole of which lamps are suspended from the arches, many of which are lighted every night, and all of them during the nights of the Ramadhan. Between every three or four columns stands an octagonal one, 4 ft. in thickness; and no two bases or capitals are exactly alike; most of them are of coarse Saracen workmanship, and a few of them belong to Grecian orders. This temple has been often ruined and repaired, so that it contains few antiquities or ancient inscriptions. Parts of the walls are painted, the floors of the colonnades are paved, and seven causeways lead from them to the Kaaba in the centre, which is an oblong massive structure, 44 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and from 35 to 40 ft. in height; constructed of grey stone, in large blocks of different sizes, joined together in a very rough manner and with bad cement. Its roof being flat, it has at a distance the appearance of a perfect cube. It has only one door, which is raised 7 ft. from the ground, and is opened only two or three times in the year. At the NE corner of the Kaaba, near the door, is the famous black stone, of an oval form, about 7 inches diam., apparently a lava, or volcanic basalt, containing several extraneous particles of a whitish and of a yellowish substance; its general colour is now—for it is said once to have been white—a deep reddish colour approaching to black. It appears to have been fractured by a violent blow, and is surrounded by a border of cement 2 inches broad, which serves to support the detached pieces of the stone. Both the stone and its composition border are enclosed by a silver ring studded with silver nails. The stone has been worn to its present surface by the millions of touches and kisses it has received. Ali Bey tells us that "this miraculous stone was a transparent hyacinth, brought from heaven to Abraham by the angel Gabriel, as a pledge of his divinity, and that being touched by an impure woman, it became black and opaque." A wilder fiction makes it the pledge of the belief which all orders of spiritual beings confessed to their Creator, when he demanded of them if he was not their God, at the moment of their creation. They answered 'Yes;' and the answer, in some substantial form, was deposited in the centre of this stone, that its testimony at the last judgment might confound those who have apostatized from their faith. "Verily," says Mahomet, "it shall be called upon at the last day; it shall see, it shall speak, and bear witness of those who shall have touched it in truth and sincerity of heart!" The kisses and touches of the pilgrims have worn away about 12 lines of its thickness, and indented its surface, so as to give it a sort of muscular appearance. As we hear of no volcanic substances in this country, and as this stone was made an object of idolatrous veneration by Mahomet, taking advantage of an old and rooted superstition, is it not likely that it may have been an aerolithe or sky-stone? There is a stone also at the SE corner of the Kaaba, which the people touch, but do not kiss. On the W side is the famous myzab or water-spout, in which the rain water falls. In the mosaic pavement which surrounds this sacred building are two slabs of fine *verde-antico*, under which, it is said, lie the ashes of Abraham and Hagar, with those of their son Ishmael: here pious pilgrims recite a prayer of two *rikats*. The four sides of the Kaaba are covered with black silk stuff, hanging down, and leaving the roof bare. This curtain is sent annually from Constantinople, at the expense of the sultan, the new hangings being put up every year at the commencement of the hadj or pilgrimage. Its black curtains give the Kaaba an imposing appearance, and when they are undulated by the wind, the pilgrims regard it as a token of the presence of the guardian angels, 70,000 of whom have the edifice in their holy care. One of the most remarkable objects of the great mosque is the holy well, Zemzem. It is enclosed by a square building, the interior of which is ornamented with marbles of different colours. This room, from dawn till midnight, is constantly full of visitors, who come to drink this holy water. The Turks consider it a miracle that the water of this well never diminishes, but this singularity is owing to its being supplied by a subterraneous rivulet. The water is heavy to the taste, and though sweet, it has sometimes a white milky colour. It is slightly tepid when first drawn. The Zemzem supplies the whole town. The water, which is distributed at the mosque for a trifle by water-carriers, is regarded as an infallible cure for all diseases, and vast quantities are used by invalids both for drinking and for ablutions. Copper and tin bottles are filled with it, and carried to the most distant regions of the land of Moslem. "I need not remind the reader," says Burckhardt, "that Zemzem is supposed to be the spring found in the wilderness by Hagar, at the moment when her infant son, Ishmael, was dying of thirst. It seems probable that the town of M. owes its origin to this well; for many miles round no sweet water is found, nor is there in any part of the adjacent country so copious a supply.—Every stranger in visiting M. must perform a variety of rites in the interior of the temple, which contains these and many other objects of Moslem veneration. Prayers are recited at the entrance of the Colonadi; others of two *rikats*, or four prostrations, when the Kaaba first comes in view; the black stone is approached and kissed, and appointed prayers offered up; and the *towaf* or walk round the Kaaba is performed in a quick pace, in imitation of the prophet, who, to contradict the report that he was ill, convinced his enemies of the contrary by running thrice at full speed round the sacred edifice. At a place called El Metzem, the worshipper, with outstretched arms, and his breast pressed against the wall, beseeches the Lord to pardon his sins; and after more prayers of several *rikats*, at different spots, he repairs to the holy well of Zemzem, and drinks as much of its water as he can hold. Then, without the temple, he must walk the *say*, that is walking fast and praying aloud four times from Saafa to Meroua. After this he enters a barber's shop, and has a part of his head shaved, and then he proceeds to Omra, an hour and a half from M., where he repeats two *rikats* in a chapel. There are many other rites or ceremonies which must be duly performed at the times appointed for them. At sunset vast numbers assemble, and form themselves into circles, for M. is the only spot in the world where the faithful may worship with his face to every point of the compass. The Imam takes his post near the gate of the Kaaba, and his genuflections are imitated by the whole assembled multitude. There are always many persons under the arches of the colonnade: some eating their dinners, others praying; those with diseased persons, boys at play in the area, and servants carrying luggage, schools where children learn to read, learned men delivering lectures, and indecent practices going on in the very precincts of the Kaaba, form altogether a busy and a most incongruous scene. The Kaaba is opened at sunrise three times in the year. The walls within are covered with silken curtains, on which there are inscriptions." Another ceremony is the pilgrimage to Mount Arafat, situated about 15 m. to the SE of the city. See ARAFAT.

The climate of M. is exceedingly sultry, the heat being reflected from the surrounding rocks, and is especially unwholesome in August, September, and October. The balm of M. is found in the surrounding country. It is produced from a plant called *beshem*, which grows to the height of 10 or 12 ft. On making an incision in the bark, the juice issues, and forms a white or a yellowish white gum. In 1818, Ibrahim Pasha seized this city and the surrounding district.

MECCA, a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 180 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 684.

MECEJANA, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. The town is 12 m. SE of Nossa-Senhora-d'Assumpçao, on the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church, and a town-house. Agriculture, fishing, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

MECERREYES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Lerma. Pop. 676.

MECHANIC, a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,403.

MECHANICSBURG, a town of Cumberland co. in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SW of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 670.—Also a village of Goshen township, Champaign co., in the state of Ohio, 36 m. W by N of Columbus, near the head of Little Darby creek. Pop. in 1840, 258.—Also a village of Sangannon co., in the state of Illinois, 15 m. E of Springfield, in a prairie, near Clear river.

MECHANICSVILLE, a village of Jasper co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 45 m. W of Milledgeville, 1½ m. E of the Ocmulgee river.

MECHANICVILLE, a village of Stillwater township, Saragota co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Hudson river, intersected by the Champlain canal.

MECHEHED. See MESHID.

MECHELEN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres, 8 m. N of Maestricht, on the Meuse. Pop. 1,145.

MECHELRODA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the E of Berka. Pop. 177.

MECHISSES, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 157 m. E by N of Augusta, on E. Machias river. Pop. in 1840, 1,395.

MECHKOUTS, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. NE of Chavli, and 36 m. NW of Poneviej.

MECHLIN, MECHELEN, MECHELN, or MALINES, a large town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, situated on the Dyle, by which it is divided into two parts. It is tolerably built, though for the most part in an antiquated style, and presents a decayed appearance. The streets are broad, accurately clean, and bordered in many places by grotesque-looking old houses, of great size, and rich in points and gables; and the general practice of painting the fronts of the houses gives them a fresh and clean appearance. The public square called the Place-d'armes, and the market-place, are spacious and regularly built. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable is the cathedral, an edifice of the 12th cent. Its solid Moresco tower, though not a finished structure, is of the extraordinary height of 348 ft., and affords a delightful view of the town and environs. The interior is large, lofty, and elegant; and contains a number of allegorical figures and paintings, some of which are by Rubens and Vandyk. The other principal buildings are the arsenal, the town-house, a Franciscan monastery, and a large Beguinen house or asylum for 800 widows and elderly women. The manufactures of M. consist of fine Brabant lace, but of a somewhat coarser texture than that of Brussels, and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, cashmere shawls, gilded leather chairs, leather, and hats. Its lace manufacture has been greatly interfered with by competition, and above all by the invention of tulle and bobbin-net. It has likewise considerable breweries, and a brisk trade in corn, particularly in buck-wheat. The district around it is highly agricultural, and the canals and railroads which traverse it and pass by the city have rendered it an entrepot for flax, corn, and oil. At high water, vessels of considerable draught reach the town from the Scheldt. M. is a very ancient town. Its name has been derived from *Maris linea;* and the influence of the tide upon the current of the Scheldt, and its tributary the Dyle, is felt for a mile beyond the town. It was once fortified, but the French levelled the ramparts and filled up the fosse in 1804. Mechlin suffered in some degree from the military operations of 1793 and 1794, but more from the subsequent discouragement of trade in the reign of Bonaparte. In 1785 it is said to have had a pop. of 26,000; at present the number is rather below 28,000. It is the see of an archbishop. By railway and steamboat M. is 271 m. from London *via* Ostend. It is 12½ m. from Antwerp by railroad; and 59 m. from Liege.

MECHTCHERIATSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 90 m. ENE of Tcheliabinsk, and 36 m. WSW of Kourtamych.

MECHTERSTEDT, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 6 m. W of Gotha, and 3 m. N of Waltershausen.

MECKENHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 23 m. S of Cologne, circle and 3 m. E of Rheinbach, on the Erft. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 4 m. SE of Durkheim. Pop. 1,756.

MECKESHEIM, a village of Baden, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, on the Elsens, 8 m. SE of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,070.

MECKLENBRUCK, a marshy district in the duchy of Brunswick, and circle of Holzminden. It contains the glass-work of Moor-hütte.

MECKLENBURG, a county in the S part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 640 sq. m., bounded on the N by Meherin river, and watered by Roanoke river and its tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 20,724, of whom 11,915 were slaves; in 1850, 20,616. Its cap. is Boydton.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of North Carolina, containing a superficies, generally undulating, of 900 sq. m., bordered on the W by Catawba river, and watered by its branches. It has a highly productive soil, and contains several productive gold mines. Pop. in 1840, 18,273, of whom 6,322 were slaves; in 1850, 13,888. Its capital is Charlotte.—Also a village of Hector township, Tomkins co., in the state of New York, 174 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 350.—Also a village of Knox co., in the state of Tennessee, 188 m. E of Nashville, on the E side of Holston river, a little above the junction of French Broad river.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, a grand-duchy of N. Germany, bounded on the N by the Baltic; on the E by the Prussian states; on the SE by Mecklenburg-Strelitz; on the S by Prussian Saxony; on the SW by Hanover; and on the W by Luneburg, and the principality of Ratzeburg, belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz. This country, the superficial area of which is 228 German or 4,842 English sq. m., is part of the great plain of N. Germany, but is interspersed with very small hills, one of which, the Ruhneburg, rises 600 ft. above the level of the Baltic. In the centre, from E to W, is a ridge, nowhere elevated more than 200 or 300 ft. above the level of the sea, which divides the course of the several streams of water that rise in the country, All the rivers on the N side of this ridge run to the Baltic, and all to the S of it empty themselves into the river Elbe, which touches the S boundary. The coast towards the Baltic is little indented; its principal features are the peninsula of Fischland, the gulf of Wismar with the isle of Poel; and the lagune of Ribnitz. There are here no perceptible tides, and the shore is protected by extensive downs of sand. The 'holy dyke,' at the coast of Dobberaa, about 2 m. in length, 100 ft. broad, and 15 or 16 ft. high, consists entirely of small loose pebbles.—The principal river is the Elbe; the smaller ones are the Elde, the Rechnitz, and the Peene. There are a number of inland lakes, said to amount altogether to 329. The Muntz-see has an area of 50 sq. m. The Sea of Dassow, although connected with the Baltic, is properly only an inland lake.—The climate is tem-

perate but variable, and the winter severe. The mean temperature is about 52° 5′. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry. Apples are exported in great quantities. The rearing of cattle is extensively conducted. The sheep have been greatly improved for crossing with Merinoes. M. excels all other countries of Germany in the rearing of horses, which are exported in great numbers. In several extensive studs, the original M. breed, which in itself is good, has been improved by English full-blood and Arabian horses. There are quarries of marble and salt-mines in the duchy. On both borders of the great central ridge the soil is a poor sand, covered with heath. Few tracts in any part of Europe are more miserable in cultivation, or more thinly inhabited, than that between the two towns of Schwerin and Gustrow, a distance of nearly 40 m. To the S of this district the soil is somewhat better; and beyond Gustrow, towards what was formerly Swedish Pomerania, the sand gradually changes into a good loam, which when well-cultivated is very appropriate for the growth of rye and wheat. Near the shores of the Baltic the soil is for the most part a meagre sand, but intermixed with stripes of loamy land, capable of bearing rye and some little wheat. With the exception of the sandy heaths, the face of the country may be described as cheerful and pleasing; the land is mostly enclosed, in rather too large divisions indeed; the woods, which are extensive, are scattered over the district; and there are abundance of fresh-water lakes, on whose borders good meadow lands occasionally present themselves.—The ancient feudal system which formerly prevailed over all Germany, as well as in the rest of Europe, has been gradually changed here. The peasants were in a state of slavery of a mitigated kind: they could acquire, enjoy, and transmit property, but were *adscripti glebæ*, and bound to the soil so as to be sold or let to farm with it. The M. government took measures, on the restoration of peace in 1815, to abolish this relic of the barbarous age in a gradual manner; and all the peasants who still remained in the condition of serfs,—for many of the proprietors had previously emancipated those on their own estates,—were declared free, though the actual completion only finally took effect in 1826. [*Jacobs' Report.*]—The commerce is very animated. The annual value of the exportations is estimated at 12,000,000 fr. It employed in 1851, 318 ships, 5 steamers, and 52 small coasting-barks.—The condition of the labouring classes is comparatively comfortable in this duchy. The aged and infirm are lodged and boarded, and the poor who are in good health may claim employment and a residence. In the towns, the subscriptions for the poor are voluntary; but when the amount thus raised is unequal to the expenditure, the overseers, who are named by the magistrates, may demand more. The wages of artisans vary in the towns from 6s. 8d. to 10s. a-week; in the country they are about one-third less. Besides their money-wages, the workmen usually receive their board and lodging from their employers. The agricultural labourers are rewarded by a sum of 3s. 6d. per week, with a dwelling, a garden, pasture for a cow and two sheep in summer, and forage for the animals in winter. The pop. was estimated by Hassel, in 1817, at 351,908. Balbi states it to have been, in 1826, 431,000. On 1st December 1851, it was returned at 543,328. It is composed chiefly of the descendants of the Obotrites, and the language is Low German. The vast majority are Lutherans; the Catholics in 1851 were only 635; the Jews amounted to 3,333. There is a university in the duchy, and several good gymnasiums and high schools exist in the towns. Every village of 20 families must support a school; but the lower classes are said to be behind those of other German countries in information. The government is monarchical and representative. The diet [*Landesunion*], which has been united as one legislative body to that of Strelitz since 1523, and assembles alternately at Sternberg and at Malchin, consists of the landed proprietors among the nobility, numbering in 1837, 572, and deputies from 41 towns, amounting in all to between 500 and 600. There are 6 Lutheran dioceses and 319 parishes, and 2 Roman Catholic parishes. The grand-duke of M. holds, together with Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the 14th place in the German confederacy, and has 2 votes *in plenum*. The succession goes in the male line.—The revenue in 1826 was about 6,000,000 francs, or £250,000, and the debt 24,500,000 francs, or £1,020,833. In the budget for the year from June 1851 to June 1852, the revenue was taken at 3,153,126 dollars; the expenditure, at 3,395,474 d. The public debt amounted in June 1851 to 4,609,171 d. The private grand-ducal debt exceeded this sum. The military force in 1852 consisted of 2,500 men. The federal contingent is 3,580. The only fortified place is the citadel of Dörnitz.

Divisions and chief towns.] The grand-duchy is administratively divided into the circle of M., with an area of 134 German sq. m.; the circle of Wendin; the principality of Schwerin; the lordship of Wismar; and the town of Rostock, which has its own laws. The capital, Schwerin, lies partly on an island in the lake. The duke only resides here a few weeks in winter. Dobberan, near the Baltic, is a celebrated sea-bathing place, having annually from 600 to 1,000 visitors. Ludwigslust, between the Regnitz and the Elde, is the usual residence of the duke. Wismar, on the Baltic, has a good harbour, and large timber yards, and conducts a considerable commerce.—Rostock, on the Warnow, which is navigable, is the most important Mecklenburg town, and has a very animated yearly fair. Its university was founded in 1419. Its commerce is carried on from Warnemunde, a port on the Baltic. At Ivenack the most famous stud in all Germany is kept. The horses are almost all of English or Arabian breed, and fetch high prices over all the continent.

History.] Herulians and Wendes inhabited the coasts of the Baltic, and the present duchy of M., in the earliest ages. These tribes having followed the general emigration towards the south, were succeeded by Slavonians coming from the east. Between two of the most powerful tribes, the Obotrites and the Wilzes, an ancient feud existed. The Obotrites, who, in the time of Charlemagne, consisted of the Obotrites properly so called, in the west of Mecklenburg,—the Polabes, in Ratzeburg and Lauenburg,—and the Wagrians, in Holstein, conquered the Wilzes in Eastern M. in 782, and took possession of a large part of that country. The conversion and subjection of the Slavonian tribes occasioned long and bloody wars. Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, at length subdued these fierce tribes; and afterwards made peace with the Wendish prince, Pribislaus, who embraced the Christian faith, and whose son, Henry Burewin, received Henry's daughter, Mathilda, in marriage. In 1170, Pribislaus was declared a prince of the empire. This chief was the ancestor of the succeeding princes of M., whose house is the oldest princely house in Europe, and the only one whose Slavonian descent is indisputable. The name Mecklenburg was that of the ancient cap. of the Obotrites, *Mecklinborg*, which was destroyed in early times, and is now a village between Wismar and Brüel. After the death of Henry Burewin II. the sovereignty was divided between the four lines of M., Gustrow, Rostock, and Parchim; but the two latter became extinct soon after. John, surnamed Theologus, to whom M. was given, was created doctor of theology by the university of Paris. His grandson, Henry the Lion, greatly enlarged his patrimonial territories. Henry's sons, Albrecht and John, founded the two lines of Stargard and Schwerin, and were created dukes by Charles IV. in 1340. Both lines were again united under Henry the Fat; and his two grandsons, Adolph Frederic and John Albert, founded the lines of Schwerin and Gustrow. Ferdinand III., on account of their alliance with Denmark, deposed both, and bestowed the country, in 1627, on the celebrated Wallenstein; but in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden restored them. The Schwerin line was afterwards divided into the two branches of Schwerin and Strelitz, while that of Gustrow became extinct in 1695. The grand duke, Frederic

Francis, joined the Rhenish confederation, and afterwards, in the congress of Vienna, the German confederacy. He was succeeded by Paul Frederic born in 1800, whose son Frederic Francis, born in 1823, is the reigning sovereign. The grand-ducal family of M. is related to nearly all the reigning houses of Europe. From Miecislas down to the present day this family reckons 29 generations. It has contracted alliances with 19 sovereign states, and with 23 sovereign families, of which 15 still exist. It has received the blood of 20 reigning houses through 31 princesses. Russia gave it a niece of Peter the Great, and a daughter of Paul I.; Sweden a daughter of Gustavus Wasa; Denmark a grand-niece of Canute the Great, king of England; and Prussia, five princesses, among whom is Alexandrina, mother of the present grand duke. Its blood has been mingled with 9 foreign sovereign houses, who have intermarried with 14 princesses of M. It gave to Russia the regent Anne, mother of the Czar Ivan; to England, Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.; to Denmark, Louisa, consort of Frederick IV.; to Poland, Lintgarde, consort of Przemislas II.; to Prussia, Sophia Louisa, consort of Frederick I.; and the unfortunate Louisa, the celebrated consort of the reigning king, Frederick William III. It gave a king to Sweden, through the celebrated Margaret, distinguished as the Semiramis of the North, who made the treaty of Colmar, in 1412. In fine, having become allied with 11 daughters or sisters of kings, it has given seven queens or regents to Russia, England, Denmark, Poland, Prussia, and in the person of the princess Helena, a wife to the heir-apparent to the throne of France, under the regime of Louis-Philip.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, a grand-duchy of N. Germany, consisting of, 1st, the principality of Stafgard, bounded on the NE and S by the Prussian territories, and on the W by Mecklenburg-Schwerin; and, 2d, the principality of Ratzeburg, bounded on the N by the lake of Dassow; on the E by Schwerin; on the S by Lauenburg; and on the W by the lake of Ratzeburg, and the territory of the town of Lübeck. The superficial area amounts to 36·1 German sq. m., of which 6·5 sq. m. belong to Ratzeburg. The surface is nearly a dead level, intersected by a few lakes and rivers. The principal river is the Tollen, coming from the lake of the same name. There are in all 132 lakes scattered over the duchy. The climate is like that of Schwerin, but the soil is in general lighter.—The inhabitants, amounting in 1826 to 77,000, and in July, 1848, to 96,292, are chiefly of Wendish descent, and the Low German is here also the dialect of the lower classes. The religion is Lutheran, and there are about 732 Jews.—The government and constitution are the same as in Schwerin. The revenue is about £45,000, and the state-debt about £125,000. The contingent is 717 men.—New Strelitz, with about 5,000 inhabitants, is the capital, and the residence of the grand duke. New Brandenburg, on the Tollen-see, has 5,145 inhabitants.

History.] The duke Charles joined the Rhenish confederacy at the same time with the duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and afterwards the German confederacy, when he took the title of grand duke. His sister was the Queen Charlotte of England, wife of George III., and his daughter was married to the duke of Cumberland. He was succeeded by his son George Frederic, in 1816.

MECO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Madrid, partido and 8 m. NNE of Alcala, on a height commanding a plain watered by the Henares. Pop. 1,027. It has a fine Gothic church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary.

MECZENSEEFF, Metzenseif, or Metzenzef, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Abauj, 18 m. E of Rosenau, and at an equal distance W of Kaschau, on the Bodva. It is divided by a rising ground into an upper and a lower town, containing respectively 1,938 and 3,421 inhabitants. The industry of the place consists chiefly in working a copper-mine, in the manufacture of gun-flints and of various kinds of implements.

MEDA, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. of Milan, 9 m. NW of Monza. Pop. 1,600.

MEDANOS, an isthmus of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, running between the peninsula of Paraguana, which encloses the gulf of Maracaybo on the E, and the continent. It is 21 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth. It derives its name from the sandy hills with which its surface is covered.

MEDARD (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and cant. and 3 m. NE of La Jarrie, and 9 m. W of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,531.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chénérailles, and 7 m. N of Aubusson. Pop. 1,586.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, and cant. of Contras. Pop. 924. It affords excellent wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Lectoure. Pop. 1,105.

MEDARD-DE-DRONNE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. E of Riberac, near the l. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 590.

MEDARD-DE-GURÇON (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. SE of Villefranche-de-Louchapt. Pop. 1,801.

MEDARD-EN-JALLE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. W of Blanquefort, and 9 m. NW of Bordeaux, near the l. bank of the Jalle. Pop. 1,667. It has a government powder manufactory.

MEDAWARA, a station on the pilgrim caravan route to Mecca, in Arabia Petræa, 50 m. E of Akaba.

MEDBOURNE, a parish of Leicestershire, 4¼ m. WNW of Rockingham. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1841, 534.

MEDCHALIS, a district of Russia in Europe, in Northern Daghestan, in the khanat of Outsmü. It is very fertile, and is noted for its grapes.

MEDE, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 26 m. S of Novara, and prov. of Lomellina.

MEDEAH, Mehedia, or Medeya, a fortified town of Algeria, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Algiers, and 12 m. SW of Bledah, in N lat. 36° 25′, E long. 3°, on a plateau of the first chain of the Atlas, near the Col of Monzaïa, and the r. bank of the Shelif. Pop. in 1848, 4,970, of whom 1,390 were Europeans. It is supposed by Shaw to occupy the ancient *Lamida;* and it contains the remains of aqueducts and other edifices of Roman structure, some of which have been restored to use. It was formerly the cap. of the beylik of Titteri. It was taken in 1830 by the French, and has been occupied by them since 1840. The environs are fertile and well-cultivated.

MEDEBACH, or Madebeke, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 32 m. SE of Arensberg, circle and 17 m. S of Brilon. Pop. 2,330. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and of potash.

MEDELBYE, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, NW of Flensburg.

MEDELIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 26 m. ENE of Castello-Branco and 33 m. S of Guarda.

MEDELLIN, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Badajoz, and partido of Don-Benito, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Guadiana, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches. Pop. 2,000. It contains 2 parish-churches and several convents, but the greater number of the houses are in a ruinous condition. This town is noted as the birth-place of Fernando-Cortez. It was founded by the Roman consul, Quintus Cecilius Metellus. It was the scene of a signal victory over the Spaniards by the French in 1809.

MEDELLIN, a river of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, which runs E, and after a course of about 30 m. throws itself into the gulf of Mexico, 6 m. S of La Vera Cruz. On its r. bank is a village of the same name, founded by Cortez.

MEDEMBLIK, a port of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the W coast of the Zuyder-zee, with a good harbour, 28 m. N by E of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 46′ 26″. Pop. 2,807. It has a considerable traffic in cheese and butter.

MEDERA, a small port on the E coast of the island of San Jago, in the Cape Verd group.

MEDFIELD, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, U. S., 21 m. SSW of Boston. Pop. 883.

MEDFORD, a township of Middlesex co., Massachusetts, U. S., situated on Mystic river, 3 m. from its mouth, and 5 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 2,478.—Also a village in Burlington co., in New Jersey.

MEDIANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Saragossa. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. E of Bologna. Pop. 6,700.

MEDIASCH, or MEDWISCH, a fortified town of Transylvania, on the l. bank of the Great Kokel, the chief place of a district of the same name, 196 m. E of Belgrade, and 37 m. E of Karlsburg. Pop. 5,900.—The Stuhl-Mediasch, or administrative district attached to the town, has an area of 12·1 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 41,260; and comprises 1 city, 4 towns, and 22 villages.

MEDICINE RIVER, a river of North America, which rises on the E side of the Rocky mountains; runs ESE; and flows into the Missouri, 13 m. above the great falls. It is about 100 yds. wide. In many parts it is crowded with islands.

MEDINA, a river of the isle of Wight, which takes its rise on the S side of the island, and flows N to Newport, and thence to Cowes, where it falls into the sea. It has been proposed to improve the navigation of this stream, so as to admit small steamers to ascend to Newport at low water, and vessels of 300 tons at high water.

MEDINA, or MEDINET-EL-NABI [*i. e.*, 'the Town of the Prophet'], a city of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, situated on the edge of the great Arabian desert, close to the chain of hills which bounds it on the W, 245 m. N of Mecca; in N lat. 25° 13′, E long. 40° 3′. It is walled, and its houses are comparatively well-built of a grey-coloured stone, but it presents appearances of dilapidation and decay in many quarters, and there are few shops. The suburbs are extensive. Although containing the tomb of Mahomet, that of his great successors, Omar and Abu Bekr, of Fatima his daughter, of Ibrahim his son, and of Othman, M. holds but a secondary place in the estimation of Moslems, and attracts scarcely a third of the pilgrims who resort to Mecca. Its chief object of attraction is its great mosque, called El Harim, or, sometimes, 'the Mosque of the Prophet,' whose tomb it encloses. When M. fell into the hands of Saoud, the leader of the Wahabys, he deemed it a point of conscience to seize the treasure which had accumulated here; but the whole, it is said, did not exceed 30,000 dollars. The mosque stands at the E extremity of the town. It is 165 paces in length, and 130 in breadth; and is surrounded on all sides by colonnades, with a small building in the centre of the square. Like the great mosque of Mecca, it is an open square. On the S side, which contains the prophet's tomb, and which forms the most holy part of the building, the pillars are of larger dimensions than in the other parts, and about 2 ft. in diam. The roof of the colonnade consists of a number of small domes, white-washed on the outside. Large windows, with painted glass panes, admit the light through the southern wall; on the other sides are windows, but without glass. The tomb of the prophet is enclosed by an iron-railing painted green, within which is a curtain of rich silk brocade 30 ft. high. Persons of high rank are admitted within the green railing; but none, except the eunuchs who have charge of this holy sepulchre, are permitted to go within the curtain. New curtains are sent occasionally from Constantinople. Next to the *Hedjra*, or tomb, in the S colonnade, is the *Rodha*, *i. e.*, 'garden,' a name bestowed upon it by the prophet himself, the favourite spot for prayers. Several places of religious veneration exist in the vicinity of M. Among these are the mountain of Ohod, less than an hour's walk from the town, where Hamze, the uncle of the prophet, was killed; Koba, where Mahomet alighted on first coming from Mecca; and El-Kebletyn. Most of the inhabitants of Medina are strangers, or the descendants of strangers; there are, however, some original Arabs, and the number of sherifs descended from Hassan, the grandson of Mahomet, is considerable. Every returning year adds to the number of new settlers; and in the course of two generations they all become Arabs as to features and character. The produce of the fields around the town is barely sufficient for four months' consumption; so that it depends chiefly on Yembo, or exports from Egypt. The neighbouring Beduins supply it with honey, butter, sheep, and charcoal. Dates form a principal article of food; and the date-harvest lasts several months every year. The climate of this town is colder than that of Mecca, and snow has been seen on the distant mountains. In winter, rains fall at intervals, and usually in violent storms. Intermittent fevers are common, and produce great languor. The pop. is from 16,000 to 20,000.

MEDINA, the capital of the kingdom of Urilli, in Western Africa, near the r. bank of the Gambia. It is defended by a high wall surrounded by a thick hedge of stakes and bushes.—Also a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Faladu, near the l. bank of the Boki.—Also a small town of Sudan, in N lat. 12° 50′, on the route to Massina. Its environs are well-cultivated, and its market is well-supplied with fish from the Joliba, and with lotus bread.—Also a town and fort of the island of Bahrein, near the Arabian shore of the Persian gulf. It carries on a considerable trade with Bassora, and the other ports on that sea. The harbour will admit vessels of 200 tons.—Also a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Euphrates, 60 m. NW of Bassora.—Also a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, in N lat. 19° 45′.—Also a county in the N part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 18,352; in 1851, 24,456. Its cap., of the same name, is 117 m. NNE of Columbus. Pop. 900.—Also a village in Orleans co., in New York, on the Erie canal. Pop. 800.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan, 81 m. SW of Detroit.—Also a river of Texas which rises in an extensive valley about 80 m. NW of San-Antonio; runs SE; and unites with the San-Antonio about 20 m. below the town of that name. Its bed is about 25 yds. wide.

MEDINA-CELI, the ancient *Arcobriga*, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Soria, on the river Xalon, 84 m. SW of Saragossa. Pop. 1,700. It has a collegiate church, and several religious houses.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a town and castle of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Badajoz, and 20 m. WNW of Llerena, on the r. bank of the Larga. Pop. 3,000.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSW of Valladolid, and 83 m. NW of Madrid. Pop. 2,760. It has a neat square, with a fountain in the middle; but the houses are in general old and in a state of decay. The town is separated by the rivulet of Zapardiel into two parts. The Jesuits' college is a good structure; and there is a well-endowed hospital. The surrounding country is rich in wine. It is a place of antiquity, oc-

cupying the site of the ancient *Methymna Campestris*, and was the birth-place and residence of several kings of Spain.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NW of Valladolid, situated in a plain watered by the small river Sequilla. Pop. 4,700. It was noted in former times for its manufactures and its fairs; and still has coarse woollen factories and potteries.

MEDINA-DE-POMAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Burgos. Pop. 1,240.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Cadiz. It is an old and walled town, consisting of several small streets, a plaza, and a few churches and convents; and has long conferred the title of a duchy. The families of Medina-Celi and Medina-Sidonia are now united. The manufacture of earthen-ware affords considerable employment to the pop.

MEDINET-ABU, or MEDINET-HABOU, a village of Upper Egypt, 32 m. N of Esneh, on the W bank of the Nile, on the site of which are several temples, and fragments of colossi and sphinxes, which appear to have belonged to ancient *Thebes*.

MEDINET-EL-FAYUM. See FAYUM.

MEDINGEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 12 m. SSE of Luneburg. Pop. 250.

MEDITERRANEAN, the great inland sea which forms the southern boundary of nearly the whole of Europe, and is the largest expanse of water in the world that does not strictly come under the name of *ocean*. It is bounded on the E by Asia; on the S by Africa; on the W it terminates in the straits of Gibraltar, by which it communicates with the N. Atlantic. At its NE extremity it is united to the Black sea by the Dardanelles and Bosporus. It may be regarded as lying between the parallels of 30° and 46° N; and the meridians of 5° 54′ W, and 36° 8′ E. Its length from E to W is about 2,300 m. Its breadth varies greatly, being between the coasts of Albania and Tripoli fully 800 m.; and between the head of the Adriatic and the bay of Sidra upwards of 1,200 m. The two large peninsular projections of Italy and Greece divide its general area into three sections; but its general breadth is from 400 to 500 m. Its area is estimated at about 600,000 sq. m.

Divisions.] The first or most westerly of these basins, terminating at Cape Buono and the strait of Messina, is divided into two unequal parts by the islands of Corsica and Sardinia; but the gulfs of Naples, Genoa, and Lyons, are the only places that at present bear special designations in this quarter of the M. The depth of this basin is from 1,000 to 1,500 fath. near the shores where this sea washes the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Apennines. Numerous volcanic islands, such as Lipari, Pontia, and others, are scattered over it, and all of them seem connected with the same great subterranean fire which feeds the volcanoes Ætna and Vesuvius. The Balearic group, off the coast of Spain, besides the three great islands of Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily, belong to this division of the M.

The second basin— in which M. Brun comprises the eastern section or Levant—is nearly twice as large in superficial area, but presents few islands or rocks. It extends from the coasts of Sicily and Tunis to the shores of Syria and Egypt, and forms in its N part two separate basins, each renowned in history, and well-adapted to excite the attention of the physical geographer. The first of these is the Adriatic, whose bed appears to be composed of marble and lime mixed with shells; the second is the Archipelago, whose numerous and lovely islands are all of volcanic origin. See articles ADRIATIC and ARCHIPELAGO. The gulf of the Greater Syrtis penetrates into the African continent on the S shores of this basin, where the sandy coasts are lower than in most other quarters along the M.; and vast marshes, in the midst of moving sands, seem to confound the natural limits of land and sea. The third basin—if the division of M. Brun is adopted—is that of the Black sea, which is fed by the greatest rivers of Central Europe, and receives by the strait of Kaffa, or the Cimmerian Bosporus, the waters of the *Paulus Mœotis*, inaccurately denominated the sea of Azof. See articles BLACK SEA and AZOF. It seems not improbable that a former strait, which has been gradually obstructed in the course of ages by the gravel and alluvial deposits from the torrents of the Caucasus, long after the last great physical revolutions of our globe, connected the sea of Azof, and consequently the Black sea, with the Caspian.

Rivers.] The Mediterranean is chiefly fed by the Nile, the Danube, the Dnieper, and other rivers which enter the Black sea; and by the Po, the Rhone, and the Ebro; thus receiving the torrents formed by the melting of the snow in Abyssinia, Switzerland, the Caucasus, and Mount Atlas. But although its feeders are so abundant, it has been generally believed that the quantity of water which enters the M. from the Atlantic is greater than that discharged from it into the same ocean; and it is alleged, in support of this supposition, that a constant and large current flows into the middle of the strait at Gibraltar, whilst only two feeble and lateral currents issue from it. See article GIBRALTAR (STRAITS OF).

Tides and currents.] The principal motion of the M. is from E to W; but the reaction of its water against the coast occasions several lateral and adverse currents. The straits, too, from their position, give rise to many very variable currents. Those near Cape Faro in Messina, or the *Charybdis* of the ancients, and the Euripus, between the continent and the island of Negropont, are the most remarkable. The tides are in most places hardly perceptible, but may be observed in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Syrtis, and in that of Cabes, and also in the straits of Messina and of Gibraltar.

Temperature, &c.] The temp. of its water is said by some to be generally from 72° to 76°, or 3°·5 higher than that of the waters of the W part of the Atlantic; but Dr. Davy's tables show it to have rather a lower temp. Its general density does not exceed that of the ocean. There is, however, great variety in the specific gravity of its water at the surface, in different places, depending no doubt on local causes.—The prevalent winds vary between NW and NE; during spring they usually are from SE to SW.—The M. abounds with fish of various species, and mollusca. The flying-fish of the Southern ocean is seen in its waters; and many of the birds of the farthest North are its visitors. Almost all its birds, and many of its fishes, are migratory. During the last 2,000 years, the waters of this sea appear to have undergone no material change. It is inhabited, Dr. Davy remarks, by the same fishes now as in the time of Aristotle. If there be a tendency to an augmentation of salt, it is probably very slight, and counteracted by the quantity of salt which is annually extracted from it by the hand of man.

Alleged subsidence.] "It is a general opinion of the Spanish fishermen," says Dr. Spix, "that the strait of Gibraltar grows gradually wider, and this perfectly coincides with the historical accounts of the breadth of the strait. This enlargement of the channel may perhaps be connected with the subsiding of the surface of the M. in general, a phenomenon for which more historical and physical testimony may be found than for the contrary one of its increase, by encroaching on the land in some places, which probably may depend upon local circumstances. The filling up several harbours with sand, the alluvion of considerable tracts upon the coasts, and the union of islands and rocks with the continent, which were formerly surrounded by the sea, even where there are no rivers like the Nile to produce this effect, occur on many parts of the coast. The Black sea and the Caspian offer a phenomenon perfectly similar, very large tracts having gradually become uncovered on their coasts; it is therefore probable that these formerly great inland seas began to decrease in depth when they became connected with the ocean. But the hypothesis that the great basin which was once formed by the Euxine and the sea of Azoph, and perhaps also by the Caspian, after bursting its dam in the Bosphorus, flowed westwards into the Mediterranean, but receded on the E, from the declivities of the steppe of Caucasus into the present level of the Caspian sea, should be combined we think, with the opening of the strait of Gibraltar; at least there are not so many physical reasons for believing that the strait was formed by the ocean breaking through. It must be left to future investigation to determine whether a conformation like that in the M. is found in other great gulfs, for instance that of Mexico, which it in so many respects resembles."

Influence on civilization.] "The peculiar form of the M.," says Humboldt, "was very influential on the early limitation and later extension of Phœnician and Grecian voyages of discovery, of which the latter were long restricted to the Ægean and Syrtic basins. In the Homeric times, continental Italy was still an 'unknown land.' The Phocæans first opened the Tyrrhenian basin W of Sicily, and navigators to Tartessus reached the pillars of Hercules. It should not be forgotten that Carthage was founded near the limits of the Tyrrhenian and Syrtic basins. The march of events, the direction of nautical undertakings, and changes in the possession of the empire of the sea, reacting on the enlargement of the sphere of ideas, have all been influenced by the physical configuration of coasts. A more richly varied and broken outline gives to the northern shore of the M. an advantage over the southern or Libyan shore, which, according to Strabo, was remarked by Eratosthenes. The three great peninsulas, the Iberian, the Italian, and the Hellenic, with their sinuous and deeply indented shores, form, in combination with the neighbouring islands and opposite coasts, many straits and isthmuses. The configuration of the continent and of the islands, the latter either severed from the main or volcanically elevated in lines, as if over long fissures, early led to geognostical views respecting eruptions, terrestrial revolutions, and overpourings of the swollen higher seas into those which were lower. The Euxine, the Dardanelles, the straits of Gades, and the M. with its many islands, were well fitted to give rise to the view of such a system of sluices. The Orphic Argonaut, who probably wrote in Christian times, wove antique legends into his song; he describes the breaking up of the ancient Lyktonia into several islands, when 'the dark-haired Poseidon, being wroth with Father Kronion, smote Lyktonia with the golden trident.' Similar phantasies, which indeed may often have arisen from imperfect knowledge of geographical circumstances, proceeded from the Alexandrian school, where erudition abounded, and a strong predilection was felt for antique legends. It is not necessary to determine here whether the myth of the Atlantis broken into fragments should be regarded as a distant and western reflex of that of Lyktonia, (as I think I

have elsewhere shown to be probable,) or whether, as Otfried Müller considers, 'the destruction of Lyktonia (Leuconia) refers to the Samothracian tradition of a great flood, which had changed the form of that district.' But, as has already been often remarked, the circumstances which have most of all rendered the geographical position of the M. so beneficently favourable to the intercourse of nations, and the progressive extension of the knowledge of the world, are the neighbourhood of the peninsula of Asia Minor, projecting from the eastern continent; the numerous islands of the Ægean, which have formed a bridge for the passage of civilization; and the fissure between Arabia, Egypt, and Abyssinia, by which the great Indian ocean, under the name of the Arabian gulf or Red sea, advances so as to be only divided by a narrow isthmus from the delta of the Nile, and from the south-eastern coast of the M. By means of these geographical relations, the influence of the sea, as the 'uniting element,' showed itself in the increasing power of the Phœnicians, and subsequently also in that of the Hellenic nations, and in the rapid enlargement of the circle of ideas. Civilization in its earlier seats, in Egypt, on the Euphrates and the Tigris, in the Indian Pentapotamia, and in China, had been confined to the rich alluvial lands watered by wide rivers; but it was otherwise in Phœnicia and in Hellas. The early impulse to maritime undertakings, which showed itself in the lively and mobile minds of the Greeks and especially of the Ionic branch, found a rich and varied field in the remarkable forms of the M., and in its position relatively to the oceans to the S and W."

MEDJIBOJ, an ancient town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 12 m. WNW of Letitchev, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 4,000. It is surrounded by marshes, and is also approachable by means of a bridge.

MEDJURANI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 40 m. ESE of Valona, on the r. bank of the Vojutza.

MEDLAR-WITH-WESHAM, a township in the p., and 2 m. N by W of Kirkham, Lancashire. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1841, 209.

MEDLERSTO, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, in the prefecture of Western Bothnia, in N lat. 65° 14′, and E long. 21° 51′.

MEDLING, or Mödling, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, regency and circle and 11 m. SW of Vienna, on the railway to Grätz. Pop. 3,500. It has a church and a common hall, both remarkable for their antiquity, and possesses manufactories of various woollen and cotton fabrics. A little to the W of the town, on a mountain, are the ruins of an ancient castle, which Leopold I. took from the Hungarians in 584, and in which, during the 12th and the early part of the 13th cent. was the residence of the archdukes of Austria.

MEDMAN, or Mettmann, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. E of Düsseldorf, and circle of Elberfeld, on the Düssel. Pop. 2,625. It has a Catholic and 2 other churches, and possesses manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, velvet, and of iron-ware.

MEDMENHAM, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 3¼ m. SW by W of Great Marlow, on the N bank of the Thames. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 385.

MEDNIGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, belonging to the king of Oude, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Allahabad, district and 39 m. ENE of Manicpur.

MEDNOI, or Copper Island, an island of Asiatic Russia, in the North Pacific, 180 m. from the E coast of Kamtchatka, and 36 m. E of Behring island, in N lat. 54° 40′, and E long. 167° 50′. It is 36 m. in length from NW to SE, and 6 m. in breadth; and is inhabited. Its shores present, on nearly all sides, high rocky walls; and on its W side is a mass of copper from which the island derives its name. It has two good harbours, into which two small rivers discharge themselves. Its shores abound with seals and sea-lions, and in winter sea-gulls and sea-swallows are extremely numerous.

MEDO, a small lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, to the S of the Rio-Jequitinhonha, with which it is connected by a natural canal.

MEDOC, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Guienne, in the Bordelais, between the Garonne and the ocean, now comprised in the dep. of the Gironde. Its capital is Lesparre. It is celebrated for its wines, forming the claret country *par excellence* of the Gironde, although until within a comparatively recent period the lands upon which its best grapes now ripen were arid and barren deserts. There are three estates in M., the wine grown upon which is of unrivalled quality—these are the Chateau-Margaux, Latour, and Lafitte. The soil upon which the Chateau-Margaux wine is grown consists of a thin layer of warm gravel upon a bed of *alios*. The products in average years are about 100 tonneaux, each tonneau containing 4 hogsheads. Of these, 80 are ordinarily reckoned as the highest-class wine, and have been sold at from 2,200 to 2,400 francs per tonneau. The second-class wine sells at some 300 f. beneath the price of the first growth. The estate of Chateau-Lafitte is situated near the small town of Paulliac. It yields annually 100 tonneaux of first-class, and from 20 to 30 of second-class wine. The exposure of the vineyard is easterly; the soil much the same as that of Margaux. Chateau-Latour lies in the parish of St. Lambert, in the com. of Paulliac. Its produce ranges from 70 to 90 tonneaux. The great proportion of these three high-priced and exquisitely-flavoured wines goes to England.—Also a fort in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 8 m. NE of Castelnau-de-Medoc, and 21 m. NNW of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Gironde, in a marshy plain. It was commenced in 1690 for the defence of the river, but still remains unfinished.

MEDOKA, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, sanj., 53 m. SSE of Kruchovatz, and 20 m. NNE of Novo-Berda.

MEDOLA, a town of the duchy and district of Modena, 23 m. from the town of that name.

MEDOLE, a town of Austria in Lombardy, in the delegation and 20 m. NW of Mantua. Pop. 800.

MEDOLINO, a village of Austria, in the gov. of Trieste, on a bay of the same name, which lies to the E of Cape Promontore.

MEDOMSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Lanchester, co. of Durham, 2½ m. N of Durham, on a branch of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Area 5,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1841, 796.

MEDONTE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Simcoe district. It rises high in the interior, and is to a great extent hilly. Pop. in 1842, 548.

MEDOS, a small island of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, at the mouth of the Ter.

MEDOUB, a station of Nigritia, on the road from Darfur to Egypt, 135 m. from Kobbé. The surrounding district is well-cultivated.

MEDRA, a headland of the Sahara, to the NE of Cape Laguedo.

MEDRANO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 8 m. WSW of Logrono, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 700.

MEDREAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of Montauban. Pop. 2,275.

MEDROUSA, or Mendrah, a district of Tripoli, in Fezzan, 75 m. SSE of Murzuk, on the road from that town to Kouka. It contains several small lakes.

MEDSTED, a parish of the co. of Southampton, 3¾ m. W by S of Alton. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 418; in 1841, 450.

MEDUKHA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the district of Hachid and Bekil, 21 m. NE of Kharres, and 168 m. NNW of Sana.

MEDUNA, a river of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. of Udine, which has its source to the W of Valvasone; runs SW; becomes navigable at Villa-Nova, and throws itself into the Livenza, on the l.

bank, 3 m. SE of Porto-Buffole, and after a course of 24 m. It is liable to disastrous inundations.

MEDVEDITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 54 m. WSW of Sloutzk, and 48 m. ESE of Slonim.

MEDVE'JU, a fort of Russia in Asia, in the military line of Ishim, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Omsk, near the l. bank of the Irtish.

MEDVEJU-OSTROVA, or Bear Islands, a group of islands in the Arctic ocean, near the coast of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, near the mouth of the Kolyma.

MEDVIEDITZA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. and district of Saratov, and 45 m. N of the town of that name; flows past Petrovsk and Atkarsk; enters the gov. of the Don Cossacks; traverses the district of Oust-Medvieditza, and throws itself into the Don, by the l. bank, 6 m. above Oust-Medvieditza, after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 360 m. Its principal affluents are the Bol, and, on the r., the Tersa. This river is to a great extent navigable. It has several German settlements and large Don Cossack towns on its banks.

MEDVIENSKOI-KOLODEJ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 15 m. SSW of Bogouslav.

MEDWAY, a river chiefly of Kent, which besides many tributary rivulets, has four principal sources, one of which is in Kent, two belong to Sussex, and the fourth is in Surrey. The branch which enters Kent from Surrey rises in Blechingley p., and having been enlarged by several rills, flows past Eatonbridge, Hever-castle, and Penshurst, below which it is joined by one of the branches rising in Sussex, and, increased by various smaller streams, proceeds through a beautiful country to Tonbridge. A little above that town, it separates for a short distance into five channels, three of which re-unite in the main stream below the town. Thence proceeding to Twyford-bridge and Yalding, this river receives the united waters of its two other principal branches; one of which flows from Waterdown forest in Sussex, and is swelled by the Bewle and Theyse rivulets; the other rises at Goldwell near Great Chart in Kent, receives several smaller streams in its progress, and is increased by the waters of the former branch above Hunton. From Yalding the M. flows in a winding direction to Maidstone; and thence in a singularly devious channel, gradually augmenting in depth and breadth, pursues its picturesque course to Rochester, where its scenery becomes eminently beautiful. Flowing thence towards Sheerness, it passes Chatham, Upnor-castle, and Gillingham-fort, during which it greatly increases in width, forming towards its efflux various islands, the largest of which, besides Sheppey and those adjoining, are named Bishop's marsh, North marsh, and Burntwick marsh. The main stream issues into the Thames estuary between the isle of Graine on the W, and Sheerness, on the isle of Sheppey, on the E, at the distance of 17 m. from Rochester; while an arm called the East Swale—which is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden, and contains the navigable creeks of Faversham and Milton—separates Sheppey isle from the mainland by a circuitous route, before it falls into the mouth of the Thames. The Medway with its numerous tributary streams overspreads a surface of nearly 30 sq. m. in the very midst of Kent. The tide flows on it nearly as high as Maidstone; below which, all the way to Sheerness, its bed is so deep that line-of-battle-ships are moored in it when out of commission. The course of the river was first made further navigable for barges to Tonbridge about the middle of last cent.; but it has since been made navigable to Penhurst-bridge, a further distance of about 5 m. It is well-stored with fish of various species, and was in former times celebrated for its salmon and sturgeon: the latter, in particular, were so abundant, that a considerable part of the revenues of the bishops of Rochester were derived from a duty levied on their sale. On the M., and in several of the creeks and waters belonging to it, are the celebrated oyster-fisheries of Rochester. At Milton-creek, in the East Swale, a capital of £10,000 is employed in stocking and storing the ground with young oysters and brood. The M. was called by the Britons *Vaga*,—a name descriptive of its very sinuous course or mazy wanderings. The Saxons altered this appellation to Medwege, of which the present name is a corruption. Immense layers of fragments of Roman pottery have been discovered of late years in some parts of the bed of this stream. They have as yet only been very partially explored, but they have been found within the p. of Gillingham, and again on the edge of the flat land or marshes towards the isle of Sheppey, and they have been discovered on every point which has yet been explored between these extremes, a distance of not less than 7 or 8 m. In the transverse direction, the site of the potteries extends as much as 3 m., and the bed is usually nearly a foot thick. There is no reason to doubt of their being the refuse of the kilns of potters, who, it seems, gradually moved along in the course of years, or rather of ages, using up the clay—which is peculiarly well-calculated for the purpose—and throwing their refuse and the broken and damaged pottery on the land which they had exhausted, until this extensive tract of ground became covered with it. The channel of the M. appears to have been then narrower than at present; and these marshes were at least not subject in the same manner as at present to the influx of the sea. The Romans left them, either when they left these potteries to seek some new site, or when Saxon invaders drove the inhabitants away, a mere wide field of broken pottery. This was gradually covered by alluvial soil to the depth of 2 or 3 ft.; at some subsequent period the sea has scooped this ground into creeks and channels, till it looks almost like a great honeycomb; and thus the bed of pottery was again brought to light. Its whole length is about 40 m.; and it is navigable as far as Canterbury. See Stour.

MEDWAY, a township of Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 28 m. SW of Boston, watered by Charles river. Pop. in 1840, 2,043.—Also a village of Liberty co., in the state of Georgia, on the road from Savannah to Darien.

MEDWISCH, Mediasch, or Medgyes, a stuhl or administrative division and town of Transylvania. The stuhl is bounded on the N by the comitat of Kockelburg; on the E by the stuhl of Schäsburg and the comitat of Upper Weissenburg; on the S by the stuhls of Gross-Schenk and Leschkirch, and the comitat of Upper Weissenburg; and on the W by that of Lower W.; and comprises an area of 96 sq. m. It is covered with ramifications of the Carpathian mountains, and is watered by the Great Kockel. Wine forms its chief article of produce.—The town is 42 m. ENE of Carlsburg, and 30 m. NNE of Hermanstadt, in a valley on the l. bank of the Great Kockel. Pop. 6,000, chiefly Saxons and Wallachians. It is enclosed with a wall with 6 gates, and contains a Greek, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, a normal school, and a printing establishment. This town is supposed by some to be the seat of the *Colonia Media* of the Romans; by others, to be the most ancient of the Saxon colonial establishments, of which the date is 1146.

MEDYNSK, a district and town of Russia in Eu-

rope, in the N part of the gov. of Kaluga. The district abounds in corn, timber, and cattle. It has several distilleries, a fine glass-work, a paper-mill, and 4 large manufactories of sail-cloth. Pop. 73,000. The town is 42 m. NNW of Kaluga, and 99 m. SW of Moscow, on the Medynka, an affluent of the Ougra. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches, and several tanneries. M. was erected into a town in 1776. In 1812, it was the scene of an engagement between the French and Russians.

MEDZIBOR. See MITTELWALDE.

MEDZINAGURA, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, obwod. and 6 m. NW of Kielce. In the environs are mines of copper, lead, and iron.

MEDZIRJETCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Grodno, district and 12 m. SE of Volko-visk.

MEEADAY, or MYEDE, a town of Burmah, in the district of Mraumapyee, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi, 110 m. WNW of Taungu.

MEEALEE, a town of the Punjab, 37 m. E of Kala Bagh. It is a thriving place, and is said to have coal of fine quality in the vicinity.

MEEANEE. See MEANI.

MEEAN-POOSHTEN, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Helmund, 130 m. WSW of Hyderabad.

MEEA-ROZAN, a village of Sinde, near the W bank of the Indus, 31 m. SW of Mittun-Kote.

MEEAWUL, a town of the Punjab, to the E of the Chenaub, and 25 m. W of Ramnuggur.

MEEDEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Groningen. Pop. 1,300.

MEEDER, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 8 m. NW of Coburg, bail. and 5 m. ESE of Rodach. Pop. 600. It is well-built. In the vicinity are several iron-mines.

MEEFFE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 950.

MEELBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Pael. Pop. 319.

MEELICK, a parish of co. Galway, 2 m. SE of Eyrecourt. Area 4,292 acres. Pop. 1,710.—Also a parish of co. Mayo, 3 m. WSW of Swineford. Area 8,062 acres. Pop. 3,915.

MEELMANE, a village in the p. of Lislee, co. Cork. Pop. 269.

MEEN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Montfort-sur-Meu. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,125; in 1841, 10,502. The town is 12 m. WNW of Montfort. Pop. in 1841, 2,319. It contains the ruins of a fine abbey.

MEEN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is in N lat. 31° 27′ 36″, E long. 104° 52′ 30″.

MEEN-NING-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Shun-ning-fu.

MEEN-YANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Han-yang-fu, in N lat. 30° 12′ 22″, E long. 113° 11′ 40″.

MEER, a parish in the co. of the city and 5½ m. S by E of Lincoln. See LINCOLN.

MEER. See MIR.

MEERFELD, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Witlich. Pop. 292.

MEERHOF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Buren. Pop. 862.

MEERHOLZ, a town of Hesse-Cassel, 35 m. SW of Fulda, near the Kinzig.

MEERHOUT, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 24 m. NE of Louvain. Pop. 3,387.

MEERHOUTE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Oostacker. Pop. 552.

MEERLE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. 1,105.

MEERNACH, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 1 m. SW of Gräfenthal.

MEERSCHE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Berchem. Pop. 643.

MEERSCHTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Laerne. Pop. 620.

MEERSEN, a town of Dutch Limburg, 9 m. NE of Maestricht, on the r. bank of the Geule. Pop. 2,008.—Also a village of Belgian Limburg, 3 m. E of Maestricht.

MEERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Hamme. Pop. 437.

MEES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 17 m. SW of Digne, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 2,085.

MEESDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, 5 m. SE of Barkway. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. 181.

MEESIGER, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Demmin. Pop. 381.

MEESOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Regenwalde. Pop. 468.

MEESWYSCK, a commune of Belgian Limburg, in the cant. of Rockheim. Pop. 445.

MEETKERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 455.

MEETH, a parish of Devon, 3 m. NNE of Hatherleigh. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. 314.

MEFFERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Leignitz. Pop. 716.

MEFFI, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 45 m. E of Dibbe.

MEGALA, a village of Tunis, 3 m. NE of Spaitla.

MEGALI-KORA, a town in the island of Samos, 24 m. SW of Skalanova. Pop. 1,000.

MEGALO-KASTRON. See CANDIA.

MEGANISI, a small rocky island in the Ionian sea, off the E coast of Santa Maura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. It was anciently called *Thelabides*.

MEGANOP (CAPE), a promontory on the S coast of the Crimea, in N lat. 44° 46′, E long. 35° 6′.

MEGANTICK, a county and lake of Lower Canada, on the borders of New England. The co. has an area of 1,465 sq. m. Its centre is in N lat. 46° 5′, W long. 71° 12′. It contains rich copper-deposits.—The lake is 9 m. in length, and 2 m. in average breadth, running deeply into the land in several bays. The scenery in the vicinity is picturesque.

MEGARA, a town of Greece, in the isthmus of Corinth, formerly of considerable extent, but now an insignificant village, having been depopulated and destroyed in the revolutionary war. It stands on an eminence, about 1 m. from the gulf of Egina, and 21 m. W of Athens.

MEGASPILION, or MEGASPELIA, a large monastery in the Morea, 30 m. ESE of Patras, and 6 m. NE of Calavrita.

MEGE, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 10 m. S of Ispahan.

MEGEN, a small town of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the l. bank of the Maese, 15 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc.

MEGEVE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faucigny, mandemento and 7 m. S of Sallanches. Pop. 2,800.

MEGIASZO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 44 m. SSW of Kaschau.

MEGINGHERD, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 60 m. ENE of Erzerum.

MEGLIACINO, a town of Sardinia, in the div.

and prov. and 30 m. NNW of Novara, mandemento and 1½ m. NNE of Orta, and on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 860.

MEGMAH (El), a town of Arabia, in Nedjed, in the prov. of El Zedeyr, 21 m. N of Jelajel.

MEGNA, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and E part of the prov. of that name. It is formed by the junction of the Surmah and the Barak, which have their sources in the mountains running along the N and E frontiers of the Silhet district. The united stream, after a course of about 30 m., joins the Brahmaputra, in N lat. 24° 9′; and the Brahmaputra, although possessing a volume of water nearly ten times greater than the M., thence takes the name of the latter. From the point of confluence, the M. runs SSW; receives the Gomut from Tipperah, on the E, and on the W the Issamutty or Dullaseri, bringing the collected waters of the Luckiah, an offset of the Brahmaputra, the Attre, and likewise several offsets of the Ganges. Thus augmented, it swells into an expanse resembling an inland sea, and studded with islands. About 10 m. below the confluence of the Issamutty, it is joined by another branch of the Ganges, and in the remainder of its course is separated by only a narrow tract of land from the latter river. A few miles lower down, its channel contracts in width, and bends ESE, till it reaches 23° N lat., when it takes a S direction, and, after a total course, in a generally S direction, of 120 m., discharges itself by a wide embouchure into the bay of Bengal, and closely adjacent to the delta of the Ganges, with which it forms numerous interlacements. The muddy waters of these great streams form, on mingling with the sea, numerous banks and islands. Between these islands, the principal of which are Deccan-Shabazpur, Hattia, and Sundip, the tide runs with great rapidity, and in the spring-tides forms what is called the Bore, a perpendicular influx of the sea, which is said to exceed sometimes the height of 12 ft.

MEGO (Pulo), Triste, or Ile-de-Re'cif, a small uninhabited island of the Indian ocean, near the SW coast of Sumatra, in S lat. 4°, and E long. 101° 5′. It is surrounded by a coral reef, and in the centre has a lagune the banks of which possess some vegetation. Cocoa-palms abound on its coasts; but their produce, except when the island is visited by canoes from Sumatra, become the prey of squirrels and rats, which are here found in great numbers. The island takes the name of Triste from the number of shipwrecks which have occurred on its coasts.

MEGRAM, a range of mountains in the Sahara, running WSW between Wady-Mezzeran and the river Wallem, and crossed by the road from Fezzan to Houssa.

MEGRI, a town of Persia, in Armenia, on the l. bank of the Aras, 45 m. SSE of Nakhshivan. It was formerly a large place containing 5 churches and about 500 families. The environs produce wine and cotton.

MEGRIN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. S of Archiac, and 8 m. E of Jouzac. Pop. 1,260.

MEGRIT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. N of Broons, and 12 m. WNW of Dinan, on an affluent of the Arguenon. Pop. 1,623.

MEGYER (Nagy), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 21 m. WNW of Comorn, and 15 m. NNE of Raab.

MEGYES (Aranyos), or Aranyos, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 13 m. E of Szathmar. It has a fortress now in ruins.

MEHADIA, a town of Hungary, in the Military Banat, and subdivision of Wallachio-Illyrian Banat, 15 m. N of Alt-Orschowa, and 87 m. SE of Temeswar, on the l. bank of the Biela-Recca, an affluent of the Cserna, in a defile, named from the importance of its position the key of Mehadia. Pop. 1,684, chiefly Wallachians and Germans. About a mile distant from this town are the celebrated Roman baths of Hercules, and at the adjacent village of Toplecz, on the Gerns, are the remains of a fine Roman aqueduct. M. was taken by the Turks in 1716 and destroyed. It was soon after repaired by the Imperialists; but it was again captured by the Turks, first in 1738, and again in 1789, and reduced to ruins.

MEHAGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by a river of the same name. Pop. 534.—The river has its source in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Namur, and near the village of Mehagnoule: flows thence into the prov. of Liege, and joins the Meuse, on the l. bank, a little above Huy, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of 30 m.

MEHAL, a town of Little Tibet, in the district of Urna-Desa, on the l. bank of the Sutledge, 6 m. NE of Deba.

MEHALLET-EL-KEBIR, or Mahallet-el-Kebir, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Garbieh, of which it is the capital, 15 m. WSW of Mansurah, and 69 m. N of Cairo, near the W bank and on a branch of the Melig canal. Pop. 1,700. It is a large town, is the residence of a bey, and has a Coptic church. It has a cotton-spinning-mill, manufactories of sal-ammoniac, and possesses an active trade. It is the *Xois* or *Cynopolis* of the ancients.

MEHANDITZA, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the W part of Little Wallachia. Its chief town is Tchernetz.

MEHANUDDY. See Mahanuddy.

MEHARICOURT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Rosieres. Pop. 1,092.

MEHARRAKA, or Maharraka, a village and a ruinous temple in Nubia, in the country of the Kenus, near the l. bank of the Nile, and 45 m. NE of Derr. It is supposed by some to mark the site of the ancient *Hierosycaminon*.

MEHAUJED, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 60 m. WSW of Kaukban. It is surrounded by a wall, and defended by a castle on an adjacent height.

MEHBORN, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail. and 7 m. E of Eisenach, and 13 m. W of Gotha, on the r. bank of the Nesse. Pop. 210. It has a cotton-spinning-mill.

MEHEDIAH. See Mahmore.

MEHERIN, a river of the state of Virginia, U. S., which has its source in Charlotte co.; runs E through several counties; enters North Carolina, and, after a course of 90 m., joins the Nottoway, on the r. bank, at Winton, to form the Chowan river.

MEHERJAN, Mehridgan, or Iseferain, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 141 m. WNW of Mushed, in a fertile plain, and on the l. bank of a small river, the opposite side of which is defended by a fort. It has a mosque. The environs are noted for their pears.

MEHET (Jebel), a mountain of Abyssinia, in the S part of the kingdom of Amhara, and prov. of Damot, on the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek.

MEHKUR, a populous district of Hindostan, in the NW part of the prov. of Gundwana. It is mountainous, and contains numerous forts.

MEHLAUKEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Königsberg, in the circle and to the E of Labiau. Pop. 150.

MEHLEM, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Cologne, on the Rhine, to the SE of Bonn. Pop. 970.

MEHLES, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 22 m. S of Gotha, and bail. of Schwarzwald, 1½ m. WNW of Zella, and near the Gemeinbach. Pop. 1,706. It has manufactories of arms.

MEHLSACK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 39 m. SSW of Königsberg, circle and 18 m. SE of Braunsberg. Pop. 3,030. It is enclosed by a wall, and has two suburbs, and 2 Catholic churches. It possesses manufactories of cloth and of hats, and several tanneries, and has a considerable trade in flax, yarn, and linen.

MEHR, a village of Sind, on the E bank of the Indus, opposite Lukki.

MEHR-ABAD, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 9 m. SE of Aberkuh. It does not now contain above 50 families; but the ruins by which it is surrounded indicate its having formerly been a large town. The half of the produce of the village is claimed by the khan by whom it is governed.

MEHRAH, a district of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and NW of Diarbekir. It is mountainous, and contains mines of copper. The Tigris has its source in this district.

MEHRANA, Merana, or Meerana, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirge and seignory of Schönburg, 5 m. WNW of Glauchau, and 22 m. W of Chemnitz. Pop. 4,339. It has manufactories of fine woollen fabrics.

MEHRAND, or Merande, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, 45 m. ESE of Khoï, on an affluent of the Kuk-kana.

MEHRENBERG, a town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 6 m. NW of Weilburg, and 30 m. ENE of Coblenz. Pop. 590.

MEHRING, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Augsburg and Munich railway, and near the l. bank of the Danube, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1838, 1,166. It has a paper-mill.

MEHRINGEN, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, NW of Sandersleben, on the Wippra. Pop. 870.

MEHUN. See Perim.

MEHUN-SUR-YIVRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of Bourges. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,132; in 1841, 8,726. The town is 11 m. NW of Bourges, on the l. bank of the Yivre or Evre, in a fertile plain. Pop. 3,333. It contains the ruins of the castle in which Charles VII. starved himself to death. It has extensive manufactories of packsheet.

MEHWAS, a district of Hindostan, in the N of Gujerat, between the Banass and the Runn. It comprises the districts of Kakreze, Neyer, and Therad.

MEIACOSIMA ISLANDS. See Ty-pin-Shan.

MEIA-PONTE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 78 m. E of Goyaz, on the Rio-des-Almas. Pop. 8,000. It has oil-works, and distilleries of brandy; and conducts a considerable trade in pork.

MEICHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 4 m. S of Santa-Hippolyte. Pop. 800.

MEI-CHE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Suy-tih-chu, 300 m. NNE of Se-gan-fu, on the l. bank of the Vou-tin-ho, in N lat. 37° 52′, and E long. 110°.

MEI-CHU, a division and town of China, in the dep. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 54 m. S of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 6′, and E long. 103° 52′.

MEIDAM, a river of Yemen, in Arabia, which enters the Indian ocean to the W of Aden, after a S course of about 100 m.

MEIDEVICH (Ober and Unter), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. of Ober M. 424; of Unter M. 960.

MEIDLING. See Medling.

MEIDUN, a village of Egypt, in the prov. of Benisuef, 32 m. S of Cairo, near which is situated a pyramid of brick, and built in the form of five retreating steps or stages. It has been supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Nilopolis*.

MEIENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, near the borders of Mecklenburg, 10 m. N of Pritzwalk, on the Stepenitz. Pop. 1,454.

MEIENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Wanzleben. Pop. 199.

MEIERSBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Dusseldorf. Pop. 609.

MEIG, a river of Ross-shire, which falls into the Conan, 1½ m. below Loch-Luichart, after a course of 16 m.

MEIGLE, a parish and village of Perthshire, 12 m. NW of Dundee, and 21 m. NNE of Perth, on the line of the Scottish Midland Junction railway. Pop. of p. in 1841, 728, of whom 457 were in the v., which is pleasantly situated on a small rivulet of the same name. It is an ancient place, and its churchyard contains the remains of a sepulchral monument of great antiquity.

MEIGS, a county in the SE part of Ohio, U. S. Area 425 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 11,152; in 1851, 17,988. Its cap. is Chester.—Also a co. in the SE of Tennessee. Area 215 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 4,794; in 1851, 4,839. Its cap. is Decatur.—Also a township in Adams co., Ohio. Pop. 1,063.

MEIGS CREEK, a river of Ohio, which runs into the Muskingum, 20 m. above Marietta.

MEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 72 m. WSW of Kae-fung-fu, in N lat. 34° 34′, E long. 113° 27′.—Also a district of Japan, in the island of Kiou-siou, and prov. of Tsikongo.

MEI-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Fung-seang-fu, on the r. bank of the Hoee-ho, 66 m. W of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 13′, E long. 107° 50′.

MEIH-YUN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Pih-lu-ting, 42 m. NE of Pekin, on the Pay-ho, in N lat. 40° 23′ 30″, E long. 116° 52′ 46″.

MEIKLE-FERRY, a strait of the Dornoch firth, about 2 m. in width, 3 m. WNW of Tain, in the direct line of the great North road to Wick and Thurso.

MEIKLE (Loch), a small lake in the centre of Glenurquhart, in Inverness-shire.

MEIKLEOUR, a village in the p. of Caputh, in Perthshire, 2½ m. SW of Cupar-Angus.

MEILEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and on the E side of the lake of Zurich, 3 m. SE of Zurich. Pop. 3,065.

MEILHAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. WNW of Marmande. Pop. 2,293.

MEI-LING, a range of mountains in China, in the Nan-ling chain, on the frontiers of the provs. of Keang-se and Kwang-tung. They rise to the height of about 1,065 yds. above sea-level. Towards the centre of the range are several houses, and a pagoda, in the latter of which is a statue of Confucius, and beneath, in a narrow pass through the mountain, is a gate which marks the boundaries of the provs.

MEILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. N of St. Amand. Pop. 1,200.

MEILLANT, a commune and town of France, in

the dep. of Cher, cant. and 5 m. of Saint Amand. Pop. 1,360.

MEILLONNAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, near the source of the Chevron, 6 m. NE of Bourg. Pop. 1,250. It has extensive pottery-works, and coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MEIMAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corréze, between the rivers Trivusanne and Luzège, 9 m. W of Ussel. Pop. 1,850.

MEIMUNNA, a village of Afghanistan, in the Hazareh territory, on an affluent of the Oxus, in N lat. 35° 50′.

MEIN, a large village of Arabia, in the district of Jafa or Jaffea, in the Wadi-Bahrein, 36 hours NW of Sughra. Pop. 1,500.

MEINAM. See MENAM.

MEINDER. See MENDERE.

MEINE, a small river of Prussia, in the duchy of Cleves, which falls into the Rhine near Emmerick.

MEINERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. E of Stollberg.

MEINERSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Luneburg, 30 m. ENE of Hanover. Pop. 400.

MEINERZHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. SW of Arensberg, on the Voline. Pop. 764.

MEININGEN. See SAXE-MEININGEN.

MEININGEN, a town of Germany, the cap. of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, situated amongst mountains on the r. bank of the river Werra, 33 m. E of Fulda. Pop. 5,500. It has been, since 1681, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, who have here a large castle, with a library of 25,000 vols., and a depot of archives. It contains a lyceum, a council-house, and a house for the meeting of the states. The principal manufactures are woollens, linens, and black crape. At a short distance, nearly at the foot of the Thüringerwald, are the Liebenstein springs, the waters of which are a strong chalybeate.

MEINSHEIM, a village of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 2 m. ESE of Brackenheim. Pop. 1,000.

MEIN-WATER, a rivulet of Annandale, in Dumfries-shire, which flows in a S and SW course of 9 m. to the Annan, which it joins to the S of Hoddam.

MEIR, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. 1,514.

MEIRA (SANTA-MARIA DE), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. SW of Lugo. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs.

MEIRBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Everghem. Pop. 894.

MEIRDINCKDORP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Vracene. Pop. 433.

MEIRE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Alost. Pop. 2,406.

MEIRELBAKE, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 3,225.

MEIS, a sanjak of Asiatic Turkey, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean, between the parallels of 36° 7′ and 37° 4′ N. Its coasts are deeply indented by the bays of Makri, Castelorizo, and Finica; and the whole surface is rugged.—Its cap., which bears the same name, but is more commonly known as Castelorizo, lies on the gulf of Makri, 52 m. SW of Moglat, on the site of the ancient *Telmissus*. See CASTELORIZO.

MEISDORF, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 52 m. NW of Merseburg, on the Selke. Pop. 174.

MEISENHEIM, a small town of Hesse-Homburg, situated on the Glan, in a district of the same name, 34 m. N of Deux-Ponts, and 30 m. WSW of Mentz. Pop. 2,200. The herrschaft of M. has an area of 3·48 German sq. m.

MEISNER, a basaltic mountain of Germany, in Lower Hesse, in the NE of the circle of Eschwege. Alt. 2,184 ft. above sea-level.

MEISSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 9 m. S of Brives. Pop. 2,250. It has a large traffic in nut-oil.

MEISSAU, a village of Austria, in the circle and 28 m. NW of Korneuburg. Pop. 694.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a circle of Saxony, extending along both sides of the Elbe, from Bohemia on the S, to Prussian Saxony on the N. A considerable part of it was ceded to Prussia at the congress of Vienna in 1815, but it has still an area of 1,600 sq. m., with 298,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most populous and best cultivated parts of the kingdom; it contains also the principal manufactories of Saxony, whether in woollen, linen, or cotton. Dresden, the capital of the kingdom, lies within the limits of this circle.—The town of M., the capital of the former margraviate and circle, stands on the l. bank of the Elbe, where it receives the Meissa, 14 m. WNW of Dresden, in one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys of Saxony. Pop. 7,750. It is divided into an upper and a middle town, and the suburb. On a vast rock on the Elbe, 80 ft. in height, stand the remains of an ancient castle, built by Henry I.; and on the neighbouring rock of Afra, the ancient monastery of that name. The chief structures in the town are the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, the chapter-house, a picturesque stadthaus, and a covered bridge over the Elbe. M. is best known for its state porcelain works, which were removed to this place from Dresden in 1710, the clay being found in the neighbourhood. The establishment for this manufacture occupies the fine old castle: indeed, the town itself "has all the beauty of site, and suburbs, and architectural character, which the mother-city wants."

MEISSEN (UPPER and LOWER), two villages of Hesse-Cassel, in the bail. of Zierenberg.

MEISTRATZHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Oberehnheim, on the l. bank of the Eigers. Pop. 1,500.

MEI-TAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, div. of Ping-yue-chu, 120 m. NNE of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 27° 40′.

MEIVAR. See MEWAR.

MEJA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, and flows SW to the S. Dwina, which it joins on the l. bank, near Velitsch, after a course of 120 m.

MEJAN, or MEYON, a rocky island in the Molucca archipelago, in N lat. 1° 23′, E long. 126° 15′.

MEJERDAH, or MAJERDAH, a large river of Tunis, the *Bagrada* of the ancients, formed by the confluence of a number of streams descending from the Atlas. It runs in a N direction through the W part of the territory of Tunis, to about the parallel of 36° 10′, where it turns NE; and falls into the Mediterranean at Porto-Farina. The country through which it flows in the lower part of its course is level, and presents a deep light sandy soil, in consequence of which it is deeply impregnated with soil, and presents the same discoloured aspect as the Nile. Near its mouth is a wide plain, sprinkled over with lakes, which have probably been formed by the inundations of the river.

MEJERIV, a town of Russia, in Podolia, on the l. bank of the Riv, 18 m. S of Litin.

MEJORADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Madrid, near the l. bank of the Henares. Pop. 550.—Also a town in the prov. and 45 m. W of Toledo. Pop. 890.

MEKAM-ALI, a village of Irak-Arabi, on the Euphrates, opposite to Bassora.

MEKAMI, a river of Nigritia, which rises in the

Zeg-Zeg territory, and flows SW to the Quorra, 18 m. N of Fundah.

MEKAN-SELASSE, a town of Abyssinia, in the state of Shoa, 210 m. SE of Gondar.

MEKEHOAN, a small seaport of Oman, in Arabia, on the Persian gulf, 45 m. WSW of Julfa.

MEKONG. See MENAM-KONG.

MEKRAN, a large maritime province, forming the central and S part of Beluchistan, and lying between the parallels of 25° and 30° N. On the N it is separated by a tract of desert from Afghanistan; on the E it has the provs. of Sarawan, Jalowan, and Lus; on the S the Indian ocean; on the W the provs. of Bushkurd and Kohistan. The northern and inland part is separated from the maritime district by a range of mountains. A plain, seldom more than 8 or 10 m. in breadth, intervenes between the mountains and the sea. On this plain there is excellent pasturage; and when the rainy season is favourable, rice, dates, wheat, barley, joari, and cotton, are produced. The prov. is occupied by a number of independent chiefs, whose power and extent of territory are continually fluctuating; and who profess political allegiance to the khan of Khelat, to Muscat, or to Persia, as for the moment best suits their own interest. The whole force of the country may amount to about 25,000 men; but in its present state it would be impossible to induce these to act together. The present capital is Kej or Kedje. See BELUCHISTAN.

MEL, an island off the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 25° 32′ 43″.—Also a town of Austrian Lombardy, 9 m. SW of Belluno, near the l. bank of the Piave.

MELADA. See MELEDA.

MELAGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 9 m. SE of Pont-de-Camares. Pop. 1,300.

MELAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 25° 40′.

MELAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. from Faouet. Pop. 1,400.

MELANO, or MELENA (CAPE), the NW extremity of the island of Chios, in N lat. 38° 25′.

MELASGHIRD, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 80 m. SE of Erzerum, on the Murad-chai.

MELASSA, or MILESS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, called anciently *Mylasa*. It is situated in a fertile plain, in the sanjak of Mentesha, 80 m. S of Smyrna, and 12 m. E of the gulf of Hassan-Kalesi.

MELAULAKO, a small river of Thessaly, which flows into the gulf of Salonica, a little to the NE of Mount Ossa.

MELAY, or MESLAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 15 m. SE of Laval. Pop. 1,932.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Bourbonne.—Also a town in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Marigny. Pop. 1,650.

MELAZZO, or MILAZZO, the ancient *Mylæ*, a seaport of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, on the N coast of the island, 20 m. W of Messina. Pop. 6,500. It is built on a promontory which forms a well-sheltered bay, the *Basilicus sinus* of the ancients, capable of containing a large fleet. The town is divided into two parts,—one situated on the promontory, and strongly fortified,—the other at the harbour, near the bottom of the bay. The trade of the place consists in the export of wine, olives, and olive oil; and is carried on chiefly with Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa. The tunny fishery is considerable. The plain of M., covered with villages and groves of olives and orange trees, and bounded by the lofty mountains of Pelorus, exhibits a scene of picturesque beauty. In the war of 1719, this town was unsuccessfully besieged by the Spaniards.

MELBECKS, a township in the p. of Grinton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. W by S of Richmond. Area 6,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,455; in 1841, 1,633.

MELBOURN, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 10 m. S by W of Cambridge. Area 4,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,474; in 1841, 1,724.—Also a township in the p. of Thornton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Pocklington. Area 3,130 acres. Pop. 514.

MELBOURNE, a parish in Derbyshire, 7½ m. SE by S of Derby, on the banks of the Trent. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,301; in 1841, 2,583.—The family of Lamb derive the title of Viscount from this place, which is one of the polling-stations in the election of the members for the S division of the co.

MELBOURNE, the capital of the new colony of Victoria, in S. Australia, situated in the co. of Bourke, and p. of Melbourne, near the mouth of the Yarra-Yarra river, in S lat. 37° 48′ 6″, E long. 144° 57′ 7″, 587 m. SSW of Sydney, at the upper end of the land-locked bay of Port Philip. It was founded by Sir Richard Bourke in May, 1837, and in January 1838 did not contain above 1,000 inhabitants; in 1846 its pop. was 10,945; and in 1851, 23,143. Its streets are broad and regular, all running at right angles to each other; and its houses are all either of brick, from an excellent clay found in the vicinity, or of stone. The principal part of the town is laid out in a low fertile valley, the rich soil of which, extending with a gentle slope from the river banks, affords a fine site for gardens; while the extreme ends of the town are carried over two rising and picturesque eminences. It now extends upwards of 2 m. along the river, with a breadth of 1 m. It has numerous churches, several club-houses and hotels, 4 banks, a theatre, a court-house and government-offices, a college, and numerous steam flour mills, boiling-down establishments, and iron and brass foundries. There are botanical gardens in the vicinity. It is the see of an Episcopalian bishop; and in 1851 no fewer than 8 churches were in course of erection in the town, in addition to those already existing. The supply of spring water is somewhat limited; but fresh water is abundant, as the town has been built just at the falls of the river, above which the water is generally fresh and drinkable, although vessels anchor in salt water right before the windows of the houses in M. There is depth of water for men-of-war as far up as Williamstown, near the mouth of the Yarra; but vessels drawing above 8 or 9 ft. of water cannot come up to the wharves of M. Although the distance across the promontory to the bay is not more than 2 m., yet by the river it is nearly 8 m. The banks of the Yarra are low, and covered with a small underwood. M. communicates daily by steamers with Geelong, 45 m. distant, on the W side of the bay; it has also regular steam-communication with Sydney, Launceston, and Hobart-town. A bill has been introduced in the Victoria legislature for a railway to run from M. to Mount Alexander; and it has been proposed to connect M. with the port at Hobson's bay by a short line. A scheme is also before the New South Wales legislature for a railway from Sydney to M.—The recent commercial history of M., and of the colony of Victoria generally, has been characterised as "the very romance of the ledger,—the poetry of the counting-house." On the 1st of July 1851, the colony of Victoria commenced its independent career. This in itself was an auspicious event; but it was speedily thrown into the shade by the discovery of gold at Anderson's creek, 16 m. to the E of Melbourne, and soon after in richer profusion at Ballarat and Mount Alexander. The amount of gold exported from M. and from Geelong to England from the date of the first discoveries up to 1st July 1852 was 1,265,640 ounces, or about £5,000,000; and even of the export from New South Wales and

from Adelaide a considerable portion has been furnished from the Victoria diggings. Gold has been discovered on the Yarra, 4 m. from M. It has also been found in the very heart of M., in a bed of dark quartz, about 15 inches below the surface, which it is expected will prove productive. Of the Victoria diggings, 16 m. from M., it is said that the most productive spots were those where the slate formation abounded, from the interstices of which several small nuggets had been extracted. The slate averaged about 2 ft. from the surface, and the lower the miner penetrated the more successful he proved. Mr. Westgarth has made a report, in his capacity of president of the M. chamber of commerce, in which the surprising growth of the colony is stated with great minuteness of detail. In 1851 its imports rose from £745,000 in value to £1,056,000; the exports from £755,000 in 1849 to £1,423,000 in 1851. In Sept. 1851 no gold had been exported from Victoria; in the six months next ensuing 563,471 ounces of gold were shipped, at M. chiefly, the greater part of it for London. Although at the present time, amongst gold-producing countries, California stands pre-eminent, being said to have produced in 1851 a sum scarce less than £15,000,000, Victoria is only second to it in productiveness, and yields apparently a larger quantity than the average of Russia, which is estimated at £4,000,000 per annum. Vast masses of people have continued to congregate round those spots which produced most gold, and the diggings of Mount Alexander swarmed with men and families to the number of 50,000 at least. Up to February 1852 upwards of £30,000 had been received as payment for licenses issued to the miners; and the quantity of wool exported during the last closed season has been as great as ever. In 1845 the census of Victoria gave a total of nearly 33,000; it now falls little short of 115,000. "Even prior to the discovery of her gold fields," Mr. Westgarth says, in his very able report, "the export produce of Victoria was proportionately larger than that which any other of our colonies has exhibited. For the year 1850, for example, when the value of colonial produce exported was £1,042,000, and the average population about 70,000 souls, we have an export at the rate of nearly £15 per head, which, for every person in the colony, gives a power for the introduction of all kinds of necessaries that must effectually promote at once the business of the colony and the resources and enjoyments of its society. Since 1850 the gold produce, which begins to affect our official figures on the export lists towards the end of the following year, has largely increased this amount, threatening us in fact with a plethora of wealth, which, in the unsettlement of our regular industry, caused by the attractions of the diggings, may leave us for a time perhaps losers in a social point of view by the present grand developments. The commercial returns for the year 1851, in connection with a comparison for previous years, are set forth in the following abstracts:—

I. Table exhibiting the Progress of the colony of Victoria from 1844 to 1851 inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Population.
1844	£151,000	£257,000	24,000
1845	248,000	464,000	28,000
1846	316,000	425,000	34,000
1847	438,000	669,000	42,000
1848	374,000	675,000	50,000
1849	480,000	755,000	60,000
1850	745,000	1,042,000	70,000
1851	1,056,000	1,423,000	82,000

II. Table exhibiting the quantity of the principal articles of export from the colony of Victoria for the years 1844, 1847, and 1851:

	1844.	1847.	1851.
Beef, tons	284	867	1,891½
Cattle, number	2,435	6,057	6,281
Sheep, number	44,515	54,535	69,224
Tallow, tons	492	561	4,223
Wool, lb.	4,326,229	10,210,038	16,345,468
Gold, oz.	...	...	145,137

The apparent falling off in the quantity of wool for 1851, as compared with the previous year, is occasioned," Mr. Westgarth remarks, "by the lateness of the shipping of the wool this season, as compared with previous years, so that the usual proportion of the last clip has not been exported prior to January last. The official year terminates in the midst of the wool-shipping season, an arrangement inconvenient as regards the export-produce, in not exhibiting so exactly as might otherwise be done in this particular the annual progress of the colony." See articles Port-Philip and Victoria.

MELBOURNE, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the E by Glenelg, on the S by Twin co., and on the W by the sea; and watered by the rivers Moore, Smith, and Hill.

MELBOURNE (Mount), a very lofty mountain on the coast of the recently-discovered Antarctic continent, in S lat. 74° 25′, E long. 164° 10′. It has a general and striking resemblance to Mount Etna; but its elevation, Sir James Ross conceives, must be very much greater than that of the Sicilian mountain.

MELBURY-ABBAS, a parish in Dorset, 2¼ m. SE by S of Shaftesbury. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 354; in 1841, 390.

MELBURY-BUBB, a parish in Dorset, 6¾ m. S by W of Sherborne. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 126.

MELBURY-OSMOND, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. SW by S of Sherborne. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 380; in 1841, 404.

MELBURY-SAMPFORD, a parish in Dorset, 6½ m. NW by W of Cerne. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 53: in 1841, 43.

MELCAUWEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Berlaer. Pop. 500.

MELCHBOURN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 5 m. ESE of Higham-Ferrers. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 274.

MELCHINGEN, a town of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 9 m. ENE of Hechingen, on the l. bank of the Lauchart. Pop. 610.

MELCHNAU, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne and amt of Aarwangen. Pop. 3,399.

MELCHTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Unterwalden, and district of Obwald. It is about 6 m. in length from N to S, and 2 m. in breadth; and is watered by the Melch, which joins the Aa below Sarnen. It is noted for its cheese. The mountains by which it is enclosed rise high, and are chiefly calcareous, resting on argillaceous schist. They contain marble and iron. The latter is wrought at Muhlithal, on the opposite side of the mountain. The valley is noted as the residence of Arnold-de-Melchthal, one of the three founders of the Confederation, and also of the hermit Nicolas-de-Flüe, by whom the league, when threatened with rupture, was cemented.

MELCKWESER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 314.

MELCOMBE-HORSEY, a parish in Dorchester, 9 m. NE of Dorchester. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. 173.

MELCOMBE-REGIS. See Weymouth.

MELDAL, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of South Drontheim, 33 m. SW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,261. It has several copper-works.

MELDEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Scheldé. Pop. 1,596.

MELDERSTEIN, a village of Sweden, in North Bothnia. It has extensive founderies.

MELDERT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 1,870; of village 328.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 963; of com. 536.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Zwarte-Beek. Pop. 705.

MELDOLA, a town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 8 m. S of Forli, on the l. bank of the Ronco. Pop. 4,400.

MELDON, a parish of Northumberland, 5 m. W by S of Morpeth. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 162.

MELDORF, or MELDORP, a town of Denmark, in the district called South Ditmarsch, on the river Miele, 50 m. NW of Hamburg. Pop. 2,000.

MELDRETH, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. N by W of Royston. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 730.

MELDRUM, a parish of Aberdeenshire. Pop. 1,873, of whom 1,102 were in the town of Old M., which is situated on the road from Aberdeen to Banff, 17½ m. NW of Aberdeen.

MELECK, a headland of Turkey in Europe, on the N coast of the island of Candia, sanj. and 11 m. NE of La Canée, in N lat. 35° 55′, and E long. 24° 8′.

MELEDA, MILET, or MLJETT, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle and 17 m. WNW of Ragusa, separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by a channel of the same name, 3 m. in width at its narrowest point. The E extremity of the island is in N lat. 42° 42′ 20″, and E long. 17° 46′ 40″; the W, in N lat. 42° 47′ 50″, and E long. 17° 18′ 30″. It is 24 m. in length from E to W, and about 5 m. across its widest part. The coasts present several commodious bays, but, towards the W extremity especially, are incumbered with islets and reefs. The sea breaks with great violence on the S coast. The best and most commodious anchorage is to be found in the channel of Meleda. The surface of the island is bristled with mountains to a great extent arid, and intersected by numerous valleys. The latter, the principal of which is Babinopoglie, nearly 3 m. in length, are fertile, but ill-cultivated; and the quantity of oats, maize, and millet scarcely suffices for three months' supply to the inhabitants, who are about 900 in number. Their only other productions are pot-herbs, oil, and fruit, the latter including water-melons, figs, pomegranates and almonds. The vine thrives well also, and the mulberry is grown to some extent. Dates and citron are frequently found in the gardens. Maritime pines and oaks are common, and among the shrubs the mastic and turpentine trees, the myrtle and cistus are frequently to be met with. Large flocks of cattle, goats, and sheep find pasturage on the mountains, and the culture of silk-worms and bees form also an important branch of industry. The viper and lizard are common. The tunny fish, the ray, and the sardine abound on the coast: and near Porto-Ingannatone is a coral-fishery. With the exception of iron in small quantities, and lime, the island possesses no minerals. Its exports consist chiefly in wood, silk, wine in small quantities, brandy, cheese, honey, fish, sheep, and wool. It contains several villages or hamlets, of which Babinopoglie is the chief. Meleda is the ancient *Melita*, and supposed by some to be the scene of the shipwreck of Saint Paul. It formerly possessed a rich Benedictine abbey, situated on an island of Lago-Grande, a lagune which communicates by a narrow channel with the sea.

MELEGNANO, or MARIGNANO, a district and town of Austria in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. of Milan. The district comprises 26 com., and 11,334 inhabitants. The town is 11 m. SE of Milan, and 10 m. WNW of Lodi, on the Lambro, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 4,000. In the middle age this town was fortified. In 1239 it was destroyed by Frederick II., but was soon after rebuilt.—A peace was concluded here between the Guelfs and Ghibellines in 1279. A memorable battle was fought here between the Swiss and the duke of Milan and Francis I., in 1515.

MELEI, a district of Eastern Circassia, on the N side of the Caucasus. The Argun has its source in this district.

ME'LE'KE'S (POKROVSKOE' and STAROI), villages of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Simbirsk, district of Stavropol, near the Mélékés, a small affluent of the Bolchoï-Tcheremchan. It has several distilleries of brandy.

MELEKHOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetz, 27 m. NE of Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

MELEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 672.

MELENIK, a town of European Turkey, 60 m. SE of Ghiustendil.

MELENKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 68 m. SE of Vladimir, on the l. bank of the Unja. It has manufactories of glass and hardware. Pop. 5,685.

MELERAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Montmirail. Pop. 1,406.

MELES. See MENOVGHAT.

MELESSE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. of Saint Aubin, 9 m. N of Rennes. Pop. 2,808.

MELE-SUR-SARTHE (LE), a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 9 m. W of Mortagne, on the r. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,500.

MELETEKUNK, a river of New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Atlantic in N lat. 40° 5′.

MELETITCHI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. WSW of Grodno.

MELEZZA, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, watered by a stream of the same name, which joins the Maggia near Locarno.

MELFA, a small river of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, which enters the Garigliano. It is the *Melfes* of the Itineraries.

MELFI. See AMALFI.

MELFI, a considerable town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 34 m. S of Foggia—pop. 8,400—not far from the river Ofanto, the ancient *Aufidus*. It contains several churches and monasteries, and is the seat of a bishop. On the 14th of August, 1851, this city was terribly devastated by an earthquake, which destroyed the cathedral and the archbishop's palace, the college, the barracks, and upwards of 160 houses.

MELFORD (LONG), a village and parish of Suffolk, situated near the river Stour, 19 m. W by N of Ipswich. Area of p. 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,514; in 1841, 2,597. Silk-weaving is carried on here to some extent.

MELGAÇO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, and on the l. bank of the Minho, 38 m. NE of Braja. Pop. 831.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 168 m. SW of Para. Pop. 3,500.

MELGAM, or MELGUNS, a river of Forfarshire, which falls into the Isla under the walls of Airly castle.

MELGAR-DE-ANIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Cea.

MELGAR-DE-FERNAMENTAL, a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Burgos, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 2,700.

MELGAR-DE-YASO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Palencia, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 600.

MELHAFA, a town of Tripoli, on the gulf of Sidra, 150 m. ESE of Tripoli.

MELHERUS, a parish and village of Norway, 12 m. SSW of Drontheim. Pop. 4,000.

MELICHIA, a town in the island of Corfu, 15 m. SSE of Corfu.

MELICI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 27 WSW of Messina.

MELIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Aragon.

MELIDEN, a parish of Flintshire, 4½ m. N by E of St. Asaph. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1841, 844.

MELIDILLA, a village of Tripoli, in the oases and 15 m. E of Aujelah.

ME-LIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, div. of Kwan-se-chu, in N lat. 24° 30′, E long. 103° 32′.

ME-LIH-LA-GANG, a district of Tibet, in the SE part of the prov. of Kham, near the Chinese frontier.

MELILLA, or Rusádir, a seaport on the coast of Marocco, but belonging to Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 8′ 15″, facing Almeria. It was taken by the Spaniards in the 15th cent., and has set at defiance all the attempts of the Moors to obtain possession of it. Its name is derived from the honey in its neighbourhood, which is still plentiful and excellent. It occupies a peninsula united to the continent by an isthmus of rocks 121 varas in length, and 95 in breadth, and having an elevation above the level of the sea of 35 varas. During the last cent. it was fortified with fresh works. The N front of the place is inaccessible, so high and steep is the rock which defends it on that side. A parapet 3 ft. thick, defended by a large elliptical tower, guards it on the E; the S angle is protected by a cylindrical parapet called Las Cabras; and fronting the W stands the gate of the fortress, with the large tower of St. James. On this side it communicates by a covered way with the exterior fortifications. Soft water is not scarce at M., and fills a number of shell-proof cisterns capable of containing upwards of 30,000 quintals of water. The climate is extremely warm. The pop. of this presidio, joined to that of the Penon-de-Velez and of Alhucemas, amounts, according to the latest returns, to 2,700 inhabitants, including non-residents. At a short distance, within cannon-shot, is a small port capable of receiving vessels of inconsiderable tonnage such as xebecs and galleons. —The three Zafferin islands, which were lately taken possession of by the Spaniards, lie in M. bay, about 1½ m. from the shore. They are very small and near to each other. The western island is the largest and highest, being about 400 ft. above the level of the sea; its length is about 1½ m., and it is separated from the middle island by a channel about a ¼ m. broad. The middle island is about 120 ft. above the sea, and is nearly round, having a deep and safe channel separating it from the eastern island. Their structure is granitic, having a thin bed of earth on which a few plants grow. They are all destitute of water, and are very rugged and uneven; the neighbourhood abounds in fish, and the rocks are covered with shell-fish of a large kind. These islands offer a good anchorage in 6 or 7 fath., within a cable-length of the shore, with a bottom of mud and clay. The western island has been named 'Congress;' the middle island has received the name of 'Isabella II.;' and the eastern island that of King.'

MELINADO, a village of the island of Zante, 8 m. WSW of Zante.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Eastern Africa, with a cap. of the same name, on the coast, to the SW of Brava, and N of Zanguebar, watered by the Grande-Riviere, the Jumba-Fumbu, the Quilimancy, and the Quelifi.—The cap., which stands in S lat. 3° 15′, E long. 40° 5′, is a large and handsome town, with houses built of stone, and numerous mosques. The churches and other buildings erected by the Portuguese while in possession of it are now in ruins. The anchorage is at some distance from the town, and the coast is shallow and beset with rocks and shelves; yet it is the seat of considerable trade, being resorted to by vessels from the Red sea, Persia, and the northern parts of India. The exports consist of gold, ivory, copper, wax, and drugs, brought from the interior by caravans, in exchange for which silks, cottons, linen cloths, and European commodities are received. Cattle and other articles of provision may be had; but the port is seldom touched at by European vessels, the trade being entirely in the hands of the natives. The immediate vicinity of the town consists of a beautiful plain covered with gardens abounding in every species of fruit, particularly citrons and oranges. The interior of the country has not been explored by Europeans. — Vasco de Gama, after doubling the Cape, sailed along the African shore till he arrived here, where he was courteously received, and supplied with pilots to conduct him across the Indian ocean to Malabar. Cabral and several of his successors met with treatment equally friendly. Ultimately M. became one of numerous tributaries, till about 1698, when it was wrested from them by the Arabs, in whose power it has ever since remained.

MELINDA, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, in S lat. 10° 30′.

MELINE, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW by S of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 492.

MELIPILA, a province of Chili, bounded on the N by Quillota; on the E by Mapocha; on the S by the river Maypo, which divides it from Rancagua; and on the W by the sea. It is of small extent upon the coast, but is about 25 leagues from E to W. Its rivers are the Mapocha and the Poangue. It abounds with wine and grain. Its cap. is Logrono.

MELISEY, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 9 m. ESE of Luxeuil, on the Ognon. Pop. 1,960.

MELITO, a village of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 1ma, 15 m. SE of Reggio.—Also a village in the prov. and 6 m. N of Naples.

MELITOPOL, a town of Russia, in the country of the Nogai Tartars, gov. of Taurida, on the river and lake of Molotshnia-Vodi, 12 m. from the sea of Azof, and 108 m. S of Ekaterinoslav.

MELK, Molk, or Moelck, a small town of Lower Austria, half-way between Lintz and Vienna, and 14 m. W of St. Polten. Pop. 1,000. On a neighbouring rock stands one of the most splendid monasteries of Germany, with a rich collection of curiosities, a cabinet of medals, a large library, and a botanic garden.

MELKAPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 21° 4′.

MELKOVATZ, a town of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 45 m. SSE of Widdin, on the r. bank of the Zibritza.

MELKRIDGE, a township in the p. of Haltwhistle, Northumberland, 2 m. E of Haltwhistle, on the N bank of the S. Tyne. Pop. in 1841, 290.

MELKSHAM, a parish and market-town in Wilts, 9¾ m. E by S of Bath, on the banks of the Avon, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, and intersected by the Wilts and Berks canal. The p. includes the chapelry of Seend. Area 10,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,866; in 1841, 6,236. The town principally consists of one long street, in which the houses

are in general built of freestone, though somewhat irregularly set down. The manufacture of broadcloth was at one time carried on here to a much larger extent than it is at present. Some business is done in malt and leather. About a ½ m. from the town are two mineral springs, similar to those of Cheltenham, but of greater strength. A pump-room, with hot and cold baths, has been erected, and houses built for the accommodation of visitors to the spa. M. is one of the polling-places for the members for the N division of the co.

MELLA, a river of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, which rises in Mount Maniva, 6 m. NE of Bovegno; flows through the Val-Trompia; and falls into the Oglio, on the l. bank, near Geniga, after a course from N to S of 50 m.

MELLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Quimperle. Pop. 1,250.

MELLAH (Ras-el), a cape of Barbary, on the coast of Barca, in N lat. 31° 57′, E long. 25° 4′.

MELLARA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, 18 m. E by S of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,400.

MELLAWI, Mellavoui, or Melaui, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Minieh, 120 m. S of Cairo. The country round supplies the city of Mecca with grain, which is conveyed by the way of Cairo, Suez, and the Red sea.

MELLE, a small town of Hanover, pleasantly situated on the river Hase, 4 m. W of Grönenberg. Pop. 1,332.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, on the small river Bérronne, 18 m. ESE of Niort.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. N of Louvigne. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Coni, 4 m. W of Venasca. Pop. 1,903.

MELLERAY, or Meillerayе, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of Moisdon-la-Riviere. Pop. 750. There is here a celebrated convent of Trappists.

MELLERAYE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. and 3 m. S of Pouzange-la-Ville, on the r. bank of the Grand Lay. Pop. 600.

MELLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saint-Beat. Pop. 800.

MELLFORT (Loch), a small projection of the sea on the coast of Argyleshire, which enters between Points Degnish and Ashnish, opposite the island of Luing. It is 1¾ m. broad at the entrance, and extends 4 m. inland, in an ENE direction.

MELLID (San-Pedro-de), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Corunna. Pop. 2,931.

MELLIFONT, a parish in co. Louth, 4¼ m. WNW of Drogheda. Its statistics are returned with Tallyallen.

MELLING, a parish in Lancashire, 5½ m. S by W of Kirkby-Lonsdale, situated between the rivers Lune and Wenning, and including the townships of Arkholme-with-Cawood, Farleton, M.-with-Wratton, Roburndale, Wennington, and Wray-with-Botton, and the chapelry of Hornby. Area 21,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,962; in 1841, 2,039.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Halsall, 5½ m. S by W of Ormskirk, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1841, 607.

MELLINGEN, a town of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail. and 4 m. SE of Weimar, on the Ilm. Pop. 650.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, on the l. bank of the Reuss. Pop. 746.

MELLION (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. S by E of Callington. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. 395.

MELLIS, a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. W by N of Eye, and 2½ m. W of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1841, 532.

MELLO, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. W of Creil, on the Therain. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. WNW of Garda.

MELLONS (Saint), a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. SW of Newport. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 564; in 1841, 613.

MELLOR, a chapelry in the p. of Glossop, Derbyshire, 5½ m. E by S of Stockport. There are extensive cotton-works here. Pop. in 1831, 2,059; in 1841, 2,015.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, 2½ m. NW of Blackburn. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,844.

MELLRICHSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 50 m. NNW of Bamberg. Pop. 2,200. It has woollen manufactories.

MELLS, a parish in Somerset, 10 m. S by W of Bath. Area 3,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,261.

MELMERBY, a parish in Cumberland, 8 m. NE of Penrith. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1841, 329. A lead-mine is wrought in the p., and there are two mineral springs. The helm-winds blow here with great violence.—Also a township in the p. of Wath, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N by E of Ripon. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1841, 322.—Also a township in the parish of Coverham, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3¾ m. SW by W of Middleham. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1841, 110.

MELNIK, a town of Bohemia, 21 m. WSW of Jung-Bunzlau, near the r. bank of the Elbe, at the confluence of the Moldau, in N lat. 50° 21′ 50″. Pop. 1,378. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

MELNITSY, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 21 m. ESE of Kowel.

MELORIA, an islet in the Mediterranean, 3½ m. W by S of Leghorn.

MELOVAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 30 m. NNE of Bogutshar.

MELOVATKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Charkov, 40 m. SE of Kupiansk, on the r. bank of the Krisnaia.

MELROSE, a parish in the extreme N of Roxburghshire, forming a northerly projection of that co. between Selkirkshire and Berwickshire. It is watered by the Tweed, the Leader, Bowden-burn, Galawater, and Allan-water. The whole of the fine E summit, half of the far-seeing central one, and the N skirt of the W one of the Eildon hills, are in the p., and form an imposing screen along its S boundary. "The valley of M.," says the *New Statistical Account*, "must have been a noble lake at some remote period, the Tweed entering it by a narrow inlet, across which Melrose-bridge is thrown, and leaving it by a narrow outlet at Tweedwood, before the formation of which, the whole space enclosed by the Eildon and Gattonside hills must have been a continued sheet of water. A substratum of water-sand, dense or penetrable by the spade, pure, or gravelly, is always met with in digging a few feet below the surface." Between one-fourth and one-third of the area of the p. lies S of the Tweed, and, excepting on the Eildon-hills and a patch of moorland stretching from their W base, is all in cultivation. The district N of the Tweed is, over an extent of 25 sq. m., strictly upland, pastoral, and bleak. In the vicinity of the Tweed are nearly twenty mansions and villas; but though they contribute to the beauty of the vale, they are flung individually into insignificance by the mighty spell of Abbotsford, once the residence of Scotland's greatest minstrel. The villages of Dornock, Gattonside, and Newstead, all stand in the vale of Melrose. Buckholmside and Darlingshaugh lie compactly with Galashiels. Newton, or Newton-Dryburgh, is a village

with about 160 inhabitants, situated 2¾ m. SE of Melrose.—The town of M. is delightfully situated at the N base of the Eildon hills, 3 furl. S of the Tweed, on the road between Edinburgh and Jedburgh by way of Galashiels, 4 m. from Galashiels, and 35 m. from Edinburgh. Though graced with some modern and neat houses, it is an antique and dingy place, strongly contrasting in the bald, blackened, coarse forms of its time-worn houses, with the surpassing architectural magnificence of its abbey, and the gorgeous beauty of its circumjacent landscape. A modern wire-bridge for foot-passengers maintains a communication near the town, across the Tweed, with the N side of the vale. The stone-bridge, which carries across the Edinburgh turnpike, is 1½ m. to the W, near the village of Dornock. M. was long famed for the manufacture of a fabric called Melrose land-linen, commissions for which were received from London and foreign countries; but toward the end of last cent. the manufacture rapidly declined, and long ago it utterly disappeared. In 1833 the pop. within the burgh, including Danielton, was 740; in 1841, 893.—The abbey, founded by David I. in 1136, stands on a piece of level meadow, immediately NE of the town, and about ¼ m. S of the Tweed. The entire edifice, in the extension of its parts, and in the immense profusion of its architectural decorations, seems to have been the progressive work of upwards of two centuries, extending from 1326 till the Reformation. The architecture is the richest Gothic, combining the best features of its gracefulness and elaboration, and everywhere showing a delicacy of touch, and a boldness of execution, which evince the perfection of the style; while the material, soft enough to admit great nicety of chiselling, possesses such power of resistance to the weather that even the most minute ornaments retain nearly as much sharpness of edge or integrity of feature as when they were fresh from the chisel. The place incidentally owes nearly all its modern fame to 'the mighty minstrel,' whose princely earthly domicile at Abbotsford on the W, and his low last resting-place at Dryburgh on the E, compete with it in challenging the notice of the tourist.

MELS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 27 m. S of St. Gall, on the Seez. Pop., with that of Weistannen, 3,305 Catholics.

MELSELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 15 m. NE of Dendermonde. Pop. 2,722.

MELSONBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. N by E of Richmond. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 514; in 1841, 530.

MELSUNGEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 13 m. S of Cassel. Pop. 4,020. It has manufactories of woollen cloths.

MELTHAM, a chapelry in the parish of Almondbury, Yorkshire, 5 m. SSW of Huddersfield. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,746; in 1841, 3,203.

MELTON, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NNE of Woodbridge, on the W bank of the Deben. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 707; in 1841, 980.—Also a chapelry in the parish of Wolton, Yorkshire, 4¼ m. SE of South Cave. Area 900 acres. Pop. 133.

MELTON (Great), a parish in Norfolk, 6½ m. WSW of Norwich. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 429.

MELTON (High), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Doncaster. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 115.

MELTON (Little), a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. W by S of Norwich. Area 820 acres. Pop. 330.

MELTON-CONSTABLE, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SW by S of Holt. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. 75. The seat of Sir J. Astley, Bart., situated in a fine park here, 4 m. in circumf., is one of the first mansions in England.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a parish and market-town in Leicestershire, 14½ m. NE by E of Leicester, and 10 m. NW of Oakham, intersected by the river Wreke, and the Oakham canal. The parish includes the chapelry of Freeby, and the township of Welby. Area 5,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,520; in 1841, 3,740.—The town is built on the banks of the Wreke, which is navigable to Leicester and Loughborough, and over which there are here two good bridges. It has of late years been much improved and enlarged. Its only manufactures are bobbin-net and hosiery. M. is one of the polling-places in the election of members for the N division of the co. Its pop. in 1851 was 4,391. The principal attraction of M., and the main source of its improvement, is the subscription-hunt to which it gives name, unquestionably the most celebrated in the kingdom. The season lasts 5 months, from November to March, during which the town is frequented by leading sportsmen from all quarters. Stabling is provided for 700 horses.

MELTON-ROSS, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NE by E of Glandford-bridge. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1841, 175.

MELUN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 100,778 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 57,697; in 1841, 59,899.—The cant. comprises 31 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,990; in 1841, 22,721.—The town is 27 m. SE of Paris, on the Seine, at an alt. of 210 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 48° 32′ 32″, and E long. 2° 39′ 10″. Pop. in 1789, 5,158; in 1821, 6,692; in 1831, 6,622; and in 1841, 8,950. The Seine, which here forms an island, divides the town into 3 unequal parts, the largest of which rises amphitheatrally on the r. bank of the river. Two stone bridges are thrown across the river, of which one, the Pont-au-Moulin, admits of navigation. The town is neither well built nor well laid out, but in its general aspect it presents a pleasing effect. Its principal buildings are the prefecture, formerly a Benedictine abbey, and chiefly remarkable for its situation and the baths. It has a large square, and 2 public promenades; and has 2 churches, a communal college, several schools, a public library, a theatre, an hospital, extensive cavalry barracks, a house of detention, and 2 printing-establishments. On the island are the ruins of a fortress, in which several of the kings of France resided, and where Queen Blanche, mother of St. Louis, for some time held her court. M. has manufactories of calico plain and printed, cloth, drugget, serge, earthenware, fine cement, glass, jewellery, silk and felt hats, leather, ironware, beet-root sugar, tiles, bricks, &c. It has also tan and flour mills, and several lime and gypsum kilns. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, flour, wine, wood, coal, cheese, wool, and cattle.—This town was the *Melodunum* of the Romans. It was several times taken by the Normans; and in 1419 by the English, by whom it was retained till 1430.

MELVICH, a township and small hamlet in the p. of Reay, Sutherlandshire, 24 m. W by S of Thurso, on the l. bank of the Halladale, immediately above its entrance into Melvich bay.

MELVILLE, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, to the E of the confluence of Goobang creek with the Lachlan, and to the E of Mount Cunningham.—Also a mountain on the N confines of the prov. of Cambridge.—Also a group of hills in the dist. of Liverpool plains.—Also an extensive lagune in Western Australia, in the county of Porth, into which Swan and Canning rivers discharge themselves, and which empties itself into the ocean at the town of Freemantle.—Also a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the N

W. Tombleson.

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and E by the Jordan, on the W by the parish of Arundel, and on the S by the Derwent.

MELVILLE BAY, a bay of the N coast of Australia, on the NW side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 12°, and E long. 136° 45′. It is 30 m. in length, and 27 m. in medium breadth. Its entrance, extending from the little group of islands bearing the same name on the E, to Cape Wilberforce on the NW, has a width of 4½ m. This bay affords excellent holding-ground.—Also a bay of Greenland, near the NE extremity of Baffin's bay, enclosed on the W by a cape of the same name; and extending between 75° 35′ and 76° 20′ N lat., and between 59° 45′ and 64° 30′ W long. The width of its entrance, stretching between Capes Lewis and Melville, is about 120 m. The latter headland is in N lat. 76° 20′, and W long. 62° 30′.

MELVILLE (Cape), a rugged headland of reddish coloured granite, on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 14° 13′, E long. 144° 35′, forming the N extremity of Jane's Table-land, and the E side of Bathurst bay.

MELVILLE ISLAND, an island of New South Shetland, in the group of the Powell islands, to the E of Pomona, in S lat. 60° 40′, and W long. 44° 10′. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W.—Also an island off the NW coast of Australia, from which it is separated by Clarence and Dundas straits, and Van Diemen's gulf. On the W it is separated by Apsley strait from Bathurst island. It is 370 m. from Cape Arnheim, and lies between 11° 7′ and 11° 56′ S lat., and between 130° 20′ and 131° 30′ E long. It is about 100 m. in circumf., and is generally mountainous. Its principal points are Capes Van Diemen, Jahleel, Fleeming, Keith, and Gambier. On its N coast are Breton and Lethbridge bays. Its surface is to a great extent covered with wood, and it is watered by several rivers. An establishment was formed on this island in 1824, at a point of the coast named King's Cove or Port Cockburn, by the English government, with the view of opening commercial relations with the Malays; but, from the ferocity of the natives, it has hitherto been attended with but little success.—See article Australia. P. 458.—Also an island in the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 74° 47′, W long. 110° 48′, in the group of the N. Georgian islands, to the NE of Banks' land. It is surrounded by icebergs from 40 to 50 ft. in thickness; and, with the exception of some species of moss, is totally destitute of vegetation. In winter it is frequented by bears only; but in summer it is inhabited also by rein-deer, squirrels, and a species of rat named *Mus Hudsonius*.

MELVILLE'S MONUMENT, an island of Baffin's bay, in Duneira-bay, in N lat. 75° 26′, and W long. 59° 32′.

MELVILLE PENINSULA, a peninsula connected with the North American continent on the SW by an isthmus running between Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome and Wager river and Repulse bay; and bounded on the N by Fury and Hecla strait, by which it is separated from Cockburn island; on the E by Fox's channel; on the S by Frozen strait, and Sir Thomas Roe's Welcome, by which it is separated from Southampton island; and on the W by Repulse bay and Boothia gulf. It stretches between 81° and 86° W long. Its principal points are Cape Eaglefield at the NW extremity, and Capes Jermain, Brown, Penrhyn, and Wilson. On its S side are Lyon inlet, Gore bay, Ducket cove, and Middleton bay.

MELVILLE PORT, a harbour of the Great Luchu island, in the archipelago of that name, on the N coast, in N lat. 26° 44′, E long. 127° 55′.

MELVILLE SOUND, an inlet of Arctic America, on the W side of Kent peninsula, and forming the E arm of Coronation gulf. It is 30 m. wide from E to W, and 20 m. from N to S; and opens between Point Beechy and Cape Croker. The meridian of 108° W passes nearly through its centre, and the parallel of 68° 8′ N.

MELVIN (Lough), a sheet of water partly in the p. of Innismacsaint, co. Fermanagh, and partly in co. Leitrim, and 6 m. NW of Donegal bay. It covers an area of 4,460 acres, and contains numerous islands. It receives several small streams, and discharges itself by Drowes river into Donegal bay.

MELY, or Melee, a river of Abyssinia, which has its source in the S part of Tigre and prov. of Lasta; runs E; and after a course of 109 m. joins the Ancona, and thence takes the name of Hanazo, Anazo, or Yasso.

MELZO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 12 m. ENE of Milan. Pop. 1,600. It is substantially built of brick. Linen and fustian are its chief articles of manufacture. This town is supposed to be the ancient *Melpum*.

MEMBACH, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Vesdre. Pop. 636. It has manufactories of cloth.

MEMBRE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant, watered by the Semoi. Pop. 187.

MEMBRILLA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. E of Ciudad-Real, and partido of Manzanares, in a fine plain, on the r. bank of the Azuer. Pop. 3,620. It has a castle, now in ruins. a parish church, several convents, and a custom-house. Coarse linen and soap are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was taken by Alphonso VIII. from the Moors.

MEMBRUGGEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 555. It has a large brewery.

MEMBÙ, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Irrawady, 180 m. SW of Ava.

MEMBURY, a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. NNW of Axminster. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. 886.

MEMDUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 24 m. NW of Masulipatam.

MEME (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 4 m. NE of Segonzac. Pop. 900.

MEMEL, a port of East Prussia, in the reg. and 74 m. N of Königsberg, at the mouth of the small river Dange, adjacent to the Curische-haff, which here joins the Baltic by a narrow strait, in N lat. 55° 43′ 7″, E long. 21° 6′ 2″. Pop. in 1837, 9,034; in 1846, 9,400. It is strongly fortified; and consists of an old and a new town, and three suburbs, one of which lies beyond the Dange. It has two Lutheran churches, a Calvinist and a Catholic church, a college, a normal school, and an hospital. Its situation is favourable for trade, the Curische-haff receiving the great river Memel or Niemen, which is navigable throughout a great part of Lithuania, and brings down the produce of the country from as far as Grodno, while the town itself, lying only about 13 m. from the Russian frontier, affords facilities of smuggling with that country. It is accordingly the commercial centre of a large tract of country, and largely exports timber, hemp, flax, corn, hides and skins, tallow, bristles, wax, feathers, and Lithuanian yarn. The imports are chiefly articles of colonial produce, such as coffee, sugar, pepper, dyewoods, tobacco, rum, and manufactured cottons. The harbour has a depth of 14 ft., and can accommodate 300 vessels; but its entrance is obstructed by shoals and quicksands. In 1825, 1,115 vessels sailed from this port, whereof 665 were English. The number of vessels which entered the port during 1849 was 1,074 vessels, of which 554,

more than one-half, were English, 197 Dutch, 129 Norwegian, 119 Prussian, 17 Russian, 15 Danish, 12 Swedish, 8 French, 1 American, &c. Of these, 130 were laden with coals, 115 with salt, 113 with herrings; 566 were in ballast, and the remainder with general cargoes. The number of vessels which cleared outwards with cargoes in 1849 was 1,072, of which 648 were for Great Britain, 151 to Holland, 104 to Norway, 52 to Belgium, 25 to France, 18 to Bremen, 18 to Denmark, 14 to Prussia, 11 to South America, 1 to North America, 5 to Portugal, 11 to Hamburg, Lubec, and Oldenburg. Of these, 444 vessels were laden with grain, 366 with timber, staves, &c., 130 with linseed, 58 with flax, hemp, and tow, 44 with oil-cakes, 5 with oil, 4 with rags, and the remainder with different articles of export. The exchange transactions of M. are generally performed at Königsberg. Its manufactures are trifling, with the exception of saw-mills for cutting the timber into deals, logs, and boards.

MEMEL. See NIEMEN.

MEMERJIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Ardin, 50 m. NE of Guzel-Hissar.

MEMFRI, a village of Sicily, between Castel-Vitrano and Sciacca, near the Belice.

MEMIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Erideuil. Pop. 1,500.

MEMMINGEN, a town of Bavaria, on the Iller, 43 m. SW of Augsburg. Pop. 6,876. It is surrounded with walls, and has broad streets. It possesses a public library and a high school, a townhouse, a merchants' hall, an arsenal, and barracks. Its manufactures, though on a small scale, are various; and consist of weaving and printing cottons and linen, tobacco-works, tanneries, and iron and copper works. Woollens are also made here, and in the environs are cultivated hops.

MEMMLEBAN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 24 m. WSW of Merseburg, on the r. bank of the Unstrul.

MEMPHIS, a ruined city of Central Egypt, once its capital, now marked only by ruins and mounds, in the midst of which stand the hamlets of Mitraheny and Sakkara. It is situated on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. SE of Cairo. The v. of Mitraheny, about 7 m. SE of Cairo, occupies what may have been the centre of the ancient city, which, taking its circuit at 150 stadia, or 17 m., as described by Diodorus, must have reached on the one side to the river's bank, and on the other to the sand-hills on the edge of the Desert. Much of this is now occupied by a sandy waste, or by marshes. From Abusir, the ancient *Busiris*, all round to the W and S for several miles, you step from grave to grave, amid bones and fragments of mummy-cloth, the remains of the ancient necropolis of M., which, according to Strabo, extended half-a-day's journey each way from the great city. The ruins of M. were considerable in the time of Abulfeda, 1342. With Thebes, it waned in opulence before the rising importance of Alexandria; yet at the time of the Arab invasion, it was still the residence of the governor of Egypt. But the erection of the new Arab city of Fostat completed its ruin; and a large portion of its removable materials and blocks of stone was transported to rear the new capital.

MEMPHIS, a township of Shelby co., in Tennessee, U. S., 230 m. WSW of Nashville, and 780 m. from New Orleans, on an elevated bluff on the Mississippi, immediately below the confluence of Wolf river. Pop. 3,300. It is the port through which the cotton-trade of Tennessee is carried on.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake of North America, the greater part of which belongs to Lower Canada, about 7 m. of its S extremity to the state of Vermont, U. S. It is 35 m. long, and from 2 to 3 m. broad; communicates with the St. Lawrence by the St. Francis; and receives the waters of Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers, which rise in Vermont.

MEMRAMCOOK, a small river, which has been recommended as the boundary between the prov. of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

MENA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Chernigov. Pop. 2,000.

MENADO, a town on the NE coast of Celebes, the seat of government for the Moluccas.

MENAGGIO, a town of Austrian Italy, 15 m. NNE of Como, on the W bank of the lake of Como, at the embouchure of the Senagra.

MENAI HILLS, a range of hills on the coast of Champion bay, in Australia, in about 28° 30′ S.

MENAI-STRAIT, an arm of the sea which cuts off Anglesea from Carnarvonshire, in North Wales. It runs SW and NE, and is about 14 m. in length, by various breadths of from 2 m. to 200 yds. The word *menai* signifies narrow water. The strait is supposed to have been at one time crossed by a land-communication. Traces of an isthmus seem still visible near Porthaethhwy, where a line of rocks formerly jutted out nearly across the channel, in the broken interstices of which, the sea, at the beginning of flood-tide, foamed and fluctuated with much violence, rendering the passage of vessels very dangerous. Other rocks were also well known and dreaded in the navigation of this channel. The attention of parliament, however, was at length turned to these dangerous impediments, and so much of them was cut away as rendered the passage of vessels of all sizes both easy and secure. The navigation of the M. is of much importance, vessels being able to float quietly through at periods when the wind totally prevents the possibility of sailing round by Holyhead.—Between 1819 and 1826, an elegant and lofty bridge, on the suspension principle, beneath which ships of the largest class can sail, was thrown over this strait at the expense of government, in the line of the Great Holyhead mail-road, at the rocky point called Ynys-y-Moch or Pig's island, near Bangor ferry. The distance between the piers at the level of the road is 551 ft.; the road-way is 102 ft. above high-water level, and 28 ft. wide, and is divided into two carriage-ways of 12 ft. each, with a foot-way between them of 4 ft. In the recent projects for facilitating communication between London and Ireland by railways, it was at first proposed, both by Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Giles, that the M. suspension-bridge should form part of their respective lines, the former suggesting that the railway carriages might be drawn over by horses; the latter, by a stationary engine. The following particulars relative to this question are extracted from the first report of the committee appointed by the Lords of the Treasury to examine the projected lines of railway: "The weight of a railway passenger-carriage, with its load, is commonly estimated at about 5 tons, and the length occupied by each carriage, from one connecting pin to another, may be taken at 22 ft. when several carriages are in connexion. This would give a pressure of only ·23 of a ton per lineal foot on the length of the bridge, supposing the platform to be wholly filled with such carriages. Let us now see what weight the bridge is capable of sustaining. It appears from the statement of the resident engineer during the erection of this splendid structure, that the suspended part between the piers consists

	Tons.	Cwts.
Of 16 main chains, including connecting-plates, screws, bolts, &c., weighing	394	5
Of transverse ties, do.	3	16½
And of suspended rods, platforms, &c., do.	245	13½
The total weight being	643	15

The distance between the points of suspension is 579 ft. 10½ in., and the deflection 43 ft. With these data, the tension, in terms of the weight, may be readily computed from the properties of the catenary curve; but it will perhaps be more satisfactory to derive it from the actual experiments of Mr. Rhodes, who superintended the erection of the chains, and who found, practically, the tension to amount to 1·7 times the weight. This makes the tension on the supporting chains from the weight of the structure alone to amount to 1,094 tons. Now, to sustain this tension, we have a sectional area in the 16 chains of 260 sq. in., which, according to Mr. Barlow's experiments, made on the chain-cable testing machine at Woolwich, are capable of sustaining 2,600 tons, without injury to the elastic force of the iron, viz., 10 tons per sq. inch, the ultimate strength being 25 tons per sq. inch.

	Tons.
If, then, from the absolute strength of the chains,	2,600
We deduct the strain due to the weight of the bridge,	1,094
There remains a surplus strength of	1,506

which is competent, therefore, to sustain a uniform load, (allowing the tension to be 1·7 times the weight,) of $\frac{1,506}{1·7}$ or 886 tons.

Now, if the bridge were covered with loaded railway carriages on both sides, it would only be equivalent to 265 tons, leaving still a surplus strength of 621 tons. The objections, therefore, that have been raised respecting the capability of the bridge to bear the weight of the railway carriages which it might be required to support," adds the reporting committee, "must be considered as utterly groundless. Mr. Stephenson proposes to establish a station at each end of the bridge, where the locomotive engines would be kept in readiness to be attached to the trains." When the Chester and Holyhead company obtained their first act in the July of 1844, it proposed to use one of the road-ways of the suspension-bridge for the purposes of the railway traffic, and to divide the trains and draw the portions across with horses, so as to avoid the risk of overloading the bridge. This device was knocked on the head by a proviso, introduced by the commissioners of the woods and forests into the bill, that the use of this bridge should only be temporary. There was nothing for it, therefore, but to select some new point for a railway bridge across the straits. The Britannia rock was fixed upon for the centre pier of two cast-iron arches of 350 ft. span, and 105 ft. above high-water, and for the construction without centering. A plan devised by Sir Isambard Brunel, of building arches by placing equal and corresponding portions at the opposite sides of the pier at the same time, and tying them together by cross rods, was resolved upon to avoid centerings. But it was urged that the proposed bridge, by its piers and lowness at the sides of the arches, would dangerously narrow the practicable water-way, and an Admiralty commission insisted upon 105 ft. above the water at spring-tide, over 370 ft. of each of the two navigable channels on either side of the Britannia rock. The objection to the suspension principle as applied to railways arose from the unsteadiness of the way: Mr. Stephenson, therefore, fixed his entire attention upon the one idea of obtaining a stiff platform to a suspension-bridge. A plan devised by him in 1841 for a small iron-bridge of 50 ft. span over the river Lea, in the town of Ware, gave the idea of a suspended wrought-iron tube through which the trains might pass. On consideration, this suspended tube presented itself to his mind as a beam laid across the straits; and the chains, which had hitherto been looked upon as the main source of strength, came to be viewed as auxiliaries that it might even be possible to dispense with. The bill received the royal assent on the 30th of June, 1845, and a series of elaborate and costly experiments, in test of the strength of wrought-iron tubes, and to determine the form and construction of greatest strength, were set on foot, which extended over a period of 9 months. The first stone of the Britannia tower was laid on the 21st of Sept., 1846. There are stones in the tower 20 ft. in length, and some that weigh 12 and 14 tons; it contains 293,250 cub. ft. of stone, weighing 20,000 tons; and, in the way of beams and girders, there are 387 tons of cast-iron built into it. The first rivet of the Britannia tubes was driven on the 10th of August, 1847. The first tube was floated on the 20th of June, 1849. On the 10th of August the hydraulic presses commenced heaving up the mighty weight, which was finally laid in its position on the 9th of November. At every inch of elevation, they were propped from below with timber-props. The lifting-chains, which were passed from the ram of the hydraulic press to the ends of the tube, and which were expected to rise with the rising of the ram, lifting the tube of course along with them, were each massive iron links of 120 ft. in length, and equivalent, through their entire extent, to solid iron bars of 10 in. sq. When the hydraulic machine was first set slowly to work, it was found that the ram or piston was raised in the cylinder by the action of the water, that the chains held firm, but that the tube was not raised at all; it still remained fixed on the pontoon. Much surprise was not unnaturally felt at this occurrence, which seemed to set the ordinary laws of mechanics at defiance; the action of the press was, however, continued, but it was not till the water had forced the piston up an inch and a half that the tube began to be moved at all. On further examination it was found that the secret lay in the elasticity of the iron chains, that the enormous weight had the effect of elongating these 10-inch sq. iron bars, and that they shrunk back to their natural length the instant the weight was taken off, and the strain removed. So invariable was this result that the engineers calculated upon it at last as a matter of course, and by applying their hands to the chains they could actually feel the tension of the iron as the strain was gradually applied to it, and the recoil the moment it was taken off; so that, in Mr. Stephenson's words, "the iron worked backward and forward like a piece of India rubber." The second tube was floated on the 4th of December, and let down upon its bed on the 7th of February, 1850. On the 3d of March the Carnarvon land-tube was placed, the first engine passed through the tubes; the last rivet of the complete half of the bridge was driven on the 5th, and the single line was opened for public traffic on the 18th. On the 10th of June the third tube was floated, and on the 11th of July laid in position upon the towers. On the 25th the last tube was floated, it was laid into position, and the double line of way opened to traffic on the 19th of Oct., at a total cost of £601,865. The bridge now practically consists of two tubes, of more than a quarter of a mile each in length, and weighing together upwards of 10,000 tons. The trains speed through at unslackened pace, as if it were a tunnel through solid rock on land. These tubes, in strengthening angle-pieces and framework alone, contain 65 m. of iron. The entire structure is made of 186,000 separate pieces, through which are 7,000,000 holes; the plates are clasped together by 2,000,000 rivets, clenched at red heat, which, as they cooled, by their contraction drew the plates together to the firmness of a solid piece. The bend allowed in making the tubes was braced to perfect level on the centres being joined. The changes resultant upon temp. also prove the sound judgment of laying the ends of each line of tube free play upon rollers and balls. "The enormous tunnel, that scarce stirs to the heaviest trains, stretches itself in the warmth of the noonday sun, gathers itself back under the chill of night, bends towards every gleam of sunshine, and shrinks from every cloud. The severest storm does not vibrate the tubes more than a quarter of an inch, and the heaviest trains deflect them about three-tenths of an inch; and for measuring this deflection Robert Stephenson has adopted in the tubes a very ingenious water and oil level." Some curious acoustic effects have been observed on this tubular bridge. Though the roadway is so rigid that it feels as the trains thunder over it, actually more solid than the earth itself, the top is so elastic that it vibrates with every foot-tread. Pistol-shots or any sonorous noises are echoed within the tube half-a-dozen times. The cells of the top and bottom were used by the engineers as speaking-tubes, and they could carry on conversations through them in whispers. By elevating the voice persons may converse through the length of the bridge, nearly a quarter of a mile. The following is an official return of the cost of the entire structure:—Pedestals and wing-walls, on Carnarvon side, £17,459; Carnarvon tower, £28,626; Britannia tower, £38,671; Anglesea tower, £31,430; pedestals and wing-walls, on Anglesea side, £40,470; lions, £2,048; total, £158,704. Wrought iron used in tubes, £118,946; cast-iron in tubes and towers, £30,619; construction of tubes, £226,234; pontoons, ropes, capstans, painting materials, £28,096; raising machinery, £9,782; carpentry and labour in floating, raising, and completing bridge, £25,498; experiments, £3,986; total, £601,865. The total weight of each of the wrought iron roadways, now completed, represents 12,000 tons, supported on a total mass of masonry of a million and a half cubit ft., run up at the rate of 3 ft. in a minute.

MENALLAN, a township of Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,377.

MENAM, Meinam, May-le-Kiang, or Mei-kiang, a great river of Siam, which is reported to have its source in the mountains of Northern Laos, in about 24° N lat., and flows in a S direction through the centre of the Siamese territory, and between the Saluen on the W and the Menam-kong on the E, to the head of the gulf of Siam, into which it discharges itself under the 13th parallel, by three deltoid branches, after a course of about 800 m. Its valley, which is hemmed in on both sides by ranges of mountains, does not anywhere exceed 50 m. in breadth, but it has an uninterrupted length of 450 m., and presents an area of above 20,000 sq. m. of highly fertile soil. The entrance of the river is difficult to find, for the coast is here a dead level, scarcely rising above low-water mark. A bar 10 or 12 m. broad, with but 1½ fath. water at low tide, extends along the mouths of the river from E to W for several miles. The arm usually taken is about 1 m. wide; and, 2 m. up, is 1,600 yds. in width; while at the cap. Bankok, 27 m. up, in N lat. 13° 58′, it has a breadth of 1,000 yds., with about 7 fath. water from shore to shore. Under the 17th parallel it receives, on the l. bank, the Anan river, which is supposed to connect it with the Menam-kong. The Kwepasak flows into it, on the l. bank, opposite Yuthia; and the Ta-chin, on the r. bank of the western deltoid arm.

MENAM-KONG, Mekon, Mae-khan, or Cambodia, a large river of Eastern Asia, which rises in Tibet, near the sources of the Brahmaputra, in two small streams called the Tsa-tchu, and the Om-tchu; enters China, and flows in a SSE direction through Yun-nan, under the names successively of the Lantsan-kiang and Kiou-long; enters Laos under the parallel of 21° 45′, and pursues a SSW direction to the city of Lan-chang; crosses the N frontier of Cambodia, under the parallel of 15° N, and flows in a nearly S direction, but in three streams, over a distance of 150 m., to the parallel of 11°; then turns SSE, and flows into the Sea of China by a number of deltoid branches, after a course of 1,600 m. Little is known of the territory through which this great stream flows.

MENAN (Grand), an island of New Brunswick, in Charlotte co., in the Atlantic, about 7 m

S of Campo Bello, a little to the W of Passamaquoddy bay, and near the entrance of the bay of Fundy. It is about 20 m. in length, and 5 m. in average breadth. Its shores are extremely rocky, and render it inaccessible on all sides except the N, on which it has two small coves. To the NE are numerous islets. A large portion of the surface of the island is covered with sheets of water and salt marsh; but it has some good ground, and produces various kinds of grain, besides still possessing some good timber.

MENAN (PETIT), an island of the state of Maine, U. S., in the Atlantic, off the harbour of Steuben, 3 m. SSE of Goldsborough harbour. It has a light-house, the tower of which is 25 ft. in height.

MENANGKABOS, the most ancient tribe in Sumatra, about 1,000,000 in number, who reside in the central elevated interval between the two great ranges of mountains. They were once the most prominent tribe, and their rajah still holds a revered but merely nominal supremacy over Sumatra. Their country abounds in gold; they have signs of antique grandeur, and their gold and silver filagree work, sold at Padang, their chief *entrepôt*, is the finest specimen of art in the archipelago. The people live mostly about the banks of an extensive lake in the valley, occupying large buildings that contain 20 families together, like those of the Indians near the Columbia river. They profess Mahommedanism; but at what period they embraced the doctrines of the Arabian prophet does not appear. The conversion of Malacca and Achin to Moslemism took place in the 13th cent., but it is uncertain whether M. was converted previous to this date, although the Mahommedan religion is said to have been preached at Sumatra as early as the 12th cent. About 1160, a colony issued from the interior of Sumatra and established themselves at Singapore, where a line of Hindu princes continued to reign until 1276. Whatever may, in more remote times, have been the nature of the intercourse between foreign nations and Menangkabo itself, or the territory of the M., we know that Singapore, during the period noticed, was an extensively maritime and commercial state, and, at the time when the Portuguese settled at Malacca, embraced the largest portion of the commerce between the bay of Bengal and the China sea. Trade and agriculture are still encouraged among the M., and they are guided by the Koran in all judicial matters.

MENANGLE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, extending N to George river, and on the S and W to Nepean river. Pop. 295.

MENARD, a central county of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 260 sq. m., drained by Sangamon river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,431; in 1850, 6,351.

MENARS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher and cant. of Mer, 12 m. NE of Blois. Pop. 449. It has a fine castle. Agricultural implements are extensively manufactured here. This commune formed an ancient marquisate, comprising the town of Mer.

MENAS-ALBAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. SSW of Toledo, and partido of Novahermosa, in a plain at some distance from the mountains of Toledo. Pop. 3,651. The streets are extremely tortuous, and the houses small and miserable looking. It has a parish-church, an hospital in a ruinous condition, several convents, and several public granaries. It possesses manufactories of bolting-cloth, earthenware, a fulling-mill, several dye-works, and several lime-kilns; and carries on a considerable trade with Toledo and Madrid in charcoal and mules.

MENAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,642; in 1841, 11,394. The town is 20 m. N of Riom, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 2,020. Carbo-bituminous schist occurs in the environs.

MENCHUAN, or MENSUAN, an island of the Chonos archipelago, near the W coast of Patagonia, 6 m. SW of the island of Tenquehuen, in S lat. 45° 36′, W long. 74° 56′. It is about 6 m. in length.

MENCIA (DONA), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Cordova, and partido of Cabra, between the rivers Gualmoral and Bailen. Pop. 4,280. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, and several convents. It has manufactories of linen. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MENDAHATEIN, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and to the SW of Svornik. It has a productive salt spring.

MENDANA ISLANDS. See MARQUESAS.

MENDANHA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Diamantina.

MENDAVIA, or MENDABIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Navarra, 30 m. SW of Pamplona. Pop. 1,830. It consists of two parts, the principal of which is built on a rising ground. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has a productive salt-mine.—The battle between the kings of Navarra and Aragon, in which, in 1507, Cæsar Borgia was killed, was fought in the vicinity of this town.

MENDE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lozère. The arrond. comprises an area of 177,723 hect. and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 45,440; in 1841, 46,548.—The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,324; in 1841, 11,471.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is 69 m. NW of Nimes, and 339 m. S of Paris, situated in a valley on the l. bank of the Lot, and at some distance WNW of the Lozère, in N lat. 44° 30′ 22″, and E long. 3° 29′ 19″. Pop. in 1789, 3,458; in 1821, 5,350; in 1831, 5,822; in 1841, 5,931; and in 1846, 4,619. It is ill-built, and its streets are narrow and tortuous; but it has numerous fountains by means of which it is kept clean and well-watered. Its principal buildings are the prefecture, the cathedral, one of the towers of which is considered a chef-d'œuvre of architecture, and the fountain of the Griffon. It has also a public library and several schools. It has extensive manufactories of common cloth, serge, and other woollen fabrics, several dye-works, a fine paper and several spinning mills; and carries on an active trade in a species of woollen manufacture known as the serges of Mende, with Spain, Italy, and Germany. The environs are delightful, and are adorned with numerous villas and gardens, and on the brow of the adjacent summit of Mont Mimat is the hermitage—partly cut out of a rock—of Saint-Privat. M. is a town of great antiquity. It was named *Mimatum* by Gregory of Tours, and was the cap. of Gévaudan.

MENDEHURIA, or MONDRAGORA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Karasi, 7 m. SE of Balikshehr.

MENDELI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 72 m. NE of Bagdad, on the r. bank of the Afitab.

MENDEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. of Arensberg, on the river Hohn or Hünne, 49 m. NE of Cologne. Pop. 2,445.—Also a village in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Duisburg. Pop. 528.

MENDERE-CHAI, or MEINDER-BUYUK, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising under the parallel of 39° 45′ N, in several head-streams, which unite in about 39° 48′ and 26° 21′ E, a little to the NE of Ene. The united stream flows N for about 5 m., and then WNW for about 3 m. It then flows N, passing the ancient *Pergamus* on its l. bank, and receiving the Kunar-su, or *Andreios*, about 2 m. to the N of this point, and then turning NW, pursues a singularly meandering course, between the basin of the Bunarbashi-su on the W, and that of the Kalifatli-Asmak on the E, till it approaches within about a mile of the coast; when it turns N, and after a further course of 5 m., flows into the Ægean sea in about 40° N lat., and 26° 13′ E long., a little to the E of Kum-Kaleh, the ancient Sigæan promontory. Dr. Forchhammer identifies this river with the *Simois* of Homer; the Bunarbashi, on the l., with the *Scamander;* and the Kimar or Kamara with the *Andreios.* In his investigations into the topography of the plain of Troy, he remarks the M. flows through the middle of it, in a direction parallel to the general outline of the bounding mountain-ridge, and in the central and lower part of its course in a large, deep, and well-defined bed, from 200 to 300 ft. broad·

that the *Scamander*, or Bunarbashi-su, on the l., rises from a number of springs under the hill of Bunarbashi, the site of Troy; flows along the upper edge of the plain in a W direction, and then turns off to the SW through a small valley which separates the range on which Bunarbashi stands from the ridge of Yenicher, and enters the Ægean sea, by an artificial canal which existed before the time of Homer; while the other river, the Kalifatli-Asmak, on the r. of the M., rises in a marshy lake called Judan-Ghul, at the foot of a spur of the Tchiblak range, on the opposite side of the plain, over against Bunarbashi, and in the upper part of its course, that is as far as the village of Kalifatli, flows in a direction parallel to the M., after which it turns N, runs along the foot of the hill on which stands Hissarjik, the *Ilium Novum*, and, joining at Kum-Keui the Dumbrek-su, or *Thymbrius*, coming from the E, diverges to the NW, and falls into the Hellespont by different mouths, the most westerly of which approaches close to that of the M. At Kum-Keui there is an artificial canal by which a part of the waters of the Kalifatli-Asmak and the Dumbrek are continued in a due N direction to the sea into which they fall close under the Rhætean promontory. Of these streams none is navigable at all times but the *Scamander;* the others are either quite dry in the summer, or have their beds only partially filled with water, on which account they are called *osmaks*, or *asmaks*, whereas the term *su* or *chai* is applied only to constantly flowing streams. In the winter these streams all overflow their banks, and the plain is inundated in many places, while they form at their mouths brackish lagunes. The rocks which bound the plain are of a sandy limestone, for the most part rising gradually from the plain, and having flat summits covered by a deep and fertile though uncultivated soil. The hills on the side of the Kamar, coming from the NE, and falling into the M. a little below Bunarbashi, are decidedly volcanic in character. The soil of the plain itself is throughout a rich clay, intersected with hillocks of sand. Through this plain the M. flows between banks of commonly from 8 to 12 ft. in height, and partially covered with willows and other trees. In the month of August, Dr. F. found the M. on an average from 30 to 40 ft. broad, and less than a foot deep. According to Dr. F the Kalifatli never flows into the M., as some travellers have asserted; nor do these rivers ever join, except, perhaps, in the time of inundation, when it is the waters of the M. which flow over the plain into the Kalifatli, and not those of the Kalifatli into the M. It is true the slope of the Rhætean ridge forces the Kalifatli to approach very near the M., but not even the smallest branch of the Asmak falls into the M. The Kimar, Kaimar, or Kamara, has caused much confusion in the topography of Troy. The fact is, the Greeks used to call an arch of a bridge, or an aqueduct *kamara*, and the Turks have adopted the word, which they pronounce *kimar*. They call a river with such an arch Kimar su, or, as the Greeks would pronounce it, Kamara-su. The junction of the Kamar with the M. is close to the narrow pass by which the latter river issues into the plain of Troy. The plain itself, besides the rivers which have been mentioned as flowing through it, abounds in swamps and marshes. Through the high cliffs of the promontory of *Sigæum*, between the modern village of Yeni Keui and the tumulus in the middle of that promontory, a deep channel has been cut apparently to drain the plain, but is now so obstructed as to be of no use. The artificial channel of the *Scamander* was evidently made for the same purpose; and several smaller ones in different parts of the plain. During summer, when there is little water in the M., and no water at all running in the asmaks, the lowest part of these rivers is filled with salt-water. The mouth of the M. then forms a large lake with a small outlet, which by the current of the Hellespont is turned to the left. The next lagune, receiving no water from the streams, is obstructed by a low sandy bank. It is very deep, and on a level with the sea; and if an opening were made in the bank, would form a good harbour for small vessels. At certain seasons the sea breaks through the channel, and the water rushes into the lake with great velocity. The beds of the rivers which fall into these lakes are a little above their junction with them; but are so deep, and their banks so high and steep, that the supposed formation of this part of the plain by alluvium during the last 4,000 years, is so far from being true, that it is much more probable, Dr. F. thinks, that during that time the bed of the river may have been deepened; and the land, instead of having increased, may have been taken away. The annual inundations are very extensive; and the plain in winter is often covered with ice so strong as to allow the passage of horses over it. Besides the annual alteration of the plains constantly taking place within the last three thousand years, it has been alleged that a very large bay has been filled up by the accumulation of earth brought down from the mountains; and that the plain has not only advanced more than 2 m. in length, and nearly as much in breadth, but the main river also is supposed to have altered its course, having formerly entered the sea, not at Kum-kaleh, but near *Rhœteum*. Dr. F. endeavours to prove these assertions to be without foundation. "How is it," he asks, "that the lakes existing at the extremity of the plain have not been filled up, and that no alteration takes place in them?" He admits that the plain is alluvial, and that it may increase in height, though not in a horizontal direction; but this increase in height, he contends, has been greatly overrated. He argues that the accumulation of the alluvial plain took place long before Mount Ida had risen from the sea, and that whatever accumulation may have taken place must have been lost again by the produce of the land, high winds, &c. With regard to *Ilium Recens*, he says Strabo's account of it, as far as distances are concerned, is quite false; and that there is no way of making his statements agree with each other. The town, according to the Doctor, is, and always was, 25 stadia from the sea-shore; as is proved by the words of Scylax, a geographer anterior to Strabo by six centuries. The most considerable ruins, besides those of *Ilium Novum*, are the remains of an acropolis on the height of Bunarbashi, universally considered the site of Priam's capital. To the theory of Homeric topography of which the foregoing is an outline must be opposed that of another learned German professor, Dr. Ulrichs, who contends, from a personal investigation of the Troad in 1843, that there is preponderating evidence in favour of the opinion of Strabo as to the site of Troy. Dr. Ulrichs, in support of this view, identifies the M. with the *Scamander*, and the Dümbrek with the *Simoïs*. Ascending by the valley of the M. to Bunarbashi. Dr. U. found difficulties insuperable, in his estimation, to the view of Lechevalier and his disciples in favour of that site. He particularly remarks upon the impossibility of its having been either run round or surrounded by a chariot-way, as the usual interpretation of the Homeric narrative requires. From Bunarbashi he proceeded to the site of the *Pagus Iliensium*, now Achik Keui, where he professes to have found all the circumstances requisite to identify the spot with the village of the *Ilienses*, and consequently with the site of *Ilium*. The arguments in favour of this locality are these: The agreement of the relative distances between the city and the other principal objects in the plain with the Homeric account; the necessity of a watchman, as mentioned by Homer, to give notice of the approach of the Greeks; the facility of going round the city, as required on the same authority; the existence of a marsh in the vicinity; the tumuli of Hector and of the Aseytes where the Homeric descriptions require them; the impossibility of perceiving the Greek camp from this site; the admeasurement of the site according with the area of ancient cities which may now be traced, as for example Agamemnon's capital; the description of the hill agreeing with Plato's testimony as being a low one, and with Homer's as an eminence in the plain; the supposition that Hercules came up the valley of the *Simoïs*, while Leomedon descended by that of the *Scamander*, thus passing each other without meeting.—The reader is referred for Dr. Forchhammer's paper, and an illustrative map, to the 12th vol. of the *Geographical Journal;* and for Dr. Ulrichs' views to 'An Excursus on the site of the Homeric Ilium,' in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature.*

MENDERSH (El), a village in the oasis of El-Baheirah, on the W frontier of Egypt, to the SE of Zabu.

MENDES, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. S of Mileto.

MENDESHAM, a parish and small town in Suffolk, 15 m. N of Ipswich. Area of p. 4,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,233; in 1841, 1,340.

MENDHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. E by S of Harleston. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. 823.

MENDHAM, a township of Morris co., New Jersey, U. S., 56 m. N of Trenton. Pop. 1,378.

MENDICINO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 9 m. SW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,850.

MENDIG (Upper and Lower), two adjoining villages of the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, circle of Mayon, 15 m. W of Coblenz. Pop. of Upper M. 1,150; of Lower M. 1,222. Millstones have been quarried in the vicinity from very early times.

MENDIGONIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Pampeluna, near the r. bank of the Arga. Pop. 1,800.

MENDIONDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. S of Hasparren, on the l. bank of the Gambany. Pop. 1,513.

MENDIORIM, a lake of Brazil, in the SW of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, to the W of the Paraguay, in S lat. 18° 20′.

MENDIP HILLS, a range of hills in Somersetshire, stretching nearly 24 m. from Frome on the E to Axbridge on the W. See Somersetshire.

MENDOÇAS. See Marquesas.

MENDOCINO (Cape), a cape on the NW coast of America, formed by two high promontories about 10 m. apart. The southernmost, which is the highest, is situated in N lat. 40° 29′, W long. 124° 29′.

MENDON, a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 33 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 3,524.—Also a township in Monroe co., New York, 12 m. S of Rochester. Pop. 3,435.—Also a township in Rutland co., in Vermont, 8 m. E of Rutland.

MENDOZA, a province of the La Plata confederation, stretching about 150 m. from N to S along the E side of the cordillera of the Andes, and nearly an equal distance from the Desaguadero on the E to the central ridge of the Andes on the W. Its nominal frontier-line on the S is the Dramanto river; on the N, its boundary is a line drawn E and W through the post-station of Chanar. Its productions are wine, brandy, raisins, figs, wheat, flour, hides, tallow, and soap; and it has mines of silver and of copper, with limestone, gypsum, alum, mineral pitch, and saline deposits. It is considerably in advance of Buenos Ayres in agriculture; and a great deal of its produce finds its way to the Plata in carts and on the backs of mules.—The cap., of the same name, is situated in S lat. 32° 52′, W long. 69° 6′, at an alt. of 4,891 ft., in a plain at the foot of the Andes. Its appearance is neat and cheerful, and it has an alameda or public walk nearly a mile in length. The mountains rise up on one side a mile or two off, and between them and the town are vineyards, meadows, and tobacco-fields; while beyond the first range of mountains are to be seen the snowy ridges of the Andes, in which Tupungato forms the principal feature. The houses are of one story, with flat roofs; and, in common with the churches, are built of sun-dried bricks. The silver mine in its vicinity, named Uspallata, has added largely to its trade and pop.; and the district around contains silver, copper, and lead mines. Its present pop. is about 12,000.

MENDOZA, a large river of South America, which rises on the E slope of the Andes, in the Cuebas and Tupungalo; and running NE, forms the Guanacache lakes in the plains; whence it issues under the name of Desaguadero, and finally enters the Atlantic under the name of Colorado. See Desaguadero.

MENDOZA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. WSW of Vittoria.

MENDRA, a small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, in S lat. 2° 15′.

MENDRAH, a district of Fezzan, in Africa, with a cap. of the same name. Its soil is generally hard and barren; but the quantity of *trona*, a species of fossil alkali which floats on the surface and settles on the banks of several of its lakes, gives it a commercial importance. Great quantities of this substance are brought by the merchants of Fezzan to be shipped at Tripoli. It is used in Marocco as an ingredient in the red dye of leather.

MENDRISIO, or Mendris, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, at the foot of the Alps, 7 m. W of the town of Como. Pop. 1,972. It has silk and paper mills.

MENDY, properly Mhendigaut, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the W bank of the Ganges, 5 m. S of Kanoje, in N lat. 27° 2′. Indigo is cultivated and manufactured in the neighbourhood.

MENEAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Trinité. Pop. 3,425.

MENEEKA, a village of Sind, on the l. bank of the Narra, and 40 m. N of Schwan.

MENEHOULD (Sainte), or Sainte-Menehould, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne. The arrond. comprises an area of 110,621 hect., and contains 3 cants. Pop. in 1831, 34,952; in 1841, 36,215. The cant. comprises 36 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,982; in 1841, 15,564. The town is 29 m. NE of Chalons-sur-Marne, and 45 m. E of Rheims, on the Aisne, at the junction of the Auve, and at an alt. of 423 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,600; in 1821, 3,881; in 1831, 3,906; in 1841, 4,131. This town is of great antiquity, and was formerly fortified. In 1719 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire, and has since been substantially rebuilt in stone and brick, and on a uniform plan. It has a handsome town-house, several schools, and fine promenades. It possesses manufactories of serge, common lace, leather, baskets, and spinning-wheels; and in the environs are several forges, and extensive glass and china-works. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wood, staves, corn, rye, and oats. M. has sustained repeated sieges. It was last taken by Louis XIV. in 1653.

MENERANDRE, a river of Madagascar, in the S part of the island. It has its source in the district of Iscenimbalala; runs SSW between the districts of Mahafaly and Androy; and, after a course of 105 m., throws itself into the Indian ocean 42 m. WNW of Cape Sainte Marie.

MENERLEES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. W of Bonnieux, on a height. Pop. 1,750. It has a silk-mill. This town is supposed to be the Machao of Gregory the Great.

MENES, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. ESE of Arad. It is noted for its wine.

MENESES, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 23 m. WSW of Palencia, and partido of Frechilla. Pop. 802.

MENET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. of Riom-es-Montagne. Pop. 2,317.

MENETHORPE, a township in the p. of Weston, E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSW of New Malton. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1841, 129.

MENETON-SUR-CHER, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. SE of Ramorantin, on the r. bank of the Cher. Pop. 800. It has an old castle. Parchment and hosiery form its chief articles of manufacture.

MENETON-COUTURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 6 m. NE of Nerondes. Pop. 680. It has several iron-mines and forges.

MENETON-SALON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and cant. of Saint-Martin, 20 m. WSW of Sancerre, near the source of the Moulon-d'Auxigny. Pop. 2,497. It has manufactories of serge, a distillery of brandy, and an oil-mill; and carries on a considerable trade in wood, wine, and brandy.

MENGEDE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, in the reg. and 35 m. WNW of Arensberg, circle and 6 m. NW of Dortmund. Pop. 752.

MENGEN, an ancient town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 9 m. WNW of Saulgau, on the Ablach. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 2,044. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has a manufactory of cloth. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

MENGERINGHAUSEN, a town of the principality and 14 m. N of Waldeck, and district of Twiste. Pop. 1,743.

MENGERSGEREUT, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. of Saalfeld, and to the E of Schalkau. Pop. 355.

MENGERSKIRCHEN, a market-town of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 12 m. NW of Weilburg. Pop. 950. It has a castle.

MENGES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. N of Sedan. Pop. 1,110.

MENGLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Chatillon, and 8 m. SSE of Die. Pop. 750.

MENGUI, a state of the island of Bali, in the Sunda archipelago. It is governed by an independent rajah, and is estimated to contain a male adult pop. of 20,000.

MENGUIS, or Meangis, a small group of islands

in the North Pacific, in the Philippine archipelago, to the NE of the Salibabo islands, in N lat. 5°, E long. 127° 20′. The principal island in the group is named Namusa.

MENHARSDORF. See MANNERSDORF.

MENHENOIT. a parish of Cornwall, 2¾ m. ESE of Liskeard, and E of the little river Seaton. Area 6,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,253; in 1841, 1,221.

MENHOUSA, an oasis of small extent in the kingdom of Tripoli, in the E part of Tripoli Proper, 24 m. SW of the oasis of Maradeh.

MENIDI, or AKHARNAI, a town of Greece, in the dio. of Attica, to the N of Athens. It occupies the place of the ancient *Acharnes*.

MENIEH. See MINIEH.

MENIGOUTTE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Parthenay. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,860; in 1841, 8,396. The town is 15 m. SE of Parthenay, near the source of the Vonne. Pop. 911. It has a well-endowed hospital.

MENIKION, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, at the SE extremity of the sanj. of Ghiustendil, and 60 m. NE of Salonica. It is the ancient *Cercina*.

MENIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. S of Chateau-Gontier, on the r. bank of the Mayenne. Pop. 1,450.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Braine-l'Alleud. Pop. 296.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Hotton. Pop. 108.

MENIL (LE), or LE MESNIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. E of Saint Florent-le-Vieil, near the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,223.—Also a village in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 3 m. NE of Ramonchamp. Pop. 1,250.

MENIL-AMELOT (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Dammartin. Pop. 657.

MENIL-AUZOUF, or MESNIL-AUZOUF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados and cant. of Aulnay-sur-Odon. Pop. 670.

MENIL-ESNARD (LE), or MESNIL-ESNARD (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Boos, and 3 m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 1,122.

MENIL-SUR-L'ESTREE, or MESNIL-SUR-L'ESTREE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 8 m. from Nonancourt, and 24 m. S of Evreux, on the Avre. Pop. 556. It has extensive paper-mills and printing establishments.

MENIL-HERME', a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Putanges, 17 m. W of Argentan, on the l. bank of the Orne. Pop. 1,100.

MENIL-LA-HORGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and cant. of Void, 5 m. S of Commercy. Pop. 380.

MENIL-HUBERT-SUR-ORNE (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Athis, and 23 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,308. It has manufactories of dimitty and other varieties of cotton fabrics, and several tanneries.

MENIL-SUR-OGER, or MESNIL-SUR-OGRE (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 2 m. S of Avize, and 8 m. SSE of Epernay. Pop. 1,252. The locality produces good wine.

MENIL-THOMAS (LE), a village in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, and cant. of Senonches. Pop. 720. It has an iron-foundery, a pottery, and several lime-kilns

MENILDOT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Marigny, and com. of La-Chapelle-en-Jugur. It has a valuable mine of quicksilver.

MENILLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and cant. of Pacy-sur-Eure, 12 m. E of Evreux, near the r. bank of the Eure. Pop. 1,008.

MENILMOUTANT, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and com. of Belleville, within the fortifications to the NE of Paris. Pop. 3,600.

MENIMEN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 24 m. W of Manika, and 17 m. NNW of Smyrna. It is the ancient *Temnos*.

MENIN, or MEENEN, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. WSW of Courtrai, and 12 m. N of Lille, on the l. bank of the Lys, by which it is separated from France. Pop. 7,533. It is well-built and strongly fortified, and has manufactories of plain and table linen, lace, linseed and colza oil, soap and tobacco, numerous breweries, several wool-spinning mills, extensive bleacheries, and several tanneries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in cattle, grain, linen, and tobacco. In the latter article it is one of the chief centres of contraband trade with France. This town returns a deputy to the provincial states. Previous to 1350, M. was a place of little importance. It was then added by purchase to the domains of the count of Flanders. In 1578 it was fortified. In 1658 it was taken by Turenne, and ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to Spain. In 1667 it was again taken by the French, and, after having repeatedly changed hands, was ultimately secured to France in 1794, and its fortifications have since been restored.

MENINGUENE, a town of the captainry-general of Mozambique, in the gov. of Cabo-del-Gado, or the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 10° 50′.

MENITREE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and cant. of Les-Ponts-de-Cé. Pop. 2,117.

MENJIBAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 13 m. NNE of Jaen, partido and 14 m. ESE of Andujar, on the road from Madrid to Granada, and near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, in a fine locality. Pop. 1,502. It is supposed to have been founded by the Arabs, and in the midst of a square is a lofty square tower apparently of Gothic structure. It has a parish-church, several convents, an elementary school, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle.

MENJILLE, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, at the junction of the Shabrud with the Sefeid-Rud or White river, 40 m. SSW of Reshd. It consists of about 60 houses, and has an active trade in oil and soap.

MENLIK, or MELENIK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Ghiustendil, 18 m. SSW of Demirhissar, on the l. bank of the Vistritza.

MENMUIR, a parish of Forfarshire, skirting the p. of Brechin on the NW. Pop. in 1801, 949; in 1841, 731.

MENNECY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. S of Corbal, near the r. bank of the Juine. Pop. 1,244.

MENNETOU-SUR-CHER, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. of Romarantin. Pop. of cant. 5,324; of com. 950.

MENNEVRET, a commune and village of France, in the arrond. and 19 m. NW of Vervins, cant. of Wassigny. Pop. in 1841, 1,979.

MENNIGHUFEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 10 m. WSW of Minden. Pop. 2,211. It has considerable thread factories.

MENNIKOIL, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, 15 m. WSW of Wesenberg.

MENNU, a river of Trans-Gangetic India, which rises to the S of Cassay; runs W and SW; and joins the Fenny, on the r. bank, on the N frontier of Chittagong, after a course of 150 m.

MENOMONEE, a river of Michigan, U. S., which rises in the county to the S of Lake Superior, and running E by S, enters Green bay of Lake Michigan, in about 44° 46′ N, after a course of about 100 m.

MENOR (Isla), an island formed by the Guadalquivir, in the prov. of Seville, and 15 m. S of Seville. It is about 12 m. in length from N to S, and 6 m. in breadth.

MENORCA. See Minorca.

MENOU, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nievre, cant. and 6 m. W of Varzy. Pop. 748.

MENOUX (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 8 m. W of Moulins, on the r. bank of the Ours, an affluent of the Allier.

MENOVZAT, or Melas, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Itshil, and sanj. of Alaya, descending from the S flank of the Taurus, and flowing SW into the gulf of Satalieh;—near its r. bank, and 45 m. WNW of Alaya, is a v. of the same name.

MENS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Isere, 27 m. S of Grenoble, on the Veaune. Pop. of cant. 7,300; of town 2,126. It is the seat of a Calvinist consistory, and a Protestant normal school.

MENSFELDEN, a village in the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. SSW of Limburg. Pop. 1,012.

MENSHEIH (El), a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Girgeh, on the l. bank of the Nile. It possesses a Coptic church, has a large cotton-factory belonging to the government, and several nitre-works, and carries on an active trade. Boats ascending the river to the cataracts take in provisions here. The banks of the river are here covered with palm-trees and melons. In the environs are the ruins of the ancient *Ptolemaïs-Hermii*.

MENSIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 8 m. NW of Perigueux. Pop. 1,058.

MENSINGEN, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 8 m. N of Bretten. Pop. 1,370.

MENSTRIE, a village of Stirlingshire, in the p. of Logie, 3 m. ENE of Stirling. Pop. 500. It has a large woollen manufactory.

MENTANA, a village of the Papal states, 12 m. NE of Rome, on the site of the ancient *Nomentum*.

MENTESHA, a sanj. of Asiatic Turkey; bounded on the N by the sanj. of Aidin, from which it is separated by the Mendere-Buyuk; on the NE by Kermeian and Hamid-Ili; on the E by Tekeli; on the SE by Mers; and on the S and W by the Mediterranean. Its coasts present the gulfs of Assem-Kalasi, Cos, and Symia, and the bay of Marmorica. It is a woody rugged district, and comprises a great part of the ancient *Caria* and *Lycia*.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the S coast of the gulf of Assem-Kalasi, 9 m. NNW of Budrun.

MENTHON, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Geneva, 4 m. SE of Annecy. Pop. 700.

MENTON, or Mentone, a town of the principality and 6 m. NE of Monaco, beautifully situated on the Mediterranean, at the foot of a range of low hills covered with olives, on a promontory advancing into the sea. It is of considerable extent, and has a large quay bordered on one side with tall stone houses of 7 or 8 stories. Above these rise others built on the rocky eminence which forms the centre of the town; and the cathedral, with two or three other churches, painted in rich and varied colours, crowns the whole. Pop. 5,000. Its port possesses 53 small vessels, which trade with Genoa and Cette, chiefly in oranges, citrons, and oil. On the 2d of September, 1852, the prince of Monaco took a public protest against a decision of the tribunal of Nice to the effect that this town and commune had become subject to the authority of the king of Sardinia; and appealed to the 'Great Powers which guaranteed the treaties of 1815,' against the measure. See Monaco.

MENTRIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Guadalaxara, on the Valcornejo. Pop. 2,800.

MENTZ. See Mayence.

MENTZ, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. NNW of Auburn, on the Erie canal. Pop. 4,215.

MENUF, or Menouf, a province of Lower Egypt, on the S part of the Delta, watered by the canals of Chibon, Melig, and Menuf.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated about 25 m. from the bifurcation of the river, on the canal of M., which unites the main eastern and the main western deltoid branches of the Nile, but which has ceased to be navigable since it became necessary to form a dyke across it, for the purpose of preventing the too copious influx of water. The pop. has been estimated at nearly 10,000, and it is said to occupy one of the healthiest sites in Egypt; but it is ill-built, with narrow and crooked streets, and presents no important remains of antiquity. The government has indigo works here; and mats from rushes collected in the valley of Natron are extensively manufactured. The principal crops in the neighbourhood are wheat, barley, maize, rice, lentiles, and lupines; a few melons, water-melons, and cucumbers are raised; but generally speaking, the vicinity is destitute of fruit, which can only be procured from a considerable distance.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, on Lake Mareotis, 14 m. SE of Alexandria.

MENUGAT, a small town of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, on a river of the same name which falls into the gulf of Satalieh, 21 m. W of Alanieh.

MENZALEH, an extensive lake of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast, to the E of the Damietta branch of the Nile. In the opinion of Andreossy, it occupies the space formerly traversed by the Tanitic, Mendesian, and Pelusiac branches of the Nile, and has been formed in consequence of their failure; but some suppose it to have been formed by the depression of a tract in the N part of the Delta, several feet below its former level, and that has taken place within the last 1,500 years. It begins about 1½ m. from Damietta, and extends nearly 43 m. from ESE to WNW, and from 11 to 12 m. in breadth NE and SW, or from the sea to the land side. It is divided by the projecting peninsula upon which the town is built into two large gulfs, and separated from the sea by a long and narrow sandbank or tongue of land. The general depth of the water is rarely under 4 ft., and seldom materially above it; except where the ancient Mendesian and Tanitic branches are supposed to have flowed. The water is considerably less salt than that of the sea, and during the inundations is sweet. The shores are in some places covered with immense reeds from 10 to 20 ft. high, and in other quarters under cultivation for rice. The bottom consists generally of sand and slime, or slime and cockle-shells; sometimes of clay and black mud. The lake abounds in fish of the same kinds as are found in the Mediterranean; and water-fowl frequent it in vast flocks. It communicates with the sea by two practicable mouths, those of Dybeh or the Mendesian mouth, and Omm-Faredge or the Tanitic mouth. On its W side it is connected with the principal eastern branch of the Nile by several natural canals. There is a vast number of small grassy islands

in the lake; but none are inhabited except those of Matarieh at the extremity of the peninsula on which the town of M. stands. Some of them, however, are covered with ruins, which indicate that they were formerly inhabited, and that they belonged to a tract of land now covered by the waves. The fishermen on the lake, and the Beduins who inhabit the surrounding villages, are extremely rude and ignorant, —"a savage half-amphibious race." Their boats are of a broad and sharp construction beneath, so as to give speed with little draught of water. They are from 6 to 20 tons burthen; and are usually propelled by poles against the bottom instead of oars when the wind is not favourable to sails. The environs of the lake are fertile in rice; and the neighbourhood contains marshes from which a considerable quantity of salt is extracted.—The town of M., situated on the S shore of the lake, 20 m. SSE of Damietta, is inconsiderable, and partly ruined; but possesses some manufactories of silk and sail-cloth, contains a few dyers, and carries on some trifling branches of trade. It is supposed to occupy the site of *Panephysis*.

MENZELA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, rising 9 m. SE of Alexandrovskaia, and flowing N to the Ik, which it joins on the l. bank, after a course of 72 m.

MENZELINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, 132 m. WNW of Oufa, on the l. bank of the Menzela. Pop. 3,000.

MENZIES (Point), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 52° 18′.

MENZINGEN, or Menzigen, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. E of Zug, the chief place of one of the four communes of that cant. Pop. 2,112.—Also a village in the grand-duchy of Baden, 6 m. N of Bretten.

MEOLANS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 6 m. W of Barcelonnette. Pop. 1,364.

MEOLE-BRACE, a parish of Salop, 2 m. distant from Shrewsbury. Pop. 1,076.

MEOLS (North), a parish of Lancashire, 7 m. NNW of Ormskirk. Area 8,450 acres. Pop. 8,331.

MEON (Stoke), a parish of Southamptonshire, 4 m. ENE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. 459.

MEON (West), a parish of Southamptonshire, 7½ m. NE of Bishop's Waltham. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. 814.

MEOPHAM, a parish of Kent, 6 m. W by S of Rochester. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. 937.

MEPAL, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 6½ m. WNW of Ely. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. 539.

MEPPEL, a town of Holland, in the small prov. of Drenthe, on the Havelter-Aa, 15 m. NNE of Zuolle. Pop. 6,070. It has manufactories of strong canvass and sail-cloth.

MEPPEN, a circle and town of Hanover, in the NW part of the gov. of Osnabruck, intersected from S to N by the Ems.—The town is 52 m. NW of Munster, on the Ems. Pop. 1,951. It has manufactories of soap and bleachfields.

MEPPERSHALL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. SSW of Shefford. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. 487.

MEQUINENZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, at the confluence of the Segre, the Cinca, and the Ebro, 19 m. SSW of Lerida. It was known to the Romans under the names of *Octogessa* and *Ictosa*. Pop. 1,600.

MEQUINEZ, a large city of Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, and 32 m. W by S of the city of Fez, in N lat. 33° 56′, W long. 5° 59′, situated in a fine plain watered by numerous rivulets. It is surrounded with a wall 15 ft. high and 3 ft. thick, which serves as a defence against the Berbers, or inhabitants of the mountains, who often make incursions even to its gates. The inhabitants, who are reckoned more polished and hospitable than those of the other cities of Marocco, have been computed by some at 50,000; by others at 100,000. An hospital or convent was founded here by the kings of Spain. It owes its greatness to Muley Ismael, who, resolving to make it the cap. of the N as Marocco had been of the S part of his dominions, considerably enlarged it and erected a fine palace.

MER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Blois. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,387; in 1841, 11,716.—The town, which is also called Mer-la-Ville and Menars-la-Ville, is 12 m. NE of Blois, and 26 m. SW of Orleans, on a rivulet named the Tronne, and 1½ m. from the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,686. It has several wax-works, extensive distilleries of brandy and manufactories of vinegar; and in the environs are numerous tanneries, flour-mills, and quarries of free-stone. The trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, and vinegar, all of local produce. At the neighbouring hamlet of Aunnay is a Calvinist consistorial church.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Petit-Roeuls. Pop. 112.

MER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kutch, 60 m. NW of Mandavie, and on the road thence to Luckput-Bunder.—Also a mountain in the Punjab, in about N lat. 34°, E long. 76°, close to which rises another of similar conical outline called Ser. Hugel says that he could plainly distinguish both from Vizirabad, at a distance of 140 m.; if so, the height of these twin giants must be immense. He also states that, while Mer is always covered with snow, Ser is quite bare and black.

MERADA, or Merhada, an island of the Bahr-el-Abiad, in Nubia, in the district of Burum or Gebel-Fungi, 5 m. N of Aleis.

MERAGER, a village of Norway, in the prov. of N. Drontheim, on the W flank of the Kensdalsfjeld.

MERAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Cossa-le-Vivien, and 14 m. NW of Château-Gontier, near an affluent of the Oudon. Pop. 1,357.

MERAN, a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the ldgb. of Innspruck, circle and 13 m. NW of Botzen, at the confluence of the Pfelderer with the Adige, and at an alt. of 319 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,300. It has a gymnasium, an English ladies' seminary, and 2 monasteries. The environs contain mines of iron and several mineral springs, and are noted for their fruit and wine. In the vicinity is the ancient fortress of the Tyrol, which gave its name to a duchy of which M. was the capital.

MERANE, or Mehrana, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, seignory and 5 m. WNW of Glauchau, and 22 m. W of Chemnitz, on the r. bank of the Seiferitz. Pop. in 1834, 4,172. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MERAPIA, a volcano of Java, in the central part of the island, in the district of Kadoe, 30 m. W of Souracarta. It was in violent eruption from the 14th to 17th Sept. 1849.

MERAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, and cant. of Mas-d'Azil. Pop. 150. Copper in small quantities is found in an adjacent mountain.

MERASSE, a district of Arabia, in Yemen, in the N part of the territory of Hachid and Bekil.

MERAT, or Mirut, a town of Hindostan, in the doab of the Ganges and Jumna, 34 m. NE of Delhi. It is one of the pleasantest stations in Upper India. The barracks are on an important scale, and the cantonments have a more than usually imposing ap-

pearance. The climate is good; the cold of winter is particularly invigorating. The town, an old and dirty one, lies 2 m. to the S of the cantonments. In 1019 it offered an heroic though ineffectual resistance to Mahmud of Ghizni, then upon his march against Kunäoge. In the early part of the 13th cent. it was invested by the army of Turma-Kurrim-Khan, a descendant of Genghis-Khan; but the good fortune and courage of the garrison this time prevailed, and the besiegers were driven off, after suffering immense loss. In 1399, when Timur had rendered his name terrible throughout India by carrying pillage and bloodshed into the proud city of Delhi itself, the people of M. laughed to scorn that warrior's ambassadors, and returned a message to the effect that they who had repulsed the attacks of so great a person as Turma-Kurrim-Khan could be little intimidated by so obscure a pretender as Timur. As a mark of his vengeance, Timur, on gaining the city, gave it up to the plunder of his troops, and with his own hand planted a torch in the most combustible place on the windward side. The conflagration spread even to the last house, consuming all but the citadel and fortifications, which were partially overthrown by the soldiers; but some were found so solid as to defy their utmost efforts, and are standing at this moment. Beyond these shapeless remains, patched and refitted when the town was subsequently rebuilt, there is nothing within the walls to interest the traveller; but in the neighbourhood there are several Mahommedan tombs and ruined mosques which attract notice. One of these called by the people of the place Abu's Muhkburra, or 'the resting-place' or 'tomb of Abu,' is a very beautiful mausoleum.

MERATE, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and SE of Como. Pop. 2,000.

MERAWI. See MEROE.

MERBES-LE-CHATEAU, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. The town is 17 m. SW of Charleroi, on the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,050.

MERBES-SAINTE-MARIE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 550; of com. 375.

MERBIDERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 17 m. NE of Mangalore. It is inhabited chiefly by Jains, and contains several handsome pagodas belonging to that sect. This town appears, from the ruins which surround it, to have once been a place of considerable importance.

MERBRAINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Braine-l'Alleud. Pop. 187.

MERCADAL, a town of Minorca, Balearic islands, in the partido and 12 m. NW of Mahon, and 90 m. ENE of Palma, near Mount Toro. Pop. 4,000.

MERCADOR, or MERCADERES, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, 72 m. SW of Popayan.

MERCARA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of Malabar, and div. of Kurg, 90 m. N of Calicut, and 66 m. W of Seringapatam, on the E side of the Western Ghauts. The fort stands on a rising ground surrounded by hills, and is an irregular pentagon, with towers, bastions, and a small work to cover the gateway on the E side, —the whole surrounded by 2 ditches, of which the outer is filled with water. Within the fort is the palace of the raja. This town was built by Hyder-Ali in 1773, during the captivity of the raja of the district. By the treaty of 1792, Kurg was ceded by Tippu-Saib to the raja, and placed under British protection.

MERCATALE, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Florence.

MERCATELLO, a market-town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 16 m. WSW of Urbino, on the r. bank of the Metauro. Pop. 1,500.

MERCATO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 14 m. SE of Civita-Ducale, and 17 m. WSW of Aquila. Pop. 190.

MERCATO-SARACENO, a market-town of the Pontifical states, in the legation and 21 m. SSE of Forli, on the l. bank of the Savio. Pop. 4,000.

MERCER, a county in the W part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., watered by Assunpink creek, and skirted by the Delaware on the SW. Area 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 21,502; in 1850, 27,991. Its cap. is Trenton.—Also a co. in the W part of Pennsylvania, watered by Shenango creek. Area 850 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 32,873; in 1850, 33,070. Its cap., of the same name, is 57 m. N by W of Pittsburg. Pop. in 1840, 781.—Also a co. in the SW part of Virginia, watered by Bluestone river, and branches of New river. Pop. in 1840, 2,232; in 1850, 4,223. Its cap. is Princeton.—Also a central co. of Kentucky, watered by headstreams of Salt river. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 18,720; in 1850, 14,003. Its cap. is Harrodsburg.—Also a co. in the W part of Ohio. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 8,277; in 1850, 7,712. Its cap. is Selina. Its surface is remarkably level, and is drained by the St. Mary and the Wabash.—Also a co. in the NW part of Illinois, skirted by the Mississippi. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,252; in 1850, 5,255. Its cap. is Millersburg.—Also a township in Somerset co., in Maine, 34 m. NNW of Augusta. Pop. 1,432.—Also a township in Butler co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,233.

MERCERSBURG, a town in Franklin co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 15 m. SW of Chambersburg, on a branch of the Conecocheague. Pop. 1,143.

MERCHINGEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, bail. and 4 m. SE of Osterbürken. Pop. 1,080.

MERCHTEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. NW of Brussels. Pop. 3,500.

MERCKEN, a village of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. ENE of Aix-la-Chapelle.

MERCKHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 12 m. SE of Furnes. Pop. 3,320.

MERCŒUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of La Corrèze, arrond. and 21 m. SE of Tulle. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,431; of com. 1,035.—Also a village in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of La Voulte.

MERCOGLIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 3 m. W of Avellino. Pop. 3,000.

MERCUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche and cant. of Aubenas, 24 m. S of Privas. Pop. 1,406.

MERCUREY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Givry, and 9 m. NW of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 460. In early times there existed here a temple dedicated to Mercury. The locality is noted for its wine.

MERCUROL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Tain, 12 m. N of Valence. Pop. 1,104. It affords excellent wine.

MERCURY, a bay, headland, and river of New Zealand, on the NE side of the island of Eaheino-Mauwe or New-Ulster, in a peninsula formed by the Shuraki gulf or Frith of the Thames, and Bay of Planeta. The bay is in S lat. 36° 48′, E long. 175° 45′. It was so named by Cook, who here observed the transit of Mercury over the sun in 1769. At the entrance, on the N side, is Mercury point; and extending thence ENE is a group of islands of the same name. The river has its source in the range of mountains by which the peninsula is intersected

longitudinally; and running NNE, flows into the bay on the S side.

MERCURY-GEMELLY, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, prov. of Upper Savoy, mand. and 3 m. W of Conflans. Pop. 1,870.

MERCY BAY, an inlet on the NE corner of Baring island, in N lat. 74° 6′, and W long. 117° 45′, in which Captain M'Lure's exploring vessel, 'Investigator,' was frozen in, on 24th Sept. 1851, and still remained when last heard of, on 21st May 1853.

MERDERET, a river of France, in the dep. of the Manche, which has its source about a mile NW of Valognes; runs SE; and after a course of about 27 m. joins the Douve, on the l. bank. It is navigable at high tide, a distance of about 5 m.

MERD-LA-BREUILLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 10 m. NE of La Courtine, and 21 m. SE of Aubusson. Pop. 1,235.

MERDIN. See Mardin.

MERDO, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast, in the kingdom and 90 m. ESE of Acheen.

MERDORP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 692; of com. 611.

MERDRIGNAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Loudeac. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,218; in 1841, 11,028. The town is 17 m. E of Loudeac, on the r. bank of the Livet. Pop. 2,855.

MERDUCHEVSK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov, and district of Spask. It has extensive iron-works.

MERE, a parish and market-town of Wilts, 21 m. S by E of Bath. Area of p. 7,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,708; in 1841, 3,139. The town is on the high road from Amesbury to Wincanton. The manufacture of ticking by hand-looms is carried on here.—Also a township in the p. of Rosthern, Cheshire, 2½ m. NW by N of Knutsford. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1841, 588.

MERE′ (Saint Denis de), a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 9 m. S of Harcourt. Pop. 1,000.

MEREDITH, a township of Belknap co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 29 m. N of Concord, bounded on the E by Winnipiseogee lake. Pop. in 1840, 3,351. It contains a village of the same name.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 6 m. N of Delhi, and 79 m. WSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Oleout creek, an affluent of Susquehanna river, and by affluents of the W branch of the Delaware. Pop. 1,640; of v. 100.

MEREDOSIA, a village of Morgan co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 53 m. W of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river, and 6 m. above Naples. It constitutes the port of Jacksonville. Pop. in 1840, 250.

MERE-EGLISE (Sainte), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Valognes. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,132; in 1841, 13,154.—The town is 11 m. SE of Valognes. Pop. 1,740. It has a considerable trade in cattle and butter.

ME'RE-ET-LES-FILLES (La), (The mother and daughters,) three mountains in the N part of the island of New Britain, in the South Pacific, in S lat. 4° 20′, E long. 151° 50′.

ME'RE-ET-SES-DEUX-FILLES (La), (The mother and her two daughters), three small islands in the Atlantic, on the coast of French Guayana, to the SE of Cayenne, in N lat. 4° 55′, and W long. 52° 25′.

MEREFA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 17 m. SSW of Kharkov.

MEREGA, a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 69 m. SW of Algiers.

MEREMONGAO, or Merremengaos, an African nation, whose country lies to the N of that of Mono-Moezi, and about 2 months' journey from Mombas, behind the Wamjika. They are of small stature, well-made, and perfectly black, but have not the Negro appearance. Their dress consists of the skins of wild animals carelessly thrown over the left shoulder. By Dr. Krappf it has been ascertained that tribes of Gallas are settled as far S as 2° or 3° S lat.; and as from the researches of Dr. Beke it would appear that the Nile has its source in the mountains of Mono-Moezi, situate to the S of the line, it is probable that the primitive seat of the Gallas lay to the E of that river, and to the N of the country of Mono-Moezi, the Tulu-Wolah or 'Unknown mountains,' being a continuation of the high table-land from the E flank of which the various rivers issue which flow into the Indian ocean S of the equator. Bordering on the country of Mono-Moezi to the N, according to Mr. Cooley, is the nation of the M., who are known to the merchants on the coast as the great smiths and cutlers of Eastern Africa, and as the principal consumers of brass wire, which they wear twisted tightly round their arms. But the Gallas, not less than the M., are known in S. Abyssinia as skilful smiths and cutlers: and in Shoa—the inhabitants of which kingdom are Gallas—the custom prevails of wearing a number of brass rings, sometimes covering almost the entire forearm from the wrist to the elbow, which rings or bracelets are not removable at pleasure, but are tightly and permanently fixed on the arm by a smith. From all these circumstances Dr. Beke infers that the country of the M. is most probably the original seat of the Gallas. The traffic of the M. with Mombus is in ivory, skins, and rhinoceros' horns.

MEREND, or Mehrand, a town of Persia, in Azerdbijan, 36 m. NW of Taurus, and 45 m. ESE of Khoi. Pop. 10,000. This town is formed by the union of 4 villages, the houses of which are separated by gardens, in which cochineal, opium, apricots, and peaches are extensively cultivated.

MERERAU, a village of Austria, in the Vorarlberg, ldgb. of Innspruck, and circle of Bregenz, on Lake Constance. It contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey.

MERETCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. SW of Vilna, district and 45 m. SW of Nowo-Troki, at the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Niemen. Pop. 4,000, of whom about 500 are Jews. It has several churches, a Dominican convent, and a school.

MEREVALE, a parish partly in the co. of Leicestershire, and partly in that of Warwickshire, 1½ m. W by S of Atherstone. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. 208.

MEREVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Etampes. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,263; in 1841, 9,206.—The town is 12 m. S of Etampes, and 45 m. S of Paris, finely situated on the Juine. It has a handsome hall, and fine castle named Folie-Mereville, the gardens of which equal in extent and magnificence the finest in France. Amongst their adornments may be mentioned a column equal in dimensions to that of the Place-Vendôme in Paris. It has manufactories of lace, leather, tiles and bricks, quarries of free-stone, and numerous flour-mills; and carries on an active trade in horses and cattle. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the locality.

MEREWORTH, a parish of Kent, 6 m. W by S of Maidstone. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 862.

MERG (El), a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Ghizeh, on a small lake, 12 m. NE of Cairo. Pop. 800. The battle of Heliopolis, between the French and Turks, on the 25th March 1800, took place in this vicinity.

MERGENTHEIM, Mergenthal, or Marienthal, a town of Würtemberg, capital of the oberamt of the same name, in the circle of the Jaxt, 45 m. NNW of Ellwangen, and 60 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Tauber, at an alt. of 664 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,381. It is surrounded by ramparts, planted with trees and forming promenades.

The streets are broad and well-kept, and the houses well-built. It contains a royal castle, a chapel, a gymnasium, a library, and mineral baths; and since 1527 has been the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic order, who here have a fine palace. It has manufactories of clocks and of hosiery.

MERGEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 8 m. NW of Troyes, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 515. It has a spinning-mill.

MERGHEN, a town of Mandshuria, in the prov. of He-lung-keang, 150 m. NNE of Tsitsikar, on the l. bank of the Nun.

MERGHENEV, a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 90 m. S of Uralsk, on the r. bank of the Ural.

MERGOZZO, a village of Piedmont, 4 m. NE of Gravellone, near the W shore of Lago-Maggiore.—In the vicinity is a small pellucid lake of the same name, 2 m. in length, and 1 m. broad, enclosed by mountains.

MERGU, a range of mountains in Hindostan, in the S chain of the Himalaya mountains, and E part of Nepal, in about 27° 40′ N lat.

MERGUI, a sea-port of Tenasserim, in N lat. 12° 20′, E long. 98° 30′, 100 m. S of Tavoy. It formerly belonged to the Siamese, but was taken from them by the Burmese in 1759, and from the latter by the English in 1824, when it contained 1,500 houses and 8,000 inhabitants. It is favourably situated for commerce, about 6 m. up the Tenasserim river, on an island formed by two branches of the river. Middling sized vessels may go up to the town, and anchor in 5 faths., at the distance of about a ½ m. from the town. The lower part of the town is washed daily by the tide, which here rises to the height of 18 ft. The site embraces a high hill, surmounted, as usual, with conspicuous pagodas. Next to the sea it rises abruptly; and the houses of the English, which are erected on its summit, have a magnificent view of the lower town, the harbour, and the ocean. The rear of the hill slopes gradually, and is thickly built with native houses, on regular streets sheltered from the sun by fine fruit and other trees, almost as close as in a forest. Among these the cocoa-nut, jack, and papaya are the most frequent. There is to be procured here sapan-wood, red wood, lance-wood, satin-wood, tin ore, and tortoise shell. The island is about 20 m. in length, and is diversified by several ranges of forest-clad hills. The low grounds are covered with thick jungle. To the N and E the country is in some places flat and marshy, but more generally presents an undulating surface of grassy plains interspersed with clumps of trees. To the S the surface is low, and interspersed with creeks. The climate is excellent.

MERGUI ARCHIPELAGO, a chain of high, bold, and generally rocky islands, extending, in a triple line, 135 m. from N to S along the coast of Tenasserim, and the isthmus of the Malay peninsula, with a strait between them and the mainland from 15 m. to 30 m. broad, having good anchorage and regular soundings all the way, with wide, deep, and smooth channels between them. The islands that lie opposite to the town of Mergui have much level land, and contain a few patches of cultivation; but the clusters lying NE of Forest's straits, are either bleak barren rocks, or steep rocky islets covered with trees. Small trickling rills of pure water are to be found in most of them, while their shores abound with a variety of fish and excellent oysters. There is a spacious harbour, capable of containing a large fleet, situated to the N of St. Matthew's isle, formed by that island, and the adjacent islets named Phipps, Russell, Hastings, and Barwell. During the last war many valuable captures were made by French cruisers, which refitted at Mergui and among the Mergui islands.—A race of men termed by the Chinese Cholomé and Pase, by others Seelongs, are to be found scattered throughout the M. islands, but their dread of the Malay pirates keeps them in constant locomotion to escape slavery. The late Dr. Helfer is the only traveller who has given any account of that race. He says that on his first arrival on one of the islands "a general terror spread over the community, they not knowing whether friend or foe was approaching. Suspecting an incursion of Malays, the women and the children had fled into the interior, and their best property—sea-slugs and rice—had been buried in all hurry in the jungle. Finding that a white man was come amongst them, the whole community came in the morning to welcome me. There were about 70 men, women, and children altogether. They had encamped on the sandy sea-beach. Each family had erected a little raised shed, covered with palm-leaves, where all the members huddled together in the night. There they sat,—a dirty, miserable-looking congregation, the women occupied in making mats of a peculiar description, from sea-weed, which are sold in Mergui and Moulmien, and much sought after. Some of their sheds appeared like butchers' stalls; large pieces of turtle cut in pieces, and rendering the atmosphere pestilential, were everywhere drying in the sun, shell-fish were seen extracted from their shells; and wild roots of a species of *hioscorea*, as well as the fœtid shoots of *cycus circinalis*, were prepared for cooking. On the beach lay about 20 or 30 boats, well-built, and light like nutshells swimming on the surface; the bottom, built of a solid trunk; the sides constructed of the slender trunks of palms strongly united and calked with palm hemp. These boats, not longer than 20 ft., are the true houses of the Seelongs. To it the Seelong intrusts his life and little property; in it he wanders during his lifetime from island to island; a true ichthiophage, to whom the earth has no charm, and whom he neglects so much that he does not even intrust to her care a single grain of rice. But even as fishermen these people are to be considered yet in their infancy; they have no nets; the trident is their only weapon, with which they spear sharks and other fish, as well as turtle; all the rest is done with the *dah*, or with the hand, they know no other instrument. In their exterior they are well-built, apparently healthy, darker than the Burmese: part of them approach the Malay type, part of them the Ethiopian; the curly hair of some of them especially speaks in favour of Negro origin. I spent the day in conversation with them, through the medium of their head-man, who understood Burmese. Some spoke, besides their own idiom, Siamese, some Malay. They behaved with remarkable civility and decorum. Intoxication is the greatest enjoyment they know. The Chinese and Malays provide them with toddy in the first instance, and during the subsequent state of stupor rob them of every valuable they possess."

MERIBUHY, a town of S. Africa, the cap. of the Tamahas, about 72 m. NE of Lattaku. Pop. 900.

MERIDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Badajoz, situated on a gently rising ground on the r. bank of the Guadiana, across which there is here a bridge of 81 arches 2,575 ft. long, and at the confluence of the Albarregas, over which is a bridge of 5 arches. Its houses are ancient, and it has one or two fine public buildings. Its pop. is about 5,000. In the time of the Romans, this place was called *Emerita Augusta*, having been founded in 23 B.C., and peopled with soldiers of the 5th and 10th legions, in the reign of Augustus. It fell gradually to decay in the war between the Goths and Moors, and now presents but a feeble picture of its former

prosperity. But its antiquities render it an object of great interest,—"the Rome of Spain:" in the walls, houses, churches, and even in the pavement of the streets, are discovered the remains of columns, bases, capitals, frieses, statues, and inscriptions; and vestiges of temples, aqueducts, bridges, baths, and other monuments constructed by the Romans, are to be seen partly within the town, and partly in the environs. Under the Goths, M. was the see of an archbishop; and here a great church-council was held in 666. It was besieged and taken by the Moors in 713, and was for some time the cap. of a small Moorish kingdom. It was retaken by Alphonso IX. in 1230. It was taken by the French in January 1811, and retaken by General Hill in January 1812.

MERIDA. See YUCATAN.

MERIDA, the capital of Yucatan, situated in about 21° N lat., W long. 89° 40′, 10 leagues from the sea, in an arid plain, and at an elevation of about 25 ft. above sea-level, 70 m. NE of Campeachy. Its present pop. is estimated at 20,000, the majority of whom are Indians and half-breeds. Its streets are of a good width, and laid out at right angles with side paths 4 ft. wide paved with rough stone. The houses are built of stone, with flat roofs, and of a uniform appearance. In the centre of the city is a large square skirted by the bishop's palace, the government-house, and dwellings occupied by the richer class of citizens. The cathedral is a handsome structure of the 16th cent., with well-proportioned domes, pinnacles, and turrets. The bishop's palace adjoining it is a poor building of two stories. There are 14 churches within the city and its suburbs. The congress occupies apartments in a convent once belonging to the Jesuits, most of which is in a ruinous condition. The ruins of the monastery of San Francisco, situated nearly in the centre of the city, occupy about 5 acres of ground, and are enclosed by walls 40 ft. high, and 8 ft. thick. This vast pile, which once contained upwards of 2,000 friars, is now tenanted only by buzzards. The Minerva or college has a president and two or three professors, but its studies are of a very limited description. There is an excellent road from M. to the port of Sisal on the NW side of the peninsula.

MERIDA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of Zulia, on the river Chama, 330 m. SW of Caraccas. It had a pop. of 12,000 previous to its devastation by an earthquake in 1812; and it is supposed has nearly regained its former prosperity.

MERIDEN, a parish and village in the co. of Warwick, 5½ m. NW of Coventry. Area 2,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, 821; in 1831, 892; in 1841, 1,071.

MERIDEN, a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 16 m. S by W of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, watered by Quinnipiac river, and is generally fertile. It is intersected by the Hartford and New Haven railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,880. It has a village containing about 40 dwellings.

MERIDIAN SPRINGS, a village of Hinds co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., 9 m. N by W of Jackson, on one of the headstreams of Bogue Chitto creek, a branch of Big Black river.

MERIDIANVILLE, a village of Madison co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 165 m. NNE of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Flint river.

MERIGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. NE of Jarnac, on the Guirlande, an affluent of the Charente. Pop. 1,302. It produces wine in large quantities and brandy.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Pessac, and 4 m. W of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1841, 3,276. It produces good wine.—Also a canal in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and cant. of Marennes, extending from St. Just to the S of Bronage, a distance of about 36 m.

MERIGNAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 2 m. SE of Poncin. Pop. 1,263.

MERIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, 8 m. S of St. Martin-de-Tournon, on the r. bank of the Langlin. Pop. 1,100.

MERIM. See MIRIM.

MERINCHAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 7 m. NE of Crocq, and 17 m. E of Aubusson, near the source of the Cher. Pop. 1,700.

MERINDOL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, cant. and 9 m. W of Cadenet, and 14 m. SW of Apt, at the foot of the Leberon, and near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 626. In 1545 it was demolished, and its inhabitants—sectaries of the ancient Vaudois—were nearly all put to the sword by order of Francis I.

MERINO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, and district of Foggia, on the promontory of Mount Gargano. Pop. 500.

MERINVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Peyriac, and 14 m. NNE of Carcassonne. Pop. 1,562. It has a distillery of brandy.

MERION (LOWER), a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 93 m. E of Harrisburg, watered by Schuylkill river, and Mill and Cobb's creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil, which is fertile, consists chiefly of loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,827.

MERION (UPPER), a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has an undulating surface, drained by Valley and Gulf creeks. Its soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,804.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of N. Wales; bounded on the N and NE by the cos. of Carnarvon and Denbigh; on the E, SE, and S, by the cos. of Montgomery and Cardigan; and on the W by the Irish sea. It is separated from Carnarvon, on the N, partly by an immense ravine through which flows the Glas-lyn river, and partly by an Alpine ridge. On the S it is separated from Cardigan by the river Dovy. It forms an irregular triangle, having its apex to the S; its extreme length being about 43 m., and its extreme breadth 35 m. It has an area of 500,000 acres, of which 50,000 are arable, and 450,000 in pasturage. It is divided into the five hundreds of Ardudwy, Edernion, Estimaner, Penlyn, and Talybont with Mowddu; and subdivided into 37 parishes. Its chief towns are Harlech, Bala, Barmouth, Dolgelly, and Towyn. Pop. in 1801, 27,506; in 1831, 35,609, consisting of 7,358 families, of whom 3,583 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1,815 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 1,960 otherwise occupied; in 1841, 39,332; in 1851, 38,843.

Physical features.] Contrasted with the scenery of a highly cultivated country the general aspect of M. is bleak and dreary; but examined with a painter's or a poet's eye, it presents many charms. The scenery of its glens is singularly picturesque, and the falls of its numerous rivers are proverbial in the enumeration of select Cambrian scenes. The mountain-scenery is somewhat less dreary than that of Carnarvon, being better clothed with wood, but not less romantic. Many of the mountains, as Arrenig, Moelwyn, Rhinog, &c., exceed 2,000 ft. in height, while the lofty Cader-Idris reaches 2,914 ft.; and Arran-Mowddu or Mowdwy is elevated 2,955 ft. above sea-level. The whole co. forms a portion of that Alpine district which, beginning in Carnarvonshire and traversing S. Wales, dips under the coal-strata on the borders of the Bristol channel.—The

river Dee, the ancient *Deva*, has its source here in two small rivulets rising from springs on the side of Mount Arran-ben-llyn, whence, after wandering NE through the vale of Edernion, and forming the lake of Bala, the largest lake in N. Wales, it passes, by Corwen, into Denbighshire, not far from Llangollen. The Treweryn and the Alwen are the principal tributaries forming an accession to it in its course within this co. The Maw or Mawddac rises about the centre of the co., and runs S to its junction with the Lynianduon, a river of about the same size. The conjoined waters preserve the name of the Maw, and flow SW to their junction with the Wnion, or Avon, on receiving the waters of which river, the Maw becomes navigable and tidal, and ultimately expands into a shallow estuary, terminating at Barmouth. The Dovy or Dyfi rises near Bala, and flowing SW by Machynlleth, above which it becomes navigable, falls into the Irish sea at Aberdovy. The Disynwy rises near Cadir-Idris, and flows SW to the Irish sea, between the Maw and the Dovy.—There are upwards of 50 lakes or pools within the co., generally occupying the cwms or hollows of the mountains; but most of them are small. The largest are Llynn-Tegidd, or Bala lake, and Llyn-Tallyllyn, at the foot of Cadir-Idris. In these lakes are taken char, white and red trout, eels, perch, roach, gwyniad, &c. Pike are caught in Bala lake.

Roads.] The principal road in this co. is that from London, by Shrewsbury, to Corwen, Bala, Dolgelleu, and Barmouth, with branches to Bangor, Aberconwy, and Oswestry. The highway returns, for 1839, give an expenditure of £648 on 420 m. of road. One of the projected railways to facilitate intercourse between London and Ireland, was intended to pass through this co. from the Grand junction railway, and by Wolverhampton, Shrewsbury, and Dolgelleu, to Portdynllaen.

Soil, produce, &c.] Greywacke, flinty slate, and roofing slate, intersected by veins of quartz, containing copper pyrites, constitute the principal features of the geological structure of the mountainous district of this co. The vales contain schistose clay, and sometimes peat, constituting bogs and turbaries. Limestone is quarried in abundance along the valley of the Dee. Copper and lead are wrought near Barmouth and Towyn. The great staple of the county, however, is slate.—The valleys afford some fertile fields, and the vicinity of the sea is productive where sheltered; but the greater part of the co. is sterile and irreclaimable. A tolerably extensive trade is carried on in timber: the vicinities of Dolgelly, Machynlleth, Corwen, and the vale of Eidernion, besides many of the glens in the recesses of the mountains, presenting extensive and well-managed woods. Flocks of sheep and herds of small black cattle are pastured on the hills. The genuine Welsh poney is to be found here in all its primitive symmetry, although the breed is nearly extinct in other parts of the principality.—The shipping interest of the co. is considerable: the principal ports to which it belongs are the quay of Traethbach-Barmouth and Aberdyfi.—The woollen manufacture merits notice. Coarse clothes, flannels, kerseymeres, druggets, and stockings are made in various places, particularly at Bala, Dolgelly, and Mallwydd.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.] The western and greater part of this county forms the deanery of Ardudwy, in the archd. of Merioneth, in the old dio. of Bangor, while the remainder forms the deanery of Pentlyn, and Idernion, in the archd. of St. Asaph, in the old dio. of St. Asaph.—The poor rate returns for three years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £15,385 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £15,192; for 1833, of £18,040; for 1838, an expenditure of £13,200; and for 1847, of £15,314, being at rate per pound on the annual value of property rated to the poor's rates in that year of 2s. 6¼d., the average for all Wales being 1s. 11¾d.—The county returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Harlech, Bala, Dolgelleu, Corwen, and Towyn, the principal place of election being Harlech. The number of electors registered for the co., in 1837, was 1,336; in 1846, 1,180. There are no parliamentary boroughs. The co. is in the N. Wales circuit.

MERISCHWANDEN, a circle and village of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, district and 3 m. SE of Muri, and 21 m. SE of Aarau, on the l. bank of the Reuss. Pop. 1,260. Agriculture forms the chief industry of its inhabitants.

MERISHAUSEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. N of Schaffhausen, at the foot of the Randenberg. Pop. 730.

MERIVEAUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Court-Saint-Etienne. Pop. 149.

MARKAVA, a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Shehrezour.

MERKENDORF, a walled town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, ldbz and 11 m. SSW of Heilsbronn, and 9 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 806. Madder is cultivated in the vicinity.

MERKEZ, a village and fortress of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 90 m. NW of Aleppo, on the gulf and 9 m. N of Scanderun, on a river—the ancient *Kersus*—bearing the same name. The fortress commands the defile of Sakkal-Doutan.

MERKLIN, a market town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. N of Klattau, on a river of the same name. Pop. 940.

MERKLINGEN, a market town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 8 m. WSW of Leonberg, and 16 m. W of Stuttgart, on the Wurm. Pop. 1,297.—Also a village in the circle of the Danube, obmt and 8 m. N of Blanbeuren, and 12 m. NW of Ulm. Pop. 600. It has manufactories of linen.

MERKOPALY, Merkopole, or Merkopail, a market town of Austria, in Croatia, in the comitat and 72 m. WSW of Agram.

MERKUSHUNA-NOS, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yakutsk, on the N side of Amouliakska bay, in N lat. 72° 30′.

MERLANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and com. of Montereau, 14 m. E of Fontainebleau. Pop. 300.

MERLEAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. W of Uzel and 11 m. NW of Loudéac. Pop. 2,826.

MERLEBEKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. and 5 m. NW of Oosterzele, and 5 m. S of Ghent, on the r. bank of the Schelde.

MERLEMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and arrond. of Denant. Pop. of dep. 183; of com. 179.

MERLENHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 3 m. E of Landau.

MERLERA, the most northerly of the Ionian islands, 6 m. NW of Corfu and 8 m. ENE of Fano, in N lat. 39° 52′ 35″, and E long. 19° 36′ 30″. It is about a mile in length and is very fertile.—Also a headland of Austria, on the S coast of Illyria, gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, in N lat. 44° 48′, and E long. 13° 58′ 50″.

MERLERAULT (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne and arrond. of Argentan. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,055; in 1841, 7,742. The town is 17 m. E of Argentan and 23 m. NNE of Alençon, on an affluent of the Don. It has manufactories of cotton

fabrics, hosiery and wooden ware, and several lime-kilns, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle and horses. In the environs is a mine of iron.

MERLE'VENEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Port Louis, 6 m. E of Lorient. Pop. 1,087.

MERLIGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on lake Thun. Pop. 460. The cultivation of the vine and navigation form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MERLIN, a commune of France, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Jollain Merlin. Pop. 225.

MERLO, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kharkov, which has its source in the district of Bogodoukhov; runs SW past the town of that name; enters the gov. of Poltava; and after a course of about 78 m. joins the Vorskla on the l. bank, 15 m. above Poltava.

MERLOU. See MELLO.

MERMAID STRAIT, a channel of Dampier's archipelago, off the NW coast of Australia, in N lat. 20° 38′, and E long. 116° 30′, between Gidly and Malus islands.

MERMENTAU, or MENTOU, a river of SW Louisiana, which has its rise in the high meadow land of the district of Opelousas, by the junction of the Bayou Plaquemine, and the Nepique; and after a southerly course of 200 m. falls into the gulf of Mexico, in 93° W long., about 200 m. W of the Mississippi. In the lower part of its course, it opens into a spacious lake; and before its exit into the sea it again assumes the form and breadth of a river. It has a bar at its mouth with only 3 ft. of water upon it.

MERNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vienne, 5 m. SE of Vivonne. Pop. 1,000.

MEROD, or AMARAVATI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 52 m. ESE of Punah, on the r. bank of the Korra.

MEROE, or MERAWE, a peninsular district on the S of Nubia, bounded by the Tacazze on the E and NE; by the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Rahad on the SW; and by the Nile on the W. It is the country of the Sheygya Arabs, who are divided into four tribes, and speak the Arabian language, and whose principal villages are Terrif, Wallad-Grait, Dabazzait, and Merawe. The territory of M. is described as peculiarly luxuriant and well-irrigated. Mr. Holroyd says: "The modern Meroe, or Merawe, situated a little to the SW of Jebel-Berkel, in 18° 31′ N lat., is a ruined, deserted town, brought to its present dilapidated condition by oppression and bad government. Within a very short period of my visit to it no less than 27 water-wheels had been deserted, their owners having absconded to Berber and other places. The bazaar, which was formerly renowned for its size and supplies, is now ill-attended; the merchants are poor, and their wares scanty. Soap and sugar, which I had almost universally found in the bazaars in the Belled of Sudan, do not occupy a place in that of M. There is some land in the neighbourhood of M. uncultivated, and this does not appear to have been used since Mahomet Ali subdued the Sheggeans. A large quantity of indigo is grown, and there is a manufactory for it. There are 1,177 water-wheels under the kaschif of M.; of this number 1,000 pay the tax of 302 piastres each to the government; the remainder, belonging to the sheikhs, are taxed only 2 piastres each per ann., and they are permitted to possess as many as they please. The quantity of grain collected in the pasha's magazines at M. is sometimes enormous. About five years ago they contained at one time 16,000 ardebs. The prices at the government-magazine are as follows: wheat 25 piastres the ardeb; barley, 17 piastres; dhourra, 17 piastres; all of the very finest quality. When the government requires butter for the military rations, it levies this tax upon the water-wheels; and during my stay at M. each wheel was compelled to furnish 3 rottoli. The kaschif also received orders from the governor of Dongola to furnish 150 water-skins. A soldier was sent round to each sheikh to request him to procure a certain number, according to the size and number of the village or villages under his command, 6 from one sheikh, 8 from a second, and so on. The government pays the fellah 3 piastres for each skin, though the value of it, together with arranging and preparing or tanning, costs the owner 6 and sometimes 7 piastres. The cattle required by the government from the villages on the Nile is levied likewise upon the water-wheels. When a butcher slaughters cattle or sheep at M., he looks to his profit from the grease which the animal produces rather than to the meat. And whilst the price of meat is 20 paras the rottolo, the grease meets with a more ready sale at one piastre, so much is it in request for plastering the head and anointing the bodies of the inhabitants. The character of the people of the Sheggeea is much altered since the visits of Burckhardt, Waddington, and Hanbury. I found them, in 1837, reduced to poverty and the greatest state of degradation by Turkish misrule and Mahommedan despotism. They are no longer an independent people. Their grain does not incommode their granaries, but, as soon as thrashed, is conveyed to the magazines of the government, and their cattle are seized for the pasha. Their reputed wealth is nominal; their possessions limited. They are hospitable by compulsion or from motives of gain, and in some instances from fear. Very few schools exist among them. Those who can read and write are called *fickees* or saints. The learning of their most learned men rarely extends beyond a superficial knowledge of the Koran. They are all Mahommedans, and abstain from the use of vinous and spirituous liquors. Their women are dissolute, and prostitution is common in all the large villages. The merchants have dwindled into mere pedlars, who carry their wares from one bazaar to another through the province. Coats-of-mail are no longer seen amongst them, and they have given up carrying weapons of defence." The most interesting object this country offers to the eye of the traveller, is a range of most magnificent monuments at M., the remains of seven temples, of which the largest is 450 ft. long, by 159 ft. broad. Here are also 17 pyramids; while 7 miles higher up the river, at a place called El-Bellal, there is a more numerous and lofty range; but a general character of ruins pervades the whole, and some are masses of mere rubbish. Mr. Hoskins says of the Ethiopic sculpture on the monuments of the Upper Nile: "It is all executed in basso relievo, with the exception of the hieroglyphics, which are in intaglio. The style is certainly by no means equal to the best at Thebes. It is unlike the style of the age of Osirseten, the Thothmes, Rameses II. (Augustan age), Rameses III. (first decline), the florid style during the reign of Psammeticus, or the clumsy inelegant productions of the Persian, Ptolemaic, or Roman dynasties. There is no resemblance to any of these styles, or appearance of its being a corruption from them. The ornaments, on the fragments which still exist, are all evidently peculiar to the country. Of the few that still remain, many are not found in Egypt, and appear to represent the rites of a religion much more simple and pure than the corrupted Egyptian mythology. They bear the stamp of originality, and I should say, therefore, that the Ethiopian style is antecedent to the others; that it is the earliest, though not the best." The pyramids

of M., Mr. H. says, "are of sandstone, the quarries of which are in the range of hills to the east. The stone is rather softer than the Egyptian, which, added to the great antiquity, may account for the very dilapidated state of most of these ruins; and also for their sculpture and hieroglyphics being so defaced. Time, and the burning rays of a tropical sun, have given them a brownish red tint, in some parts nearly black. As the operation of many ages is required to make this change on a light-coloured sandstone, a further proof is afforded of the great antiquity of the monuments. The stones being small, and easily removed, it is fortunate that the chief group of pyramids is so far distant from the Nile; otherwise, like those on the plain near the river, a great proportion of them might have been carried away as materials for the erection of more modern edifices." Mr. H. has been the first to discover, that to Ethiopia we are indebted for the invention of the arch. "One of the porches or porticoes in the pyramids of M. is most interestingly curious," he says, "the roof being arched, in a regular masonic style, with what may be called a keystone. This arch consists of four and five stones alternately; but, notwithstanding this irregularity, the principle is the same, the stones being held together only by lateral pressure." In the name and localities of M., there seems to be some trace of the ancient *Meroe* described by early geographers as more ancient and more mighty than the Egyptian Thebes. Mr. Ellis thinks it highly probable that Strabo designates the position N of Shendy as *Meroe*, from the circumstance of its being the capital city at the time in which he wrote; and Ptolemy has fixed upon Merawe as that of his later time. The distances in stadia, as given by Strabo from Eratosthenes, are almost minutely correct; and the distances between Merawe and the stations on the Nile round the bend northwards, till we reach the junction of the Nile and Tacazze, are the same as those laid down by Ptolemy, with erroneous latitude and longitude.

MEROT. See MERAT.

MEROUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 7 m. from Janville. Pop. 450.

MERRIMACK, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., formed by the union of several streams from the White mountains. Its most northern branch, the Pemigewasset, rises in Moosehillock, and after a southerly course of about 70 m. is joined by the Winnipiseogee at Sanbornton, and then takes the name of M. The course of the confluent stream continues S by E about 80 m. to the Massachusetts line. It then turns to the E, and after a course of 50 m., falls into the Atlantic, below Newbury-port. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to Haverhill. By means of this river and the Middlesex canal, an extensive boat-navigation is opened between Boston and the state of New Hampshire, around the falls, and as far as Concord. The principal falls on the Merrimack, around which canals are constructed, are Isle-of-Hookset, Amoskeag, and Pawtucket.—Also a central county of New Hampshire drained by the M. river and its branches. Area 816 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 36,253; in 1850, 40,346. Its cap. is Concord. —Also a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, on the W side of the M., 29 m. S of Concord. Pop. 1,114.—Also townships in St. Louis co., Jefferson co., Franklin co., and Crawford co., all in the state of Missouri.

MERRIMAN, a township of Crawford co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,111.

MERRINGTON, a parish in the co. of Durham, 4 m. ENE of Bishop's Auckland. Area 8,420 acres. Pop. 1,704.

MERRION, a village in the p. of Donnybrook, co. and 3 m. SE of Dublin, on the S side of the bay of that name, near the transit of the Dublin and Kingston railway. Area 197 acres. Pop. in 1841, 523.

MERRIOT, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. N of Crewkerne. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. 1,467.

MERRITCH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the banks of the Krishna, 72 m. SE of Sattara. Before the Mahommedan invasion of this part of India, M. was the cap. of a Hindu dynasty. In modern times it was the residence of a Mahratta chief. It is a place of considerable strength and importance.

MERRITTSTOWN, a village of Luzerne township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 191 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on Dunlap's creek. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

MERRIWETHER, a county in the W part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 400 sq. m., bordered on the E by Flint river, and drained by branches of Flint and Chattahoochee rivers. Pop. in 1840, 14,132, of whom 5,391 were slaves; in 1850, 16,496. Its cap. is Greenville.

MERROW, a parish of Surrey, 2 m. ENE of Guildford. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1841, 252.

MERRY, an island in the NW part of Hudson's bay, to the S of Jones' island, and 54 m. from the shore of the continent.

MERRYMEETING BAY, an arm of the Atlantic, in the state of Maine, U. S., formed by the confluence of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers.

MERRYN (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, 6½ m. WNW of Wadebridge. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 576; in 1841, 596.

MERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 6 m. NE of Neuvy-St.-Sepulcre, near the l. bank and at the confluence of the Vanvre and Indre. Pop. 500. See also MIDI (CANAL DU).

MERSCH, a market-town of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Luxemburg at the confluence of the Mamer and Alzette. Pop. 2,400. It has several distilleries and oil-mills, and large saw-mills. —Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. NE of Aachen. Pop. 1,700.

MERSE, or MARCH (THE), an extensive champaign and fertile district, occupying the eastern part of the Scottish border. In modern political distribution of territory, it is the largest and most southerly of the three districts of Berwickshire. In popular phraseology, it is the whole of Berwickshire, and strictly identical with the co.; and in topographical nomenclature, based on strict reference to uniqueness of geographical feature, it is the whole low country lying immediately N of the Tweed; semicircularly screened by the Lammermoor-hills and the heights of Teviotdale, and including all the political Merse of Berwickshire, and all the district of Roxburghshire which lies on the l. bank of the Tweed. Ancient political usage not only sanctioned the last of these senses, but carried the Merse into the lowlands of Teviotdale, and viewed Roxburgh-castle situated on the r. bank of the Tweed, as the cap. of the whole district. See article BERWICKSHIRE.

MERSEA, an island of Essex, at the confluence of the rivers Colne and Blackwater, and separated from the mainland by the creek or channel of Pyefleet. It is about 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in greatest breadth. The connexion between it and the mainland is maintained by a long causeway composed of shingles, enclosed on each side by rows of stakes driven vertically into the earth, and set close to each other, the tops of which being sawed off at the same elevation above the ground, form a raised wooden footpath above the level of the carriage-road, called the *strood*, which is covered by the sea every tide. The island is well wooded, and diversi-

fied with hill and dale. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered here. There was formerly a block-house, or small fortification, on the SE corner of the island, to defend the passage of the river Colne. It is ecclesiastically divided into two parishes: viz. East M. having an area of 1810 acres, with a pop. in 1831 of 300, and in 1841 of 331; and West M. with an area of 3,030 acres, and a pop. in 1831 of 847, in 1841 of 917.

MERSEBURG, one of the regencies of the Prussian states, containing that part of Prussian Saxony which lies to the S of Anhalt, and to the E of the gov. of Erfurt. Area 188·76 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 643,779; in 1849, 742,644. It consists almost entirely of cessions made by Saxony in 1815, and comprises the chief part of the old electoral circle of Saxony, a small part of Thuringia, the bishoprics and chapter-lands of Merseburg, Naumburg and Zeitz, part of the duchy of Magdeburg, part of the districts of Leipsic and Meissin, and the cos. of Mansfeld and Stolberg. It is subdivided into 17 districts, or, as they are officially termed, circles; and comprises 64 towns.

MERSEBURG, the cap. of the preceding government, stands on the l. bank of the Saale, 15 m. W of Leipsic, and 56 m. SSE of Magdeburg. Pop. in 1846, 10,500. It is an old-fashioned place, with narrow and crooked streets, but is clean and well-paved. Its most remarkable buildings are the cathedral, the gymnasium which has 7 professors, and the palaces of the bishops and dukes. Brewing is largely carried on here, and there are manufactories of woollens, linens, paper, and tobacco. The Eisenach and Halle railway has a station here.

MERS-EL-KEBIR. See MARSALQUIVIR.

MERSEY, a river of England which rises in a number of small streams, descending from the Pennine chain, near the point of junction of the three cos. of Derby, Cheshire, and York; but chiefly in Clough moss and Holme moss to the SW of Huddersfield. The Etherow, and its confluent the Goyt, are joined at Stockport by the Thame; and the united stream, under the name of the Mersey, becomes navigable at the mouth of the Irwell, which is its principal tributary. Between this point and Warrington the navigation has been improved and shortened by artificial cuts, the rise of the tide at Warrington being obstructed in the natural channel by a wear. The navigable portion of the M. from Liverpool upwards, is 35 m. in length; and the Irwell was deepened pursuant to an act passed in 1720, so that vessels of 60 to 70 tons burthen could pass up to Manchester. But a most gigantic work was undertaken, in 1840, for the improvement of this line of navigation,—namely, the rendering of the Irwell navigable for vessels of 300 tons burthen up to Manchester; the distance between Warrington and Manchester being, moreover, shortened 5 m. by cuttings in those parts where the river takes the winding course for which this navigation is remarkable. At Runcorn the river opens into a wide estuary with a contracted mouth, and crossed by dangerous sand-banks. In this estuary the sand-banks, tossed to and fro by the force of the winds and tides, are constantly changing their shapes and elevations; and, having no escape, remain pent up in the bay. In 1687, an excellent channel existed opposite to Formby point; but, not being marked by buoys, the Rock-channel, though dry at low water, was at that time the entrance in common use. A diagonal channel has recently been formed, by aiding the ebb-current of the tide in its natural diagonal course between Lancashire and Cheshire, by dredging, by means of a double-toothed harrow 12 ft. across, dragged backwards and forwards by a steamer of 100 horse-power over the intruding banks, the inner part of which was stated to rise 43 ft. higher than the outer or seaward part. An enormous wooden scraper has also been used. The matter taken up in these operations appears to contain a small portion of peat, and weighs somewhat lighter than the sand found within the estuary. It can scarcely be doubted that at some remote period the estuary of the M. did not exist at all, or at most in a very limited form: a forest and morass may have occupied the land between Formby point and Helbré. Numerous trunks and roots of large forest-trees are, to this day, found along the Cheshire and Lancashire shores, while extensive tracts of peat are observed in many places starting up among the sands. In 1828, a number of human skeletons were disinterred opposite the Leasowe lighthouse, affording strong evidence that a burying-ground had formerly existed there; and a similar cemetery is discernible at Formby. This lighthouse has been erected in place of another which was nearer to the sea by half-a-mile. The highly important port of Liverpool has been ever in great danger of having its navigation seriously injured by the accumulation of silt forming shifting sand-banks at the mouth of the M.; and Captain Denham infers, from his observations for 14 years, that a time will arrive when no access to it can exist, unless man set bounds by his ingenuity to the operation of tidal action. He ascertained that the proportion of insoluble matter contained in the M. amounts to 29 cub. ins. in the flood, and 33 ins. in the ebb, in each cub. yd. of water; evincing a preponderance of 1 in 8 in the matter of the ebb, or 48·065 cub. yds. of silt, &c., which is detained by the banks outside the Rock-Narrows each tide, with the exception of what the succeeding ebb disturbs, at the exhausted stage of the former ebb. Thus, the ebb of to-day ranges over 64 sq. m., and the next ebb over 44 sq. m., reducing, by one-third, the first day's layer,—that being the relative proportion of silt held in solution, and deposited over the outer area, at the N margin of which the cross-set of the Irish channel ebbs, and limits the deposit by sweeping into broad water what may extend so far. Now, the excess of silt on the 730 refluxes of tide that occur in a year, amounts to 35,087,450 cub. yds., capable of spreading a layer, if equally disseminated, of 21 inches thick over the first tide area: one-third, however, is disturbed, and carried over the second tide area; or there is an uniform increase of the banks, and decrease of water in the channels of the estuary of the M., amounting to 7 inches per annum. This deposition of matter is however very unequal, some parts of the coast and banks receiving great accumulation, while others are often taken away. At the quarantine ground the bed of the river shoaled up 22 ft. in 8 years, and then 11 ft. in 2 years, over a space of half-a-mile long by one-quarter of a mile wide, and yet this was swept away in 18 months. The principal of the numerous and extensive sand-banks which stretch to the N and E of the Mersey and the Dee, and render the entrances to Liverpool difficult and intricate, are the Hoyle and the Burbo sands and flats on the S, and the Jordan flats and Formby bank on the N. The principal passages to Liverpool are the Horse, or middle channel, running into the Rock channel between the N. Burbo banks and N. Spit on the W; and E. Hoyle bank and Mockbeggar wharf on the coast between the Mersey and the Dee on the E; Victoria channel between the N. Burbo banks on the SE, and the Jordan flats on the NW; and the old Formby channel between Jordan bank on the S, and Mad wharf on the N. The channels are all well-buoyed, and there are various lighthouses stationed on the shores, and floating-light vessels in the offing

and channels. Formby lighthouse, erected in 1834 on Formby-point, in N lat. 53° 32′ 21″, and W long. 3° 3′ 54″, was seen at a distance of 12 m. in clear weather, but the light has been discontinued. The Rock lighthouse is situated to the eastward of the Crosby floating light, on the shore, at the S side of the entrance to the narrow gut of the Mersey. It exhibits a black ball above its balcony, whilst 12 ft. of water remain in the Rock Gut by day, and a steady light from a lower chamber in the W aspect indicates the same by night. Leasowe lighthouse is situated on the shore between the Mersey and the Dee, in N lat. 53° 24′ 49″ N, and W long. 3° 7′ 27″. The light is fixed, and is seen at a distance of 16 m. in clear weather. Bidston lighthouse, on Bidston-hill, NE from Leasowe lighthouse, is in N lat. 53° 24′, and W long. 3° 4′. The lantern is 300 ft. in height above high water, and the light is seen at a distance of 20 m. in clear weather. The Liverpool light vessel is moored in 7 fath. at the entrance to the Horse and Helbre channels, in N lat. 53° 28′, and W long. 3° 17′. It carries a flag, and has 3 fixed lights at an elevation of 36 ft. above the surface of the water, and seen at a distance of 9 m. in clear weather.

MERSEY, a river of Tasmania, which has its source in an open plain near the W confines of the co. of Westmoreland; flows N to the co. of Devon, which it enters at its junction with the NW corner of Westmoreland co.; thence bends E a distance of about 10 m., makes a sharp turn, and takes a N direction, which, with considerable sinuosities, it pursues to its entrance into Port Frederick. Its principal affluents are Lobster and Dashie rivers.

MERSHAM, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. SE of Ashford, intersected by the South-Eastern railway. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 677; in 1841, 751.

MERSTHAM, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. NE of Reigate, intersected by the London and Brighton railway, which passes through a tunnel in this parish. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 713; in 1841, 1,130. Here are quarries of a peculiar kind of stone once reckoned of so much importance that they were kept in the possession of the Crown, and employed in the erection of old Windsor castle, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster. The stone is remarkable for its property of resisting fire. It is, however, subject to decay when exposed to the atmosphere. The parish is also celebrated for the excellence of its apple-orchards.

MERSTON, a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. SE by E of Chichester, crossed by the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1841, 104.

MERTEN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 11 m. ESE of Bouzonville, and 30 m. ESE of Thionville. Pop. 605. In its environs are mines of lead.

MERTENNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp, watered by the Schyn. Pop. of dep. 1,628; of village, 1,453.

MERTHOR, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. W of Tregony. Area 2,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 411; in 1841, 408.

MERTHYR, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. W of Carmarthen, on a branch of the river Taff. Pop. in 1831, 246; in 1841, 295.—Also a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. SW of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 860; in 1841, 1,012.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish in Brecon, 7 m. NW by N of Brecon, on a branch of the Usk, including the hamlets of Dyffryn, Lower and Upper Yskir-Vawr, and Yskir-Vechan. Pop. in 1801, 893; in 1841, 815.

MERTHYR-DOVAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6½ m. SW by S of Cardiff. Pop. in 1801, 128; in 1831, 130; in 1841, 130.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. SW of Bridgend, on the river Ogmore. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 147.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, a parish and parliamentary borough in the hund. of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, 15 m. S by E of Brecon, 21 m. NNW of Cardiff, and 171 m. W of London. The parish is intersected by the river Taff, the Cardiff canal, and the Taff-vale railway. Pop. of p. in 1801, 7,705; in 1831, 22,083; in 1841, 34,977.—The parish consists of five large hamlets: viz. Garth, Gellydeg, Hoelch-Wormwood, Forest, and Taff-with-Cynon. The three northern hamlets, first named, meet together near the point where the principal mass of the town stands; the two southern are principally agricultural. The town, consisting chiefly of labourers' cottages, lies scattered in detached masses about the valley and on the hills, at the upper end of a narrow valley where the Morlais unites its waters with the Taff; and fresh groups have for years been continually rising in the vicinity of the great iron and coal works for which M. is celebrated. The total length of the town from the turnpike near Plymouth works to the extremity of Dowlais is 2½ m. Its situation is airy and healthy. Its lowest point is about 500 ft. above the level of the sea-docks at Cardiff; and Dowlais rises about 500 ft. above the lowest point of M. The district is naturally bleak, rough, and sterile; but has been highly improved under the auspices of the wealthy iron-masters, some of whom have elegant residences in the vicinity of the town. About the year 1755, the district attracted the notice of Mr. Anthony Bacon, member for Aylesbury, who obtained a lease of 99 years' duration, at a rent of £200 per annum, of a tract of land 8 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth. On the premises he erected extensive iron and coal-works, and, having accumulated a splendid fortune, disposed of this mineral kingdom by leases to different parties about 1783. The Cyfartha, the Dowlais, the Plymouth, and the Penydarran works, all on a most extensive scale, are situated in this district. Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were lately employed at the Dowlais works, which constitute by far the largest establishment of the kind in the world. The quantity of iron forged at them was estimated, even previously to the great demand for railways, at more than 1,000 tons weekly; in the transmutation of which as many tons of coals were consumed. M. is one of the greatest seats of the bar-iron trade; and so extensive are the rolling-mills, now almost exclusively occupied in the production of railway-bars, that it is found necessary to import a quantity of pig-iron, chiefly from Scotland, to supply the demand, as well as large quantities of iron ore of various qualities. The exports at Cardiff afford an idea of the extent of the iron-trade of M; but the quantity of iron produced is of course much larger. The chief firms sometimes accumulate large stocks, which they work up when times are very prosperous. In 1796 there were 9 furnaces, at present there are 44 in M. including Dowlais. "Merthyr-Tydvil," says De la Beche, "presents an excellent example of the economic value of geological conditions; the proximity of the carboniferous limestone, the coal, and iron-stone, to each other, in that part of the country, producing a cheap combination of flux, fuel, and ore, scarcely to be surpassed." Lead is also found here: several of its lead-mines, indeed, as well as its iron, are supposed to have been worked by the Romans. The iron, when formed into bars, was until a recent period chiefly transported to Pennarth, the port of Cardiff, by the Cardiff or Glamorgan canal, and the

adjacent railroad, and thence shipped for the home and foreign markets; but since the formation of the Taff-vale railway, opened from M. to Cardiff on 1st May 1841, the iron-traffic is chiefly conducted by it. A railway has also been formed between M. and Brecon, communicating on the one hand with the Taff-vale railway, and on the other with the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal. The woollen manufacture has also been introduced at M. Dowlais occupies the upper part of the town; and is approached by a long street stretching for considerably more than a mile up a steep ascent beyond the Penydarran works. This narrow valley is blocked up to a great extent by enormous black banks of cinders, &c., compared with which the largest railway embankments are mere pigmies. Additions are of course constantly being made to these banks, and it appears to a looker-on a hazardous operation to bring a horse and tram close to the edge of the lofty ends or tips for the purpose of shooting the contents over the precipice. As the tips in progress are formed of hot cinders, they are on fire from nearly top to bottom, and glow like lava. Rivulets of hot-water wash the bases of these gloomy banks. The scene is strange and impressive in broad day-light, but when viewed at night it is wild beyond conception. The vivid glow and roaring of the blast-furnaces near at hand,—the lurid light of distant works,—the clanking of hammers and rolling mills,—the confused din of massive machinery,—the burning headlands,—the coke-hearths, now, if the night be stormy, bursting into sheets of flame, now wrapt in vast and impenetrable clouds of smoke,—the wild figures of the workmen in this apparently infernal scene,—all combine to impress the mind of the spectator very singularly and powerfully.

The first dissenting congregation in Wales was formed in this p. in 1620 by Vavasor Powell. There are now 35 dissenting congregations with places of worship, in most of which the Welsh language alone is used. The number of common day-schools in Feb. 1840 was 15; of dame and infant-schools 8: total attendance 1,322 children. There were also 19 Sunday schools. In 1847 there were 41 day-schools, and 36 Sunday schools. The attendance at the day schools was 2,301; at the Sunday schools, 6,902. There are 4 adult schools. The state of education amongst the operatives here is in a very unsatisfactory state.—The M. poor-law union comprehends 9 parishes, with a pop. returned in 1831 at 34,181; in 1841, at 52,864. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the three years preceding the formation of the union, was £7,580. Expenditure in 1838, £6,118; in 1840, £6,144; in 1846, £8,552; in 1849, £19,365.

Under the Reform act, M. was erected into a separate borough, to return one member. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 42,917; in 1851, 63,080. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 582; in 1847, 822. M. is a polling-place at the county elections.

MERTINGEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, 24 m. NNW of Augsburg, near the l. bank of the Schmutter. Pop. 712. It has several breweries.

MERTOLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 36 m. N of Tavira, on a steep mountain, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by walls; and contains a convent, an alms-house, and an hospital.

MERTON, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. NNW of Hatherleigh, on a branch of Torridge river. Area 3,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 740; in 1841, 763.—Also a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2 m. S of Watton. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1841, 164.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 2¾ m. S by W of Bicester, and N of the Ray. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1841, 230.—Also a parish and village in Surrey, 8 m. SW by S of London, on the Wandle, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the Southampton and London railway. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,447; in 1841, 1,914.—Also a parish in Berwickshire, bounded on all sides except the N by Roxburghshire, and bordered on the W and S by the Tweed. Area 5,550 acres. Pop. in 1841, 722.

MERTVOI-DONETZ, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don-Cossacks and district of Tcherkask. It forms an arm of the principal branch of the Don, from the r. side of which it separates, near Guilovskoï, 5 m. below Rostov; flows W, and throws itself into the sea of Azof near Siniavka, and after a course of about 24 m.

MERTVOI-KULTUK, or Dead Bay, an extensive embrasure on the E side of the Caspian sea, in Independent Tartary, to the S of Mersa bay, and separated from the sea of Aral by a tract of land not exceeding 90 m. in breadth. It is about 150 m. in length, 60 m. in medium breadth, and near its S shore varies from 13 to 24 fath. in depth. The width of its entrance is estimated at about 120 m. On the S side it throws out a long arm named Tyuk-kara-su, and terminating in a curve distinguished as Black Lake bay. The principal islands contained in the bay are Pustiennoi, Buiski, and Novi-Ostrova. The shores are bordered on all sides with mountains, especially along its southern prolongation, where are the extensive ranges of the Oksaka-Andrakli and Airakli mountains. It receives no river of importance. The principal place on its banks is Jedel-kamaï, and Novo-Alexandrovsk or New Alexandria. Its vicinity is frequented by the Kirghiz of the Little Horde.

MERTY, a town of Nigritia, in Bornu, 45 m. SSE of Kuka, to the SW of Lake Tchad.

MERTZWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 5 m. S of Niederbronn, on the r. bank of the Zintzal. Pop. 1,926.

MERU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Beauvais.—The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,874; in 1841, 10,437.—The town lies in a valley, on a small river of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 2,727. It has extensive manufactories of articles in mother-of-pearl, ivory, tortoise-shell, bone, horn, and wood, metres, and other instruments, agricultural implements, hardware, whiting, stained-paper, leather, lace and blonde; and carries on an active trade, chiefly in the above-named articles.

MERU, a river of New South Wales, in Wellington co., which flows through a district about 30 m. N of the Turon, in a W and NW direction to the Cudjegang an affluent of the Macquarie, which it joins on the l. bank, in about S lat. 32° 40′, and E long. 149° 40′. Very rich gold-diggings have been established along this stream, and its affluents Louisa-creek and Oakey-creek. Numerous veins of quartz, some of them very large, are distributed through the district intersected by the M. The gold obtained at the lower part of the creek is generally fine and water-worn; there are, however, a good many small nuggets. The principal diggings are at the junction of Louisa-creek, where a village is rapidly springing up; and along the creek for several miles. The Nugget-vein company of Sydney has its establishment higher up the creek, where a quartz vein runs nearly N and S about 1½ m., on the top of three successive ridges, disappearing in the valley between. The centre-ridge, called Nugget-hill, where Dr. Kerr's celebrated 100 lb. nugget was found, presents to the eye one immense body of quartz more than 40 ft. wide and about 400

yds. in length. This ridge is the main trunk of the auriferous quartz formations in the locality. The company have erected a quartz crushing machine driven by a six-horse steam-engine, and also a pug-mill for washing alluvial soil worked by an engine of one horse power, and capable of washing 70 cart-loads per day. Several such mills are being built at the neighbouring diggings. A correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* calculates that the Great Nugget hill must contain 100,000 tons of quartz, and values the ton at £116. If his data be correct, this hill must yield £11,600,000 minus the working-expenses! Another Sydney paper, in announcing the formation of this company, asserts that the calcined quartz contains gold at the rate of £514 per ton!

MERUD, or AMARAVATI, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aurungabad, 54 m. ESE of Punah, on the r. bank of the Korra. It is enclosed by a high wall, and defended on the S by a fort in which there is a gun of remarkable size.

MERULO, a small river of Naples, on the confines of the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra.

MERUNS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. SW of Cognac, on the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 512.

MERUOCO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Januaria. Its highest summit is in S lat. 3° 17′ 55″, W long. 40° 5′ 46″. On it is a village of the same name.

MERVANS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint-Germain-du-Bois, on the Guiotte. Pop. 1,950.

MERVE, MERVI-SHAH-JEHAN, MERU-SHAHIDJAN, or MARO-SHAHIDJAN, a town of Turkomania, in the khanate and 300 m. SE of Khiva, in an oasis of the same name. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and is about 4 m. in circumf. Its pop., which does not now exceed 3,000, consists chiefly of Persians. This town is supposed to be on the site of *Antiochia-Margiana* founded by Alexander the Great. It was for a long time one of the four great cities of Khorassan, and was the cap. of the Seljuk and several other dynasties. It was taken and pillaged in 1786 by the Uzbeks, and has never since recovered its former importance. The environs were formerly noted for their fruit.

MERVE-RUD, MARV-ROUD, MERV-URRUD, MEROCHAK, or MEROE′, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 120 m. NE of Herat, and 210 m. ESE of Mushed, on the Morg-ab.

MERVENT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, near the r. bank of the Vendee. Pop. 1,338.

MERVILLE, or MERGHEM, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and arrond. of Hazebrouck. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,833; in 1841, 19,834. The town is 8 m. SE of Hazebrouck, and 21 m. W of Lille, on the l. bank of the Lys, and at the junction of the Canal-de-la-Bourre. Pop. 6,282. It is well-built, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, plain and damask, cotton-velvet, starch, and Prussian blue; several salt-refineries and oil-mills, numerous breweries, a wax-work, extensive tanneries, brick and tile-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, wood, and charcoal. Boat-building forms also an important branch of local industry. This town was annexed to France in 1677.

MERVILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. NE of Bacarat, and 17 m. SE of Luneville. Pop. 698. It has a tile-work, and several quarries of freestone.

MERWEDE, a branch of the Meuse, in Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, between Hardinxveld and Dordrecht, to the N of Bies-Bosch.

MERXEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp, watered by the Schyn. Pop. of dep. 1,628; of com. 1,453.

MERXPLAS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. and 5 m. WNW of Turnhout. Pop. 1,332.

MERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Tilff. Pop. 358.

MERY-SUR-SEINE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Arcis-sur-Aube. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,572; in 1841, 11,977. The town is 13 m. WSW of Arcis-sur-Aube, and 18 m. NW of Troyes, on the r. bank of the Seine, which here becomes navigable. Pop. 1,362. It has numerous manufactories of cotton hosiery, extensive bleacheries, and several spinning-mills; and carries on an active trade in grain, wax, honey, hemp, wool, and hosiery. The rearing of bees, and cultivation of fruit, form extensive branches of industry in the environs. This town was almost entirely destroyed in 1814, when a sanguinary engagement took place in its vicinity between the French and Prussians.

MERYLA, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, near the Kangaroo river, and about 105 m. from Sydney.

MERYOK, a town of Nubia, in the district and 12 m. S of Halfay, near the r. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 3 m. above its confluence with the Bahr-el-Abiad, and nearly opposite Khartum.

MERZIG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, chief town of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 23 m. S of Treves, on the r. bank of the Saar. Pop. 3,450. It has building-docks, and several tanneries. Area of circle 66 sq. m. Pop. 22,606.

MERZLA-VODICZA, a village of Croatia, in the comitat and 72 m. WSW of Agram, and 17 m. ENE of Fiume. Lime is abundant in the environs.

MESA (LA), a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, prov. of Bogota, on the r. bank of the river of that name, and 30 m. SW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota.

MESA-DE-IBOR, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 63 m. ENE of Caceres, and partido of Navalmoral-de-la-Mata, on the l. bank of the Tagus, at the junction of the Ibor. Pop. 334.

MESA-DE-NAVAEZ, a high and well-defined table-mountain of Lower California, to the S of San-Diego, and in full view from that town and harbour. The parallel of 32° N lat. passes over its summit, marking the line between Upper and Lower California.

MESAGNE′, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and cant. of Ancenis. Pop. 2,433.

MESAGNO, or MESSAGNA, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. WSW of Brindisi, at the foot of the Apennines. Pop. 5,000. It has a castle, several convents, and an alms-house. It has manufactories of kitchen utensils, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and oil.

MESAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 60 m. SW of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte, in a flat and fertile locality. Pop. 1,160. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, linen, and gypsum.

MESCALAXOS, a village of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Amhara, and prov. of Dembea, towards the NW extremity of the lake of that name, and 48 m. SW of Gondar.

MESCHID. See MUSHED.

MESEBERG, or MÖSEBERG, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Wolmirstadt. Pop. 516.

MESEKENHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. of Stralsund, and circle of Grimmen. Pop. 137.

MESERITSCH (Gross), or Mezeric-Welky, a municipal town of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brünn, in the circle and 20 m. E of Iglau, and 11 m. NNE of Trebitsch, on the Oslawa. Pop. 4,043, of whom 932 are Jews. It contains a castle, belonging to the princes of Lichtenstein. It has manufactories of cloth, and carries on an active trade in grain.

MESERITSCH (Walachisch), or Mezericz-Walasky, a municipal town of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brünn, and circle of Prerau, on the l. bank of the Roznauer-Beczwa, opposite Krasna. Pop. 1,690. It has manufactories of cloth and linen.

MESERITZ, Miedzyrzec, or Miendzyrzecz, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. and reg. of Posen. Area of circle 183 sq. m. Pop. 28,068. The town is 60 m. W of Posen, and 48 m. ENE of Frankfort, on the l. bank of the Obra. Pop. 4,380. It is enclosed with walls, now in a ruinous condition, and contains a Lutheran and two other churches, and an alms-house. Cloth and leather are its chief articles of manufacture.

MESGHID-ABAD, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and sanj. and 66 m. WNW of Sivas. It lies between two mountains, and is surrounded by gardens and vineyards.

MESHED. See Mushed

MESHRU, wells in the S part of Fezzan, on the road from Murzuk to Kouka, 165 m. SE of the first of these towns. They are about 20 ft. in depth, and contain excellent water.

MESILAH (El), a town of Algeria, in the prov. of Constantine, 120 m. SE of Algiers, on the r. bank of the Kasaub, an affluent of Lake El Shutt.

MESLAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Le Faouet, 30 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 1,699.

MESLAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, and arrond. of Laval. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,630; in 1841, 12,639. The town is 15 m. SE of Laval. Pop. 1,506. It has a tannery, and brick and tile-kilns.

MESLE-SUR-SARTHE (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and arrond. of Alençon. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,166; in 1841, 9,089. The town is 21 m. ENE of Alençon, on the r. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 809.

MESLIN L'EVEQUE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 1,835; of v. 670. It has manufactories of linen and of chicory.

MESMIN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 3 m. W of Olivet, and 4 m. SW of Orleans, on the r. bank of the Loiret, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,400. It has a paper-mill, and numerous mills. It takes its name from Saint Maximin or Mesmin, who founded a Benedictine abbey here in the 5th cent.

MESMIN, or Mesmin-le-Vieux (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Pouzanges, and 25 m. N of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,220.

MESMOULINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. from Fecamp. Pop. 189. It has several mineral wells.

MESNAH, a town of Nigritia, in the territory of Bagarmeh, 300 m. ESE of Kuka.

MESNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and cant. of Arbois, 7 m. E of Poligny. Pop. 1,147. It has several paper-mills.

MESNIE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NW of Neufchatel, on the r. bank of the Bethune. Pop. 637. In an adjacent mountain are extensive shell deposits.

MESNIL (Le), a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 370. See also Menil.

MESNIL-EGLISE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 250; of com. 200.

MESNIL-SAINT-BLAISE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 559.

MESO, a river of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yeniseisk. It has its source about 240 m. NNW of Turukhansk; runs in a generally W direction; and, after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into the gulf of Tazof.

MESOLA, a town of the Pontifical states, in the leg. and 33 m. ENE of Ferrara, and 20 m. NNE of Comacchio, on the r. bank of the Po-di-Goro.

MESOLONGHI, or Missolonghi, a town of Greece, in Livadia, capital of the diocese of Ætolia, 21 m. SSW of Vrachori, and 24 m. W of Lepanto, on the N side of the gulf of Patras. It is the seat of the metropolitan of Acarnania, and has a gymnasium, a custom-house, and a small fishing-port. It was formerly a military post of considerable strength and importance. In 1826 it was besieged and taken by a Turko-Egyptian army, who lost under its walls no fewer than 30,000 men. It is noted also as the place in which Lord Byron breathed his last, on the 19th of April, 1824.

MESONES, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. NE of Calatayud, on the l. bank of the Isuela, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 716. It has a castle. Hematite is found in the environs.

MESOPOTAMIA, a region of Asia, now chiefly comprised in the modern Turkish pashalic of Bagdad, and bearing the modern appellation of Jezirah, which is synonymous with the ancient Greek appellation, and denotes 'the Region between the rivers,' corresponding to the Hebrew *Shinar* or *Shene-Nahar*. In its most extensive sense, either term applies to the whole region watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, to their confluence at Kornah; but it is usually restricted to the NW portion, reaching from the ancient wall of Media—mentioned by Xenophon, and which extended NE from Macepracta on the Euphrates, to the Tigris a little above the modern Bagdad—NW to the source of the Tigris. The name M. is comparatively modern, not having been in use till after the time of the Macedonian conquest, when the political nomenclature of the region underwent a change. As Syria and M. were peopled by the descendants of Aram, the son of Shem, the former was called *Aram* simply, and the latter *Aram-Naharajim*, or 'Aram of the rivers.' It was also called 'Syria beyond the river,' in opposition to 'Syria Proper,' which lay to the W of the river. While the epithet *Aram-Naharajim* was applied to the whole of M., the western portion was denominated *Padan-Aram* and *Sede-Aram*, or 'the fertile and cultivated Aram,' in opposition to the eastern portion, which was dry and barren. The same distinction is made by Strabo, who divides M. into two parts,—one of which, situated nigh the mountains of Armenia, is fertile and delightful for its pastures and shrubs,—but the other part, towards the S, is destitute of water and barren, "where dwell the Scenite Arabs, accustomed to pillage, a wandering race moving from place to place with their herds and flocks." Strabo here certainly intends the SE portion beyond the Chaboras. This harmonizes exactly with the description given of M. by Xenophon in the first book of the *Anabasis*. Having narrated the passage of the younger Cyrus over the Euphrates, at Thapsacus, Xenophon says that he thence made three marches through Syria—that is Padan-Aram—to the river Araxes. Beyond this, he entered a desert of 18 marches to the plains of Babylonia, which he calls *Arabia*, in opposition to Syria, on account of its sterility, and marched the whole way along the r. bank of the Euphrates for the sake of water, the desert affording none. Five of these marches were through a plain level as the sea, full of wormwood, and totally destitute of trees: if any other kind of shrubs or reeds grew there, they had all an aromatic smell. Bustards, ostriches, antelopes, and wild asses, appeared to be the only inhabitants of this desert. The other 13 marches were through a hilly but equally barren tract, till they arrived at the *pylæ* or passes into the Babylonian plains. This desert is now called the desert of Sinjar, which Pliny in an after age included in Arabia, whence it would appear that the name *Arabia* was extended the whole way across M. in this part to the Tigris. If the term *Arabia* be significant of the nature of the region to which it is applied—as

deduced by Schleusner from the Hebrew *Oriheh*, 'a desert'—then its application by Xenophon, Pliny, and others to the SE division of M., is proper and just; Padan-aram, or the Syria of Xenophon, indicating the fertile portion of M., and Arabia, the desert or sterile part. It must be observed, however, that desert as this part is, it was full, in the days of Xenophon and Julian, of towns and villages on both banks of the Euphrates, and in the islands of the river, though they have all now disappeared. In ancient times it was the great caravan-road from the head of the Persian gulf, and from Babylon, when in the zenith of its prosperity, to the head of the Mediterranean, and it was this long continued inland commerce which supported these towns and their pop., as is evident from the case of Palmyra, which lay in this route, and was a great and renowned city in the days of Aurelian. In modern times M. has been, and still is, divided into three parts: Diarbekir, or Diyar-Bekr, or the valley so called in Armenia, to which it naturally belongs,—Diarmodar, or the interior part,—and Diarrabia, or the southern part, the Arabia of Xenophon,—the whole being collectively denominated El-Jezirah, or 'the island' or 'peninsula,' as enclosed on all sides except the NW by the Euphrates and Tigris. Exclusive of Diarbekir, this territory is bounded on the N by the Karadji-Dagh, or Mount Masius, and the banks of the Tigris; on the W and S by the Euphrates, which divides it from Syria and the Syrian and Arabian deserts; on the SE by Irak-Arabi; and on the NE and E by the Tigris, which separates it from Kurdistan and the eastern portion of the pash. of Bagdad.—See articles Bagdad and Diarbekir.

MESOPOTAMIA, a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 171 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1841, 832.

MESORACA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, in the district and 20 m. SW of Cotrone. Pop. 2,074.

MESPAUL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SSW of St. Pol-di-Leon, 11 m. NW of Morlaix. Pop. 1,189.

MESPELAERE, a department and commune of France, in the dep. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. of dep. 332; of com. 294.

MESQUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Guerande, and 27 m. W of Savenay. Pop. 1,605. It has a considerable trade in salt.

MESQUITELAN, a village of Mexico, on the l. bank of the Muscala river or Balsas, near the point where it enters the state of Mexico from the state of Puebla, and in the former state. It has an alt. of about 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and a state-survey made in 1850 reports 3½ ft. of water in the channel of the Muscala to the junction of its great branch, the Atanango, one league below the v. of Slal-co-so-titlan. It is reported that Morelos, in the war of independence, brought up his artillery on rafts, by the Muscala, as far as the village of M., near which he was captured.

MESQUITELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 4 m. S of Linhares, and 15 m. WNW of Guarda, in a valley. Pop. 990.

MESRATA. See Mesurata.

MESSA, a town of Marocco, in the prov. of Susa, 75 m. SW of Tarodant, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and 9 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic.

MESSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. W of Bain, and 23 m. NW of Redon. Pop. 2,375.

MESSAINCOURT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. N of Carignan, and 11 m. W of Sedan, near the r. bank of an affluent of the Chiers. Pop. 560. It has a foundery and several forges.

MESSANEY, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon, watered by a river of the same name. Pop. of dep. 1,960. The town is 15 m. W of Luxemburg. Pop. 884.

MESSARA, or Malognithi, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the island of Candia. It takes its rise in Mount Lassiti; runs W; and throws itself into a gulf of the Mediterranean of the same name, after a sinuous course of about 45 m. It receives the Metropolitanos, on the r. bank, a little to the S of the ruins of Gortyna.—Also a district in the southern part of the island. It is partly mountainous, but consists, in its greater extent, of a fine plain, intersected by the river of the same name, and reputed the most fertile portion of the island. It produces corn said to be the finest in Turkey, barley, lint, cotton, and varieties of fruit. The mountains contain marble, granite, and jasper.

MESSAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 2 m. N of Beaugency, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,158.

MESSAY, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, an affluent of the Japura.

MESSEI, or Messey (Saint-Gervais-de), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and arrond. of Domfront. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,815; in 1841, 11,975. The village is 12 m. E of Domfront. Pop. 1,518.

MESSEIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. S of Bourg-Lassac, and 32 m. WSW of Clermond-Lastic. Pop. 1,880.

MESSEJANA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 15 m. N of Ourique, and 24 m. WSW of Beja. Pop. 1,214. It is enclosed by walls, and has a convent. It is the residence of the corregidor, or chief civil magistrate of the comarca.

MESSELBROEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Demer. Pop. of dep. 419; of com. 110.

MESSENE. See Mavromati.

MESSENIA, an eparchy or department of Greece, in the Morea, bordered on the NW by the dep. of Triphylia; on the NE by that of Mantinea; on the E by the dep. of Lacedemonia; and on the S by that of Laconia and the gulf of Koron or Messenia. It is generally hilly, and is watered by the Pamisus, by which it is intersected from NNE to SSW, by the Nedon in the E, and by several minor streams. To the N of the ruins of the ancient Messene is Mount Ithone, which has an alt. of 3,865 ft. Its chief town is Calamata.

MESSERGUIN, a village of Algeria, in the prov. and 7 m. SW of Oran, on Lake Sebkah. It was formerly the residence of the beys of Oran.

MESSERN, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 26 m. N of Krems, and 11 m. ENE of Altensteig.

MESSERY, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Chablais, 11 m. WSW of Thonon, mand. and 3 m. NNW of Douvaine. Pop. 485. It has, opposite the door of the church, a military column, with a dedication, now much defaced, to Septimus Severus,

MESSEY-SUR-GROSNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and cant. of Buxy, 12 m. SW of Châlons-sur-Saone, on the Goulouse, and near the l. bank of the Grosne. Pop. 1,105.

MESSIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 7 m. N of Dijon. Pop. 700.

MESSIN, or Eveche'-de-Metz, a district of France, in the N part of the ancient prov. of Lorrain, and now comprised in the departments of the Moselle, Meuse, and Ardennes. It derived its name from that of Metz its capital.

MESSINA, a city of Sicily, situated at the NE extremity of that island, on the E shore of the straits of the same name, formed by a promontory of Calabria on the continental side, and Cape Pelorus on the Sicilian coast, the intermediate distance being 3,580 yds. For its "imposing grandeur and beautiful site, M. is scarcely to be equalled." [*Hughes.*] One side of the city rises from a narrow plain on the shore, along the declivity of a chain of hills finely

wooded and diversified, and another sweeps round the margin of a beautiful harbour. Towering above the secondary chain of hills rises the primitive Neptunian chain, to the height of 1,600 or 1,800 ft. above sea-level, forming a noble background. Its sickle-shaped harbour,—its wide Marino,—its noble buildings,—its forts and castles,—vine-covered hills, elegant little *casinos*, classic straits, and the magnificent range of mountains both in the background and the opposing Calabria, compose a rich and varied picture. It is built with considerable regularity, nearly in the figure of a parallelogram, and consists of two long principal streets, besides a third on the quay, intersected by a number of others at right angles, all of which are paved with large blocks of lava. It contains several squares and open spaces embellished with statues and fountains, the latter copiously supplied from the neighbouring mountains, whence also torrents descend through the streets, where they are confined by walls to prevent their injuring the buildings. A street called the Marino or Palazzata, formed of a row of lofty elegant buildings, extends above 1 m. along the harbour, where the depth of water admits of the largest vessels approaching to the very edge. This street is penetrated by 18 or 20 gateways leading to the respective streets in the city, over which are sculptured appropriate designs and inscriptions; and one end terminates with the royal palace. M. contains numerous public edifices, among which are about 50 churches, many of fine architecture and internally decorated with paintings from the pencils of native masters. The cathedral, a spacious building of Gothic architecture, and highly embellished within, stands in an irregular square, on which there is a bronze equestrian statue of Charles III. of Spain. Antique granite columns, brought from a temple of Neptune once standing on the straits, support the vaulted roof of the cathedral, and the timber work of the nave. The great altar consists of mosaic work, richly executed in jasper, agate, lapis lazuli, and other remarkable marbles, and pastes of various colours, whose combination, together with gilded bronze, produces an imposing effect. There are in M. not fewer than 30 convents for both sexes, for the most part very large and highly ornamented. The public hospital is a fine building capable of receiving several hundred patients. The public prison is a fine structure, in one of the principal streets. M. also contains two houses-of-correction for women. The royal palace and senate-house are fine buildings; but, upon the whole, M. shows more of what it has been of former opulence and grandeur, than of present prosperity. There are several public libraries, but only two of them are of importance. The city is surrounded by an old irregular wall founded by Charles V., and is defended by the two forts of Gonzago and Matagrifone; while the harbour is protected by a pentagonal fortification called the citadel, erected in 1679, which has casemates for 5,000 men. Near it is the lazaretto. The harbour of M. is the best port of Sicily, being sheltered from all winds, and having not less than from 20 to 40 faths. water close to the quay, so that the heaviest vessels lie at the edge of the "cleanest and most picturesque of quays." [*Simond.*] The entrance to the harbour, which is only 700 yds. wide, is defended on the W side by the bastion of Porta Reale, and on the isthmus by Fort Salvatore. There are also coast-batteries and forts from the Faro to Scaletta.—This city has always been a place of considerable trade. A large proportion of the produce of the island is exported from it. The produce of the environs is principally fruits and wines, and the chief manufacture consists of silks. What is called the Faro red wine, is in repute on account of its strength and resemblance to port. In addition to the quantity made for home-consumption, about 10,000 pipes are exported yearly. The other exports are dried figs, citrons, oranges, lemons, lemon-juice, manna, essence of bergamot, red tartar, goat-skins, hides, mottled soap, linen, and rags. During several centuries silk-worms have been successfully reared in the vicinity of M., and their produce is to be ranked among the first sources of its opulence. There are several extensive silk manufactories here; many years since 1,200 looms were employed in the city. A portion of the inhabitants find occupation in the coral fishery; and in that of the sword-fish during certain seasons of the year. About 18 or 20 vessels, each navigated by 8 men, who are exclusively Messinese, on account of their superior personal strength and skill are engaged in the first. They obtain nearly 3,000 lbs. of coral yearly; but the fishermen consider this a secondary employment, and to be followed only when none more profitable occurs. In the capture of the sword-fish, from 8 to 12 barks, each provided with two boats, are employed. The fishermen use either strong nets, or a harpoon so constructed that on striking the fish, the shaft is disengaged from the iron head, while both are retained by a cord 600 ft. long.—During its most flourishing condition, in the course of the preceding cent., the inhabitants of M. are supposed to have amounted to 100,000; successive public calamities, however, reduced them to 25,000, or 26,000, in 1781. In 1798, by an actual enumeration, the pop. was found to amount to 45,000 souls; but so rapid has been the increase of late years that in 1831 it comprised, inclusive of the suburbs, 83,772.—M. is a place of great antiquity. It was first known by the name of *Zanclé*, or *Danclé*, from one of its founders; or, according to some etymologists, from the fancied resemblance of its harbour to a sickle. A new colony having come hither from *Mycene* in Greece, it was thenceforward called *Messana*. At a later date it was the scene of sanguinary hostilities between the Romans and Carthaginians. In modern history it has been chiefly celebrated for its misfortunes. When in a very prosperous condition, the plague, introduced it is said by a vessel from the Levant, in 1743, swept away 35,000 souls in the course of a few months. Before having completely recovered from this disaster, the inhabitants were visited by another awful calamity. At noon, on the 5th of February, 1783, amidst a torrent of hail and rain, accompanied by loud peals of thunder, an earthquake shook the city to its foundations. Incessant undulations continued during several successive hours; at length a tremendous concussion, at about 7 or 8 o'clock of the evening, completed the overthrow of the more solid edifices. Half of the city was now levelled with the ground; one quarter of it rendered ruinous; and the remaining portion greatly damaged. The Palazzata, almost throughout its entire length, was injured; and scarcely any, excepting those structures occupying the higher grounds, were spared. To aggravate the public calamity, conflagrations, succeeding the earthquake, ravaged the city during seven days; and the licentious, availing themselves of the general disorder, pillaged and murdered the defenceless without remorse. About 200 shocks were felt within the two months following; and the city, since that time, has been repeatedly threatened with another convulsion. During the continental war, M. was the head-quarters of the British army, amounting, in 1806, to 10,000 men, sent for the protection of Sicily; and to observe the motions of Murat's army, whose tents covered the hills on the other side of the Straits.

The administrative prov. of M. comprises the 4 *distretti* of M., Castroreale, Patti, and Mistreta, besides the Lipari islands. Pop. in 1842, 338,352.

MESSINA (Faro di), or Straits of Messina, a name given to that part of the Mediterranean which lies between the NE part of Sicily and the coast of Italy. As in some places these straits are from 12 to 15 m. in breadth, and in the narrowest part 2,783 geometrical paces broad, they have been occasionally passed by swimming; as actually happened when Messina was captured by the Carthaginians, when, it is alleged, many of the inhabitants saved themselves by swimming across to Italy. The rock of Scylla which poets have delighted to depict in the most terrific colours, is described by Smyth as a common sea-rock of bold approach, a little worn at its base, and surmounted by a castle. The tower or Faro point is exactly 6,047 yds. from this classical bugbear. The distance across the straits from Ganziri village to Point Pezzo is 3.971 yds.; from Messina lighthouse to Point Orso. 5,427 yds.; outside the tongue of land that forms the harbour of Messina, lies the celebrated vortex of Charybdis, which has, with much more reason than Scylla, been clothed with terror by the writers of antiquity. To the undecked boats of the ancients it must have been very formidable: for even in the present day, small craft are endangered by it, and a 74 gun-ship will be whirled round on its surface. During the years from 1806 to 1816, when the English held possession of Sicily, great exertions were made to ensure the safety of ships entering the straits, without, however, preventing many accidents. In 1813, a Greek xebec sank in Charybdis; some months later a Sicilian brig was lost there; in the beginning of 1815 an English vessel, manned with 75 first-rate seamen, was dragged into the whirlpool and dashed to pieces; the dead bodies of the crew were found on the following day 5 or 6 m. further south, in the direction of Scaletta and Taormina. Panthey relates that four Frenchmen, in garrison at Reggio, undertook, one clear moonlight night, the bold project of swimming across the Faro; but that three of the men were lost, only one escaped with his bare life, to be welcomed by his countrymen in Messina. A modern journalist, of well-known scientific repute, says: "at 8 next morning [16th March 1848] we found ourselves in the straits of Messina; and our company sat down to breakfast, 'between Scylla and Charybdis,' unconscious of the smallest danger at a spot which the ancient mariner never passed without fear and trembling and prayers to Neptune. The terrors with which the ancient writers invested this strait were borrowed from the author of the Odyssey, who, using the poet's privilege, paints Scylla and Charybdis as two living 'divine' monsters, stationed at the opposite shores, who swallowed up ships and their crews. The description looks like pure mythology, yet some of its features seem to show that the poet had a slender basis of fact, and that some obscure account of the dangers of the strait had reached him. Modern navigators tell us that a strong current, varying with the moon's age, sets through the strait alternately northward and southward, every six hours, and with the counter-currents generated by the projecting shores, creates various whirlpools, some of them even of so small a diameter as 100 ft., which, though they do not now suck in and absorb vessels, yet often swamp boats by the violent agitation of the water, and dash ships against rocks and wreck them. An allusion to this phenomenon of periodical flux and reflux—a thing elsewhere unknown in the tideless Mediterranean—seems distinctly implied in what the poet says of Charybdis, 'who three times a-day gulps up black water, and three times vomits it out again;' and it is on the side of Charybdis, that is, the Sicilian shore, that the formidable whirlpools exist. He also correctly makes Scylla a high rock with clouds—of spray—and Charybdis lower; but he strangely blends with the allegorical terrors of the strait the fabulous description of the Symplegades, or 'Wandering rocks' at the N extremity of the Thracian Bosphorus,—a curious proof how vague and confused the poet's conceptions were of all countries beyond the shores of the Ionian sea and the Archipelago. The 'howling like that of whelps' attributed to Scylla, is supposed to represent the dashing of the sea on the rocks, and the goddess herself figures as a monster with six heads, who takes heavy custom from mariners coming within her reach, each of her heads having seized and devoured one of Ulysses' men. Narrow channels scoured by strong tides or currents are generally deep, and it need not therefore surprise us, that in the middle of this strait, which is just 1½ m. wide, no bottom is found with a line 200 faths. Silius Italicus says that the barking of dogs and crowing of cocks can be heard across the water, and some modern authors profess to have verified this. The shore is steep and rocky on the Italian side, but low and tame on the Sicilian till we approach Messina. Here the land on both sides is high, and with the N shoulder of Ætna rising in the distance, the strait possesses both beauty and grandeur. Its appearance naturally suggests the idea that Sicily was once united to Italy, and such was the notion of the ancients—

> ——'Trinacria quondam
> Italiæ pars una fuit, sed pontus et æstus
> Mutavere situm.'

Virgil attributes the separation apparently to an earthquake, for so the expression 'loca vi quondam et vasta convulsa ruina,' may be understood. Both he and Mela give tradition as their authority. It was undoubtedly, like many other pretended traditions, an inference from natural appearances." See Charybdis.

MESSINES, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 1,451. It has a school for the education of the children of the military.

MESSIS, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Itshil, and sanjak of Sis, 21 m. E of Adana, on the Jihon, 18 m. NE of its entrance into the Mediterranean. It is defended by two forts, situated on either bank of the river, and connected by a stone-bridge. It is inhabited chiefly by Turkomans.

MESSITERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Aubel. Pop. 411.

MESTA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 19 m. NE of Trancoso, and 24 m. NNW of Pinhel. Pop. 1,335.

MESTANZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Ciudad-Real, and partido of Almodovar-del-Campo, on a hill. Pop. 2,672. It has manufactories of lace, blonde, and of fine woollen fabrics.

MESTCHOVSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kalouga. The district lies in the E part of the gov., and possesses but little fertility. Pop. 74,000. The town is 45 m. WSW of Kalouga, on the Tourca, at the confluence of two small rivers. Pop. 1,500. It has 3 churches, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp.

MESTESONA, a river of Greece, in the island of Negropont, which has its source in the mountains in the interior of the island, and flows ESE into the archipelago. On its S bank is a v. of the same name.

MESTIZOS (Punta de), a headland of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, on the W side of the entrance of the gulf of Morosquillo, in N lat. 9° 28′, W long. 73° 54′.

MESTO. See Kara-su.

MESTRE, or Maistra, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 6 m. NW of Venice, on the Marzenego, at the junction of the Mestre and Oselin canals, and on the railway to Vicenza. Pop. 6,000.

MESTRE-ALVARO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Espiritu-Santo. It is circular in form, and declines towards the sea.

MESTSHERIAKS, a Tartar people of Russia in Europe, consisting of about 2,000 families, inhabiting the governments of Nijnii-Novgorod, Orenburg, and Perm. They are Mahommedans, and bear considerable resemblance to the Tartars of Oufa. In their manners and customs they bear a close affinity to the Bashkirs, but are generally milder in disposition. The rearing of cattle and of bees forms their chief branches of industry.

MESURADO (Cape), a headland of Liberia, on the S side of the embouchure of a river of the same name, in N lat. 6° 19′ 3″, W long. 10° 50′. It consists of an isolated mountain, rising abruptly from a low flat shore, and descending rapidly towards the sea, but sloping gently landwards. The town of Monrovia is situated to the NE of this cape, on the S side of the embouchure of the Mesurado river. This river, of which the lower part only has been explored, intersects Liberia in a WSW direction. It is a broad and rapid but navigable river. At its mouth are Bank, Bally, and Perseverance islands, and within them is a good roadstead. The colony of Liberia originally bore the name of this cape.

MESURATA, or Mesratah, a town of Africa, in the state and 130 m. ESE of Tripoli, and about 3 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean. It consists of detached groups of houses scarcely 10 ft. in height, constructed of rough stones and mud, and roofed with palm-leaves, or with a coating of sea-weed and mud; but forming streets crossing each other at right angles. It has manufactories of light stuffs, straw mats, earthen jars, sacks of goats' hair, glass beads, and other personal ornaments for the trade of the interior, and of carpets of different colours, esteemed chiefly for the quality of the wool of which they are made. The situation of this town, on the ordinary caravan-route from Egypt to Tripoli, renders its

commerce considerable; and its market is in general well-supplied with meat, vegetables, fruits, oil, manteca, and salt.

MESURATA, or Misratah (Ras), a headland of Africa, in the state and 130 m. ESE of Tripoli, and 3 m. N of the town of Mesurata, at the W extremity of the gulf of Sidra, in N lat. 32° 25′ 25″, E long. 15° 10′.

MESVIN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. 277.

MESVRES, or Mevres, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and arrond. of Autun. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,142; in 1841, 8,369. The town is 8 m. S of Autun, on the Mevrin, an affluent of the Aroux. Pop. 938. It has a considerable trade in cattle. Granite of different colours is found in the environs.

META, a noble river of New Grenada, which has its sources in the Andes, to the S of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota; runs ESE till it reaches the 6th parallel, when it bends E; forms to a considerable distance the SW boundary-line of Venezuela; and joins the Orinoco, on the l. bank, 30 leagues below the cataracts of Atures, in N lat. 6° 15′, W long. 67° 37′, after a total course of about 540 m. Its principal affluents are the Upia, Casiana, Crabo, Oripauro, Chire and Casanare, all of which it receives on the r. The chief place on its banks is Porto Maragal, at the junction of its head-streams the Blanco, Negro, and Umea rivers, in W long. 74°. This river is wide, and of considerable depth, and is navigable from Macuco near the plains of Atalayas. It is remarkable for the sluggishness of its course. Its waters abound with fish, one of which, named the *caribi*, 6 or 7 inches in length, is said to be extremely voracious and formidable in its attacks, even to the human species. Its flesh is much relished by the Indians. In 1811, Don Joze Madariaga, who was deputed on an important mission by the government of Caraccas to that of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, being desirous of procuring an easy communication between New Grenada and Venezuela, determined to return to Venezuela by the river M., then little known, and he effected it in the following manner. He took the road leading to the valley of Apiay, to the S of Bogota, and having travelled nearly 40 maritime leagues of 20 in the degree, he reached the river of Pachaquiaro, which runs through this valley. He there provided himself with the necessary number of boats to convey his attendant suite. Having gone down the Pachaquiaro till it joins the Rio-Negro, which runs from NW to SE, and which they likewise sailed down till its conjunction with the river Umeda, which comes from the W, they reached the river Umadea, 3 leagues distant from the Umeda. These three rivers, uniting at this place, take the name of Meta. At 7 leagues below this point is situated the mission of Cabullaro, on the banks of the M., on the N side; and 6 leagues further, on the same side, the river Upia falls into the M. Four leagues hence they discovered the river Tua, and on the opposite side is the mission of St. Michael-de-Tua, near a lake, 5 leagues from the mouth of the Tua. Seventeen leagues from this river, the M. receives from the N the river Vira. The M. having thus far flowed towards the NE, now inclines NNE. Between the Vira and the river Cusiana, about 16 leagues from the Vira, and 12 from the Cusiana, live several wandering Indian tribes, the Chucnas, Cabres, Guagivos, and some of the Achaguas; the S side is inhabited by another tribe of the Achaguas, and likewise by the Amarizanos. Buenavista is situated close to the torrent Areba, which discharges itself into the M. on the S side, 2 leagues down the Cusiana. Here is likewise the mission Arimena, 4 leagues from the mouth of the Cravo; and opposite to it, on the other side, is the Surimena, on the torrent of Surimena, which enters the M. 1 league down the river Guarimena. The Guarimena falls into the M. from the N, near the river Cravo. On the S side, the M. receives the river Manacasia. Four leagues from the mouth of the Vira is the mission of Maquibo, near the torrent of the same name, and that of Casimena is situated on the Cusiana. Seventeen leagues from the Cravo, Madariaga discovered one of the largest islands in the M., which he called Berrio, from the name of one of his friends. This island is opposite to the mouth of the Guanapalo, which falls into the M. on the N side, and on its banks is the mission Guanapalo. On this side of the M. live the tribes of the Cataros, Chorotas, and Salivas; and on the S side, other tribes of the Cataros and Amarizanos. From the island Berrio to the river Casanare, the M. runs towards the NE, receiving the rivers Pauto, Guachiria, Ariporo, Aricaporo, and Chire, from the NW side, at the distance of 3, 7, 5, and 8 leagues from the Cravo. Nearly 2 leagues from the Chire is the mouth of the river Casanare, which contributes much to the fertility of the prov. of Los Llanos, the last of the provs. of New Grenada bordering Venezuela on that side. The M., until it reaches the Casanare, near that range of the Cordillera which traverses Venezuela and New Grenada, receives all the waters that fall from the mountains; but from the Casanare till it empties itself into the Orinoco, it is not increased by any considerable fall of water: for the rivers Arauca and Apure receive all the waters that come from the Cordillera in their neighbourhood. Soon after the junction of the Meta with the Orinoco, 51 leagues from the Casanare, is the randal of Cariven, where are enormous rocks in the river which produce such strong currents from the N that they endanger considerably the navigation of the Orinoco in that part. There are some other missions on the banks of the M., besides those already mentioned. That of St. Rosalia is almost opposite to the mouth of the Pauto, on the S side. Macuco near the torrent Orocue, is between the island Berrio and the river Cravo. Arimena, 8 leagues from Buenavista; and Cabiuna and Guacasia, near the torrents of the same name, 10 and 16 leagues from Arimena; are all on the S side of the M. All these missions are under the care of the friars of St. Austin of Bogota, who exerting a most laudable zeal, have persuaded many of the savage Indians to live in society. But it often happens that the newly converted Indians abandon the villages, without any motive of discontent, but simply from the remembrance of their first manner of living, which recurs to their minds with all the charms annexed to a wandering life in the most luxuriant forests. These emigrations sometimes take place without the previous knowledge of the missionaries, but very often they ask their permission, promising to come back after a certain number of sleeps, which is their way of measuring time. The example of the tribes who live unrestrained on the banks of the Orinoco and M., tends likewise strongly to promote these whimsical emigrations. It is a subject of regret that the difficulties which Don J. Madariaga had to overcome, in a savage country, where the fear of being attacked by the Indians constantly alarmed his little suite, should have prevented him from exploring the banks of the M., and of the principal rivers falling into it. Being the rainy season when he sailed down the M., his attention was constantly engrossed by the dangers of the navigation arising from the overflowing of this great river, which carried down wood in so great a quantity that it caused the wreck of some of his boats. The fre-

quency of showers also prevented the landing of our travellers. The uninterrupted range of forests bordering the river, is inhabited by numerous species of birds, which, by the brilliancy of their plumage, and the sweetness of their singing, enliven the solitary banks. The few plants cultivated by the missionaries grow luxuriantly; rice, for instance, yields three harvests in a year, and Madariaga relates having seen a sugar cane 18 inches in circumference. Owing to the want of necessary instruments, Don J, Madariaga could not determine the positions of the most remarkable points on the M. According to his observations, the depth in different parts varies from 4 to 8 fathoms, and the breadth from 1 to 2½ m. After having navigated the M., our travellers went down the Orinoco to the mouth of the Apure; and then going up the Apurito, and the Guarico, they landed at Calabozo, five days' journey from Caraccas, to which place they proceeded.

METAEE, a town of Afghanistan, in the Daragat, 10 m. W of Dera-Ismail-khan.

METAIRIES (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Jarnac-Charente. Pop. 500. The environs afford good wine.

METAL, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,113.

METAMORA, a township of Lapeer co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 350.

METARIEH. See Matarieh.

METARO, or Metauro, a river of the Pontifical States, in the deleg. of Urbino, which has its source at Lemole, 6 m. SW of Mercatello, flows past S. Angelo-in-Vado, Urbania, and Fossombrone, and throws itself into the Adriatic, 1½ SW of Fano, after a course in a generally NE direction of 48 m. In winter, it is a strong and rapid stream. Its principal affluent is the Cantiano which it receives on the r. This river, the ancient *Metaurus*, is celebrated for a victory which was gained by the Romans over Asdrubal. Under the kingdom of Italy it gave its name to a dep. of which the chief place was Ancona, and which now forms the delegs. of Urbino and Ancona.

METAXATA, a village of Cephalonia, in the district of Lavato, 6 m. SE of Argostoli.

METCHA-KRASIVAIA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Tula and district of Bogoroditzk; passes Yefremov, enters the gov. of Tambov, and throws itself into the Don, on the l. bank, 9 m. S of Lébédian, and after a course in a generally SE direction of 120 m.

METCHICOT, a lake of Upper Canada, about 150 m. N of Lake Superior, in N lat. 50° 55′, and W long. 88° 30′. Its outlet, the Tickmeg, which issues from it on the N, flows into the Albany, an affluent of Hudson's bay.

METCHIGMON, a gulf of Russia in Asia, on the E coast of the district of Tchukotsk, a little to the S of Behring's straits. It is about 45 m. in length, and 15 m. in medium breadth.

METCOVICH, a town of Dalmatia, on the frontier of Herzegovina, 7 hours SW of Mostar, situated on a steep hill. It is badly built, but occupies a healthy position, and is well situated for trade, having easy access to the sea on one hand, and a valley-road to Mostar, along the Narenta, on the other. Its principal article of trade with the Turks is salt.

METELAR. See Chittae.

METELEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 24 m. NW of Munster, circle and 5 m. W of Steinfurt, on the l. bank of the Vechta. Pop. 1,400.

METELIN. See Mitylene.

METEORA ROCKS, a group of rocks in the Turkish pash. and 8 m. NNW of Trikala. They rise in isolated peaks at the end of a range of rocky hills, which "seems to have been broken off by some earthquake or washed away by the deluge, leaving only a series of 20 or 30 tall, thin, smooth, needle-like rocks, many hundred feet in height,—some like gigantic tusks, some shaped like sugarloaves, and some like vast stalagmites. These rocks surround a beautiful grassy plain, on three sides of which there grow groups of detached trees, like those in an English park. Some of the rocks shoot up quite clean and perpendicularly from the smooth green grass; some are in clusters, some stand alone like obelisks." [*Curzon.*] On the tops of these rocks there now remain seven Greek monasteries, out of more than thrice that number. Running NE from the foot of the range is a finely cultivated valley watered by a river of the same name, which descends from the W flank of Mount Cachias, traverses Lake Mayrili, and falls into the Cachia or Salembria.

METEPEC, a town in the state and 36 m. SW of the city of Mexico. It contains about 972 families, of whom 910 are Indian.

METEREN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. W of Bailleul. Pop. 2,362.

METFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. SE by E of Harleston. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1841, 702.

METHAM, a township in the p. of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SE by E of Howden, and N of the Humber. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1841, 42.

METHAMIS, or Metamies (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse and cant. of Montmoiron, 18 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 1,020. Coal is extensively wrought in the locality.

METHANA, or Dara, a town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the district of Hermionide and Trazenia, 39 m. SW of Athens, on a peninsula of the same name, on the Saronic gulf. Sepia and sponges abound in the vicinity. The peninsula is 9 m. in length, and is connected with the continent by an isthmus about ¾ of a mile in breadth.

METHERINGHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 8¾ m. SE of Lincoln. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 880; in 1841, 1,205.

METHGETHEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency and NW of Königsberg. Pop. 205.

METHILL, a small seaport-town of Fifeshire, in the p. of Wemyss, on the frith of Forth, 1 m. W of Leven. Pop. of town in 1831, 509; in 1841, 466. Pop. of annexed district about 1,700.

METHLEY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NE by N of Wakefield, and on the North Midland railway. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,593; in 1841, 1,702.

METHLICK, a parish in Aberdeenshire, comprising an area 6 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, watered from NW to SE by the Ythan. Pop. in 1831, 1,439; in 1841, 1,737.

METHONE, or Modon, a seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, capital of the district of Pylia, 7 m. S of Navarino, and 140 m. SW of Athens, on the Mediterranean, opposite the island of Sapienza. Pop. 800. It is detached from the continent by a narrow channel crossed by a wooden bridge; and is defended on the N by a high tower; on the E by a double wall; on the W by a strong wall based on a ridge of steep rocks. On the S side, on a promontory, are another tower and a powder-magazine. The town is small and ill-built, and the streets narrow and dirty. It suffered much from the explosion of the powder-magazine, on the occasion of the destruction by fire of a Turkish fleet in the roadstead in 1825. The port possesses little shelter, but it has a good roadstead, and, from its vicinity to the gulf of Coron, possesses considerable importance. This town fell at an early period into the hands of the Venetians, and was again taken by them in 1686

and fortified. In 1715 it fell under the dominion of Topal-Osman. It suffered much from the Russian invasion in 1770, and was the same year abandoned to the Turks. The Greeks, in the war of independence, rendered themselves masters of it; but it was taken from them by Ibrahim Pasha soon after his arrival in the Morea. It was finally restored to Greece in 1828.

METHOP-WITH-ULPHA, a township in the p. of Beetham, Westmoreland, 4 m. ENE of Cartmel, at the mouth of the Kent. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 86; in 1841, 87.

METHUEN, a township of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district. It contains several lakes, one of which, in the NW corner, is of considerable size.

METHUEN, a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 26 m. N by W of Boston, on the N side of Merrimac river. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Spicket river, an affluent of the M. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,251. Pop. of village 1,000.

METHVEN, a parish in the Strathmore district of Perthshire, intersected by the Almond river. Pop. in 1831, 2,714; in 1841, 2,446, of whom about 1,000, chiefly cotton weavers, are in the village of M., which is 6 m. from Perth.

METHWOLD, a parish and market-town in the co. of Norfolk, 3¾ m. SE by S of Stoke-Ferry. Area 13,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,266; in 1841, 1,441.

METHY, a lake of British North America, a little to the E of the Rocky mountains, in the district of Saskatchawan, in N lat. 52° 10′, and W long. 113° 55′. It discharges itself into Red Deer's river, an affluent of the S branch of the Saskatchawan.—Also a lake in the district of English river, connected by a portage on the N with the Athabasca river, and on the S by Buffalo and La Crosse lakes with English river. On its S side is a fort of the same name.

METIDJA, a large plain in Algeria, stretching between the N foot of the Atlas, on the S, and the Sahhel on the NW. It is about 45 m. in length; and from 18 to 24 m. in breadth. It is low, warm, damp, and fertile. The aloe, palm, cactus, and orange flourish upon it; but it is for the most part uncultivated and covered with marshes.

METNITZ, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 78 m. NW of Laybach, circle and 27 m. NNW of Klagenfurt, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 329.

METOUBIS, or METUBIS, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 11 m. SE of Rosetta, on the r. bank of the principal western branch of the Nile.

METOVOE', a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. SSE of Kharkov, district and 24 m. SE of Zmüer, on the r. bank of the Donetz.

METRAFO, a mud fort in Sinde, 26 m. SE of Roree.

METRAMO, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, which flows into the bay of Giioa.

METROPOLI, a town of Candia, on the l. bank of the Metropolitanos, 20 m. S of Candia. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient *Gortynia*.

METROPOLITANOS, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the island of Candia, which descends from the S side of Mount Psiloriti, bathes the ruins of Gortyna, and, after a course of 12 m., throws itself into the Messara, on the r. bank, 9 m. above the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean.

METROVITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Scutari, district and 18 m. NW of Pristina, on the r. bank of the Ibar or Metrovitza, which is here crossed by a moveable plank. It consists of about 450 houses. The castle of M., about 1½ m. distant from the town, on a steep hill, at an alt. of 1,024 ft. above the level of the river, is now in a ruinous condition.

METSCHIGMEN BAY, an indentation of the NE coast of Russia in Asia, in the country of the Tchuktchi, to the S of St. Lawrence bay.

METSCHIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. NE of Klattau, and 20 m. S of Pilsen.

METSEKHAT, a marche of Hungary, in the NW part of the comitat of Baranya. Its chief place is Racz-kozar.

METT, a village of Switzerland, in the canton and 18 m. NW of Berne, bail. and 3 m. NE of Nidau. Pop. 694. It has some Roman antiquities.

METTAU, a circle of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, consisting of a valley of the same name, in the district of Lauffenburg. The valley extends to the base of the Jura, and is noted for its petrifactions. It contains a village of the same name, with a pop. of 378.

METTE, an island in the bay of Aden, near the coast of the Somali territory, and about 30 m. W of the village of Aden.

METTECOVEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 181.

METTET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 2,188; of com. 480.

METTINGHAM, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. E of Bungay, on the Wavenay. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1841, 409.

METTMAN. See MEDMAN.

METTMENSTETTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and amt of Knonau. Pop. 1,450 Protestants.

METTON, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. S by E of Cromer. Area 620 acres. Pop. in 1841, 71.

METTRAY. a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Tours, on the r. bank of a small affluent of the Loire. Pop. 1,212. It has an establishment for juvenile offenders which has gained a European celebrity. The institution or colony itself consists of some 14 buildings in the Swiss style, ranged on each side of a handsome church, school, and offices, so as to form three sides of a square. The lower floors of each are workshops, the upper ones mess-rooms and dormitories. The constitution of the colony is essentially parental. Each of these houses is inhabited by a family consisting of about 40 members, with a *chef-de-famille*, a *sous-chef*, and a *chef-d'atelier*. Many of these establishments are supported separately by various municipalities, upon the condition that each year the directors take a certain number of boys from the local prisons as colonists. The habitations thus supported are inscribed in letters with the name of the town which supports it; as 'Orleans,' 'Dijon,' 'Strasbourg,' &c. One, if not more, of the houses is supported solely by private individuals, whose name it bears. A French nobleman, besides supporting a whole house and family, built at his own expense the church, which is capable of accommodating 1,000 sitters. From the commencement of the experiment in 1840, to July 1848, the number of children received into the colony has been 967. Of the 373 who have left the establishment, 29 have relapsed into crime, 19 have conducted themselves tolerably well, 5 have escaped observation, and 320 have remained irreproachable in respectable stations in life: in other words, that number have no longer injured society with their crimes, or burthened the state with the expense of keeping them in prison. Their reform has been effected at a cost, it appears, of only 54 francs per head more per annum than it costs the government to support young criminals in

prison,—not for so short a period as it takes to reform them, but in most cases during about one-half of their lives. "Thus, then," exclaims M. Paul Houet, "for 1 franc 17 centimes per day the state furnishes a permanent recruiting staff of sharpers, thieves, and assassins, while for 3 sous per diem more, we have already (referring to the year 1847) presented to society 369 honest young men, 369 useful citizens." It seems that in the central prisons each *détenu* costs 426 fr. 95 c. a-year; while each of the M. colonists is reformed and maintained for 480 fr. per annum, of which the government contributes no more than 160 fr. exclusive of his earnings. Up to the 1st of January 1850, the total number of children received was 1,184, of whom 144 arrived in 1849; and 528 had left, of whom 450 were leading irreproachable lives.

METUALIS, or MUTUALIS, a people of Turkey in Asia, who inhabit the valley between the chains of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, in the NE part of the pash. of Acre. They consist of about 500 families; and are governed by sheiks chosen by themselves, but tributary to the pasha of Acre. The cavalry of the M. have rendered them formidable antagonists to the Turks. The name Metualis is derived from Metual, a Saracen prince, who contributed powerfully to the annihilation of the ancient religion of the Persians, and to its substitution by that of Mahomet of the Sunnite sect.

METWAY (PORT), a port on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, between the Lunenburg and Queen's counties, 18 m. SW of Lunenburg, and 15 m. NE of Liverpool. It is safe and capacious, and has a depth of from 5 to 14 fath. A long chain of islets and rocks forms its defence on the E. Its entrance is on the S, and is easy of ingress. A river of the same name runs into the NW extremity of the harbour.

METZ, a fortified town of France, cap. of the dep. of the Moselle, situated 80 m. WNW of Strasburg, and 180 m. ENE of Paris, in N lat. 49° 7′, E long. 6° 10′, at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, partly on an eminence, and partly in a hollow. As a military depot, M. is accounted one of the principal in France, being surrounded by ramparts, and defended by a number of bastions and other works. The rivers likewise add to the strength of M. The Moselle flows along its NW side, in two parallel channels, in a clear and rapid stream. The space between them is occupied by a part of the town. The Seille, a much less considerable stream, flows through the SE quarter. The circumf. of the town and fortifications together is between 3 and 4 m. Two quarters, viz., the E and N, are insulated by intersections of the rivers; and the latter are bordered in some parts with quays, and crossed by a number of small bridges. Some of the streets are tolerably straight and wide. The principal public squares are the Place d'Armes, near the centre of the town, the Place de la Comedie, on a spot insulated by the Moselle, and the Place Mozelle, on the ramparts. The esplanade, planted with trees, and separating the town from the old citadel, affords a noble promenade. M., having been the seat of a parliament, a military governor, a bishop, and other great officers, contains several good public buildings. The governor's residence, situated on the esplanade, to the E of the citadel, is a fine edifice. In front of it, a square planted with trees extends to the river, where it is terminated by a terrace. The cathedral, a vast pile, situated almost in the centre of the town, and forming one of the sides of the small square called the Place d'Armes, is said to have existed so far back as the 9th cent. The other public buildings are the theatre, the hotel-de-ville, the residence of the intendant, a large military hospital, and a number of churches and religious houses. Here are likewise extensive barracks. For education, the chief establishments are a college or provincial school, with 205 pupils in 1842, a central Rabinical school, and an artillery and engineers' school. The latter establishment is the principal school of military engineering in France, and has a library of 10,000 vols. A government gunpowder manufactory, and a cannon-foundry, exist here. The public library is said to contain 30,000 vols. It is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a Calvinist consistory.—The pop. in 1789 was 46,332; in 1841, 39,767; in 1846, 42,976.—The manufactures of M. comprise cutlery, cotton, linen, muslin, gauze, fustian, chintz, calico, and different kinds of coarse woollens; also paper, beet-root sugar, starch, hair-powder, artificial flowers, musical instruments, sweetmeats, and liqueurs. The leather-trade employs a number of tanning-yards; and the neighbourhood affords the means of a traffic in corn, wine, brandy, and vinegar. The horses reared in the pastures of Lorraine are sold here in great numbers,—a traffic chiefly in the hands of the Jews, who occupy a separate quarter in the town.—M. was known to the Romans by the names of *Divodurum* and *Metis;* in the Middle ages it bore the name of *Mediomatricum.* In the 6th cent. it became the metropolis of the kingdom of Austrasia, and at a subsequent period a free city of the empire. It long formed a subject of contention between France and Germany. In 1552, when threatened by Charles V., the king of France declared himself its protector, and placed in it a garrison under the duke of Guise. A siege took place; the defence was conducted with skill and courage; and after reiterated attempts, the Germans were obliged to retire. M. continued under the protection of France, and was finally ceded to that power at the peace of Westphalia, in 1648. The railway from Paris to Strasburg has a branch to M.

The arrond. of M., comprising the 7 cants. of Boulay, Faulquemont, Gorze, M., Pange, Verny, and Vigy, has an area of 160,673 hect. Pop. in 1841, 146,733. The cant. comprises 29 coms. Pop. in 1841, 56,584.

METZ (DES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Fontaine-l'Eveque. Pop. 128.

METZ-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 3 m. NE of Tannay, and 8 m. SW of Clamecy, on a height. Pop. 630. It formerly contained a seignorial castle, of which now only the church remains.

METZ-EN-COUTURE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Bertincourt, and 22 m. SE of Arras. Pop. 1,611.

METZE-HOHE, a summit of the range of the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia.

METZE'RAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 4 m. SW of Munster, and 15 m. SW of Colmar, on the Fecht. Pop. 1,340. It contains a rich mine of antimony.

METZERWISSE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and arrond. of Thionville. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,579; in 1841, 14,997.—The town is 8 m. SE of Thionville, and 16 m. N of Metz. Pop. 837. It has several breweries and extensive lime-kilns.

METZINGEN, or MEZINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 7 m. WNW of Urach, on the Erms. Pop. in 1840, 4,241. It has extensive manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, calico, hosiery, leather, and paper; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, cattle, and horses.

MEU, a river of France, which has its source on the S side of the hill of Menez, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and 14 m. ENE of Loudiac; flows into the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine; and joins the Vilaine on the r. bank, 3 m. above Pontreau: and

after a course, in a generally ESE direction, of about 54 m. Montfort is the chief town on its banks.

MEUDON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 1½ m. S of Sevres, and 6 m. W of Paris. Pop. in 1841, 3,174. The town is adorned with a great many handsome villas. It has a castle built by Louis XIV. It is situated on a height commanding a view of the Seine, Paris, &c., and has a fine terrace in front. The park is small, and well-planted. The fine castle built in the 15th cent. by Cardinal Lorraine was demolished in 1804. It has extensive glass and bottleworks, manufactories of hardware and of whiting, bleacheries, and numerous lime-kilns.

MEUDT, an amt or bail. and town of the duchy of Nassau. The bail., which is situated in the W part of the duchy, contains 11,141 inhabitants.—The town is 5 m. NNE of Montabaur, and 35 m. NW of Wiesbaden. Pop. 602.

MEUGE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Sederon; passes near La Chaup; enters the dep. of the Upper Alpes; and after a course of about 24 m. in a generally E direction, joins the Buech, on the r. bank, between Laragne and Ribiers.

MEULAN, or MEULLENT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, and arrond. of Versailles. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,435; in 1841, 12,271.—The town is 24 m. NW of Paris, and 19 m. NNE of Versailles. Pop. in 1841, 3,174. It is built partly on the side of a hill, on which it rises amphitheatrally, on the r. bank of the Seine, and partly on an island of that river. The latter part is distinguished as the Fort, and is connected with the land by a long bridge, commanding a beautiful view of the river. M. generally is well-built, and contains some handsome houses, and an hospital. It has manufactories of hosiery, cards, cordage, and leather, several bleacheries, and numerous flour-mills; and carries on a considerable trade in grain, wool, and rags. Gypsum is extensively wrought in the locality. M., which was formerly fortified, was added to the crown of France under Henry II. It was taken by the English in 1346, by Duguesclin in 1363, and in 1417 by the duke of Burgundy. During the civil wars it made an effectual resistance to the duke of Mayennen, and obliged him to raise the siege.

MEULEBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. and 11 m. N of Courtrai. Pop. of dep. 9,264; of village 9,164. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and lace; and several oil-mills and breweries.

MEULENACKER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Ruysselede. Pop. 739.

MEULENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Cruybeke. Pop. 239.

MEULENDYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Borsbeke. Pop. 119.

MEULEN-EYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Desteldonck. Pop. 661.

MEULENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Vracene. Pop. 303.

MEULENSTEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 120.

MEULENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Erwetegein. Pop. 300.

MEULLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 5 m. SW of Orbec. Pop. 1,180.

MEUNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. E of St. Aignan, near the Fouzon and the Cher. Pop. 965.

MEUNG-SUR-LOIRE, MEUN, or MEHUN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,149; in 1841, 10,318. The town is 12 m. SW of Orleans, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Loire, and is well-built. Pop. in 1841, 4,515. It has manufactories of cloth, blankets, felt, and iron-ware; numerous flour, tan, and fulling-mills; extensive tanneries and bleacheries; and several gypsum and lime-kilns. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, flour, cattle, horses, leather, wine—the produce of the locality—and vinegar. Bees are extensively reared in the environs, and in the vicinity are several quarries of freestone. This town was taken repeatedly by the English and the Huguenots. Its castle was rebuilt in the reign of Louis-le-Gros.

MEURO, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the reg. of Merseburg, to the NW of Schneidenburg. Pop. 210.

MEURS, or MÖRS, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 36 m. SE of Dusseldorf, and circle of Geldern, on the r. bank of the Eider. Pop. 2,860. It is regularly built, and contains a considerable number of handsome houses, two market-places, one of which is planted with lime-trees, several churches, a gymnasium, and a normal school. It has manufactories of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, a cotton spinning-mill, numerous distilleries, a tannery, and a tile-work. This town was formerly the cap. of a small principality of the same name. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1764.

MEURSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and cant. of Cozes, 12 m. SW of Saintes. Pop. 1,590. It has a tannery, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

MEURSANGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Beaune, on the r. bank of the Bouzeoise. Pop. 609.

MEURSAULT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. SW of Beaune, on a hill, in a district noted for its wine. Pop. in 1841, 2,107.

MEURTHE, a river of France, formed on the western flank of the chain of the Vosges, in the dep. of that name, and 3 m. SE of St. Diey, by the junction of two streams, one of which descends from the Montaben, and the other from the mountain of Bonhomme. Running in a NW direction, it passes St. Diey and Raon l'Etape; enters the dep. to which it gives its name; passes Bacarat near Luneville and Nancy; and, after a total course of about 93 m., joins the Moselle near Frouard, and 8 m. from the town of Nancy. It is navigable as far as the latter town, but the volume of its waters is liable to frequent variation, as the melting of the snow in the Vosges, or even a few days of rain, swells them to overflowing. Timber and faggots are its chief articles of transit. Its principal affluents are the Vezouze and Sanon on the r., and the Mortagne on the l.

MEURTHE, a department in the N of France; bounded on the N by the dep. of the Moselle; on the E by that of the Lower Rhine, from which it is separated by the Vosges; on the S by the dep. of the Vosges; and on the W by that of the Meuse. It comprises an area of 602,799 hect., and extends between 48° 20′ and 49° 3′ N lat., and between 5° 44′ and 7° 16′ E long. Pop. in 1801, 338,115; in 1821, 379,985; in 1831, 415,568; in 1841, 444,603; in 1851, 450,423. It was organized in 1790, from parts of Lorraine Proper and Toulois; and comprises 5 arrondissements, viz.: Chateau-Salins, Luneville, Nancy, Sarrebourg, and Toul, which are subdivided into 29 cantons, and 714 communes. Its cap. is Nancy It belongs, in its entire extent, to the basin of the

Rhine; and is watered by the Moselle, with its affluents the Madon, the Meurthe, the Vezouze, the Seille, and the Sarre, with the Nied. On the W it is intersected by several small affluents of the Meuse; and on the E by the Zorn, an affluent of the Rhine. It contains also several large ponds, the principal of which are those of Lindre, Gondrexange, and Stock. It is traversed on the E by the chain of the Vosges; and on the W by the ridge which separates the valleys of the Meuse and Moselle; and it is generally mountainous. The valleys are well-watered, and the hills by which they are enclosed are covered with vines or wood. The valleys of the Vosges are generally narrow, extremely picturesque, and contain several lakes. The soil, which rests on a base of limestone or gypsum, is extremely fertile. In 1839, it was estimated that of the 587,657 hect. of arable land in this dep. 160,489 were in wheat and other grain; 22,678 in potatoes; 3,802 in legumes; 16,054 in vines; 5,202 in gardens; 460 in beet-root; 298 in hops; 2,783 in hemp; 567 in flax; 86,954 in meadows; 17,705 in pasture or heath; 56,961 fallow; 187,367 in wood; and 6,345 in orchards, nurseries, and osieries. Its best wines are those of Thiaucourt, Bruley, and Salival; but none of them rank above the class of *vins ordinaires*, and the greater quantity is consumed in the dep. A species of plum, locally named *coëtche*, and the apricot, are extensively cultivated in the orchards; and the former, in a dried state, forms an important article of trade. The breeds of both horses and cattle are indifferent in quality. The number of horses in 1839 was estimated at 72,255; of asses, 437; of cattle, 91,560; of sheep, 186,165; pigs, 108,962; goats, 11,835. Poultry is also reared in great quantities, and in some localities bees. Wolves, foxes, wild boars, and squirrels, are common in the forests, and small game is abundant. Trout and cray-fish are found in great quantities in the rivers. Iron exists in various forms, but nowhere in sufficient quantity to be effectively wrought. Freestone, limestone, and gypsum are abundant; and in the vicinity of Nancy are quarries of fine marble and of alabaster. The mineral resources of this dep., however, consist chiefly in its salt-mines and springs. These—which are the most important in France—are chiefly in the basin of the Sielle, and the most abundant are at Dieuze, Chateau-Salins, and Moyenvic.—The principal industrial establishments in the dep. are the crystal and glass manufactories of Baccaret and Saint-Quirin, the chemical works of Dieuze, and the noted brocade establishments of which Nancy is the seat and centre. There are, besides, numerous manufactories of china, earthenware and pottery, cotton-spinning and paper-mills, manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, of cloth, of clocks, and of printing-types; tanneries, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, manufactories of sugar from beet-root, preserves, comfits, &c., and breweries. The trade consists chiefly in timber, salt, grain, wine, brandy, salt meat, and articles of local manufacture.—The educational establishments of the dep. consisted in 1842 of the college at Nancy, and 6 communal colleges, 15 academies, a normal, 5 superior, and 1,106 elementary schools.—This district of France, which in ancient times was inhabited by the *Leuci* and *Mediomatrici*, was comprised in *Belgia Prima*. It was conquered about the beginning of the 5th cent. by the Merovingians, and afterwards by Clovis. At a later period it belonged to the kingdom of Lorraine, and after the death of Louis, the last king of Lorraine, was conjoined with the Germanic empire. It was ultimately, in conjunction with the duchy of Lorraine, ceded to France in 1738.

MEUSE, Maas, Maze, or Maes, a river which has its source in the S part of the French dep. of Haute-Marne, in the cant. and 3 m. S of Montigny, and 12 m. NE of Langres. It is formed by the junction of two streams, which, descending from the Monts-de-Faucille, a prolongation of the Vosges, traverse the valleys of Recourt and Avrecourt, and unite at Fort-Fillieres near the castle and village of Meuse. The united stream, taking the name of Meuse, pursues its course through the NW part of the dep. of the Vosges; runs underground a distance of 5 m. between Bazoilles and Noncourt; traverses in its entire length the dep. of the same name; waters the E part of that of the Ardennes, and a little below Givet enters Belgium. Proceeding in a generally NNE direction, it flows through the Belgian provs. of Namur, Liege, and Limburg; and entering Holland, and bending W along the frontier of N. Brabant, it separates that prov. from the provs. of Gelderland and S. Holland. A little below Gorinchem, it divides into two arms, the more northerly of which enters the prov. of S. Holland, takes at first the name of Merwede, and subdivides at Dort into two principal branches, of which the more northerly is called the Maas or Meuse, and the southerly the Oude-Maas or Old Meuse. These two branches re-unite near the E point of the island of Rosenburg, and form a large estuary, the embouchure properly so called of the Maas,—which enters the North sea between the NW extremity of the island of Voorne and the tongue of land terminating in Hoek-van-Holland. The southern arm of the Maas, immediately on leaving Gorinchem, divides in the Bies-Bosch into numerous streams. On their reunion they take the name of Hollands-Diep, and separate the prov. of Brabant from that of Holland. At Willemstadt the stream again biforks, sending off one branch under the name first of Haring-Vliet and afterwards that of Flakkee, between the islands of Overflakkee and Beyerland, in the SW part of the prov. of Holland, and which flows by a wide mouth into the sea between the W extremity of the island of Voorne and the N coast of that of Goeree. The other and more southerly branch,—bearing successively the appellations of Volke-Rak, Krammer, and Gravelingen,—runs between the provinces of Holland and Zealand, sends towards the S an offset to the Eastern Scheldt, and enters the sea between the W point of Goeree and the NW coast of the island of Schouwen. The total course of the M. is estimated at about 600 m., of which 276 m. are within the confines of France, and in a generally NNW direction. In High Belgium, its direction is chiefly NE; and in Holland, W. Its principal affluents are in France the Mouzon, Vair, Chiers, and Semoy, on the r.; and on the l. the Bar. In Belgium it receives on the r. the Lesse, Ourthe, Roer, and Niers; and on the l. the Sambre and Mehaigne. In Holland it receives the Waal and Leck, the two largest arms of the Rhine, and also the lower Yssel, another branch of that river.—The basin of the M. is enclosed on the S by the Faucilles mountains, on the E by those of the Moselle and of the E. Ardennes, and on the W by the mountains of Argonne and of the W. Ardennes. Its greatest breadth, lying between the sources of the Ourthe and Sambre, does not exceed 120 m. It is connected with the basin of the Scheldt on the W, and with that of the Rhine on the E, by the great Canal-du-Nord, which passes Venlo, and of which a branch named Rigole-de-Maestricht lies entirely within the basin of the M. This river is navigable as far as Verdun in France, a distance of 468 m. The valley through which it flows in the upper part of its course is extremely picturesque, sometimes contracting into narrow rocky gorges, and in other parts expanding into fine slopes covered with grass or wood and everywhere studded

with villages. The principal towns which it bathes are Neufchâteau, Saint-Mihiel, Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Mezières, Charleville, and Givet, in France; Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, and Venlo, in Belgium; and in Holland, Grave, Gorcum or Gorinchem, Dordrecht, Rotterdam, Willemstad, and Hillevoetsluis. Its articles of transit consist chiefly in grain, timber, marble, slate, iron, coal, stone, and wool. See articles RHINE and WAAL.

MEUSE, a department in the NE of France; bounded on the NW by the dep. of the Ardennes; on the NE by Belgium and the dep. of the Moselle, from the latter of which it is separated by the Otham; on the E by the dep. of the Meurthe; on the S by those of the Vosges and Upper Marne; and on the W by the dep. of the Marne. It lies between 48° 25′ and 49° 35′ N lat., and between 4° 54′ and 5° 57′ E long.; and comprises an area of 602,555 hect. Pop. in 1801, 269,522; in 1821, 291,385; in 1831, 314,588; and in 1851, 328,657.—This dep. is intersected from S to N by two ranges of hills which detach themselves from the plateau of Langres, enclose the basin of the Meuse, separating it from that of the Seine on the W, and on the E from the basin of the Rhine, and uniting with the plateaux of the Ardennes and Luxemburg. Its culminating point does not exceed 1,650 ft. Besides the Meuse, by which the dep. is watered in its entire length, it contains the Chiers, an affluent of the M.; in the E the Orne, and several minor affluents of the Moselle; and in the W the Marne, the Ornain, a tributary of the Marne, with the Saulx and Chée, and the Aisne, with its affluents the Aire and Biesme. The soil of the plains is poor and stony; but the valleys and hills are covered with the finest vegetation. The climate is cold and damp, but not insalubrious. The extent of arable land in the dep., in 1839, was estimated at 597,949 hect. Of these, at the same period, 276,077 were in wheat and other grain; 15,176 in potatoes; 2,188 in legumes; 164 in beet-root; 12,847 in vineyards; 4,436 in gardens; 2,546 in hemp; 675 in flax; 62,551 in meadows; 18,958 in heath and pasture; 72,390 fallow; 171,423 in wood; and 8,518 in orchards, nurseries, and osieries. Horses of a small breed, cattle, and other domestic animals, are reared, especially in the valley of the Meuse, in great numbers. In 1839, their numbers respectively were estimated at 63,432 horses, 348 mules, 431 asses, 96,196 cattle, 213,547 sheep, 98,916 pigs, and 7,215 goats. Poultry is also extensively reared, and in some localities bees. The forests contain wild boars and squirrels, and abound with small game. The rivers and lakes afford large quantities of pike, roach, perch, trout, and cray-fish. Iron is found in abundance in the mountains, and there are numerous quarries of freestone, slate, limestone, gypsum, potters' clay, and marl. The number of iron-works in 1839 was 40, and the number of hands employed in them 690. Their total produce amounted at the same period to 197,491 quintals of cast-iron, and 88,554 quintals of malleable iron. The principal industrial establishments in the dep. are its numerous paper-mills, glass-works, china and pottery manufactories, tile-works, cotton spinning-mills, cotton and woollen factories, and tanneries. It has also extensive manufactories of wood-ware, hosiery, lace, comfits, sugar from beet-root, cheese, and salt meat; and several breweries and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in wine, grain, oil, planks, timber, iron, calico, paper, and salt meat. The practice common in some parts of France, of a certain number of the inhabitants periodically engaging themselves as hawkers, tinkers, &c., prevails to a considerable extent in this dep.—The educational establishments in this dep. in 1840 consisted of 1 normal and 792 communal schools, and 5 colleges. The administrative divisions in 1841 consisted of 4 arronds., viz.: Bar-le-Duc, Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun; 28 cants., and 588 coms. The chief town is Bar-le-Duc. This portion of France was anciently inhabited by the Verodunenses. It was definitively ceded to France in 1648. It was formerly comprised in Lorraine and Champagne.

MEUSEGHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Wolverthem. Pop. 190.

MEUSELBACH, a village of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, near the Schwarza, 6 m. S of Konigsee. Pop. 1,350. It has several oil-mills.

MEUSELWITZ, a market-town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, circle and 7 m. NW of Altenburg, on the Schaud. Pop. 1,527. It has a castle, belonging to the house of Seckendorf, and possesses several manufactories of linen, and dye-works.

MEUSNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and cant. of Saint-Aignan, 36 m. S of Blois. Pop. 1,055. It affords good wine, and has quarries of silex.

MEUWEN, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 951; of com. 170.

MEUX, a township in the p. of Waghen, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4¼ m. N of Beverley. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 83; in 1841, 95.

MEUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 1,168; of com. 1,138.

MEUX (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 7 m. SE of Estrées-St.-Denis, and near the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,030.

MEUZAC, or MEUZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Saint-Germain-les-Belles. Pop. 1,032. It has several iron-works.

MEVAGH, a parish in co. Donegal, 7 m. NW of Millford. Area 21,026 acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,620.

MEVAGISSEY, a parish of Cornwall, 5½ m. ESE of Grampound, on the coast. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,169; in 1841, 2,310.

ME'VERGNIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 730; of com. 467.

MEVES, an ancient town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Pouilly, on the r. bank of the Loire, at the junction of the Mason. Pop. 726. It has several iron-works, and carries on a considerable trade in wine.

ME'VOUILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. NW of Séderon. Pop. 607. It had a fortress, which was destroyed by order of Louis XIV., in 1684.

MEVRES. See MESVRES.

MEW ISLAND. See COPELAND ISLANDS.

MEWAN (SAINT), a parish in Cornwall, 1 m. W by S of St. Austell. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. 1,146.

MEWAR, a large principality of Hindostan, in the Rajput territory, in the S part of the prov. of Ajmir, between the parallels of 24° and 26° N. It is generally mountainous, and may be regarded as the central portion of the great table-land of Hindostan. The principal river by which it is watered is the Banas, an affluent of the Chumbul; but it gives rise also to the Mahe, which flows to the opposite coast. It contains three forts, viz.: Chittore or Chitur, its ancient capital, Combhere or Komalmer, and Mandelgarh. Its chief town is Odipur. The principal productions of the district are grain, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Cotton fabrics and arms are its chief articles of manufacture. The revenue of the *rana* or king is £75,000. It is subdivided into 24 districts.

MEWAT, a territory of Hindostan, in the NW part of the prov. of Agra, dependent partly on the presidency of Bengal, and partly on the rajahs of Macherry, Feruzpore, and Bhertput. It is extremely mountainous, and filled with dangerous defiles. Its inhabitants are noted for brigandage. Its chief towns are Feruzpore and Kotillah.

MEWE, or Gniew, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, circle and 8 m. NW of Marienwerder, on the Vistula, at the confluence of the Ferse with that river. Pop. 2,650. This is the first town that possessed the Teutonic order. Agriculture forms the chief industry of its inhabitants.

MEWSTONE, a lofty rock in the S. Pacific, near the S coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 43° 41′, E long. 146° 28′.

MEXBOROUGH, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5¾ m. NE by N of Rotherham. Area of p. 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,270; in 1841, 1,425. Area of township 1,260 acres. Pop. 1,140.

MEXENS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 2 m. NW of St. Macaire, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,005.

MEXIANA, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of the Brazilian prov. of Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, in S lat. 0° 5′, W long. 49°. It is about 15 m. long, and 3 m. broad. It is very low, and liable to inundations.

MEXICALCINGO, a town of Mexico, in the state and 6 m. S of Mexico, pleasantly situated near the NW extremity of Lake Xochimilco. It contains about 60 Indian families.

MEXICO,

A federal republic of North America, recently comprising the whole of the vast and rich territory formerly subject to the vice-royalty of New Spain, but which has been reduced in extent by the falling away of Texas, which recently annexed itself to the North American federacy, and of Yucatan, which has declared its independence, and by the reduction of New Mexico, and a considerable portion of its N frontier, under the government of the United States. Previous to the dismemberment of Texas, its inland northern boundary was understood to commence at the mouth of the Sabine river in 29° 30′ N lat., and 94° 15′ W long. From this point, the frontier-line ran in a northern direction up that stream to its source in the belt of high land which separates the valley of the Great Red river of Louisiana from the prov. of Texas; thence NW to the Red river; then ascending the course of that stream to the 100th degree of W long., and thence striking off northwards to the Arkansas, in the same meridian, and following up that river to its source, whence it run to the source of the Platte, in 42° N lat., and thence almost due W till it struck the coast of the Pacific at Cape Mendocino, in 40° 29′ N lat., and 124° 29′ W long. All to the S of this line was included in Spanish America, agreeably to the treaty of 1821, which fixed the above boundary: for a long time, indeed, the viceroys of Mexico affected to regard the whole NW coast of America as comprehended within their government, making New Spain border on Tartary and Greenland! By the 5th article of the recent treaty with the United States, it is declared that the boundary-line between the two republics shall commence in the gulf of Mexico, 3 leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio-Grande, otherwise called the Rio-Bravo-del-Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should make more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the S boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole S boundary of New Mexico, which runs N to the town called Paso, to its W boundary termination; thence northward along the W line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same; thence down the middle of said branch, and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio-Colorado; thence across the Rio-Colorado, following the division-line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean. On the E, the shores of Mexico are washed by the gulf of Mexico; on the S, the boundaries are the Pacific, and a line drawn from the port of Tehuantepec to the bay of Honduras; on the W, the whole country borders on the Pacific.—The breadth of this region is very irregular. It is contracted to 130 m. in the isthmus of Tehuantepec; but gradually expands to the breadth of 280 m., between Acapulco and Vera Cruz. From thence, the isthmus gradually swells in width, till it joins the mainland of North America, in N lat. 29°, increasing from 300 m. to 600 m., in the parallel of 20° N lat., and to 725 m. in the parallel of 26°, between the mouth of the Rio-del-Norte and the eastern shore of the gulf of California. The greatest inland breadth during the annexation of Texas and New Mexico, was in 33° N lat., namely, from 94° E long. to 118° W, or 1,400 m.

Superficial area.] From the irregularity of its form, the sinuosity of its coast, and the deep indentings of its numerous gulfs and bays, it is impossible to determine with precision the superficial area of the Mexican confederacy. Humboldt estimated the superficies as follows: Guatimala, including Nicaragua and Vera Paz, 26,152 sq. leagues; the Viceroyalty of Mexico Proper, including the Californias, 51,289 sq. leagues; the internal provinces, vulgarly denominated New Mexico, 67,189 sq. leagues. Total, 144,630 sq. leagues of 25 to the degree, or 1,108,998 British sq. m. It is to be observed, however, that Humboldt did not include in his statement the space occupied by the gulf of California, which embraces at least a space of 100,000 sq. m., nor the vast tract of unexplored and unoccupied country to the N of Sonora, extending from the mouth of the Colorado, and the mountains of New California, to the Snowy mountains. This tract presents a superficies not much short of 300,000 sq. m. Neither was the unexplored tract to the NW of Texas, and extending SW from the upper valley of the Arkansas to the range of Namhi and the Rio-del-Norte, containing at least 100,000 sq. m., included in Humboldt's statement, which merely embraced the political divisions and settlements of M. Perhaps the whole of the territory denominated Mexico, or New Spain, might be estimated, previous to recent dismemberments, with Guatimala, as follows:

Political divisions and settlements, .	1,108,998 sq. m.
Unexplored and unoccupied countries, .	400,000
Gulf of California, . . .	100,000
	1,608,998

This vast region comprised, in its political arrangement, the three following grand divisions: 1st, the commandancy of Guatimala, forming the SE division; 2d, the viceroyalty of Mexico, forming the central division; and, 3d, the northern or internal provinces, comprising New Mexico and the Californias, which, in 1807, were divided into the two commandancies of the Eastern and Western internal provinces. The first of these divisions now forms an independent federal state. The civil division of the other districts, when Humboldt wrote, and according to his admeasurements, was as follows:

I. VICEROYALTY OF MEXICO PROPER.

Intendancies.	Sq. leagues.	Sq. m.
1. Mexico,	5,927	45,440
2. La-Puebla,	2,696	20,666·2
3. La-Vera-Cruz,	4,141	31,747·1
4. Oaxaca,	4,447	34,093·1
5. Merida,	5,977	45,823·1
6. Valladolid,	3,446	25,486
7. Guadalajara,	9,612	74,260·2
8. Zacatecas,	2,355	18,054·2
9. Guanaxuato,	911	6,984
10. San-Luis-Potosi, S part,	2,357	18,266·1
10 Intendancies,	41,869	320,723

II. WESTERN INTERNAL PROVINCES.

1. Sonora,		19,143	146,764
2. Durango,		16,873	129,426
3. New Mexico,		5,709	43,769
4. Californias,	{New 2,125 / Old 7,295}	9,420	72,493
		51,145	392,452

III. EASTERN INTERNAL PROVINCES.

1. Cohahuila,	6,702	52,392
2. Texas,	10,948	83,902
3 Santander,	5,193	39,816
4. New Leon,	2.621	20,094
	25,464	196,204

Existing divisions.] The republic of M. was divided by the constitution of 1824 into 19 states, 4 territories, and the federal district; but a decree of 1835 provided for a new division of the country into departments. Texas, as already noticed, published a formal declaration of independence in March 1836; Yucatan has also asserted its independence; and the treaty of 1848, with the cession of California, and New Mexico, has further curtailed its dominions. The following table was drawn up for the supreme government in 1839:

States.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.
1 *a.* Mexico,	25,450	1,389,520
b. Federal district,	100	
2. Xalisco or Jalisco,	73,000	679,311
3 Puebla,	18,440	661,992
4. Guanaxuato or Guanajuato,	8,000	512,606
5. Oaxaca or Oajaca,	32,650	500,278
6. Mechoacan or Michoacan,	22,468	497,906
7. San-Luis-de-Potosi,	19,000	321,840
8. Zacatecas,	19,950	273,575
9. Vera Cruz or Veracruz,	27,660	254,380
10. Durango,	54,500	162,618
11. Chihuahua,	107,500	147,600
12. Sinaloa or Cinaloa,	54,700	147,000
13. Chiapas or Chiapa,	18,750	141,206
14. Queretaro,	7,500	120,560
15. Nuevo Leon,	21,000	101,108
16. Tamaulipas,	35,100	100,068
17. Coahuila,	93,600	73,360
18. Tabasco,	14,676	63,580
19. Aguas Calientes, [a newly-organized state, the area of which is comprised in that of Zacatecas, Xalisco, and Guanaxuato,]		69,698
20. Sonora,	200,000	124.000
21. Baja California,	57,029	33,439

The area and population of the recently dissevered portions was stated in the same document to be as follows:

Yucatan,	79,500	580,948
Alta California,	376,344	15,000
Nuevo Mexico,	200,000	57,026

Physical features.] We are yet profoundly ignorant of by far the greatest part of the Mexican interior. We know little of the interior of Guatimala; almost nothing of Yutacan; and little more of the northern part of Mexico Proper, and of the greater part of New Mexico. Humboldt traversed but a small portion of this immense surface; and he confesses that beyond the parallel of 21° N he knew nothing but from report of the internal configuration of the surface. The physical aspect of New Spain—including in that term Guatimala—from the 16th to the 26th degree of N lat., is a high table-land, bearing some resemblance in this respect to the southern peninsula of India. Beyond the 26th parallel, the land is said to decline towards New Mexico, and the Rio-del-Norte on the N, and towards the Rio-Colorado of California on the NW; and the town of Saltillo, 180 m. of horizontal distance from Durango, to the NE, is situated on the eastern verge of the high table-land. This high level, therefore, is upwards of 1,000 m. in length from SE to NW, and probably extends much farther, while it insensibly declines in level. The breadth expands as the table-land extends to the NW; under the parallel of 26° its width from E to W is about 400 m. In the parallel of 19° N, or that of the city of Mexico, the breadth of this high level, according to Humboldt's vertical projection of the country from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, is 60 marine leagues, or 210 m., between the opposite points of Guchilaque and Las-Vigas,—the former being 8,000 ft., and the latter 7,814 ft. above the level of the sea; and the lowest place in this intervening tract is the city of Puebla-de-los-Angelos, which is 7,198 ft. above the ocean-level. The highest point between Mexico and Vera Cruz occurs 30 m. E of the former city, and is 10,540 ft. above sea-level. The plain of Toluca to the SW of Mexico, is 8,818 ft. above the level of the sea; and the Cross of the Marquis, 20 m. S of Mexico, 9,842 ft. The height of the tract from Mexico to Guanaxuato, a direct distance of 48 geog. leagues, or 166 m. NW, is nearly similar; the lowest place in Humboldt's vertical section of this tract lying 5,766 ft. above the level of the sea, and the highest 8,818 ft. The table-land expands so much from Oaxaca to Durango, SE and NW along the shores of the Pacific, that the central plain preserves an elevation of 6,560 ft. for more than 180 m. W of Mexico; but after leaving the valley of Mexico towards the SSW, or the city of Acapulco, it never again attains this elevation. The descent is much more gradual towards Acapulco than towards Vera Cruz. Going from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the traveller has to traverse a space of 207 m. ere he arrive at a valley whose bottom is less than 3,280 ft. above the level of the sea, and where oaks cease to grow; whereas, on the Acapulco road, the distance is only about 60 m. From El Manzanillo, on the eastern crest of the table-land, to Vera Cruz, the descent is rapid and laborious, being 7,921 ft. in the space of 87 m. The difficulty of communication between the interior and the opposite coasts will long prevent M. from becoming a great commercial or maritime power. But however difficult the communications are between the table-land and the sea-coasts, the case is otherwise on the table-land itself. Its declivity is so gentle, and so little interrupted by valleys, that as far as Durango in New Mexico, 500 m. NNW of the city of Mexico, the surface has a constant elevation of from 5,576 ft. to 8,856 ft. above the sea. Plains of great extent, but of uniform surface, are here so approximated to one another that they form but a single plain on the lengthened ridge of the Mexican cordillera. The declination towards the N is so gentle as not to be perceived; and carriages roll with comparative ease along the vast elevated table-land, as far as Santa-Fé in New Mexico, a distance of at least 1,500 m. The eastern declivity of the cordillera is a continual and rapid descent; but the road to the W coast alternately ascends and descends through four remarkable longitudinal valleys.

Mountains.] The mountain-system of Mexico or New Spain cannot strictly be regarded as a prolongation of the Andine chain of South America. So far is this from being the case, that long before the Andes have reached the isthmus of Panama, they have dwindled into inconsiderable hillocks; and in

Veragua, the Sierra-de-Canatagua in fact runs in an opposite direction to the Andes, as if to interrupt their extension into North America. In the Mexican prov. of Oaxaca, the chain occupies the centre of the isthmus, between the sources of the Chimalapa and the Huasacualco. Of this part of the chain, the Cerro-de-Sinpualtepec is said to be so elevated that both the Atlantic and Pacific are visible from it: this extent of visual horizon would indicate an elevation of 7,700 ft. above the sea. The same spectacle is said to be enjoyed at La-Ginetta, 12 leagues from the port of Tehuantepec, on the road from Guatimala to Mexico. From 18½° to 21° N lat. the cordillera stretches from S to N, and approaches the Atlantic. In the centre of the table-land, an elevated chain separates the valley of Mexico from the intendancy of Pueblo-de-Los-Angelos. Of this chain, the most elevated summits are the Popocatepetl, a volcano covered with perpetual snow, its elevation being 17,735 ft. above the level of the sea, and the Istacci-huatl having an alt. of 15,700 ft., according to Humboldt. These are great heights: yet if we consider the elevation of their respective bases, the appearance of these mountains cannot be so majestic as that of the Alps of Switzerland or Italy; for while the latter are elevated from 12,794 to 15,419 ft. above the plains of Switzerland and Lombardy, the Popoca-tepetl is only 10,268 ft. above the lowest level of the valley of Mexico, and 10,537 ft. above that of Puebla-de-Los-Angelos, from which places this mountain is nearly equidistant. But the proximity of the city of Mexico to the Popoca-tepetl and Istacci-huatl contributes to heighten the impression produced by these volcanic mountains,—the distance being less than one-half that of Berlin and Milan to the Alps. This, combined with the superior purity of a tropical and highly elevated atmosphere, more than compensates for their comparative inferiority of height viewed in relation to the places from which they rise. The Nevado-de-Toluca, another colossal summit, 22 m. SW of Mexico, is elevated 15,156 ft. above the level of the sea, though it is only 6,299 ft. above the plain whence it springs. The Cerro-de-Axusco, 12 m. direct distance SSW of Mexico, is 12,052 ft. of absolute height, and 4,596 ft. above the level of Tezcuco. The mean elevation of the whole range, of which these summits make a part, and which surround as with a circular wall the valley of Mexico, is according to Humboldt 9,842 ft. of absolute elevation. The eastern chain which runs N and S, along the eastern declivity of the table-land, towards the gulf of Mexico, presents the elevated summits of the Citlal-tepetl, called Orizava or Orizaba in the maps,—and of Nauhcampa-tepetl, or the Coffre of Perote. The absolute height of the former is, according to Ferrer, 17,876 ft., and of the latter 13,514 ft. according to Humboldt. The former, the most majestic summit in the viceroyalty of Mexico, is visible from Vera Cruz, and is the first part of the Mexican continent seen by navigators. Viewed from Xalappa, 30 m. NE in direct distance, it appears much more lofty than the Popoca-tepetl, as seen from Mexico and La-Puebla. From the NE part of the intendancy of Mexico, the chain assumes the name of Sierra Madre; and leaving the eastern quarter, runs NW to Guanaxuato, to the N of which city it becomes of an extraordinary breadth, dividing immediately into three branches. Of these branches, the most eastern runs in the direction of Charcas and Catorce, and is lost in the prov. of New Leon. The western branch proceeds to the N of Guadalaxara, and passing to the E of Culiacan and Arispe, as far N as the source of the Rio-Gila, forms in its progress the mountains of Primeria Alta, celebrated for the gold washed down their sides. This branch is denominated the ridge of Topia by Spanish writers; and from its western side, many lateral chains stretch SW to the gulf of California. The middle branch of the Sierra Madre, which may be viewed as the central chain of the Mexican Alps, occupies the whole extent of Zacatecas, and stretches through Durango, as far as the Sierras-de-los-Mimbros to the W of the Rio-del-Norte. From thence it traverses New Mexico till it meets with the Topian ridge on the W, and on the E with a snowy ridge that commences on the E of the Rio-del-Norte, in 31° N lat., and running N, and then NW, forms the boundary in that quarter between New Mexico and Louisiana. This termination of the Sierra-Madre, in 41° N lat., divides the rivers which flow towards the Pacific from those which discharge themselves into the Atlantic ocean. From this point, where the various branches meet, they again spread out to a great breadth, under the appellation of the Stony mountains. Another snowy range extends NW and SE between the lower courses of the Colorado and Buenaventura rivers, running parallel with the E coast of the gulf of California. The Californian mountains commence near the SE point of the peninsula of that name, and run in a NW course through the middle of the peninsula, and along the coast of the Pacific, as far as the mouth of the Columbia,—an extent of more than 1,500 m. The elevation of the Sierra-Madre, beyond 21° N lat., must be great, as it enters into the region of eternal snow. The other principal heights S of 21° N lat., exclusive of those already mentioned, are the peak of Tancitaro, 10,198 ft. of absolute height,—El Jacal, 10,249 ft.,—Mamanchota, 9,766 ft.,—the Volcan-de-Colima, 9,286 ft.,—and the Volcan-de-Jorullo, 4,267 ft. The prevailing geological feature of this mountain-system is porphyritic rock. The central plateau of Anahuac appears like an enormous porphyritic dyke, distinguished from the European porphyry by the constant presence of hornblende and the absence of quartz. Granite appears at Acapulco and in Oaxaca.

Volcanoes.] Popoca-tepetl and Istacci-huatl are usually denominated the volcanoes of La Puebla, or Mexico,—their summits being equally visible from both cities. The latter is an extinguished volcano, and no Indian tradition goes back to the time when it made its eruptions. The same is the case with the Nevado-de-Toluca, the Peak of Orizaba, and the volcano of Tustla in Vera Cruz. The greatest eruptions of Orizaba were between 1545 and 1566; no appearances, however, of activity have been noticed in it since the latter year. The crater of Popoca-tepetl is half-a-mile wide, but no eruptions of consequence have occurred in it since the time of Cortez: a mass of ashes and very dense vapours were observed, however, by Humboldt and Bonpland, to issue from this crater in January 1804. The Coffre of Perote, though presenting nothing like the appearance of a crater on its summit, yet seems to have been an ancient volcano, from the traces of currents of lava still visible on its sides. The small volcano of Tustla is still very active, producing frequent and violent eruptions. The last, which was very violent, took place in 1793; the roofs of the houses of Oaxaca, Vera Cruz, and Perote, were covered by it with volcanic ashes, and at Perote, distant 170 m. in a direct line, subterranean noises were heard resembling discharges of heavy artillery. The volcano of Colima frequently emits smoke and ashes. The Volcan-de-Jorullo is of very recent origin, having sprung up in 1759, in the centre of a fine plain, in the intendancy of Valladolid, more than 100 m. from any sea-coast, and 126 m. from any active volcano See JORULLO. Earthquakes are frequent on the coast of the Pacific, and in the environs of the city of Mexico, though not attended here with such desolating effects as in Peru and Quito. All these phenomena seem to indicate the existence of an active internal fire between the parallels of 18° and 22°, which pierces from time to time through the crust of the globe, even at great distances from the sea-shore.

Basaltic rocks.] The valley of Mexico is separated from the basin of Totonilco-el-Grande by a chain of porphyritic mountains, the highest summit of which, the peak of the Xacal, rises to an elevation of 10,248 ft. above the level of the sea. These "enormous columns of trappean porphyry," crowned with pines and oaks, are of a very picturesque character: it is from them that the ancient Mexicans obtained the *itzli*, or obsidian, of which they formed their sharp instruments. This porphyritic formation serves for base to the porous amygdaloid which surrounds the lakes of Tezcuco, Zumpango, and San-Christobal. To the NE

of the district of Real-del-Monte, it is concealed under the columnar basalt of Regla, and farther on, in the valley of Totonilco, under beds of secondary formation. The Alpine limestone, of a greyish blue, in which is the famous cavern of Dante, called 'the Pierced mountain,' appears to repose immediately on the porphyry of Moran. The basaltic rocks and cascade of Regla, situated at a distance of 25 leagues NE of Mexico, between the mines of Real-del-Monte and the thermal waters of Totonilco, form a remarkable natural curiosity: see REGLA. The prisms repose on a bed of clay, under which is again found basalt, superposed on the porphyry of Real-del-Monte. The whole of this basaltic region is 6,500 ft. above the level of the ocean.

Capes and Bays.] The most prominent capes on the coasts of this extensive region are, Cape St. Lucas, the SE point of the peninsula of Old California, in 22° 52′ 28″ N lat., and 110° 45′ 38″ W long., by the corrected observation of Oltmann; and Cape Corrientes, on the western coast of the isthmus of Mexico, in 20° 25′ 30″ N lat., and 105° 34′ W long. Cape Mendocino now belongs to California.—The chief bays or gulfs are those of Tehuantepec, and the large inland gulf of California. The former lies under the 16th parallel. Between the head of this gulf of the Pacific, into which the river Chimalapa disembogues itself, and the mouth of the Huasacualco, or Goazacualco, which discharges itself into the bay of the same name in the S part of the gulf of Mexico, is only 125 m. across the isthmus. The gulf of California is a very large inland sea, stretching 780 m. from SE to NW, or from the mouth of the El-Rosario river, in N lat. 22° 52′, to the mouth of the Rio-de-Colorado, in N lat. 32° 50′. The entrance of this gulf, between Cape St. Lucas, the SE point of California, and the mouth of the El-Rosario, on the continent, is 200 m. wide; from thence, as far as N lat. 27°, the average breadth is from 120 to 150 m.; from thence to the head it seldom exceeds 60 m. The charts of this gulf as yet are sadly erroneous. See articles CALIFORNIA, and CALIFORNIA (GULF OF).—The other bays are those of San Blas, San Francisco, and Acapulco, on the southern ocean; and in the gulf of Mexico, those of Tampico and Huasacualco.

Rivers.] Considering the extent of this country, its large rivers are not numerous. The chief river is the Rio-Bravo, or Rio-Grande-del-Norte, which, according to the large map of Lewis and Clarke's tract from the Missouri to the Pacific, rises in the great cordillera which separates the eastern from the western waters of North America, in about 40° 12′ N lat., and 111° 30′ W long. immediately to the W of the sources of the Big-Horn, Platte, and Arkansas, and, flowing in a generally S course, strikes the present frontier of M. in about 32° 30′ N lat., and from that point flows prevailingly SE, dividing Texas from the prov. of Chihuahua, the great waste of the Bolson-de-Mapimi, and the provs. of Cohahuila and Tamaulipas; and falls into the gulf of Mexico, in 25° 55′ N lat., and 97° 26′ W long. according to Humboldt. The comparative course of the Rio-del-Norte, is nearly 1,600 m., 540 of which are to the NW of Santa Fé. See article RIO-GRANDE-DEL-NORTE. The Colorado and the Gila are now beyond the Mexican frontier.—To the S of the Rio-del-Norte, the river of Tampico, and the Rio-Blanco, discharge themselves into a common estuary; and the Rio-Alvarado, the Huasacualco, and the Tabasco with its twin-stream the Usuma, all flow into the S part of the gulf of Mexico.—The principal streams which flow into the E side of the gulf of California are the Caborça or Ignauo, the San José, the Yaqui, the Sinaloa, and the Calliacan.—In Mexico Proper, the chief river is the St. Jago, which rises from a small lake 13 m. to the SW of the city of Mexico, on the W side of the mountains which bound the valley of Tenochtitlan. Running to the NW, it enters the lake of Chapala; and issuing thence, holds its course in a similar direction; then turning to the SW, it falls into the bay of San-Blas, on the Pacific, in 21° 32′ 48″ N lat., and 105° 12′ W long. It is sometimes called 'the Great river of Guadalajara,' and its absolute course is estimated at 600 m. As the isthmus decreases in breadth, the rivers of course become comparatively smaller, and of less importance, except in so far as some of them may eventually be of use in facilitating an intercourse between the Pacific and the gulf of Mexico.

Lakes.] The lakes of the valley of M. are the five lakes of Chalco, Xochimilco, Tezcuco, San-Cristobal, and Zumpango, lying in a direction from S to N. Of these, the lake of Tezcuco is the largest, and occupies the lowest level of the valley. The whole area of these lakes is nearly one-tenth of the valley, that is 22 sq. leagues, or 168⅔ sq. m. of water. The valley itself, of an oval figure and surrounded on all sides by mountains, is 55 m. long, by 37½ m. broad, and 67 leagues, or 201 m. in circumf., containing a space of 244½ sq. leagues, or 1,876 sq. m. All the humidity furnished by the lofty girdle which surrounds this valley is collected in these lakes, which rise by successive degrees from the centre of the valley. The central lake of Tezcuco is consequently liable to great inundations from the swelling of the higher lakes, which pour their waters into it, and has repeatedly laid the city of M. under water; the great square of that city being only 47¼ inches above the level of the lake. To remedy this inconvenience, a desague or large canal has been constructed, to carry off the waters of the northern lakes into the river Tula; but the design has proved comparatively abortive, and the city is still exposed to inundation from the swelling of the lakes of Chalco and Xochimilco, which are 3 ft. 9 in. higher than that of Tezcuco. These five lakes are all more or less salt, but that of Tezcuco is most impregnated with that mineral, its water being heavier than that of the Baltic. The expense of the great canal for draining the waters of the Mexican lakes into the river Tula, from 1607 to 1789, amounted to £1,291,770. It has been proposed to render this canal navigable to the sea; but the expense would probably overbalance the profit, as it would require at least 300 locks to bring vessels from the sea to the level of the lake of Tezcuco, which is 7,467 ft. higher than that of the sea. —Between the Sierra de Espuelas and the Rio-Grande, lie the Laguna-Guzman, Laguna-Candelaria, and Laguna-de-los-Patos, of all of which little is known. To the S of the Bolson-de-Mapimi, are the Laguna-del-Cayman and the Laguna-de-Parras.

Climate.] If the extent of Central North America be considered in connexion with the extraordinary nature of its configuration, the variety of its climate must evidently be very great,—embracing the extremes of equatorial heat and polar cold. If climate were regulated by the mere circumstance of latitude, then the whole of Guatimala, and the greater part of the former viceroyalty of M., comprehending a space of 487,000 sq. m., would experience the heat of the torrid zone; whilst the internal provs., —the Californias,—the unoccupied tracts,—and the northern parts of the old viceroyalty, embracing a surface of nearly 1,012,000 sq. m., would enjoy a moderate temp. But this is not the case. Climate is affected by a variety of causes, and is regulated more by elevation than by latitude; and of this truth M. affords a striking illustration. The whole of the coasts, along with Guatimala, possess a warm climate adapted for West Indian productions; and the temp. of the plains, elevated not more than 984 ft. above the sea, is from 8° to 9° of the centigrade therm. greater than the mean heat of Naples, or 77° of Fahrenheit. These regions denominated by the Spaniards *tierras calientes*, or 'hot regions,' produce in abundance, sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas. The port of Acapulco, and the valleys of Peregrino and Papagallo, are among the hottest and unhealthiest places of the world; but on the coast of the Mexican gulf, the great heats are occasionally tempered by streams of cold air carried from Hudson's bay towards the parallels of the Havannah and Vera Cruz, and blowing from October to March.—On the declivity of the table-land of M., at an elevation of from 3,936 to 4,963 ft., there reigns a perpetually soft spring-temp., which never varies more than 4° or 5°. This region is denominated by the natives the *tierras timpladas*,

or 'temperate regions.' The mean heat of the whole year is here from 68° to 70°, which is the temp. of Xalappa, Tasco, and Chilpansingo, three cities celebrated for their salubrity, and the abundance of fruit-trees in their vicinity. Unfortunately, this mean elevation of 4,264 ft. is the height to which the clouds ascend from the sea; consequently these temperate regions are often involved in thick fogs.—The third climateric region is that of the table-land of Anahuac, or the elevated plains of M., denominated the *tierras frias*, or 'cold regions.' This elevated tract, comprehending a space of 23,000 sq. leagues, or upwards of 176,000 sq. m., within the tropic of Cancer, and embracing plains whose alt. is more than 7,217 ft. above the sea, has a mean temp. of 62°. In the city of M., the centigrade therm. has been known to fall several degrees below the freezing point; but this is a very rare occurrence, and the winters are usually as mild as at Naples. In the coldest season, the mean heat of the day is from 55° to 60° of Fahrenheit; and in summer the therm. never rises above 75° in the shade; the mean temp. of the whole table-land is therefore equal to that of Rome. The plains, however, whose elevation is more than that of the capital, or exceeds 8,201 ft., possess, even within the tropics, a rude and disagreeable climate. Such are the plains of Toluca, and the heights of Guchilague, where, during a great part of the day, the air is never warmer than from 43° to 48°, and the olive-tree bears no fruit though cultivated successfully in the valley of M. All these upper regions enjoy a mean temp. of from 51° to 55°, which is equal to that of France and Lombardy; yet the vegetation is less vigorous, and European plants do not grow with the same luxuriance as in their natal soil. The solar rays are not sufficiently powerful in the rarefied air of those elevated plains, to accelerate the development of flowers and the ripening of fruit. This constant equality,—this want of ephemeral heat,—imprints a peculiar character upon these equinoctial regions in the higher climates. Thus the cultivation of several species of vegetables on the ridge of the high table-land is more difficult than in plains situated to the N of the tropics, though frequently the mean heat of these plains is less than that of the plains situated between the 19th and 22d parallels. It thus appears that the climate and productions of M. are modified chiefly by the degree of elevation or depression of the soil. Under the latter parallel, sugar, cotton, cacao, and indigo, are produced abundantly at an elevation of from 1,968 to 2,624 ft. European wheat occupies a zone on the declivity of the mountains, commencing at 4,592 ft., and ending at 9,842 ft. of elevation; bananas bear almost no fruit above 5,084 ft. of elevation; Mexican oaks grow only between 2,624 and 9,842 ft. of elevation; and the pine never descends towards the coast of Vera-Cruz lower than 6,068 ft., nor rises near the region of lasting snow to an elevation of more than 13,123 ft.—The climate of what are denominated the internal provinces, situated in the temperate zone, especially that of New Mexico, differs essentially from that of the provinces of the old viceroyalty, and from that of the same parallels on the old continent. Here German winters succeed Italian summers. In New Mexico, particularly, the air is much colder than in the same latitudes in the United States. The reason of this is, that New Mexico is a long and not very wide valley, bounded on all sides except the S by ranges of lofty mountains covered with eternal snows; and the air is pure, and not subject to damps and fogs. In the peninsula of Old California, the climate is mild, and the sky constantly serene and cloudless; and should any clouds appear for a moment at the setting of the sun, they display the most beautiful shades of violet, green, and purple; but unfortunately the sky is more beautiful than the earth; the soil is sandy, and rains are unfrequent. In New California, on the contrary, the air is obscured by frequent fogs, which however invigorate vegetation and fertilize the soil; and the climate is much more mild than in the same latitudes on the E coast of America. In the extensive internal province of New Biscay, or Durango, the air is dry and the heat intense, previous to the annual rains which commence in June and continue till September. These rains, however, are but slight showers; during the other nine months, there is neither rain nor snow to moisten the ground. In Texas the climate is one of the most delightful in the world; but as the surface is level, and still thickly covered with timber, the new settlers are generally unhealthy.—In the interior of M., but particularly throughout the greater part of the table-land of Anahuac, the aridity of the soil bears resemblance to that of Tibet and the saline steppes of Central Asia. The evaporation which takes place on great plains is sensibly increased by the great elevation of the Mexican Alps; on the other hand, the country is not sufficiently elevated for any considerable number of summits to pierce the region of perpetual snow. This region,—which under the equator is supposed by Humboldt to commence at the elevation of 15,747 ft., and under 45° N lat. at 8,365 ft.,—commences in M., between the parallels of 19° and 20°, at 15,091 ft. Hence only four mountains, namely Orizava, Popoca-tepetl, Istacci-huatl, and the Nevado-de-Toluca, enter this region. To the N and S of this, no mountains exhibit this phenomenon till we arrive at New Mexico. These snows, at their minimum in September, never descend below 14,763 ft. in the parallel of Mexico; but in the month of January they fall as low as 12,138 ft. While Humboldt was at Mexico, such immense falls of snow had taken place in January that the mountains of Popoca-tepetl and Istacci-huatl were almost united by one band of snow. The difference between the minimum and maximum, or the oscillation of the limits of perpetual snow, consequently is, under the parallel of 19° N, from one season to the other, 2,624 ft. If, however, Humboldt's statement of 15,091 ft., as the inferior limit or minimum of this region be true, he is inconsistent with himself, as the oscillation must be 2,858 ft., or 238 ft. more. He affirms that, in November, the lowest limit of perpetual snow was 14,956 ft., or 193 ft. higher than in September; whence we must infer, either that his hypothesis concerning the minimum of descent of these limits is erroneous, or that more snow falls in September than in November, which is contrary to universal experience and his own statement. At an elevation of only 9,842 ft. snow is occasionally seen; it has been even seen in the streets of Mexico, at an elevation of 7,470 ft., and at Valladolid, at an alt. of 6,156 ft. or 1,314 ft. lower. If the cold of the high table land of M. be singularly great in winter, its heat is much greater in summer than on the Andes of Quito. The great mass of the Mexican Alps, and the immense extent of the plains, produce a reverberation of the solar rays never observed in countries of greater inequality of surface; and this intense heat contributes much to the aridity of the soil. Rains are unfrequent in the interior of the table-land; the great height of which, and the small barometrical pressure of the air, indicating its comparative want of condensation, accelerate evaporation. The ascending columns of warm air from the low plains on the coasts prevent the clouds from precipitating themselves in rain to water a land dry, saline, and destitute of vegetation. This aridity of the central land, combined with a scarcity of rivers and a want of trees, greatly obstructs the working of the mines; but happily it is confined to the more elevated districts. The declivity of the table-land is exposed to humid winds and aqueous vapours, and the vegetation nourished by these is uncommonly vigorous. The quantity of rain which annually falls at Vera-Cruz is estimated at nearly 74 in.

Diseases.] The diseases which make greatest ravages among the pop. are the small-pox, the *matlazahuatl*, and the yellow fever, denominated in New Spain the *vomito prieto*. The first, introduced by the Europeans in 1520, appears to renew its ravages every 17 or 18 years. It committed terrible devastation in 1763, 1779, and 1797; and in 1779, in the capital alone, 9,000 were swept off by this destructive disorder. Vaccine inoculation was introduced in 1804, and has happily contributed to extirpate a disorder which has swept off so many myriads of the native race and almost depopulated the Californias.—The *matlazahuatl* is a disease peculiar to the Indians of New Spain, never attacking Europeans or the mixed races. It has at different periods made great ravages among the natives, extending its baneful influence through the interior of the table-land, particularly in 1762, when the Indians of the valley of Mexico perished by thousands. Very little is known of the nature of this disease. —The *vomito prieto* is chiefly confined to the maritime regions, where the climate is excessively warm and humid, as in the S states of the American union. It is, however, unknown on the W coasts of M. The greatest seat of its ravages is the city of Vera Cruz.

Soil and Vegetable productions.] The variety of indigenous Mexican productions is immense; indeed there hardly exists a plant on the face of the globe which is not capable of being cultivated in this country, on some part between the burning coast-lands and the icy summits of the Cordilleras. Were the soil of New Spain watered by more frequent rains, no country cultivated by human industry would exceed it; but unfortunately the want of water diminishes the abundance of the harvests. Only two seasons are known in the equinoctial regions of M., even as far as 28° N lat., namely the rainy and the dry seasons; the former commencing in June or July, and continuing till the end of September or beginning of October; the latter commencing in October, and continuing till the end of May. On the proportion between these two seasons greatly depends the agricultural prosperity of M. The farmer or planter has seldom reason to complain of too great humidity. If his maize and European grains are exposed to partial inundations in the plains, which often form circular basins enclosed by mountains, the grain sown on the slopes of the hills vegetates proportionally with greater vigour. From the parallel of 24° to 28° the rains are still less frequent and of shorter duration. Happily the melting of the snow, of which there is abundance in these latitudes, supplies to some extent the want of rain. The prevailing drought, however, compels the inhabitants of a great part of this vast country to have recourse to artificial irrigations.—The more important vegetable productions of M. may be divided into two kinds: namely those which serve for home-consumption and those which furnish raw materials for manufac-

tures and commerce. Amongst the former are the banana, the manioc, maize, the European cerealia, potatoes, the *oca*, the *igname*, the *batates*, the *cacomito*, the *tomatl*, the *chimalatl*, rice, and all the kitchen herbs and fruit-trees of Europe. The latter comprehends the sugar-cane, cotton, flax, and hemp, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sarsaparilla, jalap, tobacco, and indigo.—The banana is for all the inhabitants of the tropics what the cereal gramina are for western Asia and Europe, and what the numerous varieties of rice are for the countries beyond the Indus, especially Bengal and China. Wherever the mean heat of the two continents, and the islands dispersed throughout the immense Pacific, exceeds 75°, the fruit of the banana becomes one of the most important objects of cultivation for human subsistence. It may be observed that, under the name banana, a number of plants essentially differing in the form of their fruits are cultivated in the equinoctial regions, and even as far as 33° and 34° N lat. In Mexico, three species of the banana are cultivated, namely the *arton* or true platano, the *camburi*, and the *dominico*. The cultivation of the banana ascends to an elevation of 4,350 ft. Notwithstanding the great height and extent of the M. table-land, the space favourable for the cultivation of the banana exceeds 384,000 sq. m. In the warm and humid valleys of Vera-Cruz, at the foot of Orizaba, the fruit of the *arton* sometimes exceeds 11¾ inches, and is often from 7 to 8 in. long. Its cultivation requires little attention: the suckers once planted, nature does the rest; in ten or eleven months the fruit comes to maturity. It is used either fresh, or sliced and partially dried in the sun, when it is called *platano passado*. The difference between its produce and that of the cereal gramina of Europe is prodigious. The mean produce of the banana is to that of wheat as 133 to 1, and to that of the potato root as 44¾ to 1. On the confines of the temperate and the torrid zones, are cultivated the sugar-cane, cotton, cacao, and indigo; but this cultivation rarely ascends above the elevation of 1,800 or 2,400 ft. In the hot region, as high as 1,200 ft., the fan-leaved palms, the *Miraguama* and *Pumos* palms, the white *Oreodoxa*, the *Tournefortia velutina*, the *Cordia gerascanthus*, the willow-leaved *Cephelanthus*, the *Hyptis bursata*, *Salpianthus arenarius*, *Gomphrœna globosa*, pinnated calabash-tree or *Crescentia pinnata*, the *Podopterus Mexicanus*, willow-leaved bignonia, *Salvia occidentalis*, *Perdicium Havanense*, *Gyrocarpus*, *Leucophyllum ambiguum*, *Gomphia Mexicana*, *Panicum divaricatum*, *Bauhinia aculeata*, *Hœmatoxylon radiatum*, *Hymenœa courbaril*, *Foliis retusis*, *Swietenia Mexicana*, and the sumac-leaved *Malpighia*, predominate in the spontaneous vegetation. The region from 1,200 to 6,600 ft. of elevation presents the *Liquidamber*, *Styraciflua*, *Erythroxylon Mexicanum*, *Aralia digitata*, *Chicus pazcuarensis*, *Guardiola Mexicana*, *Tagetes tenuifolia*, *Psychotria pauciflora*, *Ipomœ cholulensis*, *Convolvulus arborescens*, *Veronica xalapensis*, *Globularia Mexicana*, *Salvia Mexicana*, *Vitex mollis*, thick-flowered arbutus, *Eryngium protœflorum*, *Laurus Cervantesii*, willow-leaved daphne, *Fritillaria barbata*, *Yucca spinosa*, *Cobœa scandens*, yellow sage; four varieties of Mexican oaks, commencing at an elevation of 2,820 ft., and ending at 9,720 ft.; the mountain-yew, and the corrugated angular Banisteria. In the cold region, at a height of from 6,600 to 14,100 ft., we meet with the thick-stemmed oak [*Quercus crassipes*], the Mexican rose, the alder, which disappears at the height of 11,100 ft.; the *Cheirostemon platanoides*, the *Krameria*, the *Valeriana ceratophylla*, the *Datura superba*, the cardinal sage, the dwarf potentilla, the myrtle-leaved arbutus, the *Cotoneaster denticulata*, and the Mexican strawberry. The pines, which commence in the temperate zone at the height of 5,700 ft. disappear in the cold region at 12,300 ft. Thus the coniferous trees, unknown in S. America, here terminate, as they do in the Alps and Pyrenees, the scale of vegetation in the larger plants. At the very limit of perpetual snow we find the *Arenaria bryoides*, the *Cnicus nivalis*, and the *Chelone gentianoides*. This country produces indigenous species of the cherry-tree, apple, walnut, mulberry, and strawberry. It has likewise made the acquisition of the greater part of the fruits of Europe, as well as those of the torrid zone. The *maguey*, a variety of the agave, furnishes a drink denominated *pulque*, of which the inhabitants of Mexico consume a very great quantity. The fibres of the maguey supply hemp and paper; and the prickles are used for pins and nails. The maguey grows, in good land, to an enormous size. The centre stem is often 25 or 30 ft. high, and 12 or 15 inches in diam. at the bottom; the branches 1½ ft. wide, and 4 or 5 inches thick. When the plant is in its efflorescent state—which varies from 7 to 15 years from the planting—the centre stem is cut off at the bottom, and a bowl made in which the juice accumulates. This is extracted with a rude suction-pipe made of a long gourd, which the Indian labourer applies to his mouth; when the gourd is filled, the contents are emptied into an ox-hide dressed and made perfectly tight. There the liquor ferments, when it is drawn off into smaller vessels made of the skin of a hog, and in these it is carried to market. One plant of the maguey often yields 150 galls. Humboldt says that a single plant of the maguey will yield 452 cub. in. of liquor in 24 hours, and for four or five months. The pulque has little strength,—about as great as that of cider. Its smell is very much that of putrid meat, and is, of course, offensive to every one who drinks it for the first time; but most persons like it after they become accustomed to it.

Animal kingdom.] With the exception of the cochineal insect, the most valuable animals known in Mexico have been introduced by Europeans. The Mexicans themselves had not even reduced to a domestic state the two species of wild oxen which wander in immense herds near the plains of the Rio-del-Norte; they were unacquainted with the lama of the Cordilleras of the Andes; and made no use of the wild sheep of California, or of the wild goats of New California. The want of domestic animals was severely felt before the conquest, and forced a large portion of the people to labour as beasts of burden, and to do that service which is now performed by mules. The domestic animals imported from Europe, as oxen, sheep, horses, and hogs, have multiplied amazingly, especially in the vast plains of the internal provinces. Immense numbers of horned cattle feed on the ever-verdant pastures, lying between the Huasecualco and the Alvarado; the capital, however, and the great towns in its vicinity, draw their chief supplies of animal food from the northern state of Durango. The natives, like the Chinese and Cochin-Chinese, care little for milk, butter, and cheese; but the two latter are in great request among the castes of mixed extraction, and form a considerable branch of foreign commerce. In the intendancy of Guadalajara, the annual value of dressed hides manufactured, amounted to 419,080 dollars. The horses of the northern provs., and particularly of New Mexico and Texas, are as celebrated for their excellent qualities as those of Chili. Both are said to be of Arabian extraction. Vast herds of wild horses wander in the savannas of Texas, and their exportation to New Orleans, and the western states of the American union, becomes every year of greater importance. Many Mexican families possess in their *hatos-de-ganado* from 30,000 to 40,000 head of oxen and horses. Mules would be still more numerous, if so many of them did not perish from the excessive fatigue of journeys of several months' continuance. The commerce of Vera Cruz alone employs 70,000 mules; and 5,000 are employed in the carriages of the city of Mexico. The rearing of sheep has been wonderfully neglected in New Spain, as well as in all the other Spanish colonies. Merino sheep seem never to have been introduced, and no care has been taken to ameliorate the breed. The best wool is produced in the intendancy of Valladolid. In New Mexico the colonists, though they scarcely take half the fleece of the sheep for their coarse manufactures, and for making beds have always immense quantities of raw wool lying on their hands.—Of wild animals peculiar to M., the gigantic stags of New California, called *venados* by the Spaniards, are perhaps the chief. The forests and plains in this region are filled with droves of this animal, which is justly affirmed by every traveller to be the most beautiful quadruped of

America, and is quite different from the elk of the United States. They are of a brown colour, smooth, and without spot. Their branches are 4½ ft. long; and some have been seen whose branches were nearly 9 ft. in length. They run with great rapidity, throwing their heads back, and supporting their branches on their backs; no horses are capable of outrunning them, but they are caught by nooses in the same manner as the wild horses are caught in Texas The other wild animals are, the tapir, which is extremely fierce and voracious, and whose skin will resist a musket-ball, monkeys of various species, bears, wolves, foxes, and wild cats; all these, except the tapir, are common to both continents. The jaguar is met with in the lower part of M. Of the hog there are only two varieties,—one introduced from Europe, and the other from the Philippine islands. They have multiplied amazingly on the central table-land; and in the valley of Toluca an extensive and lucrative commerce in bacon is carried on.

The feathered tribes are so numerous, and of such various appearances and qualities, that M. has been called the country of birds, as Africa is that of quadrupeds *par excellence*. Hernandez describes above 200 species of birds peculiar to M. Its eagles and hawks are allowed to be superior to those of Europe. The species of eagle called *tsquaulitli*, which is the largest and most beautiful, will attack not merely the larger birds and quadrupeds but even man himself. The Mexican ravens do not feed on carrion but upon grain. Aquatic birds are numerous, and of great variety. There are at least 20 species of ducks, which sometimes cover the fields in vast quantities; also vast numbers of geese, with several species of herons, swans, quails, pelicans, &c. New Spain has furnished Europe with the largest of its domestic birds, the turkey, which was formerly found wild on the back of the Cordilleru, from the isthmus of Panama to New England. The wild turkey is now found in the northern provinces only, having withdrawn as the pop. increased, and the forests became thinned.

As wax is an object of great importance in a Catholic country, the rearing of bees has always been a principal concern in M. Bee hives are extremely productive in Yucatan, which, in 1803, exported above 16,000 lbs. of bees'-wax to Mexico. The vicinity of sugar-plantations is unfavourable to bees, who are so greedy of sugar that they drown themselves in the juice of the cane, which intoxicates them. The rearing of the cochineal insect is of great antiquity in Mexico, but was formerly more general than now. These insects feed upon a shrub called the nopal or *Cactus coccinellifer;* but Spanish avarice and oppression have ruined this branch of Indian industry everywhere except in the intendancy of Oaxaca. In Yucatan, about 70 years since, the Indians cut down in one night all the nopaleries where the cochineal insects were reared. There are two species of the insect, namely, the fine, and the wild cochineal; it is the former which is reared, and produces three kinds of cochineal, denominated *grana, granos,* and *palvos de grana.* The quantity of cochineal furnished to Europe by the intendancy of Oaxaca is 830,000 lbs. annually, or upwards of £500,000 sterling in value.

The Mexican fisheries are at present of no importance. The pearl-fisheries of California were much more productive anciently than now; but have been long since abandoned, though several successive efforts have been made to re-establish them. The western coasts of New Spain abound in spermaceti-whales, but this fishery has been wholly engrossed by the British and Americans.

Mines and minerals.] The Mexican mountains, like those of the Old continent, contain almost every mineral indispensable to agricultures, manufacture, and the fine arts. Unfortunately, however, the labour of man has in Spanish America been almost exclusively devoted to the extraction of gold and silver from the bowels of the earth. The mines of iron and lead on the ridge of the Mexican cordilleras, which only require to be opened to disclose their superabundance, have been wholly neglected; while those of gold and silver have been sedulously wrought, even when they exhibited but small indications of wealth. Hence it has happened, that with a superabundance of the precious metals, the want of the others has been severely felt in this country whenever foreign commerce has been suspended by war. At one period, 30,000,000 of dollars were accumulated in this country, while the manufacturers and miners were suffering from the want of steel, iron, and mercury. Before the peace of Amiens, iron had risen in M. from 18s. 9d. to £11 5s. per cwt.; and steel from £3 10s. to £56 17s. 6d. per cwt.! The Mexican colonists were in the issue compelled to have recourse to the iron and mercury of their own mountains, and began to manufacture their own steel; but no sooner was peace restored, than these undertakings were abandoned. To the superabundance of the precious metals, some have likewise attributed the backwardness of agriculture in the Spanish colonies; but Humboldt is of a different opinion. So far, says he, is mining from being prejudicial to agriculture, that no sooner is a mine discovered and wrought, than cultivation immediately commences in its vicinity,—towns and villages are built,—provisions are wanted for the workmen, and subsistence for the cattle employed in the mines,—whatever the vicinity can produce is raised in abundance. A flourishing state of agriculture is thus established, which frequently survives the prosperity of the mine to which it was indebted for its origin: the husbandman remains and cultivates his field, after the miner who had first set him on work is gone to another district in quest of a more abundant or less-exhausted mine. The Indians, in particular, who prefer mountains to plains, seldom quit the farms on which they have once been established.

The Mexican mines are geologically divided by Humboldt into eight groups, almost all placed either on the ridge or on the western side of the cordillera of Anahuac; the whole forming a surface of 12,000 sq. leagues, or 100,000 sq. m. These groups are not to be considered as forming one connected and continuous surface, but as so many distinct localities, with vast tracts of intervening spaces almost totally destitute of metalliferous veins. Of these eight groups, that which contains, within a surface of 16,000 sq. m., the mines of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, and Catorce, is by far the richest, supplying more than one-half the metallic produce of New Spain. The principal rocks which at present furnish almost all the silver of M. are porphyritic, reposing on beds of primitive slate, greywacke, and alpine limestone. The most celebrated mines of M. are situated at absolute heights of from 5,904 to 9,842 ft.; whilst those of Freyburg in Saxony, and Clausthal in the Harz, are only elevated from 1,188 to 1,869 ft. above the sea. The temperate climate of the Mexican mining-towns is a perfect contrast to the cold, arid, and disagreeable climate of Micuipampa, Pasco, Huancavelica, and other mining-stations in Peru, where the absolute elevation is much greater.

History does not inform us at what period the mines of M. began to be wrought, or were first discovered. It is well known, however, that the natives did not content themselves with those minerals which they found in their native state on the surface of the earth, and particularly in the beds of rivers and ravines formed by torrents; but applied themselves to subterraneous operations in working veins, cutting galleries, and digging pits of communication and ventilation; and that they possessed instruments adapted for cutting rocks. Gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin, were publicly sold in the great market of M. The tribute of the people of Tzapolica and Mixtecapan was paid in two ways,—either by collecting in small wicker baskets the grains of native gold,—or by founding the metal into bars. In the time of Montezuma, the silver-mines of Tasco, and those which run across the mountains of Zumpango, were wrought by the natives. Lead and tin were extracted from the veins of Tasco, cinnabar from those of Chilapan, and copper—which was commonly employed in all the mechanical arts, and supplied to a certain extent the use of iron and steel, and of which all their arms, axes, chisels, and tools were made—from the mines of Zacotollan and Cohuixo. The mines of Tasco, Zultepeque, Tlapujahua, and Pachuca, were the first wrought by the Spaniards; those of Zacatecas followed very closely. The vein of San-Barnabe was begun 28 years after the conquest. The principal vein of Guanaxuato was discovered somewhat later. The mines of Comanjas are still more ancient than those of Guanaxuato, but their date is unknown.

All the Mexican mines are situated between the extreme points of 16° and 31° N lat., none having as yet been discovered to the S or N of these latitudes. Within this space are contained about 350 *reals*, or places celebrated for mines in their vicinity; and the number of mines comprehended in these reals is nearly 3,000. These mines were again divided, under the old regime, into 37 districts, over which were placed the same number of councils, called *Diputaciones-de-Mineria.* The following table exhibits a view of the mining districts and reals in Mexico, according to Humboldt:

Intendancies.	Districts.	Reals.
1. Guanaxuato,	1	19
2. Zacatecas,	4	14
3. San-Luis-Potosi,	5	28
4. Mexico,	7	60
5. Guadalajara,	3	44
6. Durango,	5	61
7. Sonora,	7	68
8. Valladolid,	4	27
9. Oaxaca,	1	17
9	37	337

In the intendancies of Puebla, Veru Cruz, and Old California, there were no *diputaciones*, as in the other intendancies; but the number of *reals* amounted to 12. Total 349.

Of all the mining districts, that of Guanaxuato is at present the most important, owing to the immense riches of the La-Luz vein, which has been worked to the extent of some 1,000 varas, by a number of shafts sunk the whole extent of the vein as far as it has been traced. According to the Spanish '*Ordenanzas-de-mineria,*' which are very favourable to miners, and the ruling law in all the old Spanish domains, every one is entitled to a claim of 200 varas, or '*pertenencia,*' upon paying 40 d. for each claim, to the '*junta-de-mineria.*' or the first alcalde The law requires that each mine thus claimed be worked, and is forfeited if deserted during the course of one year. The facility thus granted to the public is the reason that all mines are owned by private individuals; and as no earthly power can deprive a miner of his mine, house, and bed, they are seen working for years to cut the vein as long as the slightest hope remains; and after exhausting his credit, the poor miner will always find means to get his tools sharpened, even if nothing but a dry *tortilla* be his fare. During the Spanish dominion the mines were worked by Spaniards of pure blood; but when Mexican independence in 1822 opened her gates to foreign competition, British and German mining-companies entered upon the field. Unacquainted with Mexican usages, and abused by a host of hungry speculators, they, however, only lost millions of dollars. Thus, some English companies worked the mines of Oajaca, Tlalpujahua, El Oro, Real-del-Monte, Catorce, Bolanos and the Valenciana at Guanaxuato,

and Veta-Grande at Zacatecas, at an expense of 20,000,000 d.; and the German American mining association spent 2,000,000 d. at Anganguco, Temascaltepec, Christo, Chico, Zimapan, and other mining-districts. The Real-del-Monte company had to sell for 180,000 d. nearly 1,000,000 d. worth of improvements and stock on hand; and lost about £1,000,000, in spite of a monthly production of 80,000 d. of silver. The only remarkable mining-companies in M. are the Oro company, producing about 100 d. per month of gold and silver; the Mineral-del-Oro, in the state of M.; and the Fresnilla company, working the mines of this name near Zacatecas, which yield but a very poor ore of about 3 ounces silver per quintal, but in such abundance that they employ some thousand men and as many mules, and give handsome returns to the shareholders. A new company has been formed to finish the famous Socabon of Catorce, in the state of San-Luis, wide enough to drive with a cart into the mountain, and which, when finished, will save the enormous expense of drawing the water and metal out by machinery. The Mexicans generally use for this purpose a plain machinery called *malacate*, being a horizontal wheel turned by horses or mules, and winding the water or metal out in large bags made of cowhides; while the foreign companies constructed enormous water-wheels or steam-engines, raising the water by pumps to a height of several hundred yards. Rich mines are worked in almost every state of the country, from Oajaca to Chihuahua, but, being badly conducted, they yield but very little. Of quicksilver there are plenty of veins all over the country, but only those of Jalisco and Guadalcazar, in the state of San-Luis, have been worked to any extent. The recent importations from California of this metal have had a favourable influence on mining in general. The total amount of gold and silver coined in the M. mints for the eighteen months terminating the 30th of June, 1849, was as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Chihuahua,	—	332.208	332,208
Guadalajara,	21,652	938.890	960,542
Guadalupe-y-Calvo,	—	1,045.185	1,045.185
Guanaxuato,	861.480	10.681,600	11,523,080
Mexico,	125,920	2,430.778	2,556,698
San-Luis-Potosi,	—	2.052.268	2,052,268
Zacatecas,	—	7,129,920	7,129,920
Durango,	25,057	1.483.569	1,508.626
Culiacan,	317,307	929,571	1,246,878
Total, in dollars,	1,351,416	27,003,989	28,355,405

Adding to this sum 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 of dollars for the 6 or 6½ millions that, according to certain data, are left uncoined, and which in virtue of permission are fraudulently exported, the result is, that the whole amount extracted during the period above cited exceeds 38,000,000 d. "It is a remarkable fact," says Mr. Birkmyre, "that in the country where the greatest increase of silver has taken place there was concurrently a loss of thousands of pounds of English capital by the various English silver mining-companies; so much so that none of all the silver mining-companies projected to work mines in M. between 1824 and 1830 have been successful. Some of them were being wound up during the very time when mining was prosperously conducted by the Mexicans. This seems to have been owing to a want of knowledge, or of control, or to the mischief of share-jobbing in the English companies; but whatever may have been the cause, the natives have found silver-mining to be profitable. The enormous profit of £240,000 a-year obtained by the Spaniards from the Valencienna mine—a profit larger than all the tin and copper-mines of England put together—is generally looked upon more as a fable than a reality by those who have heard casually of silver-mining as conducted by English mining-companies. The English gold-mining companies have done better; and probably had they some 20 years ago the skill and knowledge of the present day, they would have been highly successful."

The total produce of the M. mines up to the commencement of the 18th cent. did not exceed the average annual amount of 600,000 marks of gold and silver; so that we may infer, that in the 16th cent. comparatively little activity was displayed in working them. The veins of Tasco, Tlapujahua, Zultepeque, Moran, Real-de-Monte, Sombrerete, Bolanos, Batopilas, and Rosario, have occasionally afforded immense wealth, but their produce has been less uniform than that of the mines of Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, and Catorce. The silver extracted in the 37 districts of mines was deposited in the provincial treasuries of the intendancies; and it is from these receipts that we must judge of the quantity of silver furnished by the different mines. From 1785 to 1789, there were received in the deposits of 11 provincial treasuries, the following quantities of silver, valuing the marks at 8⅓ dollars each:

	Marks.	Dollars.	£
Guanaxuato,	2,469,000 =	20.986,500 =	4,721,962
San-Luis-Potosi,	1,515,000	12,877,500	2,897,437
Zacatecas,	1,205,000	10.242.500	2,304,587
Mexico,	1,055,000	8,967,500	2,017,937
Durango,	922.000	7,835,778	1,763,150
Rosario,	668,000	5,678,000	1,277,450
Guadalajara,	509,000	4,326,500	973,462
Pachuca,	455.000	3,867,500	870,187
Bolanos,	364,000	3,094,000	696,150
Sombrerete,	320,000	2,720,000	621,000
Zimapan,	218,000	2,108,000	474,400
Totals,	9,730,000	82,705,000	18,608,622

As to the exact quantity of gold and silver extracted from the mines of New Spain since its conquest by Cortez, it is impossible to judge with precision. Approximation to truth is the utmost that can be attained on this subject. The archives of the mint at M., which contain accurate accounts of the quantity of the precious metals coined in New Spain, go no farther back than 1690; any knowledge, therefore, of the quantity coined previous to that period must be entirely conjectural. From these archives Humboldt has presented his readers with two tables: one expressing the value of the gold and silver coined from 1690 to 1806, in double piastres or dollars; the other indicating the quantity of silver in marks given into the mint and converted into dollars. These tables, embracing a series of 117 years—namely, from 1690 to 1806—may be divided into 12 divisions, the last containing 7 years, the others 10 years each; and are, omitting fractions, as follows:

I.—GOLD AND SILVER COINED AT MEXICO FROM 1690 TO 1806.

1690 to 1699	43,871,335 d. =	£9,871,050
1700 — 1709	51,731,034	11,639,482
1710 — 1719	65,747,027	14,793,081
1720 — 1729	84,153,223	18,934,475
1730 — 1739	90,529.730	20,369,189
1740 — 1749	111,855,040	25,167,384
1750 — 1759	125,750,094	28,293.771
1760 — 1769	112,820,860	25,386,493
1770 — 1779	165,181,729	37,165,889
1780 — 1789	193,504,557	43,538.524
1790 — 1799	231,080,214	51,993.048
1800 — 1806	153,128,877	34,453.997
	1,429,361,717	321,606,383

II.—ANNUAL AVERAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER COINED AT MEXICO FROM 1690 TO 1806.

1690 to 1699	4,387,133 d. =	£987,105
1700 — 1709	5,173,103	1,163,948
1710 — 1719	6,574,702	1,479,308
1720 — 1729	8,415,322	1,893,447
1730 — 1739	9,052,973	2,036,918
1740 — 1749	11,185,504	2,516,738
1750 — 1759	12,575,009	2,829,377
1760 — 1769	11,282,886	2,538,649
1770 — 1779	16,518,172	3,716,588
1780 — 1789	19,350,455	4,353,852
1790 — 1799	23,108,021	5,199,304
1800 — 1806	21,875,553	4,921,999
	12,216,763	2,748,773

It is to be observed that the last period contains only 7 years, viz., from 1800 to 1806. The three last years of this period produced 75,909,697 d., or an average of 25.303,232⅓ d., exceeding the period of 1765-6-7 by 591,612 d., or 197,204 d. annually. The quantity of silver alone produced from the mines of M. from 1690 to 1800 inclusive, amounted to 149,350,721 marks, or 98,008,212 lbs. troy, value 1,269,481,128 d., or £285,633,253. From the 1st of January 1772, when the great increase first took place in the mines of New Spain, to the 31st December 1806, the coinage of gold and silver amounted to 724,444,916 d., viz., 696,107,230 d., or 81,657,515 marks silver, value in British money £156,730,231, and 28,337,686 d., or 208.366⅔ marks gold, value in British money £5,667,537. Total, £162,397,768, averaging £4,639,933, or 20,698,423 d. annually, and the quantity of gold produced as 1 to 390. But this statement of Humboldt's, however clear and satisfactory respecting the enormous increase in the produce of these mines, is far below the calculation of Pike, who affirms that the silver in the M. mint is 50,000,000 d., and of gold 14,000,000 d. annually: being a total of 64,000,000 d., or about three times more than the truth, and one-half more than all the gold and silver produced in all America put together. Ward computes, that in the 15 years between 1810 and 1825, the annual produce of the M. mines did not exceed 10,000,000 d., or about two-fifths of what he considers to have been their average produce during the 15 preceding years.—From 1807 to 1836, the quantity of silver raised and coined in M. was as follows:

	Dollars.	£		Dollars.	£
1807	20,502,434	4,100,487	1821	7,764,056	1,552.811
1808	20,703,985	4,140,797	1822	10,852,822	2,170,564
1809	24,708,164	4,941,634	1823	9,115,272	1,823,054
1810	18,566,717	3,713,343	1824	9,362,391	1,872,478
1811	13,210,583	2,642,117	1825	8,668,474	1,733,695
1812	8,998,896	1,799,779	1826	8,376,130	1,675,226
1813	10,509,994	2,101,999	1827	10,021,868	2,004,374
1814	10,612,579	2,122,516	1828	9,791,185	1,958,237
1815	7,932,824	1,586,565	1829	11,100,965	2,220,793
1816	9,578,097	1,915,619	1830	11,028,764	2,205,753
1817	9,083,039	1,816,608	1834	11,828,924	2,365,785
1818	12,365,996	2,473,199	1835	11,652,086	2,330,417
1819	12,762,213	2,552,443	1836	11,481,827	2,296,365
1820	11,077,580	2,215,516			

Gold-mines.] The M. gold is for the most part obtained from alluvious grounds, by means of washing. These grounds are common in the state of Sonora. In the plain of Cineguilla, grains of gold of such a size were found, at the depth of 19 in. from the surface, that some of them weighed 9 marks each, equivalent in value to £285. In the mines of Yecorata in Cinaloa, a piece of gold was found which weighed 16 marks, 4 oz., and 4 ochavas, value £540, which was sent to the royal cabinet at Madrid. *Pepitas* of pure gold have been found in Primeria-Alta, in 31° N lat., weighing from 5 lbs. 2 oz. 2 dr. 2 scr. 8 gr. to 8 lbs. 4 dr. 12 gr. But the frequent incursions of the warlike savages,—the excessive high price of provisions in this uncultivated country,—and the want of water necessary for working,—are all great obstacles to the extraction of gold in this place. Another, but the smallest portion of M. gold, is extracted from the veins which intersect the mountains of primitive rock, particularly in the intendancy of Oaxaca, either in gneiss or in micaceous schist. This last rock is very rich in gold in the celebrated mines of Rio-San-Antonio. Those veins, of which the *gangue* is milky quartz, are more than 1 ft. 6 in. thick, but their richness is very unequal. The same metal is also to be found, either pure or mixed with silver ore, in the greater number of veins which have been wrought in M., and there is scarcely a single silver-mine which does not contain some gold. Native gold is also frequently found crystallized in a reticulated form in the silver-mines of Villalpando and Rayas, near Guanaxuato; in those of Sombrero, in the intendancy of Valladolid; of Guarisamey, to the W of Durango; and of Mesquital, in Guadalajara. The gold of Mesquital is deemed to be the purest, as being least alloyed with silver, iron, and copper The principal vein in the mine of Villalpando is intersected by a number of small rotten veins of argillaceous or clayey slime, of exceeding richness. The quantity of gold raised and coined in M. from 1807 to 1836 was as follows:

	Dollars.	£		Dollars.	£
1807	1,512,266	302,453	1821	303,504	60,701
1808	1,182,516	236,505	1822	214.128	42,826
1809	1,464,818	292,963	1823	343,264	68,653
1810	1,095,504	219,101	1824	318.192	63,638
1811	1,085,364	217,073	1825	525,212	105,042
1812	412,435	82,487	1826	232,148	46,429
1813	30,789	6,157	1827	597.349	119,469
1814	618,069	123.614	1828	191,720	38,344
1815	486.464	97,293	1829	686,168	137.234
1816	960.393	192,079	1830	267,072	53,414
1817	854,942	170,988	1834	211.887	42,377
1818	533,921	106,784	1835	351,049	70.210
1819	539,377	107,875	1836	573,666	114,733
1820	509,076	101,815			

M. Chevalier, putting together the results of his elaborate investigations into the subject, in his work entitled *Des Mines d'Argent et d'Or du Nouveau Monde.* [Paris, 1847, 8vo.] estimates the actual annual produce of the different countries of America at 614,641 kilogrammes of silver, of the value of 136,480,000 francs = £5,459,200, and of 14,934 kilog. of gold, of the value of 51,434,000 francs = £2,057,360; the value for both metals together being 187,914,000 francs = £7,516,560. The following table gives for each country the actual annual production:

	Silver.		Gold.	
	Weight in kilogs.	Value in francs.	Weight in kilogs.	Value in francs.
United States,	...	...	1,800	6,199,000
Mexico, .	390,960	86,793.000	2,957	10,184,000
New Granada,	4,887	1,086.000	4,954	17,062,000
Peru, . .	113,158	25.146,000	708	2,439,000
Bolivia, .	52,044	11,554,000	444	1,529,000
Brazil, .	...	...	2,500	8,610,000
Chili, . .	33.592	7,457,000	1,071	3,689,000
Divers, .	20,000	4,444,000	500	1,722,000
Totals, .	614,641	136,480,000	14,934	51,434,000

"In the beginning of the present cent.," he says, "the whole annual produce was 796,000 kilogrammes of silver = 2,134,048 lbs. troy; and 14,100 kilog. of gold = 37,800 lbs. troy. We find, therefore, that the production of silver has decreased about a fourth, and that the production of gold has but slightly increased. The whole production of America since the discovery can be valued at 36 milliards 600 millions, of which 26 milliards 700 millions are in silver, and 9 milliards 900 millions in gold. In weight it is 120,169,000 kilog. = 322,168,900 lbs. troy in silver, and 2,877,600 kilog. = 7,714,745 lbs. troy in gold. The following table recapitulates the total production of the different countries of America since its discovery:

	Silver		Gold.			Total sum.
	Kilog.	Frs. Mill.	Kilog.	Frs. Mill.	Frs. Mill.	
U. States,	...	...	18,525	64	64	£2,560,000
Mexico,	60,782,917	13,507	379,221	1,306	14,813	592,520,000
New Granada,	250,000	55	556,840	1.918	1,973	78,920,000
Peru, Bolivia,	58,163,062	12,925	337,725	1,163	14,088	563,520,000
Brazil,	...	...	1,337,300	4,606	4,606	184,240,003
Chile,	973,000	216	248,000	854	1,070	42,800,000
Totals,	120,168,979	26,703	2,877,611	9,911	36,614	1,464,560,000

Inferior minerals.] Copper is found in a native state, in the mines of Ingara, to the S of the Volcan-de-Jorullo; and at San-Juan-Guetamo in the prov. of New Mexico. These last are situated in N lat. 34°, in a mountain belonging to the Topian chain, to the W of the Rio-del-Norte. The copper produced here amounts to 20,000 mule loads annually, furnishing in recent years that article for the manufactures of nearly all the internal provinces. The intendancy of Guanaxuato produced in 1802 nearly 9,200 arrobas, or 230.000 lbs. of copper, and 400 arrobas, or 10,000 lbs. of tin. Tin is also pretty abundant in the internal provinces, where a number of valuable mines of this mineral are situated in the vicinity of Durango. Iron mines are numerous in the intendancies of Valladolid, Zacatecas, and Guanaxuato, but especially in the internal provs. Lead aoounds in the calcareous mountains in the NE of the viceroyalty, especially in the district of Zimapan, near the Real-de-Cardonal and Lomo-del-Toro; near Linares, in New Leon, and in the prov. of Santander. At Lomo-del-Toro, masses of galena are wrought, of which some nests have yielded, in a short space of time, according to Soninschmidt, more than 124 quintals of lead. Zinc is found under the form of brown and black blende, in the veins of Ramos, Sombrerete, Zacatecas, and Tasco. Antimony is common to Catorcé and Loz-Pozuelos. Arsenic occurs among the minerals of Zimapan, combined with sulphur, like orpiment. Cobalt has not yet been discovered; and manganese is much less abundant in Equinoctial America than in the temperate climates of the Old world. About 100 m. to the S of Chihuahua, an entire mountain of loadstone or magnetic iron is said to have been discovered, with strata as regular as those of limestone. Coal is very rare in New Spain. It has hitherto been discovered only in New M.; but it is probable that it may be found in the secondary lands extending to the N and NW of the Rio-Colorado, as well as in the plains of the latter, and those of San-Luis-Potosi. In general, coal and rock-salt abound to the W of the dividing ridge that separates the waters flowing into the Mississippi. or the Missouri, and the gulf of Mexico, from those that descend to the gulf of California. The muriate of soda is nowhere disseminated in masses or banks of considerable volume, and is merely disseminated in the clayey lands which surmount the ridge of the Cordilleras: in this respect, the table-land of M. resembles that of Tibet or Tartary. The most abundant salt-mine of M is the lake of the Penon-Blanco, in San-Luis-Potosi, of which the bottom is a bed of clay containing from 12 to 13 per cent. of the muriate of soda. Were it not, however, for its use in the amalgamation of silver minerals, the consumption of salt would be very inconsiderable in M., the Indians preferring their old custom of seasoning meat with *chili* or pimento. The Indian consumption of salt cannot be estimated at much more than half-a-kilogramme per head, or only one-twelfth of that in Europe.—Those liquid minerals, amber and asphalt, occur in New Spain. Among the precious stones, a few diamonds are found, with amethysts and turquoises: but the list is imperfect, and perhaps erroneous. The mountains produce jasper, marble, alabaster, magnets, steatite, jad, and talc. Fine marble is found within a few leagues of Puebla. One kind, that of Tecali, is translucent like the alabaster of Volterra and the *phengites* of the ancients. Near Santa-Fé a stratum of talc is found in some of the mountains, so large and flexible as to admit of being subdivided into thin cakes, of which the greater proportion of the houses in Santa-Fé, and all the villages to the N, have their window-lights made.

Manufactures.] Notwithstanding the long narrow and restrictive policy of the Spanish government, manufactures have made some progress in M. Their total annual value was estimated by Humboldt at 8,000,000 dollars, or £1,800,000. The city of Puebla contained, in 1802, 1,200 weavers of all sorts; and here, and in the vicinity of the city of Mexico, the printing of calicoes has made considerable progress within these few years. The oldest woollen manufactories of M. are those of Tezcuco, which were established in 1592 by Velasco. The woollen and cloth stuffs manufactured at this place in 1802 produced 600,000 d., or £135,000, of annual value, and consumed 63,900 arrobas or 1,613,500 lbs. of Mexican sheep wool. With the exception of a few cotton stuffs mixed with silk, the manufacture of silks is at present nearly annihilated in M. There are manufactories of hard soap at Puebla, Mexico, and Guadalajara. Nearly 200,000 arrobas, or 5,050,000 lbs. of this article, are annually made in the first of these cities. The abundance of soda on the high table-land is favourable to this manufacture. Glass factories for making materials for windows and common tumblers exist both at Puebla and in the city of Mexico. Paper-mills are wrought in one or two places. At one period there were 9 manufactories of delf-ware at Puebla, but they have declined much from the low price at which the stoneware and porcelain of

Europe is imported at Vera Cruz. The manufacture of gunpowder is extensive; and there are few countries in which a more considerable number of large pieces of wrought plate, vases, and church ornaments, are annually executed than at Mexico.—A long-protracted effort was made to establish cotton manufactories in the young republic. It is said that, in 1846, there existed in the state of M. 12 spinning-factories, with 30,156 spindles in full operation; in that of Puebla 21, with 35,672 spindles, and 12,240 in course of construction; in that of Vera Cruz 7, with 17,860 in operation, and 5,200 in course of construction; in that of Guadalajara 5, with 11,312 in operation, and 6,500 in course of construction; in that of Queretaro 2, with 7,620; in that of Durango 4, with 6,520; in that of Guanaxuato 1, with 1,200; and in that of Sonora 1, with 1,000; in all, 53 spinning-factories with 135,280 spindles, of which 23,940 were in course of construction. The daily consumption of cotton was estimated at 39,755 lbs.; and the daily production of yarn now amounted to 35,780 lbs., of the value of 39,358 reals. The number of spinning establishments in operation amounted to 8,753, employing 17,000 persons. The annual consumption amounted to 14,586,666 lbs., and as the indigenous production only amounted to 50,000 quintals, it follows that there was a deficiency of about 95,666 quintals. In order partly to cover this deficiency, the importation of 60,000 quintals was allowed at a duty of 6 reals per quintal. The carriage from Vera Cruz to Mexico—a distance traversed by muleteers in 18 to 20 days—was, at the period of these returns, from 18 to 22 reals per load of 4 quintals and upwards. The importation of cotton-yarn and cotton-tissues of not more than 30 threads woof, in a square of a quarter of an inch, was prohibited; but of course smuggling was carried on extensively, especially on the shores of the Pacific. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Mexico under date June 29, 1845, says: "The mania of forcing manufactures has bitten the people here, as well as in Spain and Portugal. Imagine a country five times as large as France, with only 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 of inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are miserable Indians, undertaking to manufacture, while four-fifths of its soil are uncultivated,—a country without roads, cut up into districts which scarcely communicate with each other, but full of natural wealth, if there were only hands enough to cultivate it! The manufacturing experiments have not hitherto succeeded, though the most ample protection had been given them. Few have ventured beyond making a common calico worn by all classes, called *manta*, retailed at 1s. per *vara* or yard; but even that article could be delivered cheaper by the British manufacturer, if its introduction were not severely prohibited. Others have attempted common cloth and ordinary prints; but I do not hear that any factory has succeeded so as to compensate for capital and risk. The amount of protection given to native fabrics can be judged by the fact, that a bale of Manchester prints which stands on board at Vera Cruz at 130 d., cost, with import and inland duties, carriage, commission, charges on remittance, &c., 412 d. before delivery to the shopkeeper who is to retail them in the interior. And yet with this protection—so true are first principles—manufactures do not prosper in M., nor will they until the soil be fully cultivated, and there is a superabundance of labour."

Commerce.] The interior commerce of Mexico is of comparative insignificance, chiefly from the unequal distribution of the pop. over such an immense surface, and the absence of good roads and navigable rivers. On the 1st of February, 1846, a tariff came into operation, which, although it afforded some relief to British trade, imposed duties still too high to bear competition with smuggling through Texas, or the waggon-trade to Santa-Fé. Every year a large convoy of waggons was formed at the town of Independence, about 3,000 m. from New York, to which goods were brought by rail and steam on the Missouri; and the journey was accomplished from Independence to Santa Fé in 60 to 70 days over the prairies, and through the midst of hostile Indians. At Santa Fé an arrangement was made with the Mexican custom-house for 750 d. duty on each waggon load; after which the journey was continued for 90 days more to the great fairs of San-Juan-de-los-Lagos, or of Aguas-Calientes. Large profits were made in this trade, as the duties paid at Santa-Fé, and all expenses of the road, did not amount to one-fourth of those which would have been charged at any sea-port of entry, and as coarse goods, which were prohibited in a regular way, could thus without difficulty be introduced. The writer in the *Times* already quoted says: "The village of San-Juan is situated in a small valley, in the state of Jalisco (or Guadalaxara), and the fair annually held there in commemoration of the feast of La Purissima, on the 8th of December, has risen into great importance as a general mart for all the N departments of the republic, for all kinds of produce and manufactures as well foreign as domestic. There was an unusually large concourse of people upon the present occasion [December 1845], and I think that from 100,000 to 150,000 would not be an over-estimate of the number of souls crowded together into this small spot. All the principal foreign houses of Mexico, Tampico, Guanaxuato, Zacatecas, and Guadalajara, were represented in the fair, and the value of the foreign goods brought here for sale must have exceeded a million sterling, although it is impossible to make the calculation with any great accuracy. The competition amongst the foreign merchants was likewise greater than usual; and this may be accounted for by their anxiety to get rid of their stocks before the new tariff comes into operation. There was a new feature in the fair this year,—the arrival of about 100 Yankee waggons loaded with the manufactures of the United States. They brought principally 'Domestics,' or white cotton goods. By an extraordinary regulation of the Mexican custom-house, these waggons are allowed to pass the frontier upon the payment of a fixed duty, viz., 750 d. per waggon, no matter what be their contents; and I heard it computed that this will not much exceed 10 per cent. of the duties which, upon an average, would be levied upon the same goods imported through Vera Cruz or Tampico; and the necessary consequence of this is, that British goods of this description stand no chance whatever in the competition." A new tariff, which came into operation on the 24th of December 1851, applies some important modifications to the former tariff. Compared with the restrictive commercial system pursued by M. till the late war with the United States, the new law is of a decidedly liberal character, inasmuch as it opens Mexican ports to a much greater extent to foreign trade, whilst duties which formerly operated as a complete prohibition are greatly reduced. It is to be hoped that the results of this step will be such as to encourage the government to proceed boldly in the path of free trade, notwithstanding its previous attachment to retrograde notions. The following are the chief provisions of the new law: Art. 1 enumerates the ports open both to foreign commerce and the coasting-trade, viz., Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, Campeachy, Sisal, and Tabasco, all on the gulf of Mexico; Acapulco, San-Blas, Huatalco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, upon the Pacific; Guaymas and Altata, on

the gulf of California. Art. 2 opens the following ports to the coasting-trade only, viz., the island of Carmen, Goazacoalcos, Alvarado, Tecoluta, Santecomapan, Soto-la-Marina, and Tuxpan, on the gulf of Mexico; Bacalar, on the E coast of Yucatan; Tonola, on the Pacific; Santa Maria, on the gulf of Tehuantepec; and La Paz, on the gulf of California. By art. 3, custom-houses are established upon the N frontier, at Matamoras, Camargo, and Presidio-del-Norte; and upon the S frontier, at Comitlan and Tuatla Chico. Art. 4 provides for the establishment on the revenue-service of 6 new cutters and a steamer. Art. 7 authorizes the importation of fire-arms and weapons on payment of a duty of 4 d. per quintal. Art. 8 provides for the abolition of the 18th art. of the tariff law of 1846, the articles referred to in which will pay in future an *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent.; some articles, however, are excepted from this new provision. According to art. 9 of the new law, the other import-duties fixed by the tariff of 1846 continue reduced to 60 per cent., conformably to decree of 3d May 1848. But article 10 stipulates that this reduction of the import-duties shall in no way apply to the minor duties, nor to the duties on average of 1 and 2 per cent. Art. 11 fixes the export duty on the precious metals as under: Gold, coined or worked, 2 per cent.; silver, coined, 3½ per cent.; silver, worked, having paid the duty of one-fifth, 4½ per cent.; pure silver, worked into ingots, on production of a certificate proving the payment of the duty of one-fifth, 4½ per cent. By art. 12, the tax upon silver for circulation is reduced to 2 per cent., which will be levied at the time the specie enters the Mexican ports.

The commerce of New Spain with the mother-country was carried on almost entirely through Vera Cruz. In time of peace, Humboldt estimated the annual value of the exports in that commerce at 22,000,000 d., and the annual value of the imports at 15,000,000 d. His statement of the articles is as follows:

EXPORTS.

Gold and silver, in coin, bullion, and plate,	17,000,000 d.
Cochineal,	2,400,000
Sugar,	1,300,000
Flour,	300,000
Indigo, being the produce of Nueva Espana,	280,000
Salt meat and other provisions,	100,000
Tanned hides,	80,000
Sarsaparilla,	90,000
Vanilla,	60,000
Jalap,	60,000
Soap,	50,000
Logwood,	40,000
Pimento,	30,000
	21,790,000

IMPORTS.

Bale goods, including woollens, cottons, linens, and silks,	9,200,000 d.
Paper,	1,000,000
Brandy,	1,000,000
Cacao,	1,000,000
Quicksilver,	650,000
Iron, manufactured and unmanufactured,	600,000
Steel,	200,000
Wine,	700,000
Bees'-wax,	300,000
	14,600,000

This statement, however, must be considered as a mere approximation, which Humboldt founded on the average of several years of peace, and therefore more applicable to the period antecedent to 1796, when the war with England broke out. Neither does he include in this estimate the contraband trade on the sea-coast, and he has also omitted the indigo imported from Guatimala, and the cacao of Guayaquil, though exported from Vera Cruz, because these articles were not the produce of that kingdom.

"The commerce of M.," says the United States consul, Mr. Mayer, in his work on Mexico published in 1843, "has been diminishing for the last eighteen years. This is attributable to the continual revolutionary disturbances of the country, the decrease of the wealth of the people, and the pecuniary embarrassments to which most of the inhabitants have been subjected, by the non-payment of government loans, and of unfortunate investments. In 1832 and 1833, the revenue of the custom-house amounted to about 12,000,000 per ann. In 1839, on account of the French blockade, it fell to nearly 3,000,000; in 1840, it rose again to 7,000,000; and, in the following year, fell to little more than 5,000,000, which sum may be divided among the different ports as follows, to wit:

Vera Cruz,	3,329,802 d.
Tampico,	883,039
Matamoras,	312,403
Marattan,	383,159
Guyamas,	55,814
Monterrey,	96,853
Acapulco,	17,182
San Blas,	208,845
	5,287,097

"This corresponds to about 12,300,000 dollars' value of importation annually divided (according to an estimate), in the following manner:

From England,	4,500,000 d.
„ France,	3,000,000
„ Hamburg,	1,500,000
„ China,	1,000,000
„ United States,	800,000
„ Spain,	500,000
„ Genoa and other ports,	1,000,000
	12,300,000

"The expense to the government, for the collection of this revenue, was 348,290 d. These statements are exclusive of the contraband-trade from the United States by Santa-Fé, and by the English and Americans by the sea-coasts. The exports from the whole republic (chiefly its own productions), may be rated as follows, viz.:

Exports.		Amount.
		dollars.
Precious metals,	Specie, through Vera Cruz,	4,000,000
	„ „ Mazatlan and San Blas,	2,500,000
	Silver and gold, through other ports,	5,000,000
	Silver, through Tampico,	7,000,000
Cochineal, jalap, vanilla, sarsaparilla, and hides,		1,000,000
Sundries,		500,000
Total,		20,000,000

"From this estimate it appears that about 18,500,000 d. in the precious metals are exported annually from Mexico. The mines produce nearly 22,000,000 d. of silver, of which it is calculated that 12,000,000 d. are coined in the seven mints of the republic per ann. There is a difference of about 8,000,000 d. between the imports and exports, a large portion: all which is estimated to be covered by smuggling." The foreign commerce of M. employed 388 ships in 1824, viz.:

Arrived		Sailed	
From National ports,	39	For National ports,	80
„ America,	76	„ America,	100
„ Europe,	61	„ Europe,	32
	176		212

The total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to M., between the years 1821 and 1849, was as follows:

1821,	£1,076	1836,	£254,822
1822,	89,360	1837,	520,200
1823,	267,418	1838,	439,776
1824,	391,997	1839,	660,170
1825,	1,042,678	1840,	465,330
1826,	471,285	1841,	434,901

1827,	692,800	1842,	374,969
1828,	307,029	1843,	597,937
1829,	303,562	1844,	494,095
1830,	978,441	1845,	547,130
1831,	728,858	1846,	303,685
1832,	199,821	1847,	100,688
1833,	421,487	1848,	945,937
1834,	459,610	1849,	779,059
1835,	402,820	1850,	451,820

These exports consisted chiefly of cotton, silk, and linen goods, iron, paper, quicksilver, spirits, and wines. The total declared value of the cotton goods exported from Great Britain to M. in 1849 was £362,774; in 1850, 164,811; of woollen goods, in 1849, £117,339; in 1850, £47,998.

The amount of trade between M. and the United States was as follows in the years noted:

	Imports.	Exports.
1844,	1,794,833 d.	2,387,602 d.
1845,	1,152,331	1,702,936
1846,	1,531,180	1,836,621
1847,	692,428	746,818

Since the war with the United States, the trade of M. has taken a new direction, and given importance to places comparatively unknown, while the former commercial cities are nearly deserted. Thus, the exports by the way of the Rio Grande must exceed 6,000,000 d., principally in silver; and the imports are of equal value, chiefly in prohibited articles, such as coarse cotton, prints, &c. These are introduced by Americans illegally, and by bribing the custom-house officers, and the silver is exported without paying the export duty. Some of the goods so introduced are actually sold in the city of Mexico. In consequence Tampico has declined in importance, and has become almost abandoned as a port-of-entry. The arrivals and departures from Vera Cruz have been exceeded in number and regularity by those at Acapulco. Exchange, which has always been in favour of the city of Mexico from the interior, has now turned, so that Acapulco, San-Blas, Mazatlan, and Zacatecas are considered more eligible points for funds. Hence Tampico, Vera Cruz, and the capital are declining in importance; but whenever the reforms are effected, and the contraband trade checked, they will once more be in the ascendant. Sufficient evidence exists that the commerce of M. is worthy of attention, and may be extended to an almost unlimited extent; and as 25 per cent. of the customs revenue goes directly to make up the dividend on the English debt, the subjoined statement of the produce of the several custom-houses in 1850 is interesting:

I. MARITIME IMPORT DUTIES.	
Acapulco,	25,393 d.
Campeche,	247,085
Guaymas,	54,498
Manzanillo,	118,270
Matamoras,	65,926
Mazatlan,	277,060
San Blas,	115,919
Tampico,	621,557
Sizal,	530
Tabasco,	129,298
Vera Cruz,	2,759,731
II. FRONTIER DUTIES.	
Camargo,	63,652
Comitan,	362
Paso-del-Norte,	61,584
Presidio-del-Norte,	1,009
	4,541,882
Export duties,	443,933
Total,	4,985,815 d.

The revenue is known to have gone on steadily increasing in the ports of the Pacific since 1850, and as the fourth-part of the above sum is 1,246,454 d., whilst the total amount required for the punctual discharge of the dividends is only 1,500,000 d., additional disgrace will be reflected upon the government should they fail to keep faith with the creditors at the reduced rate of interest.

Aboriginal inhabitants.] If we may judge from the number of languages spoken in South and Central America, the number of native tribes must be great. Of these languages—which exceed twenty in number—the Mexican or Aztec, spoken by the Toltecs, Chichimecs, Acolhuecs, Nahuatlacs, and Aztecs, is the most widely diffused, extending from 37° N lat. as far S as the lake of Nicaragua, or a distance of more than 1,200 m. The other languages, indicating as many different tribes, are the Otomite, Tarasc, Zapotec, Mistece, Maye or Yucatan, Totonac, Popolouc, Matlazing, Huaste, Mixed, Caquiquil, Taraumar, Tepehuan, and the Cora. Some of these languages, it is affirmed, are as different from each other as Greek is from German; or French from Polish; and it is generally believed that the Toltecs, Chichimecs, Acolhuecs, Nahuatlacs, and Aztecs are totally distinct races from the other native tribes, and to be of Asiatic origin. Of these five tribes, which are subdivided into several others, the Toltecs first made their appearance to the E of the city of Mexico, in 648. They said that they had been expelled from a country lying to the NW of the Rio-Gila, and called by them Huehuetlapallan. The date of their emigration is fixed in the Mexican paintings—which describe year by year the events of this migration—at 544 of our era, or 104 years before their settlement in M.; and it is very remarkable that this epoch of 544, corresponds with the ruin of the dynasty of Tsin in China, which caused such commotions among the nations of Eastern Asia. About 100 years after the Toltecs had left Huehuetlapallan, the Chichimecs took possession of it. These were a more rude and unpolished tribe than the Toltecs, and came from an unknown country called by them Amaque Mecan, far to the N of Huehuetlapallan, where they had resided for a long time. They employed eighteen months in their migration to the ancient seat of the Toltecs. After remaining five centuries in Huehuetlapallan, they migrated to the south, and appearing in M., in 1170, mingled with the Toltecs. The Nahuatlacs made their first appearance in M. from the north, in 1196. In 1160, the Aztecs, the immediate progenitors of the Mexicans, dwelt in a country called Aztlan, to the N of the Californian gulf. How far to the north of this parallel Aztlan lay, it is impossible to determine, but we are certain that it must have lain to the N of the Rio-Colorado of California. It is probable that the original abode of the Aztecs or Aztlan lay beyond Nootka-sound, between it and Cook's river, especially under the 57th degree of N lat. in Norfolk bay and New Cornwall, where the natives have a strong predilection for hieroglyphical paintings like the Mexicans. After a migration of 56 years, distinguished into three grand periods, the Aztecs arrived in the valley of M. in 1216. The first stage of their migration was to the S of the Rio-Nabajoa in 35° N lat. The second, to the S of the Rio-Gila in N lat. 33° 30′, where the ruins of an ancient city, called Las-Casas-Grandes by the Spaniards, was discovered, in 1773, in the midst of a vast and beautiful plain, about a league to the S of the Gila. These ruins occupy a space of 3 sq. m.; and the whole surrounding plain is filled with fragments of stoneware, beautifully painted in red, white, and blue. Their third station was in the vicinity of Yanos in New Biscay. They moved hence to Hueicolhuican or Culeacan, where the confederation, originally composed of six tribes, was abandoned by five of them. In 1216 the Aztecs arrived at Zumpanco, a considerable city in the vale of Mexico; but restless and dissatisfied with their condition, they still migrated from place to place along the lake of Tezcuco. In 1245 they arrived at Chapoltepec, within 2 m. of the future site of the city of Mexico. Hence they removed to a group of islands to the ENE of Chapoltepec, in the W end of the lake, in obedience to an order of the oracle of Aztlan. An ancient tradition preserved amongst them bore, that the limit, or final term of their migration, was to be a place where they should find an eagle sitting on the top of a nopal shrub, the roots of which penetrated the crevices of a rock: this nopal was seen by the Aztecs, on a small island, which served for a foundation to the Teocalli, or the house of their god, afterwards called by the Spaniards the great temple of Mexitli, in 1325, 165 years after their first migration from Aztlan, and 109 years from their first appearance in the vale of Mexico. With the building of this rude temple commenced the foundation of the city of Mexico, signifying in the Aztec language, 'the habitation of the God of War;' and with it also commenced the dynasty of the Mexican kings.

In the northern provs., as New Biscay, Sonora, and New Mexico, there were few inhabitants in the 16th cent.; and these not agricultural tribes, as the Toltecs and Aztecs, but hunters and shepherds. They withdrew farther to the north as the European conquerors advanced in that direction, yielding to them their uncultivated savannas which served for pasturage to the buffaloes, just in the same manner as the Indians in the United States have been gradually driven westward. While the hunting and pastoral tribes retreated beyond the Gila, towards the Colorado, and the inaccessible mountains which partly divide and partly bound New Mexico, the Aztec colonists patiently endured the cruel treatment of their conquerors rather than quit the soil which their fathers had cultivated. Dr. Pickering, who assigns to the Malay race not only the greater proportion of the pop. of the islands in the Pacific, but also the native pop. of the western half of M., from the bay of San Francisco to that of Tehuantepec, but whose theory is not wholly borne out by his reasoning on the point, says: "The presence of two aboriginal races in Mexico

recalls some seeming coincidences in the ancient history of that country. It is stated of the Toltecas, the predecessors of the Aztecas, that they 'were acquainted with agriculture, manufactures, the working of metals, and various other arts of civilization, and even that they introduced the cultivation of maize and cotton.' Now the art of cultivation could not have been derived from Oregon, where the idea was aboriginally absent; a state of things connected apparently with the high northern source of the Mongolian pop. of America, the climate precluding agriculture in the parent countries. If, then, this art was introduced from abroad into America, it must have arrived by a more southern route, and, to all appearance, through the medium of the Malay race. I would remark, further, that the route must have been yet south of San Francisco, where I observed only one, and that a doubtful instance, of aboriginal agriculture.—Another remarkable tradition, mentioned by Humboldt as common both to the Mexicans and to the widely-separated Muyscas of Bogota, attributes the 'origin of their civilization to a man having a long beard.' Now, a long beard is precisely a circumstance that would be apt to make a lasting impression among a beardless people, and at the same time is one which they would not be likely to invent; further, it is not inconsistent with the physical character of the Malay race. At Singapore I was reminded of this tradition by the continual recurrence of long-bearded masks on the Chinese stage.—The influence of a second physical race might be expected to extend beyond its precise geographical limits; and I will here note the occurrence in America of some additional Malay analogies. A variety of Polynesian customs are mentioned in the accounts of the native tribes of Panama and Central America, and even some coincidences in the names of places around the Mexican and Caribbean seas. Two distinct styles of costume may be recognised in paintings of aboriginal Americans; and the cincture and wreath of upright feathers are not found among the northern tribes. The American languages are also susceptible of geographical division; being on the one hand soft, with principally the vowel termination: and on the other harsh, with terminal consonants: a point that acquires interest from the fact, that no portion of the Malay race has hitherto been found using a harsh language."

Present population.] The modern pop. of M. may be divided into 5 classes, namely: 1st, Spaniards born in Old Spain; 2d, The descendants of Europeans without any mixture of African or Indian blood; 3d, The different races of Mulattoes and Mestizoes, or the issue of the crossings of the European, Indian, and African blood; 4th, The Indigenes, or American natives; 5th, The imported African slaves. The mixed breeds, or 3d class, may be subdivided into 3 classes, namely: 1st, Mestizoes, descended of Whites and Indians; 2d, Mulattoes, the offspring of Whites and Negroes; 3d, Zambos, the issue of Negroes and Indians. The first two classes constitute the Whites; the 3d class, with its three subdivisions, comprises the people of colour; the copper-coloured race are composed in the fourth, and the blacks in the 5th class. Among those classes it may readily be conjectured that the largest will be the Indianas in the interior, amidst the woods and along the borders of rivers and lakes; while the Spanish Mexicans will be the most numerous in all cities and seaports. All foreigners naturally flock to the more populous, orderly, and commercial cities and towns, rather than risk their lives, property, or speculations among the wild and lawless portions of the inhabitants; and thus the great majority of those who constitute the native residents of the capital city, of Puebla, Jalapa, &c., and even the sea-ports of Vera-Cruz and Alvarado, are of the latter class. The number of the Indianas, or country-people, is gradually but continually diminishing by intermarriage with the townsfolk of their several vicinities. The intermarriage also of the Mexican Spaniards has rendered their class the smallest; and the same circumstance, as it regularly merges them into the others, will probably always keep it the smallest.—If it be a matter of no small difficulty to ascertain with accuracy the actual pop. of those states in which politico-economical science has made the greatest progress, the difficulty is mightily increased in M., where the germ of political science has hardly begun to develop itself. We need not be surprised, therefore, that no enumeration of the inhabitants is contained in the Mexican registers previous to 1794; and that the most erroneous ideas were long entertained on this subject, even by those who were apparently best qualified to determine the problem. In 1793, an enumeration of the whole pop., exclusive of that of Guatimala, was undertaken by the viceroy, Count de Revellagigedo; but he was unable to complete his undertaking, from the powerful obstacles to be overcome in a country where those employed are but little skilled in such statistical researches. Hence the enumeration was not completed in the intendancies of Guadalajara and Vera Cruz, and the prov. of Cohahuila. The following table presents a statement of the pop. of New Spain, from the notices transmitted by the intendants and governors of provinces to the viceroy, previous to May 1794:

Intendancies.	Pop.	Capitals.	Pop.
Mexico,	1,162,886	Mexico,	112,926
Puebla,	566,443	Puebla,	52,717
Tlascala,	59,177	Tlascala,	3,357
Oaxaca,	411,366	Oaxaca,	19,069
Valladolid,	289,314	Valladolid,	17,093
Guanaxuato,	397,924	Guanaxuato,	32,098
San-Luis-Potosi,	242,280	San-Luis-Potosi,	8,571
Zacatecas,	118,027	Zacatecas,	25,495
Durango,	122,806	Durango,	11,027
Sonora,	93,306		
Nuevo Mexico,	30,953		
Two Californias,	12,006		
Yucatan,	358,261	Merina,	28,392
Total pop. of the above intendancies,	3,865,529		

The pop. of the intendancies of Guadalajara and Vera Cruz, with the prov. of Cohahuila, was thus estimated by the viceroy:

Guadalajara,	485,000	
Vera Cruz,	120,000	
Cohahuila,	13,000	
		618,000
Approximate result of the enumeration in 1793,		4,483,529

The above table must exhibit the minimum of the pop.; for from fear of an increase of taxes, every head of a family endeavoured to diminish the number of persons in his house; while others withdrew themselves from their several districts till the enumeration was finished. These and other circumstances might warrant the addition of at least a sixth or seventh part to the sum total; and the pop. of all New Spain was therefore estimated by the government at 5,200,000. The actual census has never since been renewed; but Humboldt supposes that the pop. must have increased to at least 5,900,000 in 1803, and to 6,500,000 in 1808. The reasons of this rapid increase he drew from the augmentation of the tithes, which had doubled in less than 24 years preceding 1803,—from the increase of the Indian capitation, and of the duties on consumption,—the progress of agriculture and civilization,—the number of newly-constructed houses in every part of the table-land,—and finally from the excess of births above the deaths. The following table exhibits Humboldt's estimate of the pop. in 1803, with the number of inhabitants to every sq. m.:

I. VICEROYALTY OF MEXICO PROPER.

Intendancies.	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	Inh. to sq. m.
1. Mexico,	45,440	1,511,000	31½
2. La Puebla,	20,666·2	813,000	39½
3. Vera Cruz,	31,747·1	156,000	5
4. Oaxaca,	34,093·1	534,800	15 1-10
5. Merida,	45,823·1	465,800	10½
6. Valladolid,	25,486	476,400	18¾
7. Guadalajara,	74,260·2	630,500	8½
8. Zacatecas,	18,054·2	153,300	8½
9. Guanaxuato,	6,984	517,300	74
10. San-Luis-Potosi,	18,266·1	230,000	12 5-6
	320,723	5,488,100	

II. INTERNAL PROVINCES.

a. Western Internal provinces:			
1. Sonora,		146,764	121,400
2. Durango,		129,426	159,700

3. New Mexico,	43,769	40,200
4. Californias,	72,498	24,600
	392,452	345,900
b. Eastern Internal provinces:		
1. Cohahuila,	52,392	16,900
2. Texas,	83,902	21,000
3. Santander,	39,816	38,000
4. New Leon,	20,094	29,000
	196,204	104,900

According to Pike's estimate, the pop. of the internal provinces, independent of the Californias, was 635,000 souls, exceeding Humboldt's estimate by 184,200 souls; and as he was upon the spot, his estimate is perhaps more correct. Navarro estimated the total pop. of the M. republic in 1825 at 6,122,354, composed of 1,097,029 Spaniards or Creoles, 3,676,231 Indians, and 1,338,706 of divers castes; but this statement is far below Balbi's, which gives to M., exclusive of Guatimala, 7,500,000 souls. In the long continued struggle for independence, of 15 years, the pop. must have suffered severely, and a very great diminution must have taken place. In the absence of all documents, if the carnage occasioned by the civil war be taken into account, we have little or no scruple in admitting the truth of Navarro's statement, and that the pop. in 1825 was really less than in 1808, when it was estimated at 6,500,000 souls by Humboldt.

Consul Mayer says, that since 1830 the pop. of the republic has been dreadfully ravaged by small-pox, measles, and cholera. In the capital alone, it is estimated that about 5,000 died of the first-named of these diseases, 2,000 of the second, and from 15,000 to 20,000 of the third. The mortality must have been in a corresponding ratio throughout the territory. "I am, however," he adds, "by no means satisfied that the estimates of both Poinsett and Burkhardt are not too high; yet, assuming the statements of 1842 and of 1793 to be nearly accurate, we find in 49 years an increase of only 1,774,111 in the entire pop. Again, if we assume the pop. to have been 6,000,000 in 1824 —the year, in fact, of the establishment of the republic—we find that in the course of 18 years of liberty and independence, the increase has not been greater than 1,044,140. In the United States of America, with only 650,000 more of sq. m. of territory *now*, and not so large a space at the achievement of our independence, the increase of our pop. during the first 20 years of freedom cannot have been less than two millions and a half, while in the course of the last 30 years it has averaged an increase of rather more than 33 per cent. every 10. The several castes and classes of Mexicans may," adds Consul Mayer, "be rated in the following manner:

Indians,	4,000,000
Whites,	1,000,000
Negroes,	6,000
All other castes, such as Zambos, Mestizos, Mulattoes, &c.,	2,009,509
	7,015,509"

The civilized Indians in the prov. of New M. compose 24 tribes. In the provs. of Sonora and Cinaloa, the whole number of civilized and tributary Indians does not amount to 2,100 souls. But besides the native tribes enumerated in the M. pop., and pursuing agricultural and mechanical employments, there are many savage and independent tribes scattered throughout the N, E, and NW parts of the internal provs., some keeping the Spaniards in a state of constant alarm, others living on a friendly footing with them, though always at war with each other. The pure Indianas, notwithstanding the vicissitudes and strange admixtures to which their country has been subject, still retain very much of the aboriginal character. The young men and women are for the most part rather under the middle height, of beautifully regular features, with a deportment of natural grace. The women often have an air of sweet dignity and refinement, though how they should have learned it in the wild woods, among men as barefooted as themselves, would puzzle the understanding of this side of the tropic of Cancer. Their voices are generally shrill, but sweet-toned, persuasive, and often pathetic. They are of a clear delicate complexion of the richest copper colour; their limbs rather slight, and more active than strong. Of a high enthusiastic spirit, they are ready in a moment to throw their lives away in any cause which excites their passions. The sword or the knife are drawn and used in an ordinary quarrel, with far less hesitation than the hand is clenched in pugilistic England. Very many of the young men, and the majority of the old, have their faces, breasts, and shoulders deeply seamed and scarred, from gashes gained by those quarrels.

The Whites, under the two denominations of Spaniards and Creoles, occupy the first place in the scale of Mexican society, in respect of political importance, wealth, and information, though in numbers they do not amount to above one-half of the mixed breed of Spanish-American pop. Of these two classes of Whites, the Spaniards, previous to the revolution, engrossed the whole political power, to the exclusion of the Creoles; and this political inequality, of course, produced a deep-rooted enmity on the part of the Creoles, and an overbearing haughtiness on the part of their oppressors. As long, indeed, as the Creoles considered that their security against the other classes of the pop., such as the Indians and the mixed breeds, depended on making common cause with the Europeans, the court of Madrid was safe enough in its system of exclusion and oppression; and to this principle Humboldt ascribes very satisfactorily the passiveness and long forbearance of the Creoles. But after the peace of 1783, which gave independence to the Anglo-Americans, the common language of a Creole became: "I am not a Spaniard, I am an American,"—a declaration sufficiently ominous, and an indication of the growing self-importance of the Creoles. By a succession of legislative measures, commenced in 1827, the entire expatriation of the Spanish residents has been effected by the class over whom they so long unjustly tyrannized. The Creoles are naturally acute, and have a happy aptitude for all arts and sciences, though education is much neglected amongst them. It is in M. chiefly that we meet with well-informed Creoles; but there is a remarkable contrast between the people in the interior provs. and the enlightened classes of the capital. As the Whites form the only class who possess any political importance and intellectual cultivation, they are also the only class who possess great wealth. Wealth is unhappily more unequally distributed in M. than in all the other Spanish colonies put together, being concentrated in the hands of a few opulent families and successful mining-speculators.

Languages.] Of the various languages spoken throughout New Spain, the Mexican is the chief. The grammars and dictionaries which have been published of this language show it to differ essentially from the Peruvian. The words frequently end in *tl*, and are besides of a surprising and unpronounceable length, resembling in this respect the languages of the North American savages, and some of the African dialects, but strongly contrasted with those of Asia, in which the most polished, as the Chinese, are monosyllabic. According to Clavigero, the Mexican tongue wants the consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *r*, and *s*,—in this respect

strictly coinciding with the Peruvian language, except that the latter, instead of the *s*, is said to want the *z*. Some of the Mexican words are 16 syllables in length, and are exceedingly harsh and unpleasant to the ear.—The Spanish colonists being chiefly of Andalusian descent, the Spanish language is spoken with an accent disagreeable to a Castilian ear, and is much corrupted in New Spain, an infinity of foreign expressions having been adopted, and a new meaning given to many words and phrases.

State of education.] The education of the lower classes has been utterly neglected in M.; though instructed in some of the ritual observances of Catholicism, yet this instruction seldom goes farther than to teach them to adore the Virgin, and to make the sign of the cross; whilst in the Indian villages, ignorance is carefully fostered, and even the ancient idolatry frequently winked at by their caziques. "A respectable and aged resident of M.," says Consul Mayer, "who is remarkable for the extent and accuracy of his observations, estimates that of the former (or Negroes and Indians) but 2 per cent. can read and write, while of the latter, at a liberal estimate, but about 20 per cent. If we take this computation to be correct,—as I believe from my own observation it is,—and using the estimate of the decree of 1842 for the basis of the pop., we shall have:

Of Indians and Negroes who can read, .	80.120
Of Whites and all others, ...	607,628
Total able to read and write out of a pop. of 7,000,000, ...	687,748

This would appear to be a startling fact in a republic the basis of whose safety is the capacity of the people for an intellectual self-government. Let us, however, carry this calculation a little further. If we suppose that out of the 1,000,000 of Whites, 500,000, or the half only, are males, and of that half million, but 20 per cent., or but 100,000 can read and write, we will no longer be surprised that a pop. of more than seven millions has been hitherto controlled by a handful of men, or that, with the small means of improvement afforded to the few who can read, the selfish natures of the superior classes, who wield the physical and intellectual forces of the nation, have forced the masses to become little more than the slaves of those whose wit gives them the talent of control." The method of study has been reformed in the seminaries of M.; and in place of scholastic subtilties, the belles lettres and other useful studies begin to be substituted. Reading is become an article of request among the higher classes of Creoles; and a number of modern scientific institutions have been lately formed at M. "Most of the people in the cities," says a recent traveller, "can read and write. I would not be understood as including the *leperos*; but I have frequently remarked men clothed in the garb of extreme poverty, reading the gazettes in the street. Of these there are three published every other day in the week, which are sold for 12½ cents a-piece; and pamphlets and loose sheets are hawked about and sold at a reasonable rate. There are several booksellers' shops, which are but scantily supplied with books. The booksellers have hitherto laboured under all the disadvantages of the prohibitory system of the Roman Catholic church, but are now endeavouring to furnish themselves with the best modern works. The few books to be found in the shops are extravagantly dear. There are several valuable private libraries; and many Creole gentlemen, who have visited Europe, have a taste both for literature and the fine arts. The children of the nobility and wealthy inhabitants are principally taught at home. The places of public instruction in the greatest repute are the Seminario Conciliar and San Ildefonza, both in the cap."—The university of M. was founded in 1551, under the denomination of the royal and pontifical university. There have been as many as 200 students at one time in this institution. A public library, founded about 70 years since for the use of the university, is well-stocked with books of old scholastic theology; but it would be in vain to expect in this library new editions of the classics, or new works in science and philosophy. There are several other colleges in M., as one founded by the archbishop of Guadalajara; a seminary founded by the archbishop of M. in 1682, according to the exact method ordered by the council of Trent; the college of St. John de Lateran; and 5 colleges formerly belonging to the Jesuits. A Mineria, or college of mines, was instituted some years ago, where youth were instructed not only in that science, but in other important branches of education; but the funds of this excellent institution have been diverted to other purposes. Another recent institution, which has shared the same fate, was the academy of the three arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting.

Religion and ecclesiastical affairs.] Roman Catholicism, in its most rigid form, is established in M. The constitution of 1847 declares that "the religion of the M. nation is and will be perpetually the Catholic Apostolic and Roman. The nation protects it by wise and just laws, and prohibits the exercise of any other." The ecclesiastical government is under the jurisdiction of 1 archbishop, and 8 bishops. The clergy were estimated by Humboldt at 10,000, the half of whom were regulars; but including lay brethren and sisters at 14,000. The annual revenue of the bishops collectively, amounted, previous to the revolution, to 539,000 d., or £121,225: thus:

Archbishop of Mexico, . .	130,000 d.	£29,250
Bishop of La Puebla, . .	110,000	24,750
„ Valladolid, . . .	100,000	22,500
„ Guadalajara, . .	90,000	20,250
„ Durango, . . .	35,000	7,875
„ Monterey, . .	30,000	6,750
„ Yucatan, . . .	20,000	4,500
„ Oaxaca, . . .	18,000	4,050
„ Sonora, . . .	6,000	1,350

The inequality of fortune, so conspicuous in New Spain, is still more conspicuous among the clergy,—many of the lower orders of whom, in the archb. of M., do not possess incomes exceeding £25 annually. The chapter of the Mexican cathedral contains 26 ecclesiastics. The dean has 10,000 d., the canons from 7,000 to 9,000 d., and the lesser canons from 2,000 to 4,000 d. annually.—Mayer estimates the number of convents at 58, containing about 2,000 nuns, and possessing 1,700 estates, yielding a revenue of 560,000 d.

The inferior clergy of New Spain are divided into *curas, doctrineros,* and *missionaros.* The first are parish-priests in those parts of the country where the Spaniards have settled. The second have the charge of the Indian districts subjected to the government, and living under its protection. The third are employed in instructing and converting the fiercer tribes, which disdain subjection to the Spaniards, and live in remote or inaccessible regions into which Spanish arms have not yet penetrated. Of these three orders, the first are the best paid, some curacies being worth many thousand dollars, and many of the curates run a successful career of ambition, and become deans, prebends, and bishops. Of these three orders, the first are what are denominated in the Catholic nomenclature seculars; and the two last regulars, who are not under the control of any diocesan, and belong to the four mendicant orders of monks. The secular clergy, who number about 3,500, have produced hitherto no men of talents or erudition; it is to the regulars alone that the Americans, whether Creoles

or natives, are indebted for any portion of knowledge which they possess; and it is to them only that we are indebted for any information respecting the climate and productions of Spanish America, and the former and present state of the natives. The Romish ritual appears in all its pomp in New Spain. However glaring may be the worship of continental Europe, it is of a feeble hue compared with Mexican ceremonial. The churches and convents also are magnificently built and richly adorned; and on high festivals the display of gold, silver, and precious stones is such as to exceed European conceptions. In January 1847 the vice-president, Gomez Farias, succeeded in carrying through congress a law authorizing the sale of ecclesiastical property to produce 15,000,000 d. for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the United States. It has been the practice of the Mexican clergy to place money at interest on real estate. Most of the large properties in this country are so burdened, and as the church was an indulgent creditor it became necessary when appropriating those mortgages to avoid a collision with the debtors, who, if inconvenienced by the transfer of their debts to the hands of government, might be disposed to make common cause with the clergy and resist the decree. The law was therefore so framed as to offer strong inducements to the debtors themselves to redeem their mortgages, but very little to speculators who might be inclined to purchase them. One consequence of these scruples was to nullify the law in a great measure as respects its avowed object. The 15,000,000 d. could not be raised in this way without great difficulty and delay; but this was a secondary consideration with Gomez Farias. His object was to break down that once powerful corporation, the Mexican clergy, in whose wealth, influence, and conservative tendencies his political theories had ever found formidable obstacles.

Government.] The whole of Spanish North America was originally under the administration of one governor denominated the Viceroy of Mexico, whose power was afterwards divided among four personages,—namely, the viceroy of Mexico, the captain-general of Guatimala, and two commandants-general of the Internal provinces. The three latter, indeed, did not enjoy the title of viceroys, or hold the appointments belonging to that rank, but their jurisdictions were entirely independent of that of the viceroy. The salary attached to the office of viceroy of M. was 60,000 d., or £13,000 sterling, annually; besides 50,000 d. for his table, or £24,750 in all. He had moreover various means of increasing his income; and instances have occurred, of viceroys, who, in the course of their administration—usually not exceeding five years—contrived to amass upwards of £330,000 sterling!

The republic of M. has adopted the constitution of the North American union as its general model. The government is federal; and the republic was at first entitled the United Mexican states. Like the North American union, the M. states possess a general legislative, a general executive, and a general judicial power, together with a legislative, executive, and judicial power for each state; but, as in other Spanish-American countries, the government has alternated between federalism and centralization. The general or federal legislature consists, as in North America, of a house-of-deputies and a senate. The election of the former takes place every two years. The basis of the nomination of deputies is the extent of pop. A deputy is elected for every 70,000 souls, or for any fraction of that number which shall exceed 35,000. A deputy must be 30 years of age, and possessed of an income of 1,200 d. For proportioning the number of deputies over the union, a census of the pop. was to be made every ten years. The senate is composed of 63 members, two-thirds of whom are elected by the departmental authorities, and one-third by the chamber-of-deputies, the president, and the supreme court of justice. They receive an annual salary of £700, besides travelling expenses. The deputies are at present [1852] 140 in number, and are each paid £600 a-year, besides travelling expenses. The meeting of the two bodies of deputies and senators is called 'the General congress.' The executive power of the federation is vested in a single person, called the President of the United Mexican states. This supreme magistrate is elected by the separate state-legislatures, each of which nominates two candidates for the presidency—one of whom at least shall not belong to the state which makes the return. The names of these candidates are transmitted to the general congress, which declares the candidate who unites in his person the greatest number of votes president. The duration of the president's functions is limited to five years. A vice-president was elected in the same manner, and for the same term, to supply the president's place, if by physical inability, or any other cause, he should be prevented from discharging the duties of his office; but this office has latterly been abolished, and the chief-justice of the supreme court is to act as vice-president. The powers and prerogatives of the president are similar to those of the same magistrate in the North American union. He appoints or removes the secretaries of state; he appoints to posts in the army and navy; he disposes of the armed force by sea and land, in peace or war, by the advice of the congress; he convokes the legislative bodies to an extraordinary session; he provides that justice be duly administered; he promulgates the acts of congress, and does other acts of supreme power. During the recess of congress, the supreme magistrate is provided with a council, consisting of half the members of the senate, or of a councillor for every state of the union. The four ministers of finance, war, justice, and foreign affairs, have each £1,200 per annum. The judicial power of the federation resides in a supreme tribunal of justice, and in departmental tribunals. The first consists of 11 members, distributed into three halls or chambers. The members of this supreme tribunal are elected, like the president, by a majority of votes of the different state-legislatures. The duties of this supreme tribunal are,—to take cognizance of the differences which may arise between the separate states of the federation, or between the authorities of one state and the subjects of another; to settle disputes which may spring up respecting the construction of the acts of the supreme government; to decide on the jurisdiction of the separate tribunals of the union; and to judge, without appeal, in the trial of criminal cases affecting senators, deputies, ambassadors, consuls, or any of the higher officers of the supreme government. Each of the state-governments moves uncontrolled within its own sphere, but all are supposed to partake of the movement and obey the influence of the general federative system. By the 2d title of the revised constitution of 1843, slavery is abolished in M.; and by the 3d title, all born within the Mexican territory, or beyond it of a Mexican father, and all who were in M. in 1821, or natives of Central America when it belonged to M., and who have since then resided in M., are declared citizens.

Revenue.] The net or clear revenue of New Spain, exclusive of Guatimala, was estimated at 20,000,000 d., or £4,500,000, of which 6,000,000 d., or £1,350,000, were annually sent to Spain, and 14,000,000 d., or £3,150,000 absorbed in government-expenses. The

following tables will give the reader a view of the progressive increase of the public revenue of New Spain since the commencement of the 18th cent.:

1712	3,068,400 d. =	£690,390
1763	5,705,876	1,283,822
1764	5,901,706	1,327,883
1765	6,141,981	1,381,945
1766	6,538,941	1,471,261
1767	6,561,316	1,476,296
Total from 1763 to 1767	30,849,820	6,941,209
Average of these 5 years	6,169,964	1,388,241
ANNUAL AVERAGE.		
From 1767 to 1769	8,000,000	1,800,000
... 1773 to 1776	12,000,000	2,700,000
... 1777 to 1779	14,500,000	3,262,500
... 1780 to 1784	18,176,479	4,089,707
In 1785	18,770,000	4,223,280
... 1789	19,044,000	4,284,900
... 1792	19,521,698	4,392,282
... 1802	20,200,000	4,545,000

The present revenue of M. is derived from a variety of sources; the customs, the per centage on mineral products, licenses, special duties, transit and export duties, the tobacco monopoly, forced loans and contributions, voluntary and involuntary, and others, which are alike onerous and burthensome on the people, who derive no real advantage from the immense sums collected and disbursed.

The following exhibits the total receipts into the treasury from 1824 to 1844,—a period of 20 years:

For the fiscal year 1824		9,770,371 d.
... 8 months 1825		9,720,771
From Sept. 1st 1825	to July 1st 1826	13,848,257
... 1826	... 1827	—
June 30th 1827	to June 20th 1828	11,640,737
... 1828	... 1829	12,815,009
... 1829	... 1830	11,200,020
... 1830	... 1831	17,256,882
... 1831	... 1832	16,338,860
... 1832	... 1833	—
... 1833	... 1834	10,798,464
... 1834	... 1835	—
... 1835	... 1836	26,478,509
For the fiscal year 1837		18,477,979
... 1838		25,159,597
... 1839		27,518,577
... 1840		19,886,306
... 1841		—
... 1842		—
... 1843		—
... 1844		25,905,348

According to the report on the revenue belonging to 1844, presented to congress by Luis de la Rosa, the revenues of the government were divided into 7 distinct branches:

1. Duties on exterior commerce,	7,033,720 d.
2. Duties on interior commerce,	4,161,128
3. Taxes on real estate, industrial establishments, professions, and trades,	2,869,495
4. Rents administered for account of government,	2,388,045
5. Replevins and balance of accounts,	714,669
6. Extraordinary resources,	6,280,634
7. Deposits,	2,501,533
	25,949,226
Charges to be deducted,	43,878
Net total,	25,905,348

The revenue of M. for 1851 was thus estimated by the minister of finance:

From maritime custom-houses,	4,000,000 d.
Tonnage duties,	80,000
Exportation duties,	450,000
On coined gold,	2,000
Dyewood export duties,	6,000
Wrought silver,	500
Gold and silver in bars,	160,000
Consumption duties,	840,000
One per cent. on importation,	175,000
Averia,	281,000
Two per cent. on coin,	230,000
Stamp paper,	200,000
Tax on cards,	20,000
Lotteries,	118,000
Mails,	130,000
Three per cent. on silver,	258,000
Tobacco,	675,000
Tax on real estate,	1,000,000
Tax on leases of country and real estate,	100,000
Tax on city real estate,	500,000
Tax on city leases,	500,000
Interior consumption duty,	780,000
Tax on sales of real estate,	60,000
Receipts from the federal district,	350,000
Direct contribution in district,	75,000
Mints,	70,000
Salt lakes, springs, &c.,	2,000
National property,	15,000
Contingent of the states,	50,000
Active credits,	50,000
Tolls from roads,	50,000
Miscellaneous,	100,000
	11,919,500
Maritime duties,	6,224,500
Interior duties,	5,695,000
Total,	11,919,500

Debt.] The following official exposition of the financial affairs of the country appeared in June 1848:

I. RECAPITULATION OF THE PRESENT DEBT.

Amount of foreign debt, with interest, to the 1st of June 1848,	56,329,075 d.	00 c.
Amount of interior debt, contracted after the independence,	47,907,791	87
Amount of interior debt contracted before the independence,	39,606,695	00
Total,	143,843,561	87

II. REVENUES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The value of the imports, taking for a base the duties, which were in 1843,	22,241,558 d.	39½ c.
1844,	21,139,234	83
1845,	14,777,672	67
From these it is estimated the import duties will be equal to	4,488,000	
To which add the inland revenues,	2,224,000	
Total,	6,712,000	
The whole revenue of the republic, therefore, is estimated at	6,712,000	
But from this must be deducted the expenses of collection, and other sums permanently charged on the customs,	1,171,888	
Leaving the net sum of	5,540,112	
The amount of the expenditures of the government, including interest on the foreign and domestic debt, is estimated at	13,765,436·1	5
Amount of revenue as above	5,540,112·0	0
'Deficiente,'	8,225,324·1 d.	5 c.

By a recent arrangement, the English debt has been converted into a stock of £10,241,650 bearing only 3 per cent. interest; and 25 per cent. of the import duties of all the maritime and frontier custom-houses are specially assigned for the payment of this interest.

Military force.] Of the military force of M. under the ancient regime, we have different enumerations by Estalla, Humboldt, and Pike. According to Estalla, the whole military force belonging to New Spain, including garrisons, was 43,191. According to Humboldt, the whole of the peace-establishment in 1804, consisted of 32,196 men, divided into regulars and militia,—exclusive of the military in the peninsula of Yucatan, and the captaincy of Guatimala. Pike stated the effectual disciplined force of M. at 23.288 men, of whom 6,000 were Europeans, the rest Creoles. In addition to this regular army, and trained militia, he estimated the undisciplined militia at 30,500 men; besides 109,000 armed citizens, furnished with bows, arrows, and lances; making a total of 162,788 men. The army of the republic in 1828 amounted to 58,955 men. The commissioned officers are mostly white men; but men of any colour or caste may hold commissions. Few of the officers are highly educated; but a military school, on the plan of the Polytechnic school at

Paris, was established about twenty years ago in the city of Mexico. The pay of a general-of-division in the Mexican service is 500 d. per month. The subalterns are somewhat better paid than officers of the same rank in the British and French services; but, on the other hand, their clothing and accoutrements cost them more. The pay of the private soldiers of the infantry is, or rather was, 12 dollars a-month; of the cavalry, 12½ d. Once a-year they are supplied with a new suit of uniform, made of cloth manufactured at Queretaro. The colour of the infantry uniform is blue. Some of the cavalry wear blue, others red coats. One regiment of infantry, and one or two of cavalry, are clad in white. The cavalry are mounted on horses which, though small, ugly-looking, and only half-trained, are incredibly hardy. The infantry are drilled in the French fashion, and armed with English muskets. About three-fourths of the Mexican troops are pure Indians,—the rest Mestizos, or half-breeds. There are very few Negroes amongst them. Prior to the revolution, the Indians were exempt from military service. The Mexican soldier has one or two useful qualities: he is obedient to his officers, and endures the greatest privations without a murmur. His stature is short, seldom exceeding 5 ft. 5 in.; and he is clumsily made. In the management of his weapons he evinces no dexterity. Wanting pliancy of body and activity of mind, he makes but an indifferent skirmisher; deficient in height and strength of arm, he is not calculated for a grenadier. His strength is in his legs: he can march distances which even a Spanish soldier might fail to accomplish. During the revolution of 1841, Santa Anna made a forced march of 60 m. in 24 hours. Detachments of Mexican infantry have been known to keep up with their mounted officers though going at a trot! Mr. Waddy Thompson, late ambassador from the United States to M., says:—"I do not think that the Mexican men have much more physical strength than our women. They are generally of diminutive stature, wholly unaccustomed to labour or exercise of any sort; and as a conclusive proof of their inferiority to our own Indians, I will mention the fact that frequent incursions are made far into the interior of M. by marauding bands of Comanches, who levy black mail to an enormous extent upon the northern provs. It is not unusual for bands of a hundred Comanches thus to penetrate several hundred miles into M. and carry off as many horses, cattle, and captives as they choose. There are not less than 5,000 Mexicans at this moment slaves of the Comanches. Yet of our western tribes the Comanches are the most cowardly; the Delawares frequently whip them five to one. The soldiers of the M. army are generally collected by sending out recruiting detachments into the mountains, where they hunt the Indians in their dens and caverns, and bring them in chains to M. There is scarcely a day that droves of these miserable and more than half-naked wretches are not seen thus chained together and marching through the streets to the barracks, where they are scoured and then dressed in a uniform made of linen cloth or serge, and occasionally drilled; which drilling consists mainly in teaching them to march in column. In particular emergencies the prisons are thrown open, which always contain more than the army numbers; and these felons become soldiers, and some of them officers. Their arms too are generally worthless English muskets which have been condemned and thrown aside, and are purchased for almost nothing and sold to the government. Their powder too is equally bad. In the last battle between Santa Anna and Bustamente, which lasted the whole day, not one cannon-ball in a thousand reached the enemy; they generally fell half-way between the opposing armies." The cavalry, for the most part, are recruited from the same class of men as the infantry. The irregular cavalry, however, are composed of much finer men than the regular. They are chiefly Mestizos. A regiment of Mexican infantry comprises 2 battalions, 16 companies, and 1,792 men rank and file. A regiment of Mexican cavalry is 676 strong.

Marine force.] The marine force of the republic consisted in 1828 of one vessel of the line, one frigate, and 11 smaller war-vessels. In 1845 it was represented as consisting of the steamers Guadaloupe, 778 tons, and Montezuma, 1,100 tons, three brigs, two schooners, and four gun-boats, each mounting a long 24-pounder on a pivot. A short time previous to the war with the United States, the M. navy had been reduced to two brigs, two schooners, and a few gun-boats.

History.] Columbus discovered the western coast of the American continent, from Cape Gracias to Porto-Bello, in 1502. In 1510, Vasco Nunez de Balboa founded the first Spanish settlement on the mainland, at Santa-Maria on the gulf of Darien. In 1516, Hernandez Cordova, an opulent planter in Cuba, sailed from that island, with 120 men, and landed in the territory of Yucatan; but suffering himself to be surprised by the natives, he was slain by them together with several of his men. Juan de Grijalva, having under his command three ships and a brigantine, sailed from Cuba in April 1518, and arriving in Yucatan, avenged the death of Cordova. He then sailed to the river Tabasco, where he landed, and took formal possession of the country in the name of Charles V. The success which had attended Grijalva's expedition prompted the Spaniards to fit out a third and larger one of eleven vessels, under Hernando or Fernando Cortez, a native of Medellin in Estremadura. Cortez embarked at Cuba in November 1518, and on his arrival at Cozumel in Yucatan, mustered his forces, and found them to consist of 508 soldiers, including 16 horsemen, with 10 small field-pieces, and 109 seamen and mechanics, besides 2 ecclesiastics. With this handful of men he was destined to effect the conquest of nearly a whole continent. "The Mexican empire at this period," says Dr. Robertson, "was at a pitch of grandeur to which no society ever attained in so short a period. Though it had subsisted, according to their own traditions, only 130 years, its dominion extended from the north to the south sea, over territories stretching with some small interruption above 500 leagues from E to W, and more than 200 from N to S., comprehending provinces not inferior in fertility, population, and opulence, to any in the torrid zone. The people were warlike and enterprising; the authority of the monarch unbounded, and his revenues considerable." Cortez proved himself a merciless oppressor of the conquered Indians. In every district of the empire the progress of the Spanish arms was traced in blood; but above all, was the working of the mines made a source of destruction to the natives, through the unwholesomeness of the occupation, and excess of labour imposed upon them. Cortez was ultimately recalled from the viceroyalty, but received magnificent grants, and a commission for making new discoveries and new conquests; and at different times fitted out expeditions for making discoveries in the Pacific, on which he lavished much treasure, but with no renewal of his former success. Tired at last by disappointment, he returned to Spain, in the hope of at least being reimbursed the expenses incurred on his several expeditions; but his representations were coldly listened to; he was forbidden to return to M.; and died on the 2d of December 1547, in the 62d year of his age. The body of this extraordinary man, whose story is one of all but supernatural interest, was sent to M., and interred in the cathedral of its capital.

From Cortez to the revolution.] From 1535 to 1808, M. continued to be governed by viceroys nominated by the court of Spain. The most eminent of these was the Count de Revillagegedo, whose administration during the last twenty years of the 18th cent. was wise and beneficent. Before noticing the rise and progress of the Mexican revolution, it may be expedient to take a general view of the colonial system pursued by the old government. "Spain," says Southey, "formed her colonial establishments in America at that dark period which preceded by more than a century the date of the English plantations. The excitement which the incipient reformation of religion had created in the N of Europe, was scarcely felt in Spain, or was suppressed by that horrible tribunal the inquisition, or counteracted by that strange mixture of superstition and chivalry which produced the crusades, and which had been kept alive in the Peninsula by the reiterated and ultimately successful efforts to extirpate the Moorish power. Their religion, and the feelings which it excited, constituted a species of knight-errantry, which led them to fight for the beauty of a mistress, the honour of St. Jago, or the immaculate conception of the Holy Virgin, with equal pertinacity and ferocity. Imbued with such feelings to an intensity now scarcely conceivable, the expeditions to America were composed of soldiers stimulated, in addition, by an ardent thirst for that gold in which the newly-discovered countries were represented to abound.

As they brought with them from Europe few or no females, they speedily formed connections with the wives or daughters of those whom they had sacrificed. Hence has arisen a race proud of the imagined dignity of their male ancestors, and uniting with it much of the apathy and want of sensibility which distinguished the aborigines of America. Spain became early aware of the kind of pop. which was thus scattered over its boundless dominions. It sent them troops of priests to continue among the emigrants, and to propagate among the natives that blind submission in spiritual matters which she fancied would equally secure civil dependence. Few of the colonists were allowed to carry arms; hence, after the lapse of more than a cent., the settlers were so little prepared for defence, that they became the easy prey of those bands of sanguinary and lawless ruffians, known by the name of buccaneers, who looked only to plunder, and thought of no permanent establishments. The same anxiety to retain subjection, which had induced the court of Spain to leave the colonies defenceless, was extended to every branch of policy. Not only were viceroys and other chief governors sent from Europe, but all the judges, supreme and subordinate,—all the administrators of revenue and expenditure,—the members of the municipal corporations,—the officers of the police,—the inquisitors and their inferiors or familiars,—were nominated by Spain. Thus, whilst the natives were not likely to be called upon to exercise any public functions, they had no inducements, even if they had enjoyed the means of instruction, to qualify themselves for the discharge of the lowest public services in society. The laws were unknown to all but the Europeans who presided in the courts of judicature, and by the Americans were supposed to be strained or interpreted in such a way as to favour those natives of the peninsula who were settled amongst them. The only institutions they venerated were those of a superstitious nature. The only object to which they looked up with respect was Spain and its monarch. The only subject of pride which they dwelt upon with complacency was that they were Spaniards. They believed—for it had been artfully and sedulously impressed on their minds—that the king of Spain was the chief monarch in the universe, in whose dominions the sun never set; and that France, England, Italy, and the other countries of Europe, were tributaries to the nation of which they formed a part. The lowest of the Creoles, if but a tenth part of the blood that circulated in their veins was of Spanish origin, would exclaim, *somos Espanioles!* with a tone and emphasis that bespoke a sense of the dignity which they imagined to be derived from that nation. The settlements were mostly formed in a warmer climate than the districts occupied by the English colonists. In such climates the sea-shores are generally found to be unhealthy, and hence the thickest-peopled parts of the Spanish dominions were on the elevated plains, at a distance from the sea. The cities of Mexico, Guadalajara, Guanaxuato, Bogota, Quito, Cuzco, and St. Jago, are in the interior of their respective provs.; and the communication between them and Europe was difficult, hazardous, and protracted, even without noticing the various impediments and restrictions which the European metropolis interposed to favour the commercial monopolies of a few of her favoured cities. The intercourse between the several provs. of America was so restricted and guarded, that any knowledge or discoveries originating in one, could scarcely be communicated to the others, and the commodities furnished by some were not allowed to be supplied to their brother-colonists who might require them. Such, with a few variations, and with slight exceptions, had been the condition of Spanish America from the first year of its settlement, till the moment when, by the treachery of France, and the folly of the junta of Spain, it was set loose from all existing government, and left to itself to construct, with such wretched materials as the country could furnish, the edifice of social society."

A lurking discontent at the conduct of the mother-country had long existed among the Mexican Creoles; and Spain, though conscious of the fact, had done nothing to remove it. The principal sources of this feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the Creoles have been already hinted at, viz., their exclusion from all offices of power and emolument in their own country,—the checks imposed upon agricultural and manufacturing industry,—and the commercial monopoly exercised by the parent state. The war with Great Britain, which had lasted with little interruption for more than twelve years, had but slightly and partially affected the commercial prosperity of the colonies, and latterly not at all. Neutrals sailing under double licenses from London and Madrid, carried on the commerce; and, where these could not be obtained, the necessities of the colonies had been amply supplied by a contraband trade. The restoration of peace revived the commercial monopoly of the mother-country in all its rigour, and nearly annihilated the trade of the colonies. Spain could not offer them a market for their productions, nor even supply them with vessels to carry it to Europe. Aware of the wide-spread spirit of disaffection in the colonies, the central junta of Spain promulgated three several decrees in their favour, in order to allay the rising ferment. The first decree, dated 22d January 1809, declared that the Spanish colonies formed an integral part of the nation, possessing equal rights; and therefore that each viceroyalty should send one deputy to the sovereign body. A second decree, issued 22d May, 1809, announced the right of the colonies to send deputies to the cortes; and that the committee appointed to regulate the convocation of that assembly was to determine the proportion. A third decree of 1st January, 1810, recognised afresh the equal rights of the colonies, and gave orders for choosing supplementary deputies, from colonial natives resident in Spain, till the real members should arrive. A grievous error was, however, committed in apportioning the deputies for the supreme junta; for while more than 100 members were allowed for Spain, 24 only were allotted for America; and, though the elections in the peninsula were strictly popular, yet in the colonies the right was exclusively vested in the *cabildos*, or public corporations, the members of which were chiefly European Spaniards, who could not be said to represent the colonists at all, and who, though they had in reality been composed of Creoles, would have possessed little political influence in that assembly; for in any case where the interests of Spain and the colonies might seem to be in collision, what probability would there be that the American members—only 24 in number—should be able to turn the scale in favour of their constituents? In this declaration of equal rights the Indians, Negroes, and Mestizos, with all the other various shades of colour, were excluded; the members were to be chosen only from among the Whites, thus excluding five-sixths of the Mexican pop. from the exercise of these rights. Notwithstanding these pompous declarations of abstract rights, the regency which succeeded the central junta continued to treat the Americans on the old footing of dependent colonies; and the viceroys, judges, and other officers, were sent out as before, with the same powers and instructions as the old government had been wont to furnish to its servants. But the transaction which made the deepest impression on the colonists, was the revocation of a decree of 17th May, 1810, which permitted the colonies to trade with foreign nations, in articles of their own soil or manufacture for which they could not find a market in Spain. The measure, however equitable and necessary, was contrary to the interests of the merchants of Cadiz; and the regency—which in consequence of the disasters in the peninsula, was now shut up in Cadiz—though desirous to do something to satisfy the Americans on the one hand, were afraid of the mercantile junta of Cadiz, in whose power they were, on the other; and finally acted a most cowardly and impolitic part. The decree was privately printed, and secretly despatched, as they imagined, to all the colonies: but the thing soon transpired, and the mercantile junta of Cadiz—they for whom the olive was forbidden to grow in Mexico, and its vines had been rooted up—insisted on the instant repeal of an edict which would subvert their gainful monopoly. The regency submitted to the disgrace of disowning its own act. This impolitic step, together with the news of the disasters of the Spanish arms,—the dispersion of the central junta, and their flight to Cadiz,—their consequent abdication of power and the erection of a regency, controlled by a mercantile junta detested throughout all Spanish America for its selfish opposition to the interests of the colonies,—soon reached the ears of the discontented colonists. The arrest and deposition of the viceroy, Iturrigaray, in 1808, had divided the Mexicans into two parties. He had proposed the measure of choosing a Mexican junta to govern New Spain, while the parent state was destitute of a political head. Intoxicated with their success in deposing the viceroy, the European Spaniards could not refrain from insulting the Creoles; and the situation of the latter had become almost intolerable, when intelligence arrived that the central junta had lavished its highest honours on their enemies; had ordered the removal of the archbishop, who, though a European, was beloved by them for his moderation; and had invested the high court of justice, whom the Creoles considered as its most violent enemy, with the temporary government of the kingdom, until the arrival of the viceroy Venegas, nominated by the mercantile junta of Cadiz.

Hidalgo's conspiracy.] In this state of public irritation, an extensive conspiracy was formed, the ringleaders of which were chiefly priests; but many lawyers and militia officers joined with them, and, what was most alarming of all, some regiments of militia. The most active and enterprising of the conspirators was a country vicar of the name of Hidalgo, who enjoyed a valuable living at Dolores in the intendancy of Valladolid. On the 17th of September, 1810, Hidalgo, having assembled the Indians, expatiated to them from the pulpit on the tyranny of the Europeans, the state to which Spanish treachery had reduced the peninsula, and the danger of being delivered up to the French or English, who would assuredly extirpate the Catholic religion. His harangue effected its purpose upon a people deeply imbued with superstition; he ended his sermon by calling the Indians to arms, and in an instant more than half the kingdom of Mexico was in a flame. The intendancy of Michoacan immediately recognised the orders of the insurgent chief; three regiments of veterans joined his standard; and Salamanca, with Valladolid, fell into his hands. Wherever he appeared, the Indians crowded to his standard; the wealthy town of Guanaxuato supplied him with 5,000,000 d.; and the insurgents wanted nothing but discipline, and leaders of military skill, to complete their project. Venegas, who had lately arrived, in the meantime secured the city of Queretaro, and awed into submission the Creoles of the capital, by forming a camp of his troops without the walls. The governors of San-Luis-Potosi and Guadalajara armed the militia of the country; and, in order to avoid suspicion, even the wealthy Creoles of the principal cities supported the cause of the Spaniards. Hidalgo, with an army of 40,000 men, advanced to Toluca; while that of the viceroy fell back on Lerma. Another corps of insurgents in the meantime pushed through Axusco, to Cuernavaca, and obtained possession of the western coast with the city of Acapulco. Hidalgo advanced to the pass of Las Cruzes, which he easily forced, though defended by a division of the royalists, and presented himself before the capital on the 1st of November. If Hidalgo had improved this juncture, Mexico

must have been lost to Spain; but he wanted decision; and summoned the capital when he should have stormed it. The summons was answered with contempt; and Hidalgo began a retrograde movement, having received intelligence of advantages which the main body of the viceregal troops had obtained in his rear. General Callejas having taken the town of Dolores, the birth-place of the revolution, and put all the inhabitants to the sword, met Hidalgo at Axusco, and completely defeated him. He however reached the internal provinces with a considerable body of troops, but the governor of that part of the kingdom having offered to treat with him, Hidalgo and his comrades incautiously presented themselves for a conference, and were immediately seized and put to death, at Saltillo, on the 21st of March 1811.

Revolutionary movements.] The insurrection, however, was far from being quelled by the death of its authors. The whole Indian and Creole pop. had now risen in every part of M., and formed detached corps which adopted the guerilla system of warfare. The most conspicuous of these guerilla leaders were Rayon, a lawyer, and Morelos, a priest. Morelos, after several successful and indecisive actions with the royalists, captured Acapulco, and effectually cut off all communication between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. Meanwhile a congress met at a place 40 leagues distant from Mexico, and framed and published a democratic constitution. Morelos was ultimately taken prisoner and shot, and the independent chiefs now acting without cordiality or concert, the royalists gradually reconquered many of the revolted districts. Such was the posture of affairs when Xavier Mina, a nephew of the celebrated Espoz-y-Mina, landed at Galveston, in November 1816. On the 16th of April following, he pushed forward to Soto-la-Marina, on the river Santander, and from thence took up his line of march for the interior, at the head of only 308 men. In 32 days he effected a junction with the patriots at Sombrero; but after a brief and gallant career, this extraordinary youth fell into the hands of the royalists, and was shot in the 28th year of his age.

Second revolution.] About the middle of 1820, accounts were received in M. of the revolution in Spain which followed the revolt of the army in the isle of Leon; and it was soon understood that orders had been sent to Apodaca, the viceroy, to proclaim the constitution. "But it appears," says Captain Hall, "that Apodaca and some of the principal generals, acting probably under secret orders from the king, resolved to resist the establishment of the constitution. New levies of troops were made by the government to suppress any attempt to declare it; and the whole country was gradually and almost insensibly roused into military action. The chief obstacle, as it was thought by these leaders, to the success of their plan, was the presence of General Armigo, whose attachment to the cause of the constitution was too well known to admit a doubt of his supporting it. He was, therefore, dismissed from the command of the military division stationed between Mexico and Acapulco: and in his place, Don Augustin Iturbide was appointed,—an officer who, during the former revolution, had adhered steadily to the interests of the king, though a native of Mexico. He had been privy to the secret project above alluded to, of forcibly resisting the proclamation of the constitution; and when he left Mexico in February 1821 to supersede Armigo, he was implicitly confided in by the viceroy, who appointed him to escort half-a-million of dollars destined for embarkation at Acapulco. Iturbide, however, took possession of the money at a place called Iguala, about 120 m. from Mexico, and commenced the second Mexican revolution, by publishing a paper, wherein he proposed to the viceroy that a new form of government should be established, independent of the mother country." On the 24th of February, 1821, Iturbide proposed to the patriot chiefs a new scheme of government; and on the 2d of March his army took an oath to enforce and maintain it. Things were in this state, when, in August 1821, General O'Donoju arrived from Spain with powers to supersede Apodaca. To the surprise of all parties, O'Donoju entered into Iturbide's views, and the two generals concerted together a form of government for New Spain, in which it was provisioned that New Spain should be recognised as a sovereign and independent state, and that a cortes should be immediately elected for the purpose of framing a constitution. O'Donoju, however, died soon after his arrival. A struggle soon commenced between the Cortes and Iturbide; the former were desirous of reducing the standing army, while the latter used every effort to augment it. The result was, the elevation of Iturbide by the army to the imperial dignity, under the title of Augustin I. Iturbide, however, did not long enjoy his power in tranquillity. Santa Anna, the governor of Vera Cruz, unfurled the standard of the republic, and was joined by Victoria and Bravo; the partisans of Iturbide gradually deserted him, while the forces of the republican generals rapidly increased. In this state of things, Iturbide proposed to relieve the country of his presence, and congress recommended that he should be permitted to retire to some foreign country with a pension of 25,000 d. Immediately after Iturbide's departure, a new constitution was framed and promulgated by a new congress, and was sworn to on the 2d of February 1824. But the tranquillity which ensued was again disturbed by the appearance of the ex-emperor, who contrived to land in disguise, on the 14th of July, at Soto-la-Marina. On his discovery he was seized, and it was determined to give immediate effect to a decree which had been passed in April, denouncing Iturbide as a traitor in case of his landing. He was accordingly shot on the evening of the 19th of July. At the first election of the chief magistrate, General Victoria was elected.

The most serious difficulty which the new government laboured under arose out of the exhausted state of the public finances. In Aug. 1824, a loan of 20,000,000 d. was contracted for with a London house, and a further loan of 16,000,000 d. was subsequently negotiated. On the 1st of January 1825, Mr. Canning communicated to all the foreign ministers at the English court, that the cabinet of his Britannic majesty had come to the resolution of acknowledging the independence of the republics of M. and Colombia. Notwithstanding of these and subsequent measures, the tranquillity of this country was far from being perfectly secured. On the 30th of November 1828, an insurrection broke out in the capital, and General Guerrero was invested with the presidency; but on the 4th of December 1829, Bustamente, the vice-president of the republic, raised the standard of revolt, and Guerrero having abdicated, the government remained in the hands of Bustamente and his party. Congress subsequently decreed the expulsion of all Spaniards from the soil of M. In 1829, Spain sent an expedition from the Havannah against M., but the attempt to reduce this country to its former dependence, was, as might well have been expected, utterly vain. Bustamente was now president, but Santa Anna declared against him, banished him, recalled Pedraza, and by his assistance succeeded in being himself elected president, after a solemn pledge to respect the constitution. In 1834, after being foiled in an attempt to erect himself into a dictator, he dissolved the legislative council, overthrew the federal constitution, and established a military despotism. Zacatecas remained true to the constitution; and Santa Anna marched against it, sacked the town, and gained a forced submission. But Texas declared for the federal constitution, and afterwards for independence, fixing the Rio-Grande-del-Norte as its boundary with the M. federacy. The contest between Texas and Santa Anna ended in the signal defeat and capture of the latter by a vastly inferior force. While a prisoner, his absence was taken advantage of, and Bustamente returning from exile, defeated Barradas, Santa Anna's lieutenant, and became once more president. His administration was most unpopular. Santa Anna once liberated, after a brief retirement, took part in 1841 in the revolution of Tacubaya, by which the new constitution of 1836 was abolished, and himself again elevated to the presidential chair. In 1842 a congress was returned which busied itself in framing another constitution, but was suddenly dissolved, and a junta of notables selected who framed the basis of the political organization of the Mexican republic. Santa Anna was inaugurated president of this new system of things on the 1st of January 1844, but only enjoyed his power one year. General Paredes headed a rebellion, which drove the dictator from the chair, with a sentence of ten years' banishment, General Herrera being substituted in his stead. Herrera's power was also short-lived, and Paredes, who succeeded him, was carried to power by the voices of the soldiery.

War with the United States.] We now come to the negotiations which ended in a disastrous war with the United States. The United States having several causes of complaint against M.,—some just, perhaps, as in the instance of the constant insult and imprisonment of her citizens in that republic,—others questionable, as the Texas boundary-question,—determined on sending an envoy to adjust their differences. On the 30th of November 1845, the envoy, Mr. Slidell, arrived at Vera Cruz; but General Herrera's government was already tottering, in consequence of its supposed friendly disposition to the United States. Mr. Slidell's credentials were not received; but after receiving instructions from home, he renewed his application to the existing government of Paredes, and on the 12th of March 1846, having received a denial of his demand to be received as an accredited envoy he demanded his passports and retired. In the meanwhile the president of the United States had, with the avowed purpose of preventing a Mexican invasion, ordered a military force to take a position between the Nueces and the Rio-Grande, which, according to the Mexican view of the question, even allowing Texas to be a portion of the Union, was an invasion on the part of that republic. This force remained here until the envoy was rejected, and as the United States recognised the boundary fixed on by the Texan government in 1836, it was resolved for various reasons to advance to the Rio-Grande. On the 13th of January 1846, instructions were issued to the generals in command of the American troops to occupy the l. bank of the Del-Norte. "This river, which is the SW boundary of the state of Texas, is," said President Polk, in his message to congress, "an exposed frontier. From this quarter invasion was threatened; upon it and its immediate vicinity, in the judgment of high military experience, are the proper stations for the protecting forces of the government. In addition to this important consideration, several others occurred to induce this movement. Among these are the facilities afforded by the ports of Brazos-Santiago and the mouth of the Del-Norte for the reception of supplies by sea,—the stronger and more healthful military positions,—the convenience for obtaining a ready and more abundant supply of provisions, water, fuel, and forage,—and the advantages which are afforded by Del-Norte in forwarding supplies to such posts as may be established in the interior and upon the Indian frontier." It seems clear, even upon the president's own showing, that the American advance from Corpus Christi to the Rio-del-Norte was uncalled for, and an act of hostility towards M. True, the Mexicans kept up an army on the banks of the Rio-Bravo; but they had had ports there for a number of years; and even supposing the Americans had a rightful title to Texas, it is not apparent that the Mexicans committed any wrong in garrisoning Matamoras. The territory intervening between

the Rio-Bravo and the Nueces had been long a disputed territory between Texas and the adjoining provs.; yet the Mexican commander did not occupy this territory, but kept on his own side of the Rio-del-Norte. "The character of the war against M.," said one of America's ablest statesmen, "is vicious; it is a war of pretexts. The real motive of it is not distinctly avowed. There are three pretexts—all of them unfounded—on which this war is sought to be placed by its originators and defenders. The president in his message to congress, May 11, 1846, puts it on the fact that the Mexicans have invaded American territory, and shed American blood: in my opinion this is not correct. As early as January 1846, our army was advanced beyond the Mexican boundaries of Texas, and upon the l. bank of the Rio-Grande occurred the first hostilities, and the first shedding of American and Mexican blood. Was this the invasion of American territory, and the spilling of American blood on such territory? It was soil claimed by the United States executive, not by congress; and also claimed by the Mexican government for as much a part of her territory as the capital itself, and it was moreover in her actual possession. Our troops were marched into a country claimed and occupied by the Mexicans." On the 8th of May 1846, the Mexicans were defeated at Palo-Alto by the Americans under General Taylor, and again, after a few days, at Resaca-de-la-Palma. Taylor then crossed the Rio-Grande, and advanced on Matamoras, which was evacuated by the Mexican forces. On the 16th of August, Santa Anna landed at Vera Cruz, and took the command of the Mexican army, and Bravo assumed the title of provisional president. On the 29th of March 1847, the castle of San Juan-de-Ulloa capitulated to General Scott; and on the 18th of April, Santa Anna was defeated at Cerro-Gordo, on the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa and Mexico. On the 19th of August the American forces again defeated Santa Anna, within a league of the capital; and on the 14th of September the invading army took possession of the capital, which the treachery of Santa Anna appears to have left defenceless. While these operations were going forward, a single regiment of American volunteers, under General Kearney, left the banks of the Missouri,—traversed the great prairies lying between the inhabited parts of the United States and the White mountains,—entered New Mexico,—occupied Santa Fe and the fertile valley of the Taos,—marched southward along the Sacramento, on the banks of which river they won a notable victory over vastly superior numbers,—conquered the large country of Chihuahua,—and finally returned to their own states by way of the gulf of Mexico and New Orleans. They marched several thousands of miles, conquered two fine provs., and fought three battles without a cent of pay, with no regular commissariat, with no assistance from any quarter, and in a poor and hostile country covered with enormous desert-tracts. The war ended by depriving M. of a very large portion of her territorial possessions, in terms of a treaty concluded at Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, on the 2d of February 1848. It also left the country split into a variety of parties. Don Manuel de la Pena y Pena, who ratified the treaty, was only interim president of the republic, and he immediately made room for the executive, constitutionally formed. At its head was General Jose Joaquim de Herrera, who was elected president for the usual term of four years. General Herrera's government professed to be of conservative principles, yet not indisposed to encourage progressive improvement; at the same time it was strongly suspected of secretly leaning on the United States. The other leading parties are, on the one side those of the extreme liberals, or *Puros*, as they are called; on the other the monarquist or tory, and the bigoted clerical sections. Many openly favour the influence and ultimate domination of their northern conquerors, while many respectable politicians desire to uphold a counteracting English policy, were it established, which unfortunately it is not. A large number take the general view that a foreign intervention of some kind is necessary to prevent a total disruption of the elements of government, if confided exclusively to Mexican hands; and finally, many are still partisans of Santa Anna, and a movement which embraces nearly the whole line of coast on the side of the Atlantic, from the Rio-Bravo-del-Norte to the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the shore of the Pacific, from the head of the gulf of California, nearly to the state of Mexico itself, is now making for the restoration of the system and the power of that chief.

In 1851, General Arista was elected president of the republic; but the legislative body has hitherto in great measure thwarted all his remedial measures, and even adjourned without having voted the supplies, or made any provision for the management of public affairs. The zeal and energy of the executive, however, has succeeded in quelling an insurrection in Vera Cruz, and repressing subsequent outbreaks in Mazatlan, Jalisco, and Guadalajara. But every possible resource seems now exhausted. Not a dollar of public money, nor a vestige of public credit, is left. The northern states are devastated by the incursions of the savage Camanches. New insurrections are being organized on a more formidable scale than ever. The United States government is insisting upon its right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, in accordance with a treaty which the Mexican executive, even if it had the will, has not the power to execute against the determination of the Mexican people. France is pressing hard for the satisfaction of certain grievances of her own. The army is disaffected; the press factious in the extreme; all respect for constituted authority is becoming extinct; and the most essential functions of government seem utterly impracticable. In all modern history there is hardly a case of such rapid national ruin.

Authorities.] *Clavijero Staia antica del Messico.* Cesene, 1780-4, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Humboldt, Essai Politique sur la Neuvelle Espagne.* Paris, 1828, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Ward's Mexico in* 1827. London, 1828.—*Hardy's Travels in Mexico in* 1826-28.—*Mexico as it was, and as it is. By Brantz Mayer.* New York, 1844, 8vo.—*Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico.* New York, 1844, 3 vols. 8vo.—*Gilliam's Travels in Mexico in* 1843-44.

MEXICO, or Mejico, the cap. of Spanish America, and of the federal republic of the same name, situated in 19° 25′ N lat., and 99° 5′ W long., at an alt. of 7,471 ft. above sea-level. It is built on the site of Old Mexico, and forms a great square of which each side is nearly 9,021 ft. in length. The streets are straight, broad, level, and remarkably well-paved and well-lighted; sewers and water-courses are opened in the greater number, and footpaths are raised to carry off the water. The streets cross each other at right angles, dividing the whole city into squares of nearly equal dimensions. Each one of these squares is called a street, and has a separate name,—a serious inconvenience to a stranger. "Instead of designating the street in its whole extent by one name, and numbering the houses, each side of every square has a different name, and names which sound, to Protestant ears, very much like a violation of the third article of the Decalogue. A gentleman will tell you that he lives in the Holy Ghost, or that he lives in Jesus. In most of these streets there is a church, which gives name to the street in which it stands. In many instances these churches and convents—that of San Augustine for example—cover the whole square, not with separate buildings, but one single edifice, with the usual *patio* or court, an open space in the centre. There is not, I believe, a house in the city without this court, of greater or less dimensions, in proportion to the size of the building. There is only one door on the lower floor, and none at all on the outside of the upper story. This door is very strongly built, and high enough for a coach to pass through; it opens into the *patio*, through which you pass to the steps leading to the upper stories, where alone everybody lives except the lowest classes." [*Thompson.*] The houses are closely built together, without any intervening spaces, and present a massive frontage usually 3 stories in height. The broad and well-paved streets, says Gilliam, "stretch out on a level plane; the only relief to the eye of the looker on being that, it matters not in whatever street you may happen to be, turn whatsoever direction you may, you will, through the long perspective, behold the mountains, which never failed to attract my attention from the heavy masonry of the buildings. There are no scattered houses here, but the entire squares are built up in one solid block, being, as it were, but one vast edifice, and having no back grounds; for every foot of earth is covered with stone and mortar; and, as the walls are all united, it is said that little detriment has ever been sustained there by earthquakes, which are always more or less felt in the spring season, saving the occasional cracking of walls, and the falling of some few houses in the suburbs, built of sun-dried brick. The dimensions of the houses of the city of Mexico surpass those of Vera Cruz and Puebla; yet the architecture is the same. I hardly know what to denominate the style, unless it should be the Arabic or Moorish, mixed with Indian. The city in its appearance is more compact, and, as a whole, looks better than any other city that I have before seen; yet I must confess that I felt disappointed, from all that I had before heard, in not beholding a more magnificent outside show; for the coarsely stuccoed walls of the houses, with but few exceptions, having windows to their first story, looked to me as only being clumsy ramparts for the garrisons contained behind them; at the same time, the door-ways, in the centre, from 12 to 15 ft. in height, swung upon

ponderous hinges, having many locks of curious construction, appeared to be the huge gates of a fortress." The exterior is not loaded with ornaments; nor have they those wooden balconies and galleries which disfigure so many European cities in both the Indies. The balustrades and gates are frequently of Biscay iron ornamented with bronze; and the houses, instead of roofs have terraces like those in Italy and other southern countries. On these accounts, combined with the uniform level of its site, the surrounding scenery, and the beautiful architecture of its numerous buildings, M. is the finest city built by Europeans in the western hemisphere. The environs also are beautiful, and give to it a peculiar air of grandeur. Nothing can present a more elegant and varied appearance than the surrounding valley, when in a fine summer morning, from the top of one of the towers of the cathedral, or from the summit of Chapoltepec, the sky is seen without a cloud and of that deep azure which is peculiar to the dry and rarified air of high mountains. The eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields, extending to the very feet of colossal mountains covered with eternal snows; the city seems as if washed by the waters of the lake, whose basin, surrounded with villages and hamlets, resembles the beautiful lakes of Switzerland; large avenues of elms and poplar lead in every direction to the city, and two aqueducts, constructed over arches of very great elevation, cross the plain adding an interesting feature to the scenery. The magnificent convent of Guadaloupe appears joined to the mountains of Tepeyacac among ravines sheltering a few date and young yucca trees. Towards the S, the whole tract between San-Angel, Tacabaya, and San-Augustin-de-las-Cuivas, appears as one immense garden of orange, peach, apple, cherry, and other European fruit trees. This beautiful cultivation is singularly contrasted with the savage appearance of the naked mountains surrounding the valley, among which, the two famous volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Istaccihuatl are the most distinguished. The former of these forms an enormous cone, the crater of which, continually inflamed and throwing up smoke and ashes, opens in the midst of eternal snows.

Public edifices.] The buildings that most attract the admiration of strangers are, the cathedral, the treasury, the convents, the hospital, the *acordada* or royal prison, the school-of-mines, the botanical garden, the university and public library, the academy of fine arts, with a collection of ancient casts, the theatre or opera-house capable of seating 10,000, and finally, the equestrian statue of Charles IV. in the Plaza Major, and the sepulchral monument of the great Cortez, both executed by Tolsa, an eminent Mexican artist. The latter is a simple family monument, adorned with a bust in bronze, representing the hero in the prime of life. The Plaza Major covers an area of 12 acres, paved with marble. On one side of it stands the cathedral; on the other the government palace. The palace of the Inquisition, now applied to more useful purposes, is very elegant, exhibiting little or no appearance of the purposes for which it was intended. This tribunal was abolished by Iturbide in 1822. Among the other public buildings of the city, the Mineria, or school of mines, though now in a dilapidated state, occupies the first rank. It is large and handsome; but either from defect in the foundations, or from the effect of earthquakes, is in a tottering state. It contains a respectable but ill-arranged collection of minerals; and lectures on engineering and chemistry are sometimes given in it. The academy of fine arts, the university and public libraries, are in a similar state of confusion and neglect. The *acordada* or public prison, is a large substantial structure fitted to contain 1,300 prisoners; the barracks, also, formerly used as an hospital, are extensive and well-constructed. The Plaza-del-toros, for the exhibition of bull-fights, consists of a great circular enclosure, and can conveniently accommodate 3,000 spectators. The great national manufactory of tobacco in the SW angle of the city, is an immense establishment, and supplies the whole legitimate demand of the confederation for cigars.—The Alameda, or public walk, at the west end, somewhat resembles a park, but has the stiff, formal appearance of Dutch and French grounds. In the centre is a magnificent fountain. Another open space, called the Passeo, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, planted with double rows of trees, is much frequented on holidays by persons in carriages and on horseback. In the city, also, are several *portales*, or covered colonnades, lined with shops and stalls, and forming a favourite evening promenade. The environs also present on Friday evenings a very lively scene of bustle and gaiety; hundreds of canoes, of various sizes, mostly with awnings, and crowded with native Indians and Meztizos, are seen passing in every direction along the canals, each boat with its guitar-player at the stern, and some of the party either singing or dancing.

Manufactures.] The manufactures carried on in the city and vicinity are not remarkable either for extent or fineness of workmanship. Nothing is exposed in the store windows, and most of the articles are made in the places where they are offered for sale. Gold and silver lace trimmings, epaulettes, &c., are made in great perfection; silversmith work and chasing are also well done. Jewelry and lapidary's work is made at great expense. Cabinet-ware is extremely dear, and inferior, being made with clumsy tools and bad woods; the saw is scarcely known, and the turning-lathe is of the most primitive construction. Coach-making is better understood, and extensively carried on. Hats and cloaks are made on a large scale, but are sold at high prices. Soap is a staple manufacture. Men, not women, are the milliners, and it is not uncommon to see twenty or thirty strong, able fellows, who should be employed at coal-heaving or dray-work, employed in decorating ladies' dresses, making flowers, and trimming caps and flounces! The bake-houses are large establishments, and the bread, which is excellent, is made exclusively by peons or slaves, which class also perform the work in the cloth factories. Shops, for the sale of pulque, and native Spanish brandies, are very common, and have a gay appearance. The city markets are well-supplied with animal and vegetable productions. The latter are chiefly cultivated on the *chinampas*, or floating islands in the lakes, which are extremely fertile. Turkeys, fowls, pigeons, and many varieties of wild water-fowl, are very abundant and cheap; as are hares, rabbits, tortoises, frogs, and salamanders, all of which are esteemed good eating by the inhabitants. The meat market is well-supplied with beef, mutton, and pork, but veal is prohibited. There is a great variety of vegetables and fruits, and an enormous consumption in proportion to the population. The vegetable market is unequal to the daily supply; and the area is entirely covered with bananas, plantains, citrons, shaddocks, melons, pomegranates, dates, mangoes, tomatoes, and all the varied productions of tropical countries.

Population, &c.] The pop. of M., according to Estalla and Humboldt, was 142,000 in 1801, including a garrison of 5,000 men. Poinsett estimated it in 1802 at between 150,000 and 160,000; and recent accounts raise it to 250,000. The pop. is of a very mixed character, about one-half being Creoles, or descendants of the Spaniards; one-fourth Meztizos, or half-castes be-

tween the Europeans and Indians; and nearly another fourth copper-coloured Indians, with some Blacks, Mulattoes, and about 6,000 or 7,000 Europeans. There is extreme disparity in the wealth of the citizens. Many of the magnates and successful speculators are immensely rich, but the mass are indolent and indigent, the lower orders being generally found loitering about the porches of churches, public buildings, and the markets. These are the *leperos*, a class somewhat similar to the *lazzaroni* of Naples; but the latter are not so notorious as the leperos of M. for the crimes of robbery and murder. The dress of the higher order of men resembles that of Europeans, the large cloak being as common here as in Spain. The costume of the ladies is universally black, with the veil and mantilla; but on holidays and public occasions, their dresses are remarkable as well for gayness of colours as for expensiveness of material. Indeed, when in their carriages on the Passeo, they contrast somewhat strangely with the same persons when seen at home in complete dishabille, without stockings, squatting on the floor, and either pursuing their favourite amusement of cigar-smoking, or eating cakes and capsicum out of the dirty earthenware of the country. Many gentlemen belonging to the higher ranks are intelligent, and a few even fond of literature; but the city is so badly supplied with libraries, and other means of study, as to give little encouragement to such pursuits. There are three or four newspapers; but they are miserable productions, containing little besides the merest chit-chat, copiously dispersed with advertisements.

Though the parishes do not exceed 14, yet the churches of M. exceed 100 in number. The cathedral was 94 years in building, namely, from 1573 to 1667; it is of great size, divided into five naves or avenues, three open for processions, and two containing chapels and altars; the length being 400 ft., the breadth 195 ft. This edifice cost 1,752,000 d., or £394,200. The clergy of the city of M. are extremely numerous; the whole, including monks and nuns, amounting to 2,392. There are 23 monasteries, and 15 nunneries, containing 867 monks, and 923 nuns. Secular clergy, 517; curates, 43; parish priests, 16; and prebendaries, 26. The number of charitable institutions is also enormous. There are 13 hospitals, a house-of-refuge for married women, a magdalene, a foundling hospital, a general hospital for sick, poor, and beggars, several houses for orphan girls, a general hospital for Indians, the expenses of which are defrayed by themselves, another hospital for the same purpose erected and supported by the descendants of Cortez, and an hospital for lepers. The civil and military officers have also a chest for the relief of their widows, who derive a revenue equal to one-fourth of their husband's salary.

Danger from inundations.] The situation of M. is rendered daily more dangerous, by the circumstance that the difference of level between Lake Tezcuco and the soil on which the houses are constructed diminishes annually. This soil forms a fixed plane, especially since the streets of M. were paved; the bottom of the lake, on the contrary, is continually elevated by the mud washed down by the surrounding torrents. It was to avoid a similar danger that the Venetians turned from their lagunes, the Brenta, Livenza, and other rivulets, which form their alluvial deposits within them. If we could place much reliance upon the results of the levelling made in the sixteenth century, there would be no doubt that the Plaza Major or Great square of M. had formerly been elevated 11 decimetres = 43¼ inches above the level of the lake of Tezcuco, and that the mean level of the lake varies from year to year. On the one hand the moisture of the atmosphere has diminished by the destruction of the forests, and consequently the sources of the streams flowing from the mountains which surround the valley have been lessened; but, on the other hand, the clearing of the ground has increased the quantity of alluvial deposit, and the rapidity of the inundations. The *desague* or drain, designed to carry off the superfluous waters of the lake of Zumpango and San-Christoval, is a magnificent work. It was begun in 1607, by Enrico Martinez; and 15,000 Indians were compelled to toil at the work for 11 months, till at length a subterranean passage was effected upwards of 20,000 ft. in length. This first tunnel, however, filled up, owing to the caving in of the earth; and it was at length determined to make an open cut through the hill of Nochistongo, which, after encountering great difficulties, was completed in 1789, at the cost of the lives of some thousands of Indians. This canal, cut through clay, marl, gravel, and sand, is from 100 to 130 ft. deep, and at the summit between 200 and 300 ft. wide. Its length, from the sluice of Vestideros to the fall of the river of Tula, is upwards of 67,000 ft., or more than four leagues and a half. The cap. is still, however, exposed to inundations from the N and NW, in the event of any sudden swelling of the lakes in that direction, through continued rains, or any sudden or extraordinary melting of the snows on the mountains. "We descended," says a recent traveller, "to the bottom of the canal, by steps cut in the indurated clay, and were very much surprised to see only a small rivulet flowing through a canal of such vast dimensions. A large body of water passes off by means of this drain in the rainy seasons; but now the stream is not more than a foot deep, and two or three wide. The sides of the canal are so perpendicular that they are constantly caving in, but from the rapidity of the current no inconvenience has arisen from the accumulation of dirt at the bottom. On the edge of the canal we saw small hillocks formed by the rubbish thrown out in the progress of the work; but they are now covered with verdure." The lakes of Chalco and of Xochimilco must necessarily overflow their banks whenever a violent eruption of the adjoining volcano causes the snows which cover its summit to melt. "When I was at Guayaquil, on the borders of the province of Quito, in 1802," says the Baron Humboldt, "the cone of Cotopaxi was heated by subterranean fire to such a degree that in a single night it lost the vast garment of snow with which it had long been covered." It may easily be imagined how dangerous the situation of M. must be in a climate where, in the driest years, the rain falls to the depth of about 59 inches. The inhabitants think that these violent inundations follow each other at nearly equal periods of time. Since the arrival of the Spaniards, M. has experienced five great inundations, in 1553, 1580, 1604, 1607, and 1629. In consequence of the opening of the canal, these evils were partially averted; and since that time their effects have been less violent, occurring at intervals of 27, 24, 3, 26, 19, 27, 32, 25, 16, 24, and 23 years.

Railroads.] Don Juan de la Granja has constructed a telegraphic line between M. and Vera-Cruz. He had incredible objects to surmount, and scarcely a week goes by that the wires are not broken, and several hundred yards of copper wire carried off. He has in view the establishment of a line between M. and Guanaxuato. — A company of influential and competent capitalists, Mexican and English, have, it is said, contracted with the government to build a railroad from Vera-Cruz to the city of M., and from thence to some point on the Pacific. The government concedes to them the exclusive and perpetual right for a railroad between Vera-Cruz, M., and any

point on the Pacific; grants perpetual exemption from duties upon all materials, coal, &c., used by the company; and admits all vessels belonging to the company free from tonnage and port charges. All public domain through which the road passes is given free, the usual space for good tracks being allowed; and land is also given free for depôts, station-houses, &c. The company bind themselves to commence the work within 3 years from Jan. 1850, to have 90 m. between Vera-Cruz and Mexico completed within 5 years from that date, to have it completed between those places within 10 years, and to have the whole line between the two oceans in operation within 20 years. The company are to establish their own rates for transportation of passengers and freight for the period of 5 years after the entire road is in operation. Government troops and materiel of war are to be carried at half the public rates, and the public mails are to be carried free. All persons employed by the company are to be free from tax of every description, also from civil and military duty. These liberal terms show how desirous the government is to secure a highway between the oceans, and such terms as it has granted ought to ensure the completion of the road within the time specified in the contract. If ever executed, it will possess the advantage over the Panama and Nicaragua routes of cutting short some thousand miles, and if carried out will no doubt prove a powerful rival to those routes.

The state of M. comprises an area of about 25,000 sq. m. of fertile and elevated land, extending from the W confines of Vera-Cruz to the shores of the Pacific, and from the frontiers of Michoacan and Queretaro on the NW to those of La-Puebla on the SE. Its pop. has been estimated at 1,389,520. Its cap., as distinct from the federal capital, is Tlalpan. Its chief port is Acapulco.

MEXICO, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 42 m. WNW of Augusta, on the N side of Androscoggin river, and watered by tributaries of that river. Pop. in 1840, 477.—Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 156 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface; and is bounded on the N by Salmon creek, an affluent of Lake Ontario. Its soil consists of clay and gravelly loam, and is very fertile. Pop. 3,729; of v. 500.—Also a village of Audrain co., in the state of Missouri, 47 m. N of Jefferson city, on the E side of Salt river.

MEXICO (Gulf of), a large gulf, forming nearly a mediterranean sea, being separated on the E from the Atlantic by a row of large islands and widely extended banks. It washes the shores of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, on the side of the United States, and those of New Santander, Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Yucatan, on the side of Mexico. It extends between the 18th and 30th parallels of N lat., and is nearly of a circular form, but somewhat elongated from E to W. In the latter direction it is 1,150 m. long: in the transverse direction it is about 930 m. It opens in a SE direction, between the peninsula of Yucatan and Florida, or Capes Catoche and Sable, which are about 465 m. distant from each other. The island of Cuba divides this opening into two channels,—that on the SW communicating with the sea of the Antilles,—the other to the NE with the Atlantic, by means of the straits of Bahama. South from the mouth of the Rio-del-Norte, round about to the mouth of the Rio-Alvarado, in 18° N lat., an extent of 600 m., this gulf does not present a single good port, for Vera Cruz is merely a bad anchorage amidst shallows. The Mexican coast may be considered as a sort of dyke, against which the waves, continually agitated by the trade-winds blowing from E to W, throw up the sands carried by the violent motion. The rivers descending from the Sierra-Madre, have also contributed to increase these sands, and the land is gaining on the sea. No vessels drawing more than 12½ in. water can pass over these sand-bars without danger of grounding. The Mississippi is the principal tributary of the gulf of M., and carries down with it, besides its vast body of waters, a prodigious quantity of organic and unorganic debris. The town of New Orleans, near the mouth of this river, is the principal commercial station along the whole gulf. In the middle of the gulf the winds blow regularly from the NE; but they vary considerably on approaching the shore. From the Mississippi, along the Florida coast, the SW wind blows violently in the months of August, September, and October; the N wind prevails during the other nine months. Between the Mississippi and San-Bernardo, the wind generally blows in the morning from the SE or ESE, and in the evening from the SW. Between Catoche and Campeachy the reigning wind, during a great part of the year, blows from the NE; but from the end of April to September, it comes from the opposite direction. The most remarkable current in the gulf, is that called the Gulf-stream: see that article.

MEXICO (New), a recently annexed territory of the United States, formerly one of the federal states of Mexico. If we accept the widest boundaries attributed to the country, it would extend from 32° 30′ to 42° N lat., and from 100° to 114° W long.; but as the country of the wild Indians has never been under the jurisdiction or control of the Mexicans, and settlements have never extended over the whole territory, the name of New M. has generally been applied only to the settled country between 32° 30′ and 38° N lat., and from about 104° and 108° W long. Texas claims a portion of this territory. The general aspect of the country is mountainous, with a large valley in the middle running from N to S, and formed by the Rio-Grande-del-Norte. The valley is generally about 20 m. wide, and is bordered on the E and W by mountain-chains, continuations of the Rocky mountains, which have here received various names, as Sierra-Blanca, Sierra-de-los-Organos, Sierra-Oscura, &c., on the E side; and Sierra-de-los-Grullas, de-Acha, de-los-Mimbres, &c., on the W side. The height of these mountains S of Santa Fé may upon an average be between 6,000 and 8,000 ft.; while near Santa Fé, and in the more northern regions, some snow-covered peaks may rise from 10,000 to 12,000 ft. above the sea. The mountains are principally composed of igneous rocks, as granite, sienite, diorit, basalt, &c. On the higher mountains excellent pine-timber grows; on the lower, cedars, and sometimes oak; and in the central valleys, mezquite, &c.—The main artery of New M. is the Rio-Grande, a large river, whose head-waters were explored in 1807 by Captain Pike, between 37° and 38° N lat.; but its highest sources are some two degrees further N, in the recesses of the Rocky mountains, near the head-waters of the Arkansas and the Colorado of the W. Following a generally southern direction, it passes through New M., where its principal affluent is the Rio-Chamas from the W, and winds its way in a SE direction, dividing the United States from the republic of Mexico. Its tributaries below New M. are, from the N the Rio-Pecos, and from the S the Conchos, Salado, Alamo, and San-Juan. The length of the river in a straight line is about 1,200 m.; but from the meandering of its lower course, it runs at least 2,000 m. from the region of eternal snows to the almost tropical climate of the gulf. The elevation of the river above the sea at Albuquerque is about 4,800 ft.; at El-Paso, about 3,800 ft.; and at Reynosa, between 300 and 400 m. from its mouth, about 170 ft. The fall between Albuquerque and El-Paso is from 2 to 3 ft. in a mile, and below El-Paso about 1 ft. in 2 m. The principal advantage at present derived from the river is by a well-managed system of irrigation. As to its navigation in New M., it is doubtful if even canoes could be used, except perhaps during May or June, when the river is in its highest state from the melting of the snow in the mountains; it is too shallow, and interrupted by too many sand-bars, to promise anything for navigation. Steam-boats may ascend from the gulf of Mexico as far as Laredo, a distance of 700 m. "Whenever a closer connection between this head point of navigation and New M. shall be considered," says Dr. Wislizenus, "nothing would answer but a railroad crossing from the valley of the Rio-Grande to the high table-land in the state of Chihuahua."

Soil, &c.] The soil in the valley of New M. is

generally sandy and poor, but by irrigation it produces abundant crops. Though agriculture is carried on in a very primitive way, with the hoe alone, or with a rough plough made entirely of wood, the inhabitants raise large quantities of Indian corn and wheat, beans, onions, red pepper, and fruits. The most fertile part of the valley begins below Santa Fé, along the river, and is called 'rio abajo,' or the country down the river. The general dryness of the climate, and the aridity of the soil, however, will always confine agriculture to the valleys of the water-courses in New M. "But this important defect," says Dr. Wislizenus, "may be remedied by Artesian wells. On several occasions I remarked on the high table-land of Santa Fé, S, that in a certain depth layers of clay are found, that may form reservoirs of sunken water-courses from the eastern to the western chain, which, by the improved method of boring, or Artesian wells, might be easily made to yield their waters to the surface." The best cultivated lands of New M. are found on the *estancias* or large estates. These, a remnant of the old feudal system, were granted with the Indians and all other appurtenances, by the Spanish crown to favourite vassals. The great numbers of human beings attached to these estates are nothing more than mere serfs, receiving from their task-masters food, lodging, and clothing, and are kept in a constant indebtedness to their employers, so that should their natural indolence and apathy not constrain them to remain with their hereditary lords, the enforcement of the Mexican laws of debtor and creditor would be sufficient to continue them in a state of servitude from generation to generation. The inhabitants of New M. pay considerable attention to the raising of stock, and the great owners are possessed of large numbers of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep.

Mines.] The mines of New M. are very rich, but mining operations have been much neglected, and a great many of the most valuable have been entirely deserted, owing chiefly to the unsettled state of the country, the invasions of the Indians, and perhaps, in a majority of cases, to the avarice of government. Gold, silver, iron, and copper, are plentiful in the mountains. Gold has been found in all the Santa Fé district, S of it for 100 m. as far as Gran Quivira, and N 120 m., up to the river Sangre-de-Cristo. About Santa Fé the washes are very rich, and some gold-mines are also worked there. These mines, according to Dr. Wislizenus, are the only mines of any consequence worked at the present time in New M. As to the annual amount of gold produced, no account or estimate is given; nearly all the gold is bought up by the Santa Fé traders, and finds its way to the United States. Several rich silver-mines were worked by the Spaniards at Avo, at Cerrillos, and in the Nambe mountains, but operations have long since ceased. Copper is abundant throughout the country, especially at Las-Tijeras, Jemas, Abiquin, Guadalupeta-de-Mora, &c. Iron, though equally abundant, is entirely overlooked, being considered of little value. Coal has been discovered in a number of places. Gypsum, common and selenite, is found in large quantities. It is used as lime for white-washing, and the crystalline or selenite instead of window glass. About 100 m. SSE of Santa Fé, on the high table-lands between the Del-Norte and Pecos, are some extensive salt lakes or *salinas*, from which all the domestic salt used in New M. is procured. Large caravans go there from Santa Fé in the dry season, and return with as much as they can conveniently transport. The merchants exchange 1 bushel of salt for an equal quantity of wheat, or sell it for 1 or even 2 dollars a-bushel. "Not far from these salinas," says Dr. Wislizenus, "the ruins of an old city are found, the fabulous La Gran Quivira. The common report in relation to this place is, that a large and wealthy city was once here situated, with very rich mines, the produce of which was once or twice a-year sent to Spain. At one season, when making extraordinary preparations for transporting the precious metals, the Indians attacked the inhabitants, whereupon the miners buried their treasures worth 50,000,000 d., and left the city; but they were all killed except two, who went to Mexico. One of the two went to New Orleans, then under the dominion of Spain, raised 500 men, and started by way of the Sabine, but was never heard of afterwards. Within the last few years several Americans and Frenchmen have visited the place; and although they have not found the treasure, they certify at least to the existence of an aqueduct about 10 m. in length, to the still standing walls of several churches, the sculptures of the Spanish coat of arms, and to many spacious pits, supposed to be silver-mines. It was no doubt a Spanish mining-town, and it is not unlikely it was destroyed in 1680, in the general successful insurrection of the Indians in New M. against the Spaniards."

Climate.] The climate of New M. is generally temperate and healthy. Considerable atmospheric differences, however, are experienced in the mountain districts, and in the low valley of the Rio-del-Norte. In the latter the summer heat sometimes rises to 100°, but the nights are always cool and pleasant. The winters are comparatively long, and the higher mountains are always covered with snow, and ice and snow are common at Santa Fe, but the main river is never frozen over strong enough to admit the passage of horses and carriages. "No person," says Pike, "accustomed to reside in the temperate climate of the 36th and 37th parallels of N lat. of the United States, can form any idea of the piercing cold experienced in that latitude in New M. But the air is serene, not subject to damps or fogs, as it rains but once a-year, and some years not at all." The sky is generally clear and dry, owing to the condensation of moisture on the surrounding hills. The months of July and October constitute the rainy season, but the rains are neither so heavy nor so regular in their returns as on the more southern parts of the continent. Inflammations and typhoid fevers occasionally prevail in the winter season; but bilious diseases, so common in the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, are here little known.

Population.] The whole pop. of New M. was in 1793, according to a census, 30,953. In 1833 it was calculated to be 52,000, and that number consisted of:

Gapuchines (native Spaniards),	2,618
Creoles,	10,472
Meztizos of all grades,	13,090
Puebla Indians,	26,180

In 1842 the pop. was estimated at 57,026; at the present time it may amount to between 60,000 and 70,000 souls. The constitution of society in New M. is similar to that of all Mexico. While the higher classes conform to the dictates of modern fashion, the mass of the people adhere to the manners and customs of former times. The men are faithful to their *serapes* or coloured blankets, and to their wide trousers with glittering buttons, split from hip to ankle to give the white cotton drawers a chance to be seen; the ladies of all classes retain the *rebozo* or small shawl drawn over their heads, which gives them a coquettish appearance. Both sexes enjoy their cigarritos, their *post prandium* siesta, and their evening amusement at *monte* or *fandango*. Their dances are very graceful, and combine the quadrille and waltz. The prominent ingredient in the Mexican race is their Indian blood; it is visible in their features, complexion, and acts.

Government, &c.] New M., previous to the late war, was a state of the Mexican republic, and its rulers consisted of a governor and a legislature; but as the latter was more an imaginary than a real power, the governor was in fact despotic, and subject only to the laws of revolution, which in this country were very freely administered, by upsetting the gubernatorial chair as often as the republic did that of the presidential. The judiciary was as dependent as the executive was independent, and all law succumbed to the dictates of one man. Besides these, the clergy, as well as the military classes, had their own courts of justice. In relation to the confederacy, New M. always maintained greater independence than any other of the states—partly from its distance from the capital, but more from the spirit of opposition in the people, who derived no advantages from the connection, and suffered much from its taxation, without an equivalent protection. Government never succeeded here in imposing upon the people the *estranquillas*, or monopoly of the sale of tobacco; and New M. was free from some other enormities. In the same way they resisted the introduction of copper coin. The principal city of New M. is Santa-Fé, one of the oldest Spanish settlements, in N lat. 35° 41′ 6″, and W long. 106° 2′ 3″, 20 m. E, in a direct line from the Rio-del-Norte. A profitable trade has, for many years, been carried on from the Western states to Santa-Fé, and many of the companies engaged in this business have amassed large fortunes. There are a number of other small towns along the Rio-del-Norte, chiefly inhabited by Indians. These are styled 'Pueblos,' and the inhabitants 'Pueblo-Indians,' to distinguish them from the same races on the plains. The principal are Taos, Canada, San Miguel, &c., &c. None of these, however, demand more than a passing notice.

History.] New M. became known to the Spaniards about the year 1581, and a formal possession was taken of the country in 1598. Christianity and slavery were early and simultaneously introduced among the Indians: and conversion and personal service enforced by the sword. The converted Indians were made to live in villages, and were distinguished from the roving bands by the title of Pueblos. Many towns, of which only the ruins now remain, were established at that time; many mines were worked, and the occupation of the country seemed to be secured, when quite unexpectedly, in 1680, a general insurrection of all the Indian tribes broke out against the Spanish yoke. The Spaniards were either massacred or driven southward, where they founded Paso-del-Norte. The country was not again recovered for 10 or 12 years. Several insurrections have since taken place, but none so universal or disastrous as this one. However, the deep rancour of the Indian, bequeathed from sire to son, for successive generations, still animates the race, and is often displayed in the most bloody and cruel outbreaks. The history of New M., previous to its invasion by the Americans, has little to arrest attention. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 2d February, 1848, the whole country was ceded to the United States, and now constitutes an integral part of the American Union.

MEXLITLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 90 m. NE of Mexico, in a pleasant valley watered by a small river. It contains about 2,000 Indian and 20 White or Creole families. In the vicinity are the silver-mines of Cardonal.

MEY-CHU, or Me-chu, an island in the strait of Fo-kien, near the coast of the Chinese prov. of that name, and in the div. of Hing-hwa-fu. It is noted for a temple of the Chinese deity Ma-tsu-po, goddess of sailors, which stands conspicuously on a hill, and is a place of common pilgrimage.

MEYENBERG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argovia, district and 5 m. SSE of Muri, parish and 1 m. W of Sins. Pop. 160. It had fortifications which were destroyed by the confederates in 1386.

MEYENBROECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Lovendegem. Pop. 266.

MEYENBURG, a walled town of Prussia, in the prov. and 65 m. NNW of Brandenburg, regency and 76 m. NW of Potsdam. Pop. 1,230.

MEYENFELD. See Mayenfeld.

MEYENTHAL. See Mayenthal.

MEYERSTOWN, a village of Jackson township, Lebanon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 31 m. E of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840, of about 1 30 dwellings.

MEYERYMYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Schelderode. Pop. 223.

MEYGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Gand, watered by the Reygersbeke. Pop. 1,310.

MEYL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Lierre. Pop. 701.

MEYLAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Grenoble, near the r. bank of the Isère. Pop. 1,117. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of marble, and the celebrated monastery of Montfleury.

MEYLEGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Schelde. Pop. of dep. 366; of com. 254. It has manufactories of linen.

MEYMAC, or Meimac, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, and arrond. of Ussel. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,259; in 1841, 10,094. The town is 12 m. W of Ussel. Pop. in 1841, 3,389. It is situated in an extensive coal-basin, and has manufactories of firearms. It has also an extensive trade in cattle, horses, and mules.

MEYNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 7 m. W of Aramon. Pop. 1,061. It has a mineral spring.

MEYON. See Mejan.

MEYRAL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of St. Cyprien, and 8 m. W of Sarlat. Pop. 866.

MEYRANNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and cant. of Saint Ambroix, 12 m. from Alais. Pop. 710.

MEYRARGUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. SW of Peyrolles, and 9 m. NNE of Aix, in a narrow gorge traversed by several streams. Pop. 1,009. It has a manufactory of paper. On an adjacent height, commanding the town, is an old castle.

MEYRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Thueyts. Pop. 2,193.

MEYRINGEN, a bailiwick and a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 17 m. ENE of Interlachen, and 39 m. SE of Berne, in the valley of Hasli, near the r. bank of the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of tobacco, and has a considerable trade in cheese. In the vicinity are several fine cascades. Pop. of p. 4,165.

MEYRONNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, and cant. of Saint Paul, 10 m. NE of Barcelonnette, on the r. bank of the Ubayette, an affluent of the Ubaye.

MEYRUEIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, and arrond. of Florac. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,413; in 1841, 4,118. The town is 14 m. SSW of Florac, on the r. bank of the Yonte, at the confluence of the Beluzon and Brezé. Pop. 2,092. It has manufactories of cheese, caddis, hardware, hosiery, leather, &c. The rearing of bees and culture of nursery-gardens form also considerable branches of local industry.

MEYS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the

Rhone, cant. and 5 m. NW of Saint Symphorien. Pop. 1,162. Coal is found in the locality.

MEYSANNA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 45 m. NW of Ahmedabad.

MEYSSAC, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, and arrond. of Brives. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,533; in 1841, 13,004. The town is 12 m. SE of Brives. Pop. 2,447. Nuts are extensively cultivated in the surrounding district, and the manufacture of nut-oil forms one of the chief branches of local industry.

MEYSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and cant. of Rochmaure, 15 m. from Privas. Pop. 1,099. It has several silk-mills.

MEYTO. See MAUTH.

MEYZIEUX, or MEIZIEUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of Vienne. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,574; in 1841, 16,812. The town is 20 m. N of Vienne. Pop. 1,155.

MEZANA, a canton and town of Corsica, in the arrond. and 7 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. 1,700.

MEZANGE', a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Evron, and 19 m. N of Laval. Pop. 960.

MEZANGER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. N of Ancenis. Pop. 2.200.

MEZAOFRIO, or MEZAMFRIO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 12 m. WSW of Villa-Real, and 12 m. NW of Lamego, near the Douro. Pop. 1,200.

MEZARELLI, or SEZARELLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 84 m. ENE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Voioussa.

MEZARIB (EL), a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. and 45 m. SSW of Damascus, in the plains of the Hauran. It is defended by a castle strongly built of stone, flanked with square towers, and situated on the edge of a rocky ravine, whence issues a stream which a little below expands into a lake.

MEZDAH, a town of the state and 186 m. SSE of Tripoli.

MEZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Montpellier. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,574; in 1841, 16,812.—The town is 21 m. SW of Montpellier, pleasantly situated in a vine-growing locality, on the etang-de-Thau, in which is a small port. Pop. 4,348. It has a custom-house, and a church in a perfect state of preservation belonging to the ancient abbey of Vallemagne. It possesses extensive salt-works, numerous distilleries of brandy and of essences, a tile-work, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, wine, and brandy. Oysters of large size are extensively fished on the adjacent coast of the Mediterranean.

MEZEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Clermont-Ferrand. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,620; in 1841, 3,891. The village is 9 m. E of Clermont-Ferrand, near the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 875. The locality produces good wine.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Lower Alps, 8 m. S of Digne, on the r. bank of the Asse, an affluent of the Durance. Pop. 875.

MEZEN, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen, in about 64° N lat., and 30° 20′ E long.; enters the government of Vologda, returns to that of Archangel, traverses in a generally NW direction the district and passes the town of the same name; and after a total course of about 480 m. throws itself into the gulf of Mezen, an arm of the White sea, 75 m. wide at its entrance, and 60 m. in depth. The principal affluents of the M. are the Piema and Peza on the r., and on the l. the Vachka.—Also a district and town in the gov. of Archangel. The district which occupies the E part of the gov. is 600 m. in length from E to W, and upwards of 300 m. in breadth, exclusive of Nova Zembla,—which depends upon it,—and the islands of Kalgouev and Vaïgatch. It has a level surface, traversed by the Petchora and Mezen, and contains numerous marshes. Mosses, lichens, marsh plants, and small bushes form its chief vegetable productions. It has in some parts tracts of good soil and abundant pasturage, but the rigour of the climate prevents the culture of corn being anywhere successful. The aborigines, who are chiefly Samoïedes, maintain large herds of reindeer, and find their chief subsistence in the produce of fishing and of the chase. The Russian portion of the pop. employ themselves in rearing cattle as well as rein-deer; and exchange with the Samoïedes, flour, brandy, gunpowder, &c., for furs and fish. Those who inhabit the coasts engage in seal-fishing and navigation. The town is 162 m. NE of Archangel, on the r. bank of the Mezen, which here divides into 2 arms, and 18 m. above its entrance into the White sea. Pop. 1,900. It has 2 churches; and carries on a considerable trade in furs, eider-down, seal's skin, tallow, and oil. M. was formed in 1784 by the junction of the towns of Okladnikovo and Kouznetzova.

MEZERAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Malicorne. Pop. 2,022.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. N from Conde-sur-Noireau.

MEZETABCAS, or VESSETEBUS. See MASETTAZAS.

MEZETLU, a maritime town, now in ruins, of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Itshil, sanjak and 30 m. SW of Tarsus, on the Mediterranean. It is the ancient *Soli* or *Pompeïopolis*. The basin of the harbour is enclosed by parallel moles 150 ft. in thickness and 21 in height, and terminating in a bow shape at the mouth.

MEZIAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, 8 m. NE of Belenyes, and 36 m. SE of Gross-Wardein. It has mines of lead.

MEZIDON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvidos, and arrond. of Lisieux. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,202; in 1841, 8,147.—The town is 15 m. WSW of Lisieux, on the l. bank of the Dive. Pop. 490.

ME'ZIE'RE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. S of Hede, and 9 m. N of Rennes. Pop. 1,316.

ME'ZIE'RES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes. The arrond. comprises an area of 93,889 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 63,737; in 1841, 73,376.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,464; in 1841, 12,382.—The town is 84 m. NW of Metz, and 138 m. ENE of Paris, on a peninsula formed by the Meuse,—which is here crossed by two stone bridges,—in N lat. 49° 45′ 43″, E long. 4° 42′ 46″. Pop. in 1789, 1,794; in 1821, 3,781; in 1831, 3,759; and in 1846, 3,847. It stands at the foot and on the slope of a hill, and is strongly fortified. Its principal buildings are the churches, of which there are 3, and the arsenal. It has also a theatre, a public library, an hospital, and a savings' bank. It possesses a cannon-foundery, manufactories of hardware, excellent tanneries, and several breweries. The trade consists chiefly in leather, serge, hosiery, linen, &c. This town is noted for its vigorous defence, in 1521, during a siege of 6 weeks, with a garrison of only 2,000 men headed by Bayard,

against a force of 40,000 men under the duke of Nassau. In 1815 it successfully resisted the Prussians. — Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint-Aubin-du-Cormier, and 13 m. SW of Fougeres. Pop. 1,271. It has manufactories of shoes, wooden-ware, iron-ware, and several tanneries.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Bellac. The canton comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,042; in 1841, 9,848. The town is 8 m. W of Bellac, in a marshy locality, near the r. bank of the Issoire. Pop. 1,396.—Also a village in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 6 m. SE of Mantes, and 29 m. W of Paris, finely situated on a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,000. It has a castle.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 3 m. NW of Oron, and 9 m. NE of Lausanne. Pop. 2,116.

ME'ZIE'RES-SOUS-BALLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. N of Marolles-les-Braux. Pop. 1,323.

ME'ZIE'RES-EN-BRENNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre, and arrond. of Le-Blanc. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,288; in 1841, 7,402.—The town is 17 m. N of Le-Blanc, in a marshy locality, on the r. bank of the Claise. Pop. 1,542. It has several iron-works.

MEZILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 7 m. N of Entraigues. Pop. 1,072.

MEZILLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 7 m. NE of St. Fargeau, on the l. bank of the Ouanne. Pop. 1,302. It has a considerable trade in wood.

MEZIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Nerac. The arrond. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,240; in 1841, 10,359.—The town is 23 m. SW of Nerac, on the r. bank of the Gelize, at the confluence of the Auzon. Pop. in 1841, 3,042. It has manufactories of linen, brandy, oil, corks, several tanneries, a tile-work, and a gypsum-kiln. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the surrounding district.

ME'ZIN, or Me'zen, a mountain of France, on the confines of the dep. of the Ardeche and Upper Loire, 12 m. W of Chaillard, in the chain of the Cevennes, of which it is the highest summit.

MEZO-BERENY, a village of Hungary, in the dep. and 8 m. NW of Bekes. Pop. 9,611. It has two churches and a gymnasium. The vine is cultivated, and cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity.

MEZO-HEGYES, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Csanad, 29 m. WNW of Arad, and 33 m. ENE of Segedin. There is here the finest establishment in the empire for the breeding of horses. The stud is supported on 40,000 acres of land, of the best quality and in one piece. This immense space is surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, which completely isolates it, and is further environed by fine plantations 60 ft. broad. It is carefully cultivated, and its produce serves for the support of the establishment. Formerly this stud had to supply horses to recruit the cavalry; and 20,000 were kept here. At present the object of the government here, as well as at Bablona, is only to obtain stallions of a good breed which are sent to the depôts in the provinces. In the annual supply of 400, the contingent of M. is 159. To produce them there are kept 1,000 brood-mares, and 48 stallions. The plain is divided into four equal parts; and each of these is subdivided into portions like so many farms. An officer, and two subaltern officers, are placed at the head of each great division. When the stallions have attained the age of 5 years, 140 or 150 are sent to the principal depots; the remainder are sold by auction, or given to the army to remount the cavalry. The persons employed in the direction consist of a major-director, 12 subaltern officers, and 1,170 soldiers, keepers, cultivators, &c. &c. The imperial treasury advances to this establishment, every year, the sum of 118,000 florins, and is reimbursed by the sale of 150 stallions at 1,003 fl. each, and by the value of the horses supplied to the cavalry: all the other expenses are paid for by the produce of the establishment. By this system the emperor can purchase at a moderate price horses sufficient for the wants of his army. He pays for horses for the light cavalry, 110 fl.; for the dragoons, 120; for the cuirassiers, 140; for the train, 160; and for the artillery, 180 fl.

MEZOSEG, or Haide, a district of Transylvania, in the sthuls Thorda, Doboka, and Kolos. It is very fertile.

MEZO-TUR, or Tur (Mezö), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 24 m. SE of Szolnok, on the r. bank of the Berettyo. Pop. 15,736. It has extensive manufactories of pottery.

MEZY-MOSTY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NE of Budweis, on the r. bank of the Nerschinka.

MEZZENILI, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Turin. Pop. 2,502.

MEZZO, an island of the Adriatic, off the coast of Dalmatia, circle and 8 m. WNW of Ragusa. Pop. 400. It is 3 m. long, and 2 m. broad, and contains 2 villages and 2 convents. It is very fertile, and is to a great extent covered with olive plantations and vineyards.

MEZZOJUSO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 21 S of Palermo, district and 19 m. WSW of Termini. Its inhabitants number about 4,000, and are chiefly Arnauts. Jasper and gypsum are found in the vicinity of this town.

MEZZOMERICO, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Novara, mand. and 3 m. NW of Oleggio. Pop. 579.

MEZZOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 26 m. ENE of Janina, and 36 m. NW of Tricala, and on a river of the same name. It is built on the steep side of a mountain, and contains about 1,000 houses inhabited chiefly by Wallachian Greeks. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics; and, from its situation, possesses a considerable trade in wine, and coarse fabrics.

MEZZOVO, or Grammos, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in the chain of the Pindus, on the confines of the sanjaks of Monastir and Janina, and western part of Livadia. From its E side descend the Nazilitza, Venetico, and Salembria, towards the coast of the Archipelago; and from its western the Vojutza, which flows into the Adriatic, the Mezzova, a head-stream of the Arta, and the Aspro-Potamos, tributaries of the Ionian sea.

MGLIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. The district, which occupies the N part of the gov., possesses little fertility, but produces grain in small quantities, hemp, and timber. The town is 135 m. NE of Tchernigov, on the Soudincka and Molotkovka, affluents of the Ipout. It has a suburb, and contains 4 churches. Pop. 6,800.

MHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 81 m. SSE of Bombay, and prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Concan, on the Mahar or Bankote, 25 m. above its entrance into the sea.

MHEER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Fall-et-Mheer. Pop. 348.

MHE'RE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Corbigny, on a hill. Pop. 1,099.

M'HERVE (Saint)), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 7 m. NE of Vitre. Pop. 2,016.

MHEYSALLA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 63 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Kalliani, on a small river, which throws itself by a wide mouth into the sea of Oman.

MHEYSHWUR, Mhysir, or Mahesh-Asura, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 48 m. SSW of Indore, on the r. bank of the Nerbudda, which is here about 1,500 ft. in width. It consisted in 1820 of two wide streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are built of wood and stone. The fort stands to the W of the town, on a rising ground, at an alt. of from 80 to 100 ft. above the level of the river. It is built of fine grey stone, and contains a palace, noted as formerly the residence of the princess Alia Bhye, and several temples. A flight of steps, considered the finest in Hindostan, connects it with the river's brink; with the town it communicates by means of a spacious causeway.

MHEYSWAH, a river of Hindostan, in Gujerat, which has its source in the district of Vagor, and joins the Wautruck, on the r. bank, to the NW of Kaira, and after a course, in a generally SW direction, of 105 m.

MHIRWANU, or Mirwanah, a town of Hindostan, in the Sikhs territory, 93 m. NW of Delhi, and 36 m. NNE of Hansi.

MHOKEIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 71 m. W of Aurungabad, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Godavery.

MHOLE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, 132 m. SE of Punah, on the r. bank of the Seena.

MHOW. See Mow.

MHOWA, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 111 m. SW of Cambaye, on a small river, near the shore of the gulf of Cambaye.

MHYE, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Vindhya mountains, in the SW part of the prov. of Malwah, and district of Maundo. After watering the W portion of Malwah, it enters Gujerat, traverses the E part of that prov., and flows by an embouchure, from 6 to 9 m. in breadth, into the gulf of Cambaye, 15 m. SW of the town of that name. It has a total course of 390 m., first in a NW, and afterwards in a SW direction. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Condona, and on the l. the Annas and Paunum. The chief towns which it waters are Kuddauna, Ometa, and Cambaye. The earlier part of its course is through the states of Holkar; the lower traverses the Guicowar and British states.

MIABA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, and district of Itabayanna. It contains extensive mines of iron.

MIADI, an island of the Radack archipelago, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 10° 5′, E long. 170° 56′. It is inhabited, and abounds with cocoa-palms.

MIADZIOL (Novoi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 24 m. NNW of Vileika, on the W bank of Lake Mestro.

MIADZIOL (Staroi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. NNW of Minsk, district and 24 m. N of Vileika, between Lakes Mestro and Narotch.

MIAELTON, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, off the W coast of Sweden, and in the prefecture of Wester-Norrland, in N lat. 63° 2′, E long. 18° 22′.

MIAHUATLAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 52 m. SE of Oaxaca.—There are several other smaller settlements of the same name throughout the Mexican republic.

MIAJADAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Badajoz. It is a poor, irregularly built place, with 4,500 inhabitants.

MIAKHO. See Meaco.

MIALET, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Carbigny, 12 m. E of Nontron. Pop. 1,863.

MIAMI, a county in the W part of the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 410 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 19,688; in 1850, 25,007. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a co. in the N part of Ohio. Area 380 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,048. Its cap. is Peru. It is intersected by the Wabash and the Eel rivers.—Also a village in Hamilton co., in Ohio, 119 m. WSW of Columbus, 15 m. from the mouth of the Miami.—Also a township in Clermont co., in Ohio. Pop. 2,063.—Also a township in Greene co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,238.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in Ohio. Pop. 3,259.—Also a township in Saline co., in Missouri, 99 m. NW of Jefferson.

MIAMI BAY, a bay on the SW shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes. It is about 18 m. in circumf., and affords good anchorage and shelter. Cedar island is on its mouth.

MIAMI (Great), a river of the United States, which has its rise in Allen co., between N lat. 40° and 41°, in two branches. The united stream flows S and SW, and enters the Ohio 20 m. below Cincinnati, with a stream 200 yds. wide. It interlocks with the head-branches of the Wabash; also with those of the Miami-of-the-Lakes and the Scioto. The entire length of the river is 120 m., and it flows through a wide and fertile valley. It has a rapid current, but is navigable for boats 75 m.

MIAMI (Little), a river which has its source in Greene co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., and falls into the river Ohio 6 m. above Cincinnati. Its length in a direct line is not more than 60 m., but twice that distance if its meanders are taken into the account. It is 150 yds. wide at its mouth during high-water, and its course is nearly parallel with the Great Miami, being nowhere more than 20 m. distant. The channel is very precipitous, affording an immense water-power.

MIAMI-OF-THE-LAKES, a river of the United States, which rises in Indiana, where it is formed by the St. Joseph's and St. Mary's, and running ENE through the NW part of Ohio, flows into Miami bay at the W end of Lake Erie, in N lat. 41° 40′. It is navigable to Fort Wayne, 120 m., interrupted only by rapids above Fort Meigs, which are 15 m. long, and commence 18 m. from its mouth.

MIAMISBURGH, a village of Montgomery co., in Ohio, U. S., 78 m. W by S of Columbus, situated on the E bank of the Miami.

MIANA, or Mianeh, a village of Azerdbijan, in Persia, on the Karangu, an affluent of the Kizilouzan, 75 m. SE of Tabriz. It is the cap. of the fertile district of Gerniarud. It is much dreaded by travellers, on account of a kind of poisonous bug which infests the place, and the bite of which is said to be fatal to strangers. Nevertheless a division of the Russian army, in the late invasion of Persia, wintered here, and no well-authenticated case of death from this cause occurred amongst them. The celebrated traveller Thevenot died here on his return from Ispahan.

MIANI. See Meani.

MIAN-KOH, a mountain of Khorassan, 30 m. S of Abiverd.

MIAO-TSE. See article China, p. 530.

MIARIM. See Mearim.

MIASK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the l. bank of the Miass, 18 m. NE of Tcheliabinsk.—also a town in the same gov., on the de-

clivity of the Ilmen-Tau, 50 m. SW of Tcheliabinsk.

MIASKOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 32 m. WNW of Olgopol.

MIASS, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in the Ural mountains, in two streams proceeding from two lakes called Argusi and Miasovo, and, flowing E, traverses the district of Kurgan, in the gov. of Tobolsk, and falls into the Icette.

MIASTETZKOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Bromberg, circle and 12 m. WSW of Wirsitz. Pop. 500.

MI-A-TAO, a group of rocky islets off the coast of the Chinese prov. of Shan-tung, in N lat. 37° 56′.

MIAUSHEHR, a village of Ghilan, in Persia, 50 m. NW of Reshd, on the coast of the Caspian.

MIAVA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, on a stream of the same name which joins the Morava, 46 m. NNE of Presburg. It contains 10,000 inhabitants of Slavonian descent, and chiefly Lutherans. It has manufactories of woollens and linen, and considerable distilleries, and conducts some trade in charcoal, hemp, and flax.

MICAUD (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NE of St. Vincent. Pop. 500.

MICHA, a river of Russia, which rises near Poneviej, in the gov. of Wilna; runs NNW; and joins the Aa, on the l. bank, 6 m. above Mitan, after a course of 45 m.

MICHAEL. See Miguel.

MICHAEL (Saint), a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. WNW of St. Alban's, but included within the parl. borough. Pop. in 1831, 1,527; in 1841, 1,999. —Also a parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. SW by S of Garstang, on the river Wyre, including the townships of Great Eccleston, Elswick, Inskip-with-Sowerby, Out Rawcliffe, and Upper Rawcliffe-with-Tarnicar, and the chapelry of Woodplumpton. Area 18,330 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,426; in 1831, 4,708; in 1841, 4,786.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, adjacent to the city of Winchester. Pop. in 1831, 552; in 1841, 534.

MICHAEL (St.), or Templemichael, a parish in co. Cork, 1¾ m. NNE of Glanmire. Area 1,993 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1841, 597.

MICHAEL (St.), a parish in co. Wexford, 2¾ m. NNW of Broadway. Area 387 acres. Pop. in 1831, 93; in 1841, 95.

MICHAEL (St.), or Feagh, a parish in co. Wexford, identical with the S portion of the town of Wexford. Pop. in 1841, 2,213.

MICHAEL (Sankt), a town of Austria, in the circle and 58 m. SSE of Salzburg. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the Tyrol, 6 m. N of Trente, on the l. bank of the Adige.

MICHAEL-BEDWARDINE (Saint), a parish in Worcestershire, on the Severn, adjacent to the city of Worcester. Pop. in 1841, 476. It is within the boundaries of the parl. borough.

MICHAEL-CARHAISE (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. SE of Tregony. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1841, 208.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish in Radnor, 6 m. SW by S of Kington, on the river Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1841, 166.

MICHAEL-CHURCH (Saint), a parish in Somersetshire, 4¼ m. S of Bridgewater, intersected by the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 50 acres. Pop. in 1841, 29.

MICHAEL-CHURCH-ESKLEY, a parish in Herefordshire, 7¾ m. SE by E of Hay. Area 4,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1841, 404.

MICHAELOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kursk, on the river Svapa, 62 m. WNW of Kursk. It has manufactories of leather and oil; and trades in wax, wood, corn, and hemp.

MICHAELOWSKI, a Russian trading-post in Norton bay, on the NW coast of America.

MICHAEL-PENKEVIL (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. WSW of Tregony. Area 1,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1841, 175.

MICHAEL-SOUTH-ELMHAM (Saint), a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NW of Halesworth. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1841, 145.

MICHAEL'S (Saint), or San Miguel, the largest of the Azores group. It is 48 m. long from E to W, and about 11 m. in greatest breadth from N to S. Its W extremity, Punta Ferrara, is in N lat. 37° 54′, W long. 25° 55′; its E, Punta-de-la-Marquesa, in N lat. 37° 48′, W long. 25° 10′. It has an area of about 230 sq. m. It consists of a number of mountains, hills, and valleys, none of which are of primitive formation, but are evidently the product of volcanic eruptions. The culminating summit of the island, the Pico-de-Vara, has an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level. The face of the island presents a succession of conical hills, with masses of rock in all stages of calcination; and in the interior is a chain of small circular lakes, each of them apparently formed in the crater of an extinct volcano. In 1522, the town of Villa-Franca on this island was destroyed by an earthquake. In 1810 the island was fiercely agitated by successive shocks; and in June 1811, a volcanic island gradually emerged from the sea, near the W extremity of the island, from a spot on which there was before known to be 40 fath. of water, and after remaining visible for three months, again gradually disappeared. In the valley of the Furnes, alt. 2,000 ft. above sea-level, are hot and cold springs of temps. varying from 60° to 212°. The whole arable surface is in a state of high cultivation; and both European and tropical vegetation flourishes here side by side in luxuriance; wheat and bananas, figs and cabbages, oranges and potatoes, are equally abundant and of equal excellence in their kind. The island is much indebted to its humidity for its fertility. Its summit is generally enveloped all day in mist, which at night is precipitated in the form of rain. The usual produce of a good tree is from 6,000 to 8,000 lemons or oranges; and 80,000 boxes, value £40,000, is the exportation of a productive year. About 300,000 bushels of Indian corn are annually exported; but little wine is made beyond what is required for domestic consumption.—A census of the island in 1816 gave a pop. of 80,000, but this did not include young persons under the age of confession. In 1840 it was returned at 80,809. The natives are muscular and well-knit in their persons, industrious, simple in their habits, honest, and good-natured. The island contains one city, 5 towns, and 54 parishes. The regular infantry are 250 in number; the artillery, 100. There are besides 3 regiments of militia. It has a military governor, and a principal civil officer, both of whom are sent out by the Crown, and hold office for three years. It has commerce with Lisbon, England, America, and Russia. To Portugal it exports corn, pulse, poultry, cattle, and vegetables; to England, fruits and wine.—Dr. Mason states that for scenery and cultivation St. M. is far more interesting than Madeira, and topographically better calculated for invalids requiring exercise in the open air; and that its capital, Ponta Delgado, is better built and cleaner than Funchal. See article Azores.

MICHAEL'S (Saint), a river in the state of Maryland, U. S., which, after a course of 16 m., enters Chesapeak bay, opposite the S end of Kent island.

MICHAEL'S BAY (Saint), a bay on the W coast of the island of Curaçoa.—Also a bay of Nova

Scotia, on the W coast of the bay of Fundy.—Also a bay on the E coast of Labrador.

MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Saint), a chapelry in the hund. of Penwith, Cornwall, ¾ m. S of Marazion, in Mount's-bay. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 163. 'St. Michael's mount' at high tides appears a completely insulated congregation of rocks, rising to a considerable height, and gradually decreasing in size till it assumes the form of a pyramid. At low water it may be approached from the shore, over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks. Some of the masses of rock in the intermediate space are immensely large, and composed of granite of a close texture, with its felspar of a pinkish colour. The mount itself consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the preponderating substance. There is also slate interspersed with granitic veins. It is supposed that St. Michael's mount, which Ptolemy calls *Ocrium*, was the ancient *Iktas*, or *Ictis*, whence the produce of the tin mines of Cornwall was chiefly exported. At the foot of the mount is a wharf or pier capable of affording shelter to 50 sail of vessels; and a considerable village inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MICHAELSTONE-VEDOW, a parish in Monmouthshire, 5¼ m. WSW of Newport, on the river Rumney. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 541.

MICHAELSTONE-LE-PIT, or Llanfihangel-Ynygwaelod, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3½ m. SW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 105; in 1841, 93.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-AVON (Upper and Lower), a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. SE of Neath. Pop. in 1831, 1,050; in 1841, 2,531.

MICHAELSTON-SUPER-ELY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. W of Cardiff. Pop. in 1841, 54.

MICHAELSTOW, a parish in Cornwall, 3¼ m. SSW of Camelford. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1841, 225.

MICHAEL TROY (Saint), a parish in Monmouth, 2 m. SW of Monmouth, on the S bank of the Trothy. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 383.

MICHAILOW, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 24 m. SSW of Riazan. Pop. 1,600.

MICHATOYAT, a river of Guatimala, which rises in Lake Amatitan, in the prov. of Escuitlan; flows W and then S, and falls into the Pacific in about 91° W long. It has a remarkable fall near San-Pedro-Martyr.

MICHEL (Saint), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 2 m. WSW of Angoulême, near the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 346. It has manufactories of wire-cloth and of paper. —Also a village in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Romans, and 20 m. NNE of Valence. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 5 m. E of St. Diey. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 2 m. S of St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port, and 20 m. WSW of Mauléon. Pop. 476. There are in the environs a tile-work, quarries of grey marble, and salt-works.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Maurienne, 7 m. ESE of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, near the r. bank of the Arc, at an alt. of 2,257 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,869.—Also a mining village in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 2 m. NW of Albau. The iron mines here are the most important in the dep.—Also a mountain in the dep. of Finistère, to the NE of Brest. It is one of the chief summits of the Arree range.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, on the canal from Bruges to Ghent. Pop. of dep. 1,023; of village 783.

MICHEL-DE-CASTELNAU (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 8 m. E of Captieux. Pop. 500.

MICHEL-DE-CHAVAIGNES (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Boulloire. Pop. 1,100.

MICHEL-DE-CHEF (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Pornic, and about a mile from the sea. Pop. 818.

MICHEL-LE-CLOUD (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. WNW of St. Hilaire-sur-Autise. Pop. 300.

MICHEL-DE-LA-CORNEILLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Auvillards. Pop. 500.

MICHEL-DE-DEZE'S (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Germain-de-Calberte. Pop. 448.

MICHEL-DE-DOUBLE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Mucidan, 18 m. S of Riberac. Pop. 1,050.

MICHEL-EN-GRE'VE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Plestin. Pop. 400.

MICHEL-EN-L'HERM (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Luçon, and 3 m. from the coast. Pop. in 1841, 2,677. It has a small port on the canal of Fontenelle, which communicates with the bay of Aiguillon, and has some trade in grain and legumes.

MICHEL-DE-LANE'S (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 3 m. NW of Salles, on the r. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 950.

MICHEL-DE-MONTAIGNE (Saint), or Montagne (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Velines. Pop. 541. It contains a castle, noted as the birthplace of Michel-de Montaigne.

MICHEL-MONT (Saint). See Mont-Saint-Michel.

MICHEL-DE-MONT-MERCURE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Pouzauge-la-Ville. Pop. 1,000.

MICHEL-EN-THIERACHE, or Michel-Rochefort (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 2 m. E of Hirson, near the source of the Oise, and at the entrance to the forest of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,201. It has several iron-forges, manufactories of baskets, brocade, and tulle, cotton spinning-mills, and quarries of marble and freestone. Sheep and bees are extensively reared in the surrounding district.

MICHELAU, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 35 m. SSE of Breslau, circle and 9 m. S of Brieg. Pop. 900.

MICHELBACH, a town of Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwald, 11 m. SSE of St. Polten, and 33 m. W of Vienna, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Danube. Pop. 355.—Also a village of the grand duchy of Hesse, in the prov. of Starkenburg, SE of Furth.—Also a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 6 m. NNW of Wehen, and 14 m. NNW of Wiesbaden. Pop. 338.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, S of Hale. Pop. 356. It has a castle.

MICHELDORF, a village of Austria, in the country above the Ens, and circle of Traun, 20 m. SE of Steyer, and 2 m. S of Kirchdorf. It has extensive manufactories of hardware, especially hooks, scythes, and sickles, which are considered the best in Austria.

MICHELE (Saint), a village of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 29 m. WNW of Coni. Pop. 1,180.

MICHELE-DI-MONDOVI (Saint), a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 5 m. E of Mondovi. Pop. 1,777.

MICHELFELD, a village of Baden, in the circle

of the Lower Rhine, SE of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,202. It has manufactories of cloth and of machinery.

MICHELGESTEL, or MICHIELGESTEL, a market-town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Bois-le-Duc, on the Dommel. Pop. 2,673.

MICHELSBERG, a mountain of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, W of Munnerstadt.

MICHELSBERG, or MICHAELSBERG, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. WNW of Pilsen, on the l. bank of the Wunschelbach. Pop. 898. It has manufactories of linen, and several distilleries. In its vicinity is a mine of argentiferous lead.

MICHELSDORF, or STRAZSA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 8 m. SW of Kasmarkt. Pop. 720. It has manufactories of linen fabrics.

MICHELSTADT, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 1 m. N of Erbach, and 27 m. SE of Darmstadt, on the r. bank of the Mumling. Pop. 3,004. It has a Gothic church, in which are the tombs of the counts of Erbach, and an orphans' asylum; and possesses manufactories of cloth, leather, iron utensils, &c.

MICHERY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NE of Pont-sur-Yonne. Pop. 1,064.

MICHIGAN, a federal state of the United States of North America; bounded on the N by Lake Superior; on the E by Lake Huron, the St. Clair river and lake, Detroit river, and Lake Erie, all of which separate it from the British possessions; on the S by the states of Ohio and Indiana; and on the W by Lake Michigan and the Menomonee and Montreal rivers. It is composed of two large peninsular portions, lying between the parallels of 41° 48′ and 47° 30′ N, and the meridians of 82° 20′ and 90° 10′ W; and is 344 m. in length, and 300 m. broad; with an area, according to some authorities, of 60,042 sq. m., or 38,426,294 acres; but according to others, of only 56,243 sq. m., of which about 10,000,000 acres are yet unsurveyed.

Physical features.] The surface of the lower or southern peninsula, between Lakes Huron and Michigan, is generally level, having few elevations which may be termed hills. The interior is gently undulating, rising gradually from the lakes to the centre of the peninsula, and mostly covered with fine forests of timber interspersed with 'oak openings,' plains, and beautiful prairies. Along the E shore of Lake Michigan are sand-hills, thrown by the winds into innumerable fantastic forms, sometimes covered with stunted trees and scanty vegetation, but most generally bare. On the shore of Lake Huron are some high sand-cliffs. The point formed by Lake Huron and Saginaw-bay is generally low and swampy. The forest-trees are the same as in Ohio, with the addition of white and yellow pine; fruit-trees produce abundantly. The soil is well adapted to wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp, Indian corn, buckwheat, &c. All kinds of garden vegetables, and the various species of grasses, thrive well. The southern peninsula, between Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, is drained by several large rivers, and numerous smaller streams, which rise near the centre, and pass off in an E and W direction, with the exception of the Cheyboygan, and three or four smaller streams which flow in a N direction. The larger streams are navigable for boats and canoes nearly to their sources. Raisin and Huron rivers flow into Lake Erie; Rouge into the Detroit strait; Clinton, St. Clair, and Black river, into the lake and strait of St. Clair; Saginaw river, formed by the junction of the Tittibawassee, Hare, Shiawassee, Flint, and Cass rivers, falls into Saginaw-bay. Thunder-bay river and Cheyboygan flow into the N part of Lake Huron. The St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Grand, and Maskego rivers, and several smaller streams, flow in a W direction into Lake Michigan. Many parts abound with small clear lakes, from which are taken quantities of fish of various kinds. The N peninsula, between Lakes Michigan and Superior, occupies about 12,000,000 of acres. Mountains and lakes, plains, rivers, and forests, spread over this section with a boldness of outline which may be said to constitute almost a peculiar type in North American geography. This division embraces the mineral district of M. The N shores of Lake Michigan and of Lake Huron, as far as Point Detour, are exclusively limestone where rock is at all visible, and this rock is characterized by the usual indications of gypsum and saline springs. The sugar maple is interspersed throughout the tract, being separated by the sand-plains, the mountain masses, and tracts of spruce lands. The beech tree is found as far N as Point Iroquois at the outlet of Lake Superior. The rock-maple and red oak are found at intervals throughout the NW; both species are seen at the sources of the Mississippi, but the beech has not been observed N of the locality mentioned, nor the white oak N of the straits of Mackinac. The interior abounds in minor lakes, and enjoys a singular advantage of intercommunication by its streams and portages. Taking the whole extent of the territory of the Menomonee river, following the curves of the coast to the NW limits of the state at the mouth of the Moniaw or Montreal river of Lake Superior, it affords not less than 720 m. of coast-navigation; and embraces in this distance several large bays and excellent harbours. About 40 large and 60 small streams discharge their waters into the three lakes constituting portions of the boundary.—The mineral region of this district, in the neighbourhood of Lake Superior, is rich in copper of the finest quality, which is frequently found in its native state. The extreme length of this region is about 135 m., and it has a width varying from 1 to 6 m. In some of the river beds large boulders of native copper are met with. The growing importance of the extraordinary productiveness of the copper district of Lake Superior is causing increased interest, not only in America, but in the European states. The mineral region which surrounds its E shore is unsurpassed in the world in quantity and value. The following are returns from the North-West company's mines. In 1849 there was paid for land, mining labour, supplies, stores, tools, &c., 37,964 dollars; and the sales of copper produced 5,008 d., the rough copper shipped being 44,196 lbs. In 1850 the expenses were 47,600 d., and produce, 32,271 d.; copper shipped, 270,853 lbs.; in 1851, including steam-engine, machinery, and improvements, 62,915 d.; produce, 50,862 d.; copper shipped, 442,285 lbs. The expenses in future will be but for labour and materials, and next year it is expected to ship 1,000.000 lbs. of copper. The company hold 4,320 acres of land, and a charter from the state of M. A ship-canal is spoken of to connect Lake Superior with the other lakes and the Atlantic, and by the Illinois canal and Mississippi with the gulf of Mexico.

Climate, &c.] The climate of M. is much modified by the waters, which on three sides form its boundaries; and though naturally situated in the regions of intense cold, the state is rendered pleasant and agreeable in temperature and weather. The range of the therm. approximates to that observed on the seacoast, and the atmosphere is moist and equable at all seasons of the year.—The grains and fruits of Europe grow luxuriantly in the rich alluvial deposits; grazing and sheep-farming are highly favoured by the mildness of the climate, the housing of cattle

being seldom required, even in the dead of winter. In the northern peninsula the seasons are more marked, and the extremes of temp. greater; but even there no material obstruction to profitable husbandry is experienced. Spring is somewhat wet and backward; the winter, dry and cold.—No state in the union is more bountifully supplied with wild animals, game, fish, and aquatic fowl. The beaver frequents the rivers, and in the forests bears, wolves, elk, deer, and foxes abound. The trout of Michilimackinac are large and well-flavoured, and are plentiful at all seasons. White fish are taken in large quantities in the river Detroit and in Lake St. Clair, as well as at the falls of St. Mary's. Sturgeon are abundant in the lakes, which also contain pike, pickerel, &c.—From a statement recently made to the legislature of M., it appears that during the year 1849 the number of flour-mills amounted to 228; run of stone, 567; barrels of flour made, 719,478; number of hands employed 598; capital invested, 1,496,400 d. A comparative table of certain statistical returns made for the state in 1840, compared with similar returns of assessors made in 1849, shows the following result:

	1840.	1849.
Wheat raised, bush.	2,157,108	4,739,300
All other grains,	4,666,720	8,179,767
Wool, lbs.	153,375	1,645,756
Maple sugar made,	1,329,784	1,774,369
Horses, No.	30,444	52,305
Neat cattle,	185,190	210,268
Swine,	295,890	152,341
Sheep,	99,618	610,563
Saw-mills,	491	730
Flouring and grist-mills,	190	228
Barrels of flour made,	202,860	719,478
Men employed in saw and flouring-mills,	1,114	2,557

Manufactures and commerce.] The manufactures of M. are as yet on a limited scale, and are confined to the fabrication of articles of immediate necessity. The whole capital invested in this branch of industry amounted in 1840 to 3,112,240 d. Leather, soap, and candles, and spirits, seem to be the staple articles. The value of home-made or family goods was set down at 113,955 d. M. is finely situated for commerce, being almost surrounded by waters which are now connected with the Hudson by the Erie canal, and with the western rivers by the Michigan and Illinois canal, just completed. Little direct foreign commerce, however, belongs to this state. The total value of exports to foreign ports for the year ending 30th June, 1846, was 251,890 d., and of imports 154,928 d. The total exports from M. in 1846 amounted to the value of 4,647,608 d. These were exported from the following ports, in the subjoined values:—From Detroit, 2,495,335 d.; from Monroe, 800,241 d.; from St. Joseph's, 601,555 d.; and from minor ports, 750,475 d. The articles exported were —flour, 748,533 barrels, valued at 2,555,221 d.; wheat, 650,889 bushels; corn, 16,345 bushels; and some oats, barley, and potatoes; pork, beef, and other salt provisions, 23,289 barrels; whisky, 4,063 barrels; fish, 9,305 barrels; wool, 594,567 lbs.; leather, 100,354 lbs.; and the following articles—green and dry hides, 11,810 d.; pearl and pot ashes, 139,075 d.; lumber, 638,580 d.; shingles, 110,225 d.; staves, 20,530 d.; furs and peltries, 300,000 d.; and straw hats, 10,000 d. The principal works of internal improvement are the Central railway, from Detroit to New Buffalo via Kalamazoo and Niles, and the Southern railroad, from Monroe to Hillsdale. There is also a railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to Adrian, where it connects with the southern road; and from Detroit lines extend N and NW to Shelby and Pontiac. Other lines are contemplated; but it is probable that for some time to come the expense in completing the two great roads will absorb all the available capital of the state, and suspend the progress of minor operations.

Population.] The pop. at several decennial periods, and its progressive increase, was as folows:

Year.	Pop.	Decennial increase. — numerical.	— per cent.
1810	4,762		
1820	8,896	4,134	83·6
1830	31,639	722,43	255·5
1840	212,269	180,628	571·7
1850	402,041	188,772	88·9

Already two respectable colleges are established and receive the support of the state. In 1840, there were 12 academies and grammar-schools with 485 students, and 975 primary and common schools, with 29,701 scholars. Since that period, however, the state has almost doubled its pop., and, as a consequence, there can be no doubt that the means of education have been extended in a like ratio. The Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists, are numerous. The Protestant Episcopalians have a bishop and 27 clergymen, and the Catholics have several congregations.

Government, &c.] The government is based on the constitution of 1835. Every white male adult citizen may vote and is eligible for office. The representatives, in number not to exceed 100 nor be less than 48, are chosen annually; the senators, half of whom are chosen annually, serve for two years. The governor and lieutenant-governor must have been citizens of the United States five years, and residents of the state two years, and are chosen by a plurality of votes for two years. The judges of the supreme court are appointed by the governor and senate for seven years; other judges are elected by the people for four years. Any judge may be removed on address of both houses. The constitution provides for a superintendent of public instruction, —for a system of public schools,—and for a permanent school-fund and a school library in every district, to be supported by military and penal fines. Slavery is prohibited. The total receipts into the treasury in 1846 and balance of 1845, amounted to 196,675 d.; and the expenditures in 1846 were 165,125 d. The public debt of the state on the 1st January 1847 was 3,154,560 d.; and on 1st December 1850, 2,529,872 d.; for the payment of which the resources of the state are ample, although this state was one of the eleven states of the union which in 1848 repudiated its debts. The value of taxable property in the state in 1846 was 29,424,865 d.

Lansing, the cap., is situated in the middle of the state, and is as yet but a wilderness.—Detroit, the former capital, and the largest and most flourishing town in M., stands on the W shore of the river of the same name.—Monroe on Lake Erie, and St. Joseph's on Lake Michigan, are the other principal ports. Adrian, Saline, Jacksonburg, Marshall, Kalamazoo, and Niles, are also rising towns—all on the line of the Central or Southern railroads. The northern parts of the state are but thinly settled.

History.] The first permanent settlement in this state was made at Detroit by the French, in 1670; but at the peace of Paris, 1763, the country was ceded to the British, and at the close of the revolutionary war transferred to the United States. In 1805 the country was erected by Congress into a separate territorial government. During the war with England, M. fell into the hands of the enemy, but was retaken in the following year. In 1836 it was admitted into the union as a state.

MICHIGAN (Lake), one of the great lakes of North America, formerly called Lake Illinois, or Lake Dauphin. It extends from the western angle of Lake Huron, in a southerly direction, and is separated from Lake Superior by a tongue of land about 30 leagues in length. Its elevation above sea-level is 578 ft. It lies wholly within the territory of the United States, between the parallels of 42° and 46°.

Its length from N to S is 220 m., by a mean breadth of 70 m. Its circumf. is 945 m.; and its area is estimated at 22,000 sq. m., being inferior in extent to Lake Superior by about 10,000 sq. m. Its waters have in some places a depth of 1,000 ft. At its S extremity is Chicago creek, by which, in the rainy season, the head-waters of the Illinois communicate with the lake; but the bar at the mouth of the creek does not admit boats drawing above 2 ft. water. A number of streams flow into the lake; and it abounds, like the others, with excellent fish.—Mr. Asa Whitney proposes to construct a railway from the W shore of Lake Michigan to Puget-sound, or some other point on the coast of Oregon, a course 2,030 m. long, lying wholly through uncultivated and uninhabited lands, and in great part many thousand feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Whitney maintains that a complete junction of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at Panama—as for instance by the volcanic disruption of the entire isthmus—would confer no appreciable advantage on the commerce of the old or the new world. His argument is that the sailing distance from England to India or China is greater via Panama than via the Cape of Good Hope; and that, therefore, the commerce of the West with the East would gain nothing by the supposed change. On the other hand, considering America as a continent interposed between Europe and Asia, he shows that his proposed route is nearly a straight line between Liverpool and Puget-sound, and that Puget-sound is the most favourable point on the Pacific shore for commanding sailing communication with the commercial countries of Asia. The fundamental theory of the projector is that, as pop. with all its attendant blessings follows road-making, the construction of a road through the desert immediately imparts value to lands which were otherwise valueless; therefore he proposes to make the railway pay for its own construction. Mr. Whitney demands that the federal government of America should grant him a belt of land, 60 m. wide, along the entire length of his proposed line, at 10 cents. per acre; and out of the difference between this small price and what the same land will be worth when a railway intersects it, he undertakes to defray the expenses of construction, and to remunerate himself. He proposes to make the line by sections of 10 m.; and, as each section is completed, to sell the adjoining land to the emigrants, who, he reasonably supposes, would flock to the new scene of settlement and labour. At the end, the railway is to become in point of fact national property, nominally vested in its own constructor, but with a proviso that the tolls are not to exceed the charges of working and keeping it in repair. Both in England and America, the press and public opinion support him, and 21 state legislatures of his own country have declared in his favour. If compelled by circumstances to abandon his first idea, it is said that Mr. Whitney will apply for permission to carry out his scheme on a parallel line within the British frontier, where he considers it to be equally feasible.

MICHILIMACKINAC, or Mackinac, a country in the N part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 13,464 sq. m. It possesses considerable diversity both of surface and of soil. On the N it is separated from Huron co. by a strait of the same name, which connects Lakes Michigan and Huron. This strait is 40 m. long, and in its narrowest part 4 m. wide; and contains several islands, the principal of which are Mackinac, Bois Blanc, and Drummond.—Mackinac (pronounced Mackinaw) island is about 4½ miles in length, and is almost entirely surrounded by rocks rising in peaks 150 ft. in height. The most elevated point of the island has an alt. of 300 ft. above the surface of the lake. It produces wheat, oats, barley, pease, and beans. On its SE coast is a village of the same name; and rising above it, on a rocky eminence 150 ft. in height, is fort Mackinac. The harbour is safe and commodious, and has a considerable trade in fish, skins, and fur. Pop. in 1840, 923. The island of M. was first colonised in 1764. In 1796 it was surrendered to the American government. In 1812 it was taken by the British, but was restored to America by the treaty of Ghent.

MICHILIMACKINAC (Little), or Mackinac, a river of the state of Illinois, U. S., which has its source in a prairie near the centre of M'Lean co.; traverses Tazewell co., and enters the Illinois river, on the l. bank, 15 m. below the lake of that name, and after a course partly navigable of 150 m.

MICHIPICOTON, a bay of the E part of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada. It is about 30 m. wide at the entrance, and nearly equal in depth; and receives two rivers, one of which bears the same name. Its banks on the N and SE rise to a considerable height. On its SE side is fort Michipicoton.

MICHIPICOTON, or Maurepas, an island of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada, at the entrance to Michipicoton bay, and about 6 m. from the continent. It is 18 m. from E to W, and 12 m. from N to S.

MICHKIN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the W part of the gov. of Yaroslav. The dist. is sandy, but generally fertile, producing grain, timber, and pasturage. Pop. 70,000.—The town is 63 m. W of Yaroslav, on the l. bank of the Volga. Pop. 1,000. It has a church.

MICHL (Gross), or Nagy-Mihaly, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zemplin, 33 m. E of Kaschau, and 39 m. SE of Eperies, on the r. bank of the Hernath. Pop. 1,600. It has 3 churches.

MICHNI, a walled town of Northern India, about 15 m. from Peshawur, on the Momund frontier, about 3 m. N of the l. bank of the Cabul, where that river debouches into the plain. It is inhabited principally by Momunds.

MICHOACAN. See Mechoacan.

MICHOURIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yekâtérinoslav, district and 24 m. NW of Verkhnednieprovsk, on the r. bank of the Dnieper.

MICHOWITZ, or Michowice, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. WSW of Kaurzim. Pop. 400. It has a considerable trade in wood and charcoal.

MICKFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. SW of Debenham. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 263.

MICKLEHAM, a parish in Surrey, 2 m. SSE of Leatherhead. Area 2,910 acres. Pop. 787.

MICKLEOVER, a parish of Derbyshire, 3 m. WSW of Derby. Area 5,330 acres. Pop. 1,673.

MICKLETON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 m. NNE of Chipping-Camden. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. 698.—Also a township in the p. of Ronaldkirk, in Yorkshire, 7 m. NW of Barnard-Castle. Pop. 513.

MICKLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Ovingham, in Northumberland, 10 m. ESE of Hexham. Pop. 297.

MICMACS, a tribe of Indians in New Brunswick, speaking a dialect of the Iroquois. Like the Melicetes, they are of a copper colour, with coarse black hair, hazel eyes, high cheek bones, and erect carriage.

MICOCO. See Anzico.

MICUIPAMPA, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Livertad, 36 m. NNW of Caxamarca, and 105 m. N of Truxillo, in the Andes, at the base of the mountain of Gualgayock, and at an alt. of 11,610 ft. above sea-level. It is one of the most elevated towns in the New World. Extensive silver-mines exist in its vicinity.

MIDAI, a town of Burmah, in the Mrauma, 5 m.

N of Ummerapura. It is one of the principal commercial entrepots between Burmah and China.

MIDDELBOURG, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. and 20 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 793. It has a brewery and a brick-work.

MIDDELFART, a town and port of Denmark, in the stift and on the NW coast of the island of Fuhnen, bail. and 27 m. WNW of Odensee, on the Little Belt. Pop. 1,600. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and distilleries of brandy.

MIDDELHARNIS, a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland and island of Overflakkee, 14 m. S of Brielle, and about a mile E of Sommelsdyke.

MIDDELKERKE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes, 3½ m. SSW of Ostend. Pop. 714. The Submarine telegraph company have laid down an electric-telegraph wire cable between Dover and this v., which forms a central point of communication with the general system of continental telegraphs.

MIDDELSTUM, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 11 m. NNE of Groningen. Pop. 1,160.

MIDDELWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Peteghem. Pop. 984.

MIDDLE, a parish of Salop, 7 m. NNW of Shrewsbury. Area 5,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205; in 1841, 1,330.

MIDDLE, an island of the Indian ocean, in the Mergui archipelago, in N lat. 9° 5′, and E long. 97° 45′.—Also an island in the China sea, to the E of the Malay peninsula, in N lat. 3°, and E long. 105° 2′.

MIDDLE, a township of Cape May co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the E by the Atlantic, and on the W by Delaware bay. It has a level and marshy surface, and is watered by Goshen, Dyer's, Green and Fishing creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,624.

MIDDLE, an island near the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 34° 5′, and E long. 123° 7′. It contains a salt lake.

MIDDLE (Mount), a summit of South Australia, between the W side of Spencer's gulf and Middleback mountain.

MIDDLEBACK, a mountain of South Australia, to the W of Spencer's gulf, in S lat. 33° 11′ 25″, and E long. 137° 9′. It is enclosed on the E by a crescent-shaped ridge, and is visible at a distance of 14 leagues.

MIDDLEBIE, a parish of Dumfries-shire, to the NE of Annan. Area 12,600 Scottish acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,107; in 1841, 2,150.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 40 m. S by E of Boston. It is 15 m. in length, and 9 m. in breadth, and is one of the largest townships in the state. It contains several large ponds which are feeders of Taunton river. Pop. in 1840, 5,085.

MIDDLEBOURNE, a village of Tyler co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 307 m. NW of Richmond, on the E side of Middle Island creek.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of Holland, capital of the prov. of Zeeland, 4 m. NE of Flushing, 33 m. N of Ghent, and 84 m. SW of Amsterdam, in the centre of the island of Walcheren which lies between the mouths of the Schelde, and on a wide canal, 5 m. in length, and communicating, on the NE, with the North sea. This canal was cut in 1817, to supply the want of the ancient port of M., which had become entirely choked up. Pop. in 1844, 16,000. The town is nearly circular in form, and is both large and handsome. It was formerly strongly fortified, and is still enclosed by bastioned ramparts and a ditch. The streets are regularly laid out, and some of them are spacious and handsome. The canals, of which there are several, are crossed by drawbridges. The town-house, which stands in the Grand place, is of Gothic architecture, and surmounted with a high tower. The front is adorned with 25 statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Zeeland. The Place Ronde is lined with alleys of trees, and contains the abbey church and the office of the Admiralty. It has also an ancient cathedral, in which are several fine tombs, arsenals, a museum and library, an athenæum, a school of design, a classical school, and several other public buildings. It possesses manufactories of starch and madder, several powder-mills, a cannon foundery, several glass-works, saw-mills, salt-refineries, several silk and paper mills, &c. The trade is now much decayed, but it still exports considerable quantities of corn, salt, madder, and flax. Its imports are chiefly French wines and brandy. The environs are marshy, and the locality extremely unhealthy. M. was originally a small village, but having been gradually enlarged by the lords of Borssele, was enclosed by walls in 1132. In 1561 a bishopric was founded in it by Paul IV., which however lasted only 13 years. In 1574 it was taken from the Spaniards by the confederates, after a siege of 22 months. In 1795 it was ceded by the Dutch to France, when it was first comprised in the dep. of the Schelde, and afterwards became capital of the dep. of the Bouches-de-l'Escaut. It was taken in 1809 by the English, but was evacuated by them the same year.

MIDDLEBURG, a township of Shoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 37 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Catskill creek, and by a stream which flows into Shoharie kill. Pop. 3,843. The village is on the E side of Shoharie creek, and contains about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, watered by the E branch of Rocky river, by Baldwin's river, and by the outlet of Lake Abraham. Pop. 399.—Also a village of Hardiman co., in the state of Tennessee, 169 m. SW by W of Nashville.—Also a village of Zane township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, between two head-streams of Big Darby creek. Pop. 300.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 33 m. SSE of Burlington, and 59 m. SW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Otter creek. The soil consists of clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 3,162. The village is on the creek. It is well but irregularly built, and is the seat of Middleburg college.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 52 m. WSW of Hartford. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Nangatuck river, and by the outlet of Quassepaug pond. The soil consists of coarse gravelly loam. Pop. 761.—Also a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, 247 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Allen's creek, and by a tributary Tonawanda creek. The soil consists of sand and clay loam. Pop. 2,445.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 725.—Also a village of Talmadge township, Summit co., in the state of Ohio, 125 m. NE of Columbus, on both sides of Cuyahoga river.—Also a fertile and well-settled township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 1,004.

MIDDLE CREEK, a township of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 562.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township in Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 124 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,717.—Also a township in Otsego co., in New York, 64 m. W of Albany, skirted on the W by Otsego lake. Pop. 3,319.

MIDDLEFORK, a township in Macon co., in the

state of Missouri, U. S., 92 m. N by W of Jefferson. Pop. 535.

MIDDLE GRANVILLE, a village in Washington co., in New York, U. S., 65 m. NNE of Albany.

MIDDLE-GROUND, a sand-bank in the Atlantic, to the E of Nova Scotia, and N of Sable island bank, in N lat. 44° 30′, and W long. 60° 20′.

MIDDLEHAM, a parish and market-town in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. S by W of Richmond, and 41 m. NW of York. Area of p. 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1801, 728; in 1831, 914; in 1841, 930. The town occupies a gentle acclivity on the banks of the Ure, and is built in the form of a square, with the market-house in the centre. The woollen manufacture is carried on here to some extent. A moor about a ½ m. SW of the town, is celebrated as a training-ground for hunting and race-horses.

MIDDLEHAM-BISHOPS, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. S by E of Durham, and about 2 m. E of the Great North of England railway. The parish includes the townships of M., Cornforth, Garmondsway-moor, Mainsforth, and Thrislington. Area 5,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 837: in 1841, 1,434.

MIDDLEKIRK. See MIDDELKERKE.

MIDDLE-MEAD, a hamlet in the p. of Little-Baddow, Essex, 4 m. NE of Chelmsford, on the N bank of the Chelmer. Pop. in 1831, 182.

MIDDLE-PAXTON, a township of Paxton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. NE of Harrisburg. It has a mountainous surface, drained by Fishing, Stony, and Clark's creeks, and a gravelly soil, and contains anthracite coal. Pop. in 1840, 1,560.

MIDDLE-QUARTER, a township in the p. of Kirk-Linton, Cumberland, 5 m. ESE of Longtown. Pop. in 1831, 520; in 1841, 536.—Also a township in the p. of Kirkby-Ireleth, Lancashire, 5½ m. NW of Ulverstone. Pop. in 1831, 654; in 1841, 834.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, a parish, town, and port, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, on the S side of the river Tees, 3½ m. NE by E of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Stockton and Darlington railway. Area of p. 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 239; in 1831, 383; in 1841, 5,423; in 1851, 7,431. The immediate cause of the extraordinary increase of this town, the site of which in 1829 was marked by a solitary farm-house, was the construction of a branch from the Stockton and Darlington railway to M. At the close of 1830 the railway was opened to M., and the first ship was loaded at its coal-staiths; and the shipment of coals has continued increasing ever since. Immediately prior to this some enterprising parties, conceiving the project of creating a new town, formed themselves into a partnership for that purpose, under the firm of 'the Middlesborough owners,' and purchased about 600 acres of land, which they laid out for building. On the land thus acquired, a town has been built in a regular form, having a large square in the centre, and streets diverging from it at right angles to each other. Among the manufactories may be noticed a pottery company, an engine and foundry company, 3 ironworks, rolling-mills, and an extensive rope and sail-cloth manufactory with steam-power looms. A large and commodious dock has been constructed, comprising an area of 9 acres of water-surface, and entered by a channel rather more than a ¼ m. in length from the middle channel of the Tees. The entrance-lock is 132 ft. long, and 30 ft. wide; and has a depth of water on the sill of 15 ft. at neap tides, and 19 ft. at spring tides. In 1831, the Clarence railway was extended to Samphire Batts, on the opposite side of the Tees, for the shipment there of the mineral riches of the Auckland and other districts of the co. of Durham. In 1837, British schools had been established in M. In 1841, a market and improvement act, conferring powers of paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, improving, and taxing, received the royal assent. Under this act the rate-payers were clothed with the privilege of electing from among themselves annually representative commissioners, to carry out its provisions; and those provisions being of a comprehensive character, and including powers of sewerage and drainage, and the removal of nuisances, M. is in this respect in advance of older towns. In 1842,—the original coal-staiths for shipping coal in the river having been found insufficient,—the docks were opened. The drops which skirt these docks are connected with the main line of railway by 10 threefold branches, laid upon a triangular platform, 15 acres in extent, and having standing room for 3,000 loaded waggons, or upwards of 9,000 tons of coal! The shipments of coals in the Tees have increased with astonishing rapidity since the opening of the Stockton and Darlington railway, and its extension to M. In 1844, 22,644 chaldrons, and 21,170 in 1845, were shipped at Stockton, and 137,885 chaldrons in 1844, and 195,726 in 1845, at M. From the latter place 70,000 chaldrons of Brancepeth coke are supplied by one establishment alone to railway companies and iron-founders in the three kingdoms, and to the mint at Bombay. A line of railway from the Stockton and Darlington railway at M. to Guisborough, with branches to the Cleveland hills, has been projected, which will add to the traffic of the town an immense iron-stone trade.

MIDDLESCEUGH AND BRATHWAITE, hamlets in the p. of St. Mary, Cumberland, 10 m. SE of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1841, 181.

MIDDLESEX, the metropolitan county of England; bounded on the N by Hertfordshire; on the E by Essex, from which it is divided by the river Lea; on the S by Surrey, from which it is divided by the river Thames; and on the W by Buckinghamshire, from which it is divided by the river Colne. Its form is very irregular, stretching from the Lea, near Waltham abbey, on the NE, to the Thames, opposite Chertsey, on the SW, an extreme length of 28 m.; and from near Rickmansworth, on the NW, in a line SE to the Thames, an extreme breadth of about 17 m. Reduced to a parallelogram of equal superficies, the length would be about 20 m., by 14 m. in breadth. The square area, according to Middleton, is 280 m., or 179,200 acres; according to the parl. returns, 179,590 acres. Except Rutland, this is the smallest of the English cos. It is divided into the 6 hundreds of Edmonton, Ossulston, Gore, Isleworth, Elthorne, and Spelthorne. The hundred of Isleworth, however, lies to the westward of Gore hundred, part of Ossulston lying due S of Gore. These hundreds are subdivided, according to Middleton, into 208 parishes, whereof 108 are within the city of London, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. With the exception of the metropolis itself, there is throughout this co. no great town or centre of population, though it contains the 4 market-towns of Brentford, Barnet, Staines, and Uxbridge; besides Edgeware, Enfield, and Hounslow, once market-towns; and is interspersed with numerous large villages, all of which may be considered as suburban to the metropolis, to which the whole co., indeed, forms as it were but a small demesne, filled with splendid mansions, comfortable seats, and elegant villas, and laid out in gardens, pastures, and enclosures of all sorts, for its convenience and support.

General aspect.] This district presents a gently waving surface devoid of hills, the heights, except upon the northern borders, not being sufficiently elevated to merit the name of hills. The principal elevations are those of Highwood, Hendon, Harrow, Barret, Hampstead, Highgate, and Brockley: the three last,

the highest in the co., are not more than 400 ft. above sea-level.—The Thames, the Colne, and the Lea, though they do not properly belong to this co., form its boundaries during part of their course; and four branches of the Colne pass through various parts of the district. The Thames and the Lea are of importance to the co. in so far as they promote its natural and artificial navigation. The ocean-tides flow through the Thames for about 23 m. along the border of this co.; and the river is navigable throughout its whole course of 43 m. along this border. With it are connected inland navigations by river and canal, which promote communication with all the principal inland districts, and with the waters of the Severn, the Mersey, and the Ouse. The Lea rises in Bedfordshire, passes through Hertfordshire, touches this co. near Waltham abbey, and runs S between it and Essex in several channels. The principal river fairly intersecting the co. is the Brent, which rises in Hertfordshire, and enters M. near Finchley, whence it flows SW by Kingsbury and Twyford to Greenford, and then S, in a tortuous course, by Hanwell to Brentford near which it joins the Thames. The New river, an artificial cut, though not properly a canal, designed to supply the metropolis with water, after running a course of nearly 12 m. from its source, near Ware in Hertfordshire, enters this co. at Bull-cross; and, in a very winding route of more than 26 m., passes by Enfield and Islington to the reservoirs whence the metropolis is supplied. The small river Cran takes its rise near Harrow, and running in a circuitous course by Cranford, crosses Hounslow-heath, and enters the Thames at Isleworth.

Soil, &c.] M. possesses but little variety of strata, even to the greatest depth of wells. Blue clay, or, as it is called, London clay, is most prevalent. It is commonly an excellent brick-earth to the depth of many feet beneath the surface, but a large portion of the regular strata in M. is covered with alluvial gravel. A surface of perfect sand, clean gravel, or pure clay, is not now perhaps to be found in any part of the co. The land, though in general not naturally fertile, has been converted, especially throughout the whole tract bordering on the Thames, into luxuriant gardens, fertile corn-fields, and verdant lawns and pastures. Towards the N, however, and even in the vicinity of the metropolis, there are still several extensive tracts of waste and unenclosed heath,—such are Hampstead, Finchley, and others. The N part of this co. was anciently a vast forest, connected with those of Epping and Waltham on the E, and Windsor forest on the W.

Climate.] The temp. of the atmosphere, except perhaps so far as the influence of the London fires extends, is nearly the same through the whole co. In general it is healthy, owing to the greater part of the soil being naturally dry; but undoubtedly the fires and furnaces of London have a sensible effect on the climate in its vicinity, by drying and warming the air, which, thus rarefied by heat, constantly passes upwards, and makes way for a fresh supply to come in from every side. The more stationary winds are from the SW and the NE. Those from the SW are supposed to blow nearly 6-12ths of the year: those from the NE about 5-12ths. The greatest falls of rain generally come from the S, or from a point or two W of S.

Manufactures, &c.] The trade and manufactures of the co. are principally centred in the metropolis. See article LONDON.

Canals, roads, and railways.] The Grand Junction canal enters this co from Herts, near Harefield, and running S in the valley of the Colne to West Drayton, turns E, crosses the Cran to the Brent, and following the line of that river, and in general coincident with its channel, runs to the Thames near Brentford. It is united with the Regent's canal by the Paddington canal, a branch leaving it near Cranford.—The Regent's canal, from its junction with the Paddington, runs along the W, N, and E sides of the metropolis, a length of 8½ m., till it joins the Thames near Limehouse. In its course it is provided with 12 locks, besides a tide-lock at the Thames, the fall being in all 90 ft.—The Lea navigation is partly artificial, as already remarked. A short cut, called the Kensington canal, runs in a curved direction, from a basin at Kensington to the Thames. Another, named the Grosvenor canal, runs from a basin at Westminster to the Thames. There is also a short cut, besides the dock-excavations, across the Isle of Dogs.—A large portion of the soil of this co. is occupied by the numerous roads which radiate from the metropolis as a common centre to all parts of the kingdom.—This important co., together with Surrey, is also the grand centre of railway concentration and radiation to the whole empire. The principal lines of railway centred in M. are the Great Western, the North-Western, the North-Eastern, and the South-Eastern.

Population, &c.] The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 818,129; in 1831, 1,358,200, consisting of 314,039 families, of whom 9,882 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 173,882 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 130,335 otherwise occupied. In 1841, the pop. had increased to 1,576,616, being an increase in 10 years of 16½ per cent. In 1851, it was 1,886,576, of which number 150,615 were extra metropolitan.—The number of inhabited houses in 1851, was 239,362.—In 1815, the assessment of real property to the income-tax was £5,995,537; in 1851, the amount of rental of the several divisions of the co., according to the new arrangement of its divisions, was as follows:

Divisions.	
1. Holborn,	£606,746
2. Marylebone (new),	987,548
3. St. Pancras (new),	655,612
4. Paddington (new),	342,792
5. Finsbury,	786,604
6. South Mimms (new),	18,300
7. Tower,	1,364,156
8. Kensington (altered),	499,948
9. Edmonton (altered),	125,584
10. Gore,	104,408
11. Uxbridge (new),	109,008
12. Brentford (new),	153,620
13. Spelthorne,	88,836
14. Parishes of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist,	212,396
15. Hanover-square (new),	828,732
16. St. James's (new),	513,240
17. Strand,	356,644
	£7,754,174

The expenditure on the poor of this co. for 3 years previous to Easter 1750, averaged £81,030; in 1803 the expenditure was £367,285; in 1839, £391,900; in 1847, £520,687, being at the rate of 1s. 4½d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in the last-mentioned year, while the average rate for all England was 1s. 6¾d.—M. forms part of the dio. of London, and is divided between the archdeaconries of M. and of London. The co. returns 2 members to parliament, who are polled for at Brentford, Bedford, Uxbridge, Edgeware, Hammersmith, King's Cross, Enfield, and Mile-end, the principal place of election being Brentford. The number of electors registered in 1832 was 8,005; in 1837, 12,837; in 1841, 13,919; in 1853, 14,836. Besides the county-members, the metropolitan boroughs return 12 members. This co. is within the jurisdiction of the metropolitan high courts in civil causes; in the more important criminal causes it is under the central criminal court.

History.] Previous to the Roman invasion, M. was included in the district inhabited by the *Trinobantes*. This tribe possessed two fortified places; of which the 'eminence between the Thames and the Fleet-brook,' the centre of modern London, was the site of one; the other, and more important at that early era, was *Camalodunum*, now Colchester, in Essex. After the complete subjugation of the island, this county was included in the division *Flavia Cæsariensis;* and *Londinium* or *Augusta*, now London, became a principal Roman station, though not then dignified with the name of a colony. The co. derives its name from its relative situation to the three ancient surrounding kingdoms of the East, West, and South Saxons, of the first of which it formed a part for about three centuries previous to the dissolution of the Heptarchy.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Jamaica, of which it forms the central part. It comprises 9 parishes, viz., St. Ann, St. Mary, St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, Vere, Manchester, Clarendon, and St. John. Its chief town is Spanish town.

MIDDLESEX, a county in the E part of the state of Massachusetts, comprising an area of 800 sq. m., watered by Merrimac, Charles, Mystic, Sudbury, Concord, and Nashua rivers, and intersected in the NE by the Middlesex canal. It has a hilly surface, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 106,611; in 1850, 161,385. Its chief towns are Concord, Cambridge, and Lowell.—Also a cen-

tral co. of the state of Connecticut, containing a superficies of 342 sq. m., watered by Connecticut river and its tributaries. It has a hilly surface, and possesses a generally good soil. Pop. in 1840, 24,879; in 1850, 27,677. Its capitals are Middletown and Haddam.—Also a central county in the state of New Jersey, comprising a surface generally level of 339 sq. m., watered by Raritan river and its branches, and Millstone and Rahway rivers. It has an excellent harbour. Pop. in 1840, 21,893; in 1850, 28,671. Its cap. is New Brunswick.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Virginia, containing 170 sq. m., between Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers, and bounded on the E by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1840, 4,392, of whom 2,209 were slaves; in 1850, 4,406.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 6 m. NE of Montpelier, bounded on the SW by Onion river, and watered by the N branch of that river. The surface is hilly, but the soil, especially near the streams, is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,270.—Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 194 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by West creek, an affluent of Canandaigua lake, by which it is bordered on the W. Pop. 1,439.—Also a township of Butler co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,692.

MIDDLESMOOR. See Fountain's Earth.

MIDDLESTONE, a township in the p. of St.-Andrew-Auckland, co. of Durham, 3½ m. ENE of Bishop-Auckland. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1841, 113.

MIDDLETON, a parish in Essex, 1 m. S by W of Sudbury, on the river Stour. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1841, 127.—Also a township in the parish of Lancaster, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3¾ m. WSW of Lancaster, and west of the river Lune. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1841, 200.—Also a parish and market-town in the hundred of Salford, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. NNE of Manchester, and 3½ m. W of Oldham, intersected by the Manchester and Rochdale canal, and in the line of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The p. includes the townships of Ainsworth, Birtle-with-Bamford, Hopwood, Great Lever, M., Pilsworth, and Thornham, and the chapelry of Ashworth. Area of the p. 11,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 7,951; in 1831, 14,379; in 1841, 15,488. The town, principally situated in a fertile vale, watered by the Irk and skirted by rising grounds, was originally a small village, but since 1770 has progressively advanced and become a considerable manufacturing town, with a pop. in 1851 of 5,740, though still retaining a certain primitive character both in its general aspect and in the manners of its pop. The houses composing it extend nearly a mile along the road from Manchester to Rochdale. On the E side of the town a number of the buildings have been erected on the summit and slope of a gentle eminence. The cotton manufacture in all its branches is extensively carried on here; there are also large silk-factories and dye-works. The description of silk goods chiefly manufactured are plain sarsnets. The admirable loom constructed by Jacquard is in general use for figured goods, and a large number of these looms are made here. The silk-weavers are principally employed by Manchester manufacturers. Coal-mines are worked in the vicinity.—Also a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. SE of King's Lynn, on the East Anglian railway. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1841, 867.—Also a township in the p. of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, 6 m. N by E of Rothwell. Pop. in 1841, 411.—Also a township in the p. of Belford, Northumberland, 1¼ m. NW of Belford.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2¼ m. SE of Yoxford, on the river Badingham. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 580; in 1841, 599.—Also a parish in Sussex, 5 m. SW by S of Arundel, on the coast. Area 380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 43; in 1841, 100.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SW of Tamworth. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 550; in 1841, 505.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, Westmoreland, 5 m. NE of Kirkby-Lonsdale, on the E bank of the Lune. Area 5,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 275.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 8¾ m. NW of Beverley. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 527; in 1841, 659.—Also a p. and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. NW of Pickering. The p. includes the townships of Cowthorn, Hartoft, M., and Wretton, part of the township of Aislaby, and the chapelries of Cropton, Lockton, and Eastside, Rosedale. Area of the p. 25,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,742; in 1841, 1,874.—Also a township in the p. of Rothwell, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4¾ m. N by W of Wakefield. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,077.—Also a township in the p. of Ilkley, Yorkshire, 5½ m. NW of Otley. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186.—Also a township in the p. of Abberbury, co. of Montgomery. Pop. 131.

MIDDLETON, a small river of co. Cork, which issues from the bog of Peafield, and flows S through the town of Middleton to the head of the East-Ferry channel of Cork harbour. It is tidal to the middle of the town, and brings up vessels of 200 tons burthen to within a mile of the town. Its chief tributaries are the rivulets Ballinasloe, Lisgoold, Gurtoerue, Dungouney, and Roxborough.—Also a parish in co. Cork, containing the village of Ballinacurra, and part of the town of Middleton. Area 5,711 acres.—Also a post and market-town, formerly a parliamentary borough partly in the p. of Mogeesha, but chiefly in that of Middleton, co. Cork, 3¾ m. NNW of Cloyne. It has a neat appearance, and has for a number of years improved more than any other of the minor towns of Munster. Pop. in 1841, 4,591.

MIDDLETON, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Fiji archipelago, in S lat. 17° 3′, W long. 179° 8′. It is mountainous, and well-wooded. A bank connects it on the S with Scott island.

MIDDLETON, a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. NNE of Concord. It has a level but rugged surface. Pop. in 1840, 482.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 22 m. N of Boston, on the river. Pop. 657.—Also a township of Wood co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 193.

MIDDLETON, or Sir Charles Middleton, an island of the S. Pacific, to the E of Australia, in S lat. 28° 10′, E long. 160° 24′. To the S is an extensive bank of the same name.

MIDDLETON-CHENEY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. NE of Banbury. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,415; in 1841, 1,410.

MIDDLETON-ST.-GEORGE, a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, 4½ m. ESE of Darlington, on the N bank of the Tees. Area 3,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 299; in 1841, 433.

MIDDLETON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the co. of Hereford, 4½ m. NE by N of Leominster. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1841, 388.

MIDDLETON (North), a township in the p. of Ilderton, Northumberland, 2 m. S by E of Wooler. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 129.—Also a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 9 m. W by S of Morpeth. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1841, 92.

MIDDLETON-QUERNHOW, a chapelry in the p. of Wath, Yorkshire, 5 m. N by E of Ripon. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 119.

MIDDLETON-SCRIVEN, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. SW of Bridgenorth. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 108.

MIDDLETON (South), a township in the p. of Ilderton, Northumberland, 3½ m. S by W of Wooler.

Pop. in 1831, 69; in 1841, 78.—Also a township in the p. of Hartburn, Northumberland, 9 m. W of Morpeth.

MIDDLETON-STONEY, a chapelry in the p. of Hathersage, co. of Derby, 4½ m. N by E of Bakewell, on a branch of the Derwent. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1841, 532. The v. is romantically situated at the entrance of Middleton-dale, a ravine characterized by naked and savage grandeur. —Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 3¼ m. NW of Bicester. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. 309.

MIDDLETON-IN-TEESDALE, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. NW of Barnard-Castle, comprising the townships of Forest and Frith, M., and Newbiggin, and the chapelry of Eggleston. Area 38,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,714; in 1841, 3,787. The town is scattered around the sides of hills enclosing an oval valley. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the extensive lead-mines which are wrought in the vicinity.

MIDDLETON-TYAS, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5¼ m. NE of Richmond, including the townships of M., Kneeton, and Moulton. Area 5,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 811; in 1841, 795.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Upper Canada, in the Talbot district, watered by Otter and Big creeks. It contains a village of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 555.—Also a village in the township of W. Gwillimbury, 2 m. W of Bradbury.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 77 m. SSW of Montpelier, between two mountains, watered by Pultney river. Pop. in 1840, 1,077.—Also a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode island, 28 m. S by E of Providence. Pop. 891.—Also a semi-capital and port-of-entry of Middlesex co., in the state and on the W bank of Connecticut river, in N lat. 41° 33′ 8″, W long. 72° 39′. Pop. in 1820, 2,618; in 1830, 2,965; in 1840, 3,511. The ground on which it stands rises gradually from the river. The houses are chiefly built of brick. The public edifices are numerous and handsome. The township comprises an area 9 m. in length from N to S, and from 4 to 10 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1820, 6,479; in 1840, 7,010.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of New York, 79 m. WSW of Albany. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Papacton branch of Delaware river. The soil consists of sandy loam, and is very productive. Pop. in 1840, 2,608.—Also a township of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, 51 m. ENE of Trenton. It is generally level, and is drained by Swimming and Nevisink rivers. Pop. 6,063.—Also a village of Swatara township, Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 10 m. SE of Harrisburg, near the junction of Swatara and Susquehanna rivers, and of the Pennsylvania and Union canals. Pop. about 1,000.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the same state, 20 m. NNE of Philadelphia. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the W by Neshaminy creek, and watered by a tributary of that river, and by Bristol creek. Pop. 2,124.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 20 m. W of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is bounded on the E by Ridley creek, and on the W by Chester creek. The soil consists of clay and loam. Pop. 1,451.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the same state. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Wyalusing creek and its branches. The soil consists of gravel and clay. Pop. 589.—Also a village of New Castle co., in the state of Delaware, 47 m. N of Dover, on Appoquinimink creek.—Also a village of New Castle co., in the same state.—Also a village of Frederick co., in the state of Maryland, 8 m. NW by W of Frederick, on Middle creek, an affluent of Catoctin creek.—Also a village of Frederick co., in the state of Virginia, 158 m. NNW of Richmond, on Meadow Run. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Lemon township, Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 30 m. N of Cincinnati, on the E side of Miami river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village of Butler township, Columbiana co., in the same state. Pop. 27.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the same state. Pop. 1,601.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, 42 m. W of Frankfort. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, 44 m. E by N of Indianapolis, on the W side of Fall creek.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 70.

MIDDLETOWN (North), a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. It has a diversified surface, bounded on the N by Blue mountains, and is watered by Conadogwinits creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and slate. Pop. in 1840, 1,999.

MIDDLETOWN (South), a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It is intersected in the S by South mountain, and drained by Yellow Breeches creek and its tributary Mountain creek. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,055.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, a village and port of Middletown township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 43 m. E by N of Trenton, on Middletown creek, 3 m. from Raritan-bay. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

MIDDLEWICH, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Chester, 21 m. E of Chester, intersected by the Grand Trunk canal, and 2 m. E of the Grand Junction railway. The p. includes the townships of Byley-with-Yatehouse, Clive, Croxton, Kinderton-with-Hulme, M., Minshull-Vernon, Mooresbarrow-with-Parme, Newton, Occlestone, Ravenscroft, Sproston, Stublach, Sutton, Weever, and Wimboldsby. Area 13,330 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,779; in 1831, 4,785; in 1841, 4,755. The town of M., the origin of which is of very ancient date, is well-built, and has an agreeable appearance. Its trade is chiefly in salt, obtained from brine springs in the neighbourhood. It has also manufactures of silk and cotton.

MIDDLEZOY, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Langport. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. 700.

MIDGHAM, a chapelry in the p. of Thatcham, Berks, 7 m. E by S of Newbury. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1841, 345.

MIDGLEY, a township in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Halifax, in the line of the Rochdale canal, and the York and Manchester railway. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,667.

MIDHURST, a borough, parish, and market-town, in Sussex, 10½ m. N by E of Chichester. Area 700 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,073; in 1831, 1,478; in 1841, 1,536.—The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence surrounded by loftier hills, on the banks of the Rother, which has been rendered navigable to Pulborough, where it joins the Arun. A good deal of business is done here at the weekly corn-market. M. formerly sent 2 members to parliament; under the reform bill it sends only 1; and the boundaries of the ancient borough have been widely extended, and now include, besides portions of others, the several parishes of M., Easebourne, Heyshot, Chithurst, Graffham, Didling, and Cocking, with a pop. in 1841 of 6,578; in 1851 of 7,021. Electors in 1837, 201; in 1848, 297.

MIDHURST, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Devon, bounded on the E by the Rubicon river, and on the W by the Mersey river.

MIDI (Canal du). See article France, p. 434.

MIDI (Dent du), a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 5 m. WSW of Saint Maurice. It rises to the height of 10,446 ft. above sea-level. This mountain and the Peak of Morcles, from which it is separated by the Rhone, appear from their similarity of geological structure, to have formerly constituted one mountain.

MIDI (Pic du), or Pic-du-Midi-de-Pau, a summit of the Pyrenees in France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, 27 m. SSE of Oléron, and 36 m. S of Pau. It presents the form of a cone, flattened at the top, and has an alt. above sea-level of 1,493 toises = 9,547 ft. It gives rise to the Gave-d'Ossan, a tributary of the Adour.

MIDI-DE-BAGNE`RES (Pic du), a summit of a ramification of the Pyrenees in France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, cant. and 6 m. S of Campan, and 9 m. S of Bagnères, between the valleys of Campen and Barrèges. It has an alt. of 9,538 ft. above sea-level.

MIDIAH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 57 m. ESE of Kirkkilissia, and 66 m. NW of Constantinople, on the Black sea, and at the mouth of a small river of the same name. It is enclosed by walls, and has a port, but the latter is much obstructed with sand.

MIDIAN, Madian, or Madajin, a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 420 m. NW of Medina, and 245 m. S of Jerusalem, on the E side of the Bahr-el-Akaba. It contains some ruins.

MIDLAND, a district of Upper Canada, bounded on the E by the Johnstown and Bathurst districts; on the W by Victoria district; and on the S by Lake Ontario and part of the Bay of Quinte. In the S and SW it contains excellent land, and is watered by the Napanee, Salmon, and Cataraque rivers, and by several branches of the Mississippi. The substratum of the district is limestone, and it contains beds of fine marble. It comprises the counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, and the city of Kingston. Its chief town is Kingston, situated in the township of the same name. Pop. in 1824, 27,695; in 1834, 32,509; in 1848, 45,299. The islands of Amherst and Wolfe are included in this district.

MID-LAVANT, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Chichester. Area 350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 278; in 1841, 279.

MIDLEM, a village in the p. of Bowden, Roxburghshire, 3½ m. E of Selkirk, and 5½ m. S of Melrose. Pop. in 1831, about 300; in 1841, 185.

MIDLEY, a parish in Kent, 3 m. W by S of New Romney. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1841, 53.

MID-LOTHIAN. See Edinburghshire.

MID-MAR, a parish in Aberdeenshire, between the Dee and Don. Area 9,780 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 1,056; in 1841, 1,093.

MIDNAPUR, or Midnapore, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal. The district is bounded on the N by the districts of Rhamghur and Burdwan; and on the E by the Hugli. It comprises an area, generally level, of 8,260 sq. m., and in 1822 had a pop. of 1,914,060. Its principal productions are rice, sugar, betel-nut, indigo, silk, salt, wax, honey, and lac. The only articles manufactured in the district are common cloth, plain gauze, shell and metal ornaments, and pottery. The total revenue in 1829-30 was 1,307,614 rupees. The chief towns are Midnapur, Jellasore, and Pipley. Several mud forts formerly existed in the W part of the district, for the defence of the inhabitants against the incursions of the Mahrattas; but they have long since been suffered to fall into decay. The inhabitants are remarkable for their sobriety, and the simplicity and uniformity of their habits; they are, however, extremely indolent, and except when urged by their necessities, make little effort to improve the advantages which nature has afforded them. The dwellings even of the zemindars are of the most miserable description, and they have no religious edifices whatever. In most of the villages, however, there are schools for instruction in Bengalee and arithmetic; but the schoolmasters, who are of the lowest rank in life, are scantily paid, and bear a generally low reputation with respect to morality. The jungly portion of the district is to some extent inhabited by a poor and contemned race of men named Soutals, excluded, from the lowness of their caste, from the ordinary privileges of their neighbours, but remarkable for their integrity and industry. The town, which is the capital of the district, is 78 m. WSW of Calcutta, near the l. bank of the Cassai. It has an hospital, a civil jail, and a criminal prison. The latter was formerly a frontier fortress.

MIDOES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. WSW of Linhares, and 36 m. WSW of Guarda. Pop. 1,390.

MIDORINO, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Kudjouke, 75 m. NNW of Jedo.

MIDOU, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. W of Bassones; runs NW; passes Nogaro; enters the dep. of the Landes; directs its course to the W; and, after a course of 72 m., joins the Douze, at Mont-de-Marsan, on the l. bank, to form the Midouze. Its principal affluents are the Lizaule, Rech, and Ludon on the l., and on the r. the Estang.

MIDOUZE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Landes, formed by the junction of the Midou and Douze. It runs first W, then SW, passes Tartas, and 5 m. below that town joins the Adour, on the r. bank, after a course, navigable in its entire length, of 27 m. It receives, on the r., the Lestrigon, Bes, and Retjon. Brandy, wood, resin, staves, &c., form its chief articles of transit.

MIDRIDGE, a township in the p. of St. Andrew Auckland, co. of Durham, 4 m. SE of Bishop-Auckland. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. in 1841, 345.

MIDRO, a town of Algiers, in the prov. and 120 m. ESE of Mascara, and 150 m. SW of Algiers, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, which joins the Shelif, on the r. bank, a little before the entrance of that river into Lake Titeri.

MIDSOUTZ, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sinano, 90 m. WNW of Jedo.

MIDVILLE, a township in the soke of Bolingbroke and co. of Lincoln, 7 m. S by W of Spilsby. Area 3,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 162; in 1841, 168.

MIDWOLDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 8 m. WSW of Groningen. Pop. 2,195.

MIDZICZ, a village of Poland, in the woiwoidie of Sandomir, and obwod of Opoczno. Pop. 280. It has a blast furnace and several fineries.

MIECHOW, an obwod and town of Poland, in the gub. of Kielce. The town is 51 m. SW of Kielce. Pop. 1,500, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It is built on hills, and it is said after the model of Jerusalem, by Gripsius Jaxa, a Pole who made a pilgrimage to the Holy city. It contains a college and 2 churches.

MIEDES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Guadalajara, and partido of Atienza, on the Bernea. Pop. 542.

MIEDNIKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district and 20 m. SE of Vilna, on the Varvitsa. Pop 1,000. It is the residence of a Catholic bishop. The environs are fertile and well-wooded.

MIEERET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 470; of com. 422.

MIEDZNA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and obwod and 23 m. NNW of Siedlec. Pop. 500.

MIEDZYBOZ, or Mendjiboj, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia and district of Latyczew.

MIEDZYCHOD. See Birnbaum.

MIEDZYRZECZ, or Mijiritch, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 27 m. ENE of Rowno, and 45 m. N of Zaslav.

MIEDZYRZYZ, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 26 m. ESE of Siedlec, obwod and 18 m. NNE of Radzyn, on the Krzna. Pop. 1,800. It is well-built, and has a handsome castle with fine gardens and several churches.

MIEHLEN, a market-town of the duchy and 6 m. S of Nassau, bail. and 2 m. NNW of Nastätten. Pop. 1,230.

MIELAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,656; in 1841, 11,685. The town is 8 m. SW of Mirande, near the l. bank of the Losse. Pop. 1,931. It has an active trade in sheep and in wine.

MIELCZYN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 51 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 15 m. SSE of Gnesen. Pop. 332.

MIELEN-SUR-AELST, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. 437.

MIELNIC, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and 60 m. S of Bialystock, district and 18 m. ESE of Drohitchin, on the r. bank of the Bug. Pop. 650.

MIELSCHIN, or Mielszin, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 54 m. S of Bromberg.

MIERCHAMPS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Beausaint. Pop. 132.

MIERDZYRZECZ. See Meseritz.

MIERES (San-Juan-de), a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 9 m. S of Oviedo, and partido of Lena, in a fine and fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Lena, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 1,818. It has a parish-church, an hospital, several convents, and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of fire-arms and of several kinds of cloth. Coal is found in the vicinity.

MIERKELWYCH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Adegem. Pop. 438.

MIERLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. N of Guadalajara, and partido of Tamajon. Pop. 300. It has several lime-kilns.

MIERLO, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, cant. and 8 m. E of Eindhoven, and 24 m. SE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600.—Also a parish in the prov. of Limburg, NW of Venlo. Pop. 1,160.

MIERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 6 m. N of Gramat, 21 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 1,249. It has mineral springs.

MIERY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 3 m. SW of Poligny, and 12 m. NNE of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 500. In the environs are two quarries of marble and a copper-mine.

MIES, Silberstadt, Strzibro, or Stejbro, a royal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. W of Pilsen, on the r. bank of the Mies, an affluent of the Beraun. Pop. 4,269. It has mines of argentiferous lead, and a paper-mill.

MIESBACH, a langericht-bezirk and market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 35 m. SSW of Munich. Pop. 1,165. It has 2 churches, a castle, an hospital, and a school, and possesses 2 distilleries of brandy, a brewery, a saltpetre refinery, and a wax bleachery. This town was formerly capital of the seignory of Hohewaldeck.

MIESCHISKO, or Mieszіska, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 42 m. SW of Bromberg, circle and 8 m. SE of Wongrowitz, on the l. bank of the Welna. Pop. 580.

MIESCHKOW, or Mieszkow, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 38 m. SE of Posen, and circle of Pleschen. Pop. 707.

MIESENHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, regency and 9 m. W of Coblenz, circle and 11 m. NE of Mayen, on the Neste. Pop. 600. It has several iron-works and blast-furnaces.

MIESTO (Nowo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, in the district and 8 m. WSW of Poneviej, on the r. bank of the Pevieja.

MIESZKOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov., regency, and 38 m. SE of Posen, circle and 18 m. NW of Pleszew, near the l. bank of the Lubieska, an affluent of the Warta. Pop. 692. It has manufactories of cloth.

MIETERSHEIM, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle-Rhine, SW of Lahr. Pop. 394.

MIETESHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Niederbronn. Pop. 560.

MIEUSSY, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Faucigny, mand. and 6 m. WNW of Taninge. Pop. 1,600.

MIFFLIN, a central county in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m. It has a generally mountainous surface, and is intersected by Juniata river and the Pennsylvania canal. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 13,092; in 1850, 14,974. Its capital is Lewiston.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state. Pop. in 1840, 1,224.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, 8 m. S of Pittsburg, bounded on the NE and SE by the Monongahela river. It is generally hilly, and is drained by Thomson's run, Strut's run, and Peter's creek, all affluents of the Monongahela. It has a fine loamy soil. Pop. 1,654.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 17 m. NW of Carlisle. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the N by Blue mountains, and on the S by Conedogwinit creek. The soil is slaty. Pop. 1,412.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state. Pop. 2,150.—Also a township of Dauphin co., in the same state, 23 m. NE of Harrisburg. It is bounded on the N by Mahantango mountain, and on the S by Berry's mountain, and is watered by Wiconisco creek. Pop. 1,781.—Also a township of Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 5 m. E of Mansfield. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,800.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the same state. Pop. 825.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the same state. Pop. 316.—Also a township of Pike co., in the same state. Pop. 666.

MIFFLINSBURG, a town of Buffalo township, Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 76 m. N of Harrisburg, on the S side of Buffalo creek. Pop. 704.

MIFFLINTOWN, a town of Fermanagh township, Juniata co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 45 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the E bank of Juniata river, and on the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. 420.

MIFFLINVILLE, a village of Mifflin township, Columbia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 103 m. NNE of Harrisburg, on the S side of Susquehannah river. Pop. about 100.

MIGALGARA, or Malgara, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 37 m. NNE of Gallipoli, on the Maritza, near the foot of Mount Tekir. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by old walls flanked with towers, and contains several mosques, public baths, and a fine caravanserai. The locality is noted for its honey.

MIGE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. SW of Coulange-la-Vineuse. Pop. 1,028.

MIGERO, a town of Lower Guinea, in Congo, in the prov. of Sonho, near the entrance of the Birige into the Atlantic, and 210 m. SW of San Salvador.

MIGLIARINA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 8 m. WNW of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,600.

MIGLIONICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 9 m. SW of Matera. Pop. 3,300.

MIGLOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 4 m. S of Tarascon-sur-Ariege. Pop. 1,188. It contains several mines of lead.

MIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 30 m. SE of Sora, on the r. bank of the Peccia. Pop. 800.

MIGNAVILLERS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Villersexel. Pop. 500.

MIGNE', a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Gauthier. Pop. 1,000.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 4 m. N of Poitiers, on the l. bank of the Auzance. Pop. 1,652.

MIGNON, a river of France, which rises near St.-Martin-d'Auge, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres; runs NW; and flows into the Sevre-Niortaise, on the l. bank, after a course of about 27 m.

MIGNOVILLARD, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 4 m. NE of Nozeroy. Pop. 670.

MIGOULINSKAIA, a town of Russia, on the r. bank of the Don, 40 m. SSE of Bogutshar.

MIGRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Burie. Pop. 1,246.

MIGUEL (San). See Michael's (Saint).

MIGUEL (San), a river of the La Plata prov. of Cordova, which flows into the Rio Dulce, in about 29° 45′ S lat., after an E course of 150 m.—Also a river of New Granada, which descends from the E flank of the Andes, and flows E into the Putumayo, which it joins on the r. bank, in about 0° 20′ N lat., after a course of 150 m.—Also a village of New Granada, 66 m. WNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the r. bank of the Magdalena.—Also a town of the republic of San Salvador, on a navigable river of the same name, which has its embouchure in the Pacific ocean, 24 m. WNW of the gulf of Fonseca. It was founded in 1530, and has a pop. of about 6,000.—Also a volcanic mountain in the state of San Salvador, which rises from low level ground midway between the river Lempa and Point Chiquirin. Though not exceeding 5,000 ft. in alt., yet standing alone, on a plain of many leagues in extent, it is an imposing object.—Also a town of New California, 135 m. SSE of Monterey, on the coast.—Also a fort at the S extremity of Lake Mirim, 180 m. ENE of Monte-Video.—Also a river of Peru, which flows into the Baures, on the l. bank, in 13° 20′ S lat., after a NW course of 350 m. Its principal affluents are the Parapiti on the l., and the San-Luis and Sacopo on the r.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 13° 50′, E long. 123° 10′.

MIGUEL (Gulf of San), or of Darien-del-Sur, a gulf on the New Granada coast of the Pacific, in the dep. of Ystmo, in N lat. 6° 20′, W long. 78°, forming a deep embrasure on the E side of the gulf of Panama, into the head of which the river Tuyra discharges itself. By a decree of congress, dated Bogota, June 1st, 1852, the exclusive privilege of cutting a ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien, between the gulf of Darien or Caledonia bay on the Atlantic side, and the gulf of San Miguel on that of the Pacific, with liberty to select any other point on the Atlantic coast between Punta-de-Mosquitos on the W, and the western mouth of the great river Atrato falling into the gulf of Darien on the E, for the entrance of the said canal, with all the lands necessary for the canal and its works, has been conceded to a powerful English company, who have selected a line from Port Escoces to the gulf of San M., requiring only 39 m. of cutting, being the shortest route yet discovered for a ship-canal, having its two extremities respectively on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

Mr. Gisborne, one of the engineers despatched to examine the isthmus, reports that it is perfectly practicable to make a cut of sufficient capacity to form an uninterrupted navigation, without locks, from sea to sea; and that the expense of such a cut, 30 ft. deep at low tide, 140 ft. broad at bottom, and 160 ft. at low water surface, would be £12,000,000. "On the side of the Pacific, the tide rises 23 ft.; on that of the Atlantic, it is scarcely appreciable. Mid-tide is on a level or nearly so in the two oceans; so that there will be a current both ways dependent on the ebb and flow of the Pacific. This current will not exceed 3 m. an hour, and will act most beneficially, not only as a scour to prevent deposit, but as an assistance in the transit of vessels. It will secure the passage being effected in one tide, and prevent the passing of vessels going different ways, as the direction of the trade will be influenced by the ebb or flow of the Pacific tide. The material to be excavated through is chiefly rock, not expensive to quarry; so that this current will not wear away the banks, nor will the wash of passing steamers cause injury; it also affords security against any interruption to the navigation from slips, and reduces the cost of maintenance to a nominal sum. This rock is a stratified shale with thinnish beds, easy to get, though sound, and will form an admirable side-lining to the navigation, dispensing with the necessity of any artificial protection. The fact of its existence is one of the most favourable features to the undertaking as regards permanence and certainty of success." Adverting to the vast expense of this canal, Mr. Gisborne adds, "it must be remembered that no project has ever been before the public which embraces anything like the objects attained by such an uninterrupted navigation. All other propositions have but local importance, and look to their profits from local trade,—this one is adapted to every ship afloat, and seeks a return from the trade of every country. Its completion will make a change in the carrying commerce of every Pacific port; and as a railway makes its own traffic, so will this work most certainly greatly increase the commerce between the distantly separated countries which steam-power is only now beginning to reach. This is the design which after mature consideration I confidently recommend for adoption, and it is almost with regret that I feel it my duty to submit any other, so sure am I that it is the only one which will satisfy the requirements of commerce."

A tidal canal, supplied on the upper level at high water, Mr. Gisborne proceeds to state, would present a very imperfect line of navigation, and would cost about £7,000,000; but for a navigation requiring the use of locks, he submits a design which, he is of opinion, might be executed for the sum of £4,500,000. The river Savannah, flowing into the head of the gulf of San M., on the N side, opposite that of the Tuyra, which enters on the S side, and the river Caledonia, flowing into the W side of the gulf of Darien, flow through two extensive, uninhabited, uncultivated plains. "During the dry season neither of these rivers could, near their source, supply the water required at a summit-level of a navigation on the scale contemplated. During the wet season, again, they discharge a large volume of water, which in an ordinary canal would cause trouble and expense to regulate, and prevent accumulations of deposit. Under these circumstances," says Mr. Gisborne, "I propose placing an embankment across both these rivers, making the embankments long enough and high enough to raise the water at their back 90 ft. above low tide in the Pacific. This will flood both plains up to the range of hills which forms the boundary of their catchwater-basins. Through the summit a cut is to be made with 40 ft. depth of water, so as to allow 10 ft. to be drawn off the lake for lockage, or a rise of 10 ft. to catch flood-waters and prevent too rapid a current in the tidal entrances to the harbours. All the valuable timber at present growing in what would be the bottom of the lake, must be cut previous to the water being let in, so that an easy means will be afforded to convey it to the harbours for shipment. From Caledonia bay to the embankment, a cut will have to be made. The Savannah is navigable up to the point where the embankment is to cross. The rise of 90 ft. will be overcome by locks placed in the side of one of the ranges of hills against which the embankments terminate, and which are composed of rock; weirs will also be provided." To raise a vessel 90 ft., without much loss of time, Mr. Gisborne proposes "that the locks should be 400 ft. long from mitre to mitre, and 90 ft. wide between the gate-quoins. Each lock to have a lift of 30 ft., to be overcome by wrought iron gates. The large supply at the summit-level does away with the usual objection to a high lift wasting water. There will be no difficulty in constructing the locks and gates of the dimensions proposed, stone, lime, and sand of excellent quality, are obtainable in more than one place on the line of country to be traversed. Three locks will thus be required in each embankment, and the second set will be 300 ft. long, and 50 ft. wide, with 22 ft. of water on their cills. Thus 4 vessels can be passed into the lake at the same time, and the larger locks only used for those adapted to their size."

The estimated cost of this last scheme, Mr. Gisborne proceeds to say, "is only about one-third of that set down for an uninterrupted cut from sea to sea; but the disadvantages are very great; locks are decidedly objectionable in an undertaking of this magnitude and mercantile value; the best studied plans carried out in the most perfect manner cannot guard against accident or ne-

glect, which may stop the whole transit for months; delay and risk there must be when such large machinery is worked; and there is no doubt shipowners would sooner pay a higher toll to pass directly from sea to sea, than run the risk and incur the delay of lock navigation. A far-seeing thinker cannot doubt that the level cut is the only one which will comply with the requirements of the world." As regards the benefits that would be derived from the execution of a ship-canal on the scale proposed, little difference of opinion exists, the suffrages of the entire mercantile world being in its favour. The vast saving of time that would be effected by the adoption of such a passage would enable ships to make two voyages where they now make one. Another great benefit to shipping would consist in the facility with which they could revictual, or take in water or coal. It is further expected that emigrants to Australia would take the isthmus route, as Sydney could be reached by steam in from 50 to 55 days from Southampton. The prospective advantages to New Granada are so immense, that not a doubt can be entertained of a continuance of the cordial co-operation already accorded by the government to the ship-canal project. It appears, however, that the promoters of this magnificent undertaking feel the necessity of proceeding with caution, and it has been determined to have full corroboration of the surveys and plans before any attempt is made to carry out the project. It would appear that the cosmopolitan character of the work is to be fully recognised, and that consequently the co-operation of the chief commercial nations of the world will be enlisted in its support. It is even stated that measures will be adopted for obtaining direct assistance, probably in the shape of a guarantee on a portion of the capital, or the absorption on favourable terms of a portion of the shares from the great commercial states, more especially Great Britain, France, and the United States. The comparative length of the six different canal lines by which it has been proposed to effect a junction of the two oceans, is as follows:

1. The Tehuantepec or Mexico route, . .	198 m.
2. The Nicaragua route, from San-Juan-del-Norte to Realejo, ...	273
3. The Nicaragua route, from San-Juan-del-Norte to San-Juan-del-Sur, ...	170
4. Atrato route, by Napipi and Cupica, . .	172
5. Chagres or Limon bay to Panama, . .	51
6. Darien route, from Port Escoces to the gulf of San Miguel, ...	39

MIGUEL (Sao), a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 25 m. WSW of Alagoas, on a river of the same name, 35 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. of district about 2,000. Besides the culture of provisions for local use, the inhabitants raise tobacco and cotton for the Bahia market.—Also a district and town of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, on the bay of that name. Pop. of district in 1842, 3,000, of whom 2,000 were slaves. Rice, sugar, millet, mandioc, and kidney beans are extensively reared in the locality. It has several cooperages. Cheese forms also a considerable article of manufacture for the market of the town of Desterro. The roadstead of São M. affords good anchorage for vessels of the largest size, and is well-sheltered from the W wind.—Also a village and mission-station in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the l. bank of the Uruguay. Pop. 1,000, of whom 700 are Indians. The village consists of a few streets uniting in a quadrangle, at the head of which are the façade and nave, the only portions of the sumptuous church erected here by the Jesuits which escaped destruction during the conflagration of the village in 1756. The district contains mines of copper and mercury.—Also a village of the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the Rio Itapicurú, 30 m. below the town of Itapicurú-Mirim, and 75 m. from the bay of São-José. Its inhabitants are all of Indian descent.—Also a parish in the prov. and 50 m. N of Parahiba, and 2½ m. N of the bay of Acejutibiró or Traicão. Pop. 1,200. Cotton and oil form the chief produce of the locality.—Also a parish of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-Jiquitinhonha, at the junction of a small stream named also São-Miguel, 40 m. NE of Tocayos, and 150 m. from the sea. Legumes, cotton, mandioc, and millet are cultivated in the locality.—Also an ancient village of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-das-Amazones. It is inhabited by Indians of the Baré tribe.—Also a mission-station of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the Rio-Mequen, near the confluence of that river with the Guapore.—Also an ancient village of the prov. of Bahia, in the district of Jaguaripe. It has a church and an elementary school.—Also a town of the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca and on the l. bank of Rio-de-São-Francisco, 70 m. below Barrado-Rio-Grande.—Also a town of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, at the S extremity of Lagoa-Mirim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and 35 m. NNE of Santa-Theresa.—Also a river of the prov. of Alagoas, which has a total course from W to E of about 70 m. It waters the district of the same name, traverses a lake on which the town of Santa-Anna is situated, and throws itself into the ocean 90 m. NE of the embouchure of the Rio-São-Francisco. It has a bar at its mouth with only 6 ft. water.

MIGUEL-D'ACHA (Sao), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 9 m. E of Castello-Branco, and 11 m. W of Idanha-Nova.

MIGUEL-ARCANGEL (Santo), a group of islets in the South Pacific, in the Low Archipelago, to the SE of the island of St. Paul, in S lat. 20° 9′, and W long. 144°. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606.

MIGUEL-DA-CACHOEIRA (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the Guama. It is inhabited by Indians, who find their chief subsistence in fishing, the chase, and the cultivation of a few common articles of provision.

MIGUEL-DIAS, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of Barbacena. It forms a lofty summit of the Cordilheira-da-Mantiqueira, and gives rise to the Rio-das-Mortes. — A town of the same name is situated on this mountain 15 m. S of Barbacena.

MIGUEL-ESTEBAN, or Migueleste'ban, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 57 m. SE of Toledo, and partido of Quintanar-de-la-Orden, in a marshy plain. Pop. 1,868.

MIGUEL EL-GRANDE (San), a town of Mexico, in the state of Guanaxuato, in a fine plain. Pop. 3,000. It has manufactories of saddles, harness, and of other articles in leather. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MIGUEL-IGNACIO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz. It runs from E to W parallel to the Rio-Verde, an affluent of the Maranhão, between Meia-Ponta and Pilar.

MIGUEL-JOSE, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the l. bank of the Paraguay, in S lat. 21° 22′. This mountain is one of those which enclose the bed of the Paraguay, and it separates the Campos Parécès from the Baixo-Paraguay, locally called Fecho-dos-Morros.

MIGUEL-DE-MATA-DENTRO (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Santo-Barbara, on Surucaba, an affluent of the Piracicaba.

MIGUEL-DE-NEVIRI (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazonas, founded in 1633.

MIGUEL-DE-PEDROSO (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 26 m. E of Burgos, and partido of Belorado, 15 m. W of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, between two hills, on the Tiron, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 398. It has manufactories of coarse linen and woollen fabrics.

MIGUEL-DEL-PINO (San), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 14 m. WSW of Valladolid, and partido of Mota-del-Marqués, on the r. bank of the Duero. Pop. 210.

MIGUEL-DE-PIRACICABA, an ancient parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district and 70 m. ESE of Cahete, on both sides of the Piracicaba, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge.

Drawn by C. Dibdin from a sketch by T. Bacon Esq.

Engraved by Finden.

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The town rises amphitheatrally from the river, and all the houses are surrounded with gardens. The p. comprises an area about 100 m. in length, and 30 m. in breadth, and contains nearly 11,000 inhabitants, of whom, in 1816, 1,942 were whites, 18 Indians, 4,122 free mulattoes and negroes, and 5,867 slaves. The industry of the locality consists chiefly in the culture of millet and kidney-beans, and the rearing of pigs.

MIGUEL-DE-LA-RIBERA (San), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 17 m. SSE of Zamora, and partido of Fuente-el-Sanco, on the slope of a mountain. Pop. 897. It has a convent founded by St.-Pierre-d'Alcantara.

MIGUEL-DE-SAPA (San), a village of Peru, in the intendency of Arequipa, prov. and 15 m. E of Arica. Pepper is extensively cultivated in the environs.

MIGUEL-DE-SERREZUILA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita, on the E side of a low hill, 32 m. SE of Salamanca. Pop. 578. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a granary.

MIGUEL-TOTOMCAPAN (San). See Totomcapan.

MIGUEL-DE-TUCUMAN (San). See Tucuman.

MIGUELTURRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 4 m. SE of Cuidad-Real. Pop. 7,500. It has an hospital and a convent, and possesses manufactories of brandy and of soap, and several tanneries.

MIGUEL-DE-VALERO (San), a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 480.

MIHALY (Nagy). See Michl (Gross).

MIHALY (Nemet Saint). See Pettersdorf (Gross).

MIHALYI, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 27 m. ESE of Oedenburg, on the l. bank of the Little Raab. Pop. 1,229. It has a castle.

MIHEE, a village of Afghanistan, in the Murree mountains, on the road from Bagh to Kahun.

MIHIEL (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Commercy. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,229; in 1841, 17,180. The town is 10 m. N of Commercy, and 22 m. ENE of Bar-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. in 1841, 6,462. The chief object of interest which it possesses is the church of St. Etienne, in which there is a magnificent piece of sculpture called the Sepulchre, executed in fine white stone by Ligier-Michier, a pupil of Michael-Angelo. It has a communal college, a public library, and a printing establishment, and contains manufactories of cloth, cotton fabrics, and lace, several tanneries and dye-works, oil-mills and breweries, a copper-foundery, iron-forges, and a manufactory of cranes. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wool, grain, oil, game, rape-seed, linen damask and lace. The environs afford good red wines, and trout of excellent quality abound in the river. This town owed its foundation to a Benedictine abbey, which was erected in the locality in 709. It was formerly well-fortified, and had sustained several sieges.

MIHLA, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 7 m. N of Eisenach, bail. and 4 m. ENE of Kreutzburg, on the r. bank of the Werra. Pop. 1,294. It has manufactories of velvet. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry.

MIHRIDGIAN. See Isferjan.

MIIAS. See Miask.

MIJANES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 3 m. NW of Querigut, on the l. bank of the Jonne. Pop. 500.

MIJARES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SW of Avila, and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, and 14 m. ESE of Mombeltran. Pop. 767. It has a parish-church and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of cloth, of water-buckets, and of pitch.

MIJARES, or Minares, a river of Spain, in Aragon, which has its source in the prov. of Teruel, near the village of Monteagudo; runs SE; enters the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana in Valencia; receives on the l. bank the Monleon; and throws itself into the Mediterranean 5 m. SE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and after a course of about 75 m.

MIJAS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Malaga, partido and 15 m. ENE of Marbella, near the shore of the Mediterranean, and surrounded by a mountain of the same name. Pop. 4,086. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, an hospital, and a public granary; and possesses manufactories of paper, serge, and common cloth. Lead, iron, copper, and cobalt, are found near the surface in the surrounding territory, but have not yet been wrought to any advantage.

MIJAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Claude, on the Valcelline. Pop. 530.

MIJIRITCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. NW of Kharkov, district and 9 m. N of Lebeden. Pop. 7,000. It is enclosed by an earthen rampart, and contains 8 churches. It carries on an active trade in cloth and in silk fabrics.—Also a town in the gov. of Kiev, district and 33 m. WNW of Tcherkasi. See also Miedzyrzecz.

MIKAMI, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Bingo.

MIKASA, a province of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikousen.

MIKATTA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Wakasa, on the sea of Japan.

MIKE, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikongo, 66 m. E of Nagasaki, on a small river which throws itself into the bay of Simabara.

MIKENAUK, a central county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m. It contains two lakes, the outlets of which form Maskegont river, and it contains also the head-streams of Au Sable river.

MIKESDAL, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and bail. of Bradsberg. Pop. 1,972.

MIKHAILICHKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 41 m. ENE of Vilna, and 27 m. NE of Ochmiana.

MIKHAILOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Riazan. The district, which is situated in the W part of the gov., possesses a level surface, and is very fertile, producing corn, hemp, flax, hops, and legumes. Cattle are also extensively reared in the locality. The town is 36 m. SW of Riazan, on the Pronia. Pop. 6,500. It contains numerous churches. The foundation of this town is by some authorities assigned to the era of Rurik, son of Rostislav of Novgorod. According to the annals of the reign of the czar Ivan-Vasilievitch, however, it appears to have been built in the year 1551. It has the remains of wooden ramparts, and of a ditch.

MIKHAILOVKA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 20 m. SSE of Yekaterinoslav, district and 14 m. ENE of Alexandrovsk, on the l. bank of the Moskovka, an affluent of the Dnieper. Pop. 3,591.—Also a town in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 24 m. WNW of Doubno, and 51 m. SW of Vladimir.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej,

district and 45 m. WSW of Bogoutchar, 54 m. SSW of Pavlovsk.—Also a town in the same gov., in the district and 7 m. NE of Pavlovsk, on the r. bank of the Osereda.—Also a town in the gov. and 54 m. SSW of Orel, district and 23 m. SE of Dmitrovsk.

MIKHAILOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Khoper, 285 m. NNE of Tcherkask, on the Khoper.

MIKHALEVSKAIA (Nijnii), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetz, 78 m. NE of Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don. To the NE is Verkhnei-Mikhalevsk.

MIKHALPOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 27 m. WSW of Letitchev. Pop. 465.

MIKI, a district of Japan, in the island of Sikokf, and prov. of Sanoki.

MIKKOUMMI, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tamba.

MIKLOS (Szent), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 14 m. ESE of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,570.

MIKLOS (Szent), Swaty-Mykulas, Sanct-Nikolai, or Sankt-Niklau, a town of Hungary, cap. of the gsp. of Liptau, 21 m. N of Briesen, and 31 m. NNE of Libethen, on the r. bank of the Waag. Pop. 4,160. It contains a Catholic church and a synagogue, and has several distilleries, breweries, and salt-refineries.

MIKLOS (Nagy-Szent), or Gross-Sanct-Niklau, a town of Hungary, in the gsp. of Torontal, 27 m. ESE of Segedin, on the Arauka. Pop. 14,222. It has a catholic and a Greek church, and an agricultural institute.

MIKOKO. See Anziko.

MIKOLAJOW, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, NE of Stry. Pop. 1,862.

MIKTAB, a town of Nubia, in the Taka territory, about 270 m. NE of Sennaar.

MIKULINCE, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle and 12 m. S of Tarnopol, 7 m. NW of Trebowla, on the r. bank of the Serea. Pop. 2,000, chiefly Jews.

MIL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 21 m. E of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

MILAGRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Pampeluna, on the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 1,784. It occupies the site of the ancient *Ergavia.*

MILAH, a town of Algeria, a day's march to the NW of Constantina, at the foot of the S flank of the Zouagha mountains, on the l. bank of the Rummel. It is walled, and is environed by gardens and citron-groves. Pop. 1,600. It has a considerable trade in raisins, oranges, and kouskous.

MILAN (Duchy of), or The Milanese, an extensive region in the N of Italy, situated between the Alps on the N, and the Po on the S; having Switzerland on the N; the Venetian territory and the duchy of Mantua on the S; and Piedmont on the W. That portion which lies to the E of the Ticino belongs to the kingdom of Austrian-Lombardy; the remainder to the kingdom of Sardinia. This country was comprised, with others in the N of Italy, under the general name of Lombardy, until the 14th cent., when Visconti aspired to the sovereignty, and was supported by the emperor of Germany. About the end of that cent., John Galeatius purchased the ducal title from the reigning emperor; and his daughter marrying the duke of Orleans, gave rise to the pretensions of the kings of France to this duchy. After the death of the last duke of this line, Francis Sforza was chosen duke in 1450. On the extinction of his family, a century after, Charles V. gave the Milanese as a fief of the empire to his son Philip II., king of Spain, and it remained an appendage to that Crown till 1706, when a brilliant campaign of Prince Eugene put it in possession of the house of Austria, to which, with the exception of the Sardinian Milanese, it continued subject during ninety years, until the victories of Bonaparte in 1796. On the formation of the Cisalpine republic, the whole of the Milanese, divided into 4 departments, was comprised in it; but on the reinstatement of the old order of things in 1814, the part belonging to the king of Sardinia was restored, and the remainder incorporated with Austrian Italy, or, as it is styled in diplomacy, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, in the political arrangements of which it forms, along with the duchy of Mantua, and the Valteline, the gov. of Milan, or the western of the two great divisions of Austrian Italy.

The superficial extent of the Austrian government of M., or Lombardia, is 6,488 Italian or geog. sq. m. Its pop. in 1837 was 2,460,079; in 1851, 2,667,202. It is divided into 9 delegations, viz. those of Milano, Pavia, Lodi-et-Crema, Cremona, Como, Sondrio, Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua. Of these, the deleg. of M. contains 532·59 geog. sq. m., with a pop. of 604,512 in 1851.

The Sardinian Milanese, situated to the W of the Austrian Milanese, and separated from it by the Ticino, contains about 3,300 sq. m., and was formerly divided into the provinces or districts of Alessandria, Lomellina, Tortona, Voghera, Bobbio, Siccomario, Vigevanasco, Novara, and Sesia; but it is no longer recognised in the administrative divisions of the Sardinian states.

The Austrian M. forms one of the finest regions in Europe, the far greater part of its surface consisting of fertile valleys and luxuriant plains. The northern part is mountainous, the southern part is flat. The northern part, backed by the Rhetian Alps and their ramifications, forms an immense ladder of snowy mountains to the height of 13,200 ft. above the level of the Adriatic; their southernmost steps, more than 3,200 ft. in height, reach nearly to Varese, Como, Lecco, Bergamo, Iseo, Brescia, and Salo. The mountains finish insensibly in hills. The most prominent hills stretch along the Lambro, almost to Monza, and along the lake of Garda to Castiglione. In the midst of this labyrinth of mountains many valleys are shut in, some of which are very deep, and contain extensive lakes. The principal of these are Lake Maggiore, and the lakes of Lugano, of Como, of Iseo, and of Garda. About 20 other smaller lakes are spread here and there; a group of 5 lakes near Varese; a group of 5 near Erba. The smaller lakes are not adapted for commerce. From the glaciers, from the valleys, and from the lakes, descend in almost parallel lines from NW to SE the rivers Ticino, Olona, Lambro, Adda, Brembo, Serio, Ollio, Mello, Elisio, and Mincio; these all fall into the Po. The southern part is uniformly inclined towards the S, but with a slight declivity towards the E, taking the course of the Po. The most elevated point of the plain is the NW angle, where the Ticino issues from Lake Maggiore; the lowest point is the SE angle, where the Mincio enters the Po. The flat country is wider towards the W along the Ticino, viz. about 40 Italian m. from Lake Maggiore to the Po; and is more narrow towards the E, along the Mincio, which extends above 20 m. The higher part of the flat country is generally dry, the lower part is irrigated. This physical conformation of the country establishes five regions, viz., 1. The Mountainous; 2. The Littoral or the *Riviera;* 3. The Hilly; 4. The High flat country; 5. The Low flat country. [*Bowring.*] For further physical and statistical details see article Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

The country between Cremona and Lodi comprises the richest part of the Milanese. It is here that the system of artificial irrigation is pursued with the greatest skill and success. In this fertile plain, a farm of 60 English acres is considered as a large one. These farms are subdivided into fields of 2 or 3 acres, for the convenience of irrigation,—a practice which, in the course of a few years, impairs the quality of the grass to such a degree that it becomes necessary to discontinue it. In this case the sluices are shut; the ground is ploughed in autumn; and in the following spring sown with hemp, which shoots up a great height; when this is pulled, the ground is sown with leguminous plants. In the next spring it is sown with oats, which grow to the height of 6 or 7 ft. The richness of the soil being thus sufficiently subdued, it is next cropped with wheat. Maize is then sown in the following spring; and a second crop of wheat succeeds, and finishes the course of cropping; the ground is then left to itself, and is immediately covered with herbage. During winter it is manured, and the new meadow is then subjected again to the process of irrigation, which is usually continued for 15 years. Thus the rotation in the Milanese extends to 20 years, viz., 5 years for the growth of hemp, pulse, and grain; and 15 for the growth of grass. Rice is also grown in some parts of the Milanese; but as it partakes of the nature of an aquatic plant—for the rice-grounds are kept under water during nearly the whole period of its growth, and in the Milanese it is held that land under rice absorbs every 24 hours a stratum of water having a depth of nearly half-an-inch—its cultivation has been placed under considerable restriction by the government, owing to the *malaria* which it engenders. The gross annual returns from the Milanese irrigated meadows is about £7 8s. per acre, and the rent is about one-fourth of the gross return. The irrigation of an acre of meadow requires, under average circumstances, the continued discharge of 18½ cubic inches of water. A cubic foot of water per second will thus suffice for the irrigation of 93 acres. In Upper Lombardy, the farms are small, and are delivered over to the cultivator stocked, the produce being divided between the landlord and the tenant; but the great irrigated farms of Lower Lombardy are for the most part let at money-rents.

MILAN, or MILANO, in German MEILAND, a large and fine city, the capital of the Austrian Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, situated on the small river Olona, in a beautiful plain, between the Ticino and the Adda, in N lat. 45° 28′ 1″, E long. 9° 11′ 20″, at an alt. of 498 ft. above sea-level. Its form is compact, and nearly circular. The circumf. of the closely-peopled part is nearly 5 m.; that of the outer wall is not less than 10 m. The latter includes not only the suburbs, but a number of gardens and orchards. It has a double avenue of trees around it, one within and the other without the walls. The compact part of the city is surrounded by a canal from the Olona. M. is an old city, and is built without much regard to regularity. The streets are in general narrow and winding; but some are tolerably broad, and are paved with two rows of large flag-stones, at the distance of 3 ft. from each other, for the wheels of carriages to roll over. The private houses, without having great pretensions to elegance of architecture, are tolerably built, and generally from 3 to 5 stories in height. In point of sumptuous family mansions, M. is inferior not only to Rome and Genoa, but to Florence. Its principal mansions are the *casi*—as mansions elsewhere in Italy styled *palazzi* are here called—of Durini, Serbilloni, Litta, Greppi, Belgiojosa, Tirelli, Visconti, Cicogna, and Calderara. The palace of the viceroy has a front about three times the length of Whitehall chapel, but less ornamented. The principal entrance to the city is from the NW, by a spacious esplanade in the middle of which stands the Gothic castle of the ancient family of Visconti. This esplanade, called the Piazza-di-Castello, was ornamented by Prince Eugene Beauharnois, during his viceroyalty, with plantations, grass-plots, and gravel walks. A beautiful white marble gate, called the Arco-del-Pace, opens into the Place-des-Armes. The most frequented public walk is the Corso, which is perhaps not inferior to any in Europe, and the adjacent gardens near the E gate. The number of handsome carriages on the Corso, in the afternoon, produces a high idea of the opulence of the Milanese. The Champ-de-Mars is a square of about 2,000 ft., and including the forum and the amphitheatre, with an immense barracks, comprises about a sixth part of the city and suburbs. The fortifications, consisting of a bastioned wall and some other works, forming an irregular polygon, are by no means of sufficient strength to stand a siege. The citadel has indeed been lately strengthened; but it is strong relatively only to any insurrection in the city itself, which is in fact an open city, not defensible against an invading force.—Although M. can boast of few family mansions, its public edifices display all the richness and magnificence of Italian architecture. Of these, the first is the cathedral, one of the grandest and most imposing specimens of architecture extant. It is situated almost in the centre of the city, in the public square called the Piazza-del-Duomo. It was begun to be built in the 16th cent., but on so large a scale that it still remains in an unfinished state. Inferior only to St. Peter's at Rome, it equals in length and in breadth surpasses the cathedrals of Florence and St. Paul's; but in interior elevation it yields to both. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the splendour of its white marble walls, and its numberless niches filled with figures of the same materials give it a novel and singularly majestic appearance. The length of the cathedral is 490 ft., its breadth 298 ft., its interior elevation under the dome 258 ft., and its exterior, that is to the summit of the tower, 400 ft. The length of the transept is 283 ft. 10 in.; the height of the nave, 151 ft. 11 in.; height to the top of the lantern, 247 ft. The façade is magnificent, and the three other sides are hardly inferior. The roof is covered with slabs of marble; and above the dome there rises an elegant tower or spire in the shape of an obelisk. All parts of the building are crowded with marble statues said to amount to the surprising number of 4,400. The interior is altogether in the Gothic or Saracenic taste, being supported by 52 pillars and adorned with fret-work, carvings, statues, and paintings. The pillars are above 90 ft. in height, though only 8 ft. in diam. The floor is formed of marble of different colours, disposed in various figures; but the smallness of the windows, and the paintings on the glass, give to the interior an air of gloom, which, though it tends to heighten the majestic solemnity of the whole, detracts from the beauty of the more minute parts. The view from the top of the church is extremely beautiful and extensive, including the whole of the city, part of the rich plains of Lombardy, and towards the N the first range of the Alps. Several of the other churches, which are 24 in number, though far inferior to the cathedral, are worth attention both for their architecture, and the statues and paintings of celelebrated masters which decorate their interior. The church of Laurentius has a colonnade of the Corinthian order in Paros marble. In a building attached to the church of Santa-Maria-delle-Grazie is the celebrated fresco painting of the Last Supper, executed by Leonardo da Vinci. about the year 1490.

The venerable basilica of St. Ambrose is the most interesting church in M. Its wide pronaos, its mosaics of the 9th cent., the tombs of Louis II., who died in 875, and of the archb. Anspert, his contemporary, contrast singularly with its splendid chapels of later ages. The hospitals and charitable institutions of M. are numerous, and amount in all to about 30. The Ospedale Maggiore, or great hospital, is an immense edifice, 880 ft. in length, and 360 ft. in depth, capable of containing 1,200 patients, besides working convalescents. The great foundling-hospital receives about 4,000 children. The lazaretto, outside of the city, is likewise on a vast scale, enclosing 30 acres, but is opened only in the case of an epidemic disease. Of theatres there are in M. no less than 8 or 9; most of them are small, but that called the Scala rivals in size and magnificence the famous theatre of Naples, containing 240 boxes in 6 tiers, and capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 in the pit. M., says Von Raumer, "stands in a sea of green trees, as Venice in a sea of green waters. Everything in M. reminds one that it is a great central point of wealth and activity." M., says Ripamenti, reckoned at one time 300,000 inhabitants. Morigia says that in 1590 it contained 264,000; and it contained 200,000 immediately before the great pestilence of 1630. The pop. of M. was estimated in 1837 at 145,500, and including the suburbs, at 171,268; in 1846 it was 161,966, inclusive of a garrison of 8,000 men, and 17,000 casual residents. The upper ranks have been described as having the air of something between the French and the English,—more grave than the former, more lively than the latter. Though there is not much appearance of poverty in the pop. of M., there is less of overgrown wealth.

M. is the seat of government for Austrian Italy, and of the court-of-appeal and high criminal court of Lombardy. It is an archbishop's see, and has 2 lyceums, 6 gymnasia, a royal college, an archiepiscopal seminary, several normal schools, a college of medicine, a polytechnic school, a musical conservatory, and a tribunal of commerce. The public library, in the Casi-di-Brera, the Louvre of M., has 100,000 vols.; and the Ambrosian library, founded by Cardinal Borromeo, possesses 60,000 vols., and 10,000 manuscripts, amongst which are numerous acquisitions from the monastery of Bobbio in the Apennines, founded in the 7th cent. The books in this latter library are ranged along the sides of one vast hall, without any titles or indications of the contents. There are also a museum of natural history, a botanical garden, and an observatory. M. seems to be now the most literary town of Italy, if we may judge from the number of works which issue from its presses.

Manufactures and commerce.] The principal manufactures, next to those of silk, are chemical substances, jewellery, mathematical instruments, gloves, and bronze works. It is the largest book-mart in Italy, and has numerous printing establishments and type-foundries. Its commerce in rice and in cheese is considerable; and it is the centre and most important mart of the Italian trade in silk. Not only are the transactions of the Lombardo-Venetian provs. united in this city, but a large portion of the neighbouring states either sell their silk produce in M., or remit it through M. to foreign countries; and this is the case not for raw silk alone, but also for organzine and tram. English houses especially frequently make their advances at M. to the consigners of silk. Bergamo alone has from time immemorial carried on her foreign commerce, and especially that with Great Britain, by direct correspondence, without the intervention of M. This city and its neighbourhood are also the principal district for the preparation and throwing of raw silk. M. has many establishments for fabricating rich silk stuffs, which are encouraged by alternate yearly exhibitions at M. and Venice.—M. is being connected by railway with Vienna; it has also a railway to Monza and Como, 28 m. in length. It communicates with the Po by two canals,—that of the Ticino, begun in 1179, and that of the Adda, finished in 1457; and the routes of Stelvio, Spluga, the Novaresse, the Simplon, and Saint-Gothard, all facilitate its communication with different parts of Europe.

Meteorology.] The following table exhibits the general results of a series of meteorological observations made at M. in 1845 by the Abate Giov. Capelli:

	Barometer. Max.	Min.	Reaumur's therm. Max.	Min.	Fall of rain.
January, .	28°·0	26°·10	10°·17	—3°·17	207·06 mil.
February, .	27·9	26·10	8·02	—4·83	65·82
March, .	28·2	26·11	15·72	—0·63	124·03
April, .	28·1	26·9	19·96	2·53	33·50
May, .	27·9	27·1	22·24	3·98	131·39
June, .	27·10	27·3	24·97	9·77	147·30
July, .	27·10	27·4	28·64	9·27	88·20
August, .	27·10	27·2	23·96	9·17	148·98
September, .	27·10	27·3	21·27	6·20	70·60
October, .	28·0	27·3	19·24	2·83	81·96
November, .	28·0	27·2	12·4	—40·17	224·79
December, .	27·11	27·8	11·1	—82·90	80·90

History.] M. is one of those very ancient cities which, though it has not escaped the devastations and the ravages of all-consuming Time, has yet survived them, and preserved to modern times some vestiges of its former glory. It was founded by the Insubrian Gauls about 584 B. C., and gradually rose into such importance as to become the cap. of a considerable territory, which had strength sufficient to keep a Roman army in check, and to require the united efforts of two Roman consuls to reduce it. It was called *Mediolanum* by its new masters; and flourished for several ages under the protecting shade of the Mistress of the world. The stern Attila visited it in his fury, and butchered its inhabitants. It next fell a prey to the Goths, who, under Vitiges, delivered it up to flames and devastation. It suffered a similar fate from the Lombards, who took and sacked it. Charlemagne in some measure restored it to its ancient splendour. In 1162 it felt the vengeance of Frederick Barbarossa, who razed it to the ground, and sowed it with salt to avenge an affront its insolent citizens had put upon his empress. But M. survived this tremendous visitation, and arose like another phœnix out of its ashes, even by the assistance of the prince whom it had affronted. The French took it in 1796; and at the close of the revolutionary war it became the cap. of the Cisalpine republic. The recent history of this city is traced in our article on the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

Authorities.] *Bowring's report on the Lombardo-Venetian states.* London, 1837, fol.—*Eustace's Classical Tour.*—*Simonds' Travels in Italy.*—*Carlo Rosmini, Storia di Milano.* Milan, 1820-21, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Bianchi, Geog. Politica d'Italia Firenze.* 1845, 8vo.

MILAN, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 118 m. N by E of Concord. Pop. 386.—Also a township in Dutchess co., in New York, 62 m. S of Albany. Pop. 1,725.—Also a township in Erie co., in Ohio, 103 m. N of Columbus, on the Huron river, 8 m. from Lake Erie. Pop. 1,531.—Also a township in Monroe co., in Michigan, 50 m. SW of Detroit.—Also a township in Calhoun co., in Illinois.

MILAZZO. See Melazzo.

MILBORNE-PORT, a town and parish in the co. of Somerset, 2¾ m. NE of Sherborne. Area of p. 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1801, 953; in 1831, 2,072; in 1841, 1,740. The town, which consists principally of detached houses, is situated at the bottom of a hill near the river Ivel, on the high road from Yeovil to Shaftsbury. Its principal manufactures are leather-dressing and glove-making. It formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform act.

MILBOURNE-CHURCHSTONE, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 8 m. SW of Blandford-Forum. Area 3,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1841, 287.

MILBOURNE-STYLEHAM, a parish in the co. of Dorset, adjacent to the above. Pop. in 1841, 290.

MILBROOK, a chapelry in the p. of Maker, Cornwall, 4¾ m. S by W of Saltash. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

MILFORD HAVEN
from the
ADMIRALTY AND ORDNANCE SURVEYS.
Scale of Statute Miles
PEMBROKE
DOCK YARD.
Milford Shelf
Angle Shelf
Pwlchrohan Flats
Angle Bay
PENNARMOUTH
E Pennar Flats
Turbot Bank
Dale
Dale Road
Hubberston
MILFORD
Walterston
Castle Martin
Warren
PEMBROKE DOCK or PATER
PEMBROKE
Manlton
Angle
Rhoscrowther
Sheep I.
St Ishmaels
St Twinnells
St Petrox
Quarantine Ground
Stack Rock
Mid-channel Rk
Turbot Bank

MILBURN, a township in the p. of Ponteland, Northumberland, 11 m. NW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1841, 79.

MILBURN AND MILBURN-GRANGE, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Thore, Westmoreland, 6½ m. NW of Appleby. Pop. in 1841, 116.

MILBURY, a township in Worcester co., in Massachusetts, 6 m. SE of Worcester, on Blackstone river. Pop. 2,171.

MILCOMBE, a chapelry in the p. of Bloxham, Oxfordshire, 4 m. NW of Deddington. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1841, 224.

MILDEN, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NW of Hadleigh, at the confluence of the river Bret. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1841, 186.

MILDENHALL, a parish and market-town in Suffolk, 9 m. S by W of Brandon, on a branch of the Ouse, called the Lark, which is here navigable. Area of p. 13,710 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,283; in 1831, 3,267; in 1841, 3,731. Part of this large parish is fen-land; the rest is upland, with a substratum of chalk. The town is one of the polling-places for the co., and a station on the Eastern Counties railway.—Also a parish in Wilts, 2 m. NE of Marlborough, on the river Kennet. Area 3,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1841, 437.

MILE-END, a parish within the liberty of the borough and 1 m. N of Colchester, in Essex. Pop. in 1831, 477; in 1841, 596.

MILE-END. See STEPNEY.

MILEHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NW of East-Dereham. Area 3,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 566; in 1841, 532.

MILES, a township in Centre co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,198.

MILESTOWN, a village in the p. of Kilsaran, co. Louth, a short distance S of Castle-Bellingham. Pop. in 1831, 108.

MILESTOWN, a village in Philadelphia co., in Pennsylvania, 104 m. E by S of Harrisburg.

MILETO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 47 m. NNE of Reggio. Pop. 1,250. It was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

MILFORD, a parish in Southamptonshire, 3 m. SW by S of Lymington, including the tythings of Efford, Keyhaven, and Pennington. Area 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,012; in 1831, 1,533; in 1841, 1,819.—Also a tything in the p. of Laverstoke, Wilts, ½ m. E of Salisbury. Pop. in 1831, 522; in 1841, 537.—Also a village in the p. of Duffield, Derbyshire, 2 m. S of Belper, on the river Derwent, over which a handsome bridge has been erected, and intersected by the Derby and North Midland railway, which here passes through a tunnel 836 yds. in length. Pop. 895. This place, not many years ago, consisted only of a few houses. Its increase in size and pop. is owing to the erection of large cotton-mills, and the establishment of extensive bleaching-works.

MILFORD, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 82 m. NE of Augusta, on the E side of the Penobscot river. Pop. 474.—Also a township in Hillsboro' co., in New Hampshire, 33 m. S by W of Concord, intersected by Souhegen river. Pop. 1,455.—Also a township in Worcester co., in Massachusetts, 30 m. SW by W of Boston. Pop. 1,773.—Also a township in Newhaven co., in Connecticut, 45 m. SSW of Hartford, skirted by Housatonic river on the W, and Long Island sound on the S, and connected with Stratford by a bridge across the Housatonic. Pop. 2,455. It has a harbour admitting vessels of 200 tons.—Also a township in Otsego co., in New York, 13 m. S of Cooperstown. Pop. 2,095.—Also a v. in Hunterdon co., New Jersey, 39 m. NW of Trenton, on the E side of the Delaware.—Also the cap. of Pike co., in Pennsylvania, 162 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. Pop. 648.—Also a township in Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, 36 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,193.—Also a township of Juniata co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,824.—Also a township of Somerset co., in Pennsylvania, 7 m. SW of Somerset. Pop. 1,632.—Also a v. in Kent co., 95 m. S of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,356.—Also a v. in Clermont co., in Ohio, 112 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Butler co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,868.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,158.—Also a township in Oakland co., in Michigan, 41 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 880.—Also a township in Williams co., in Ohio. Pop. 175.—Also a township in La Grange co., in Iowa. Pop. 298.

MILFORD. See MILLFORD.

MILFORD CENTRE, a village in Union co., in Ohio, U. S., 32 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 201.—Also a v. in Otsego co., in New York.

MILFORD (SOUTH), a township in the p. of Sherburn, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4¾ m. NNE of Ferry-Bridge, crossed by the Selby and Leeds railway. Pop. in 1831, 719; in 1841, 751.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a sea-port in the p. of Stainton, co. of Pembroke, about 257 m. W of London, 40 m. WSW of Carmarthen, on the splendid bay or haven of the same name, and at a distance of 5 or 6 m. from the main sea. Pop. in 1841, 2,377; in 1851, 2,837.—The town is of modern origin, having been founded, in 1790, under an act of parliament obtained to enable Sir W. Hamilton to establish quays, docks, &c., with a market. It is situated on the N side of the haven, and is elegantly and uniformly built, consisting principally of three streets parallel to each other, and possessing a handsome church, market-house, custom-house, dock-yard, &c. A little to the E of the town is Pill, a village inhabited chiefly by sailors belonging to the port; and in the parish of Hubberstone, on the W side of the Pill or creek adjoining the town, is the town of Hakin, forming a small port, with shops for the supply of ship chandlery, &c., connected with M., and within its parliamentary boundaries. The growth of M. was checked, in 1814, by the removal of a government dock-yard establishment to Pembroke dock. The importance of the place, however, depending upon its great adaptation as a resort for shipping, which led not only to the establishment of a custom-house, to which Pembroke is subordinate, but of packet and quarantine establishments, and the convenience of its situation for vessels under particular circumstances of weather and destination being great, it has continued to sustain its position as a place of some importance; and a scheme for the construction of wet-docks and a floating-basin is now entertained. The haven, which is held to be one of the best and most capacious asylums for shipping in the British dominions, is formed by an advance of the sea inland for about 20 m. in length, from its mouth to Pembroke, and has the appearance of an immense lake with numerous creeks, roads, and bays. In this spacious harbour the shipping of the whole British empire, mercantile as well as naval, might ride together in perfect safety, and from the extraordinary height to which the tides rise, might proceed to sea with almost any wind. The protecting lands at the entrance are, St. Ann's head on the N, and Sheep island and Block-house point on the S side. The prevailing winds are from W to SW, from eight to nine months in the year, commencing generally in September; the remainder are from E to NE. The haven is subject to fogs when the wind is S of W and clear otherwise. The bottom, in mid channel, is mud and blue clay, and considered good anchorage. Opposite Nangle, from the great width, it is considered best for large ships,

as they have room to swing with a good length of cable; opposite M. the channel is equally deep but not so wide, but large ships anchor safely. The number of vessels that entered the port coastwise in 1850 was sailing vessels 571 = 17,507 tons, steamers 105 = 32,454 tons; the number which cleared coastwise was 1,228 sailing vessels = 37,889 tons; and 104 steamers = 32,374 tons. In the same year 15 vessels = 3,698 tons, entered from the colonies; and 14 British vessels = 2,303 tons, from foreign ports, and 5 foreign vessels = 1,582 tons. The registered shipping in the same year was 75 sailing vessels under 50 tons, and of a total tonnage of 2,110 tons; 67 vessels exceeding 50 tons, and of a total tonnage of 7,334 tons; 1 steamer of 48 tons, and 1 of 100 tons. The trade of the port, besides that produced by the supplying of ships with necessaries, consists chiefly in the export of stone-coal for drying malt, quantities of which are shipped for London, and for the different ports along the Bristol channel, and of limestone and culm, in which there has also been a tolerable coasting-trade. The port extends nearly from Laugharne to St. David's head. There are bonded warehouses for all foreign goods, except tobacco and East India goods. The gross receipts of customs-duty, during the last 8 or 10 years, have been singularly fluctuating. In 1835, they were valued at £11,989; in 1836, at only £4,073; in 1840, at £17,557; in 1850, at £3,038. The whale-fishing was at one time successfully carried on by a company of Quakers from Nantucket in North America. —Under the Reform act, M. is united with Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, in returning a member to parliament. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 76. The pop. of the whole parl. burgh, in 1841, was 12,876; the number of electors 920. In 1851 the pop. was 16,700.—A railway has been projected from M. to Manchester, running through the heart of South Wales, from Carmarthen, through Llandilo and Builth, to Llanidloes, and thence to Crewe.

MILFORD HAVEN, a deep bay on the E coast of Nova Scotia, in Sydney co. It is a prolongation of Chedabucto bay.—Also a bay on the N coast of Virginia, in N lat. 37° 26′.—Also a bay on the W coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in S lat. 44° 35′.

MILHAC-DE-MONTRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SE of Saint-Pardoux-la-Riviere. Pop. 1,300.

MILHARS, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, at the confluence of the Serou and Aveyron, 13 m. N of Gaillac. Pop. 1,000.

MILHAU, or Millau, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, on the r. bank of the Tarn, 12 m. NE of Saint-Affrique. Pop. in 1841, 9,014. It is a place of considerable trade, having manufactures of gloves, hats, and different kinds of leather, and conducting a brisk traffic in cheese and agricultural produce.—The arrond. of M. comprises an area of 199,531 hect., and is divided into 9 cants. Pop. in 1841, 64,015.

MILHAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, on the river Vistre, 9 m. SW of Nismes. Pop. 1,673. It has a trade in wine and brandy.

MILHR (El), a gulf of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Barcah, between the meridians of 25° and 26° E.

MILIANA, a small town of Algeria, 45 m. SSW of Algiers, on the S flank of the Little Atlas, near the r. bank of the Shellif.—Also a river of Tunis, which falls into the Mediterranean, 10 m. SE of Tunis.

MILIANOVITCHI, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 12 m. WSW of Kowel. Pop. 300.

MILIATIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 27 m. SSE of Vladimir.

MILIATY, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. N of Vilna.

MILICIA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Palermo, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name.

MILILLI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Syracuse, on the r. bank of the Cantara, and declivity of the Hyblæan mountains. Pop. 4,200. It is famous for its growth of sugar. A little to the SE of this town are the remains of the ancient *Hybla;* and honey of admirable quality is still abundantly produced in the neighbourhood.

MILIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Beraun.

MILIQUEAN CREEK, or Holland's River, a river of Canada, which runs NNE into the SW arm of Simcoe lake.

MILIS, a village of the island of Sardinia, 12 m. N of Oristano. Pop. 1,400. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Neapolis.* In its neighbourhood are extensive salines; and silk is produced in the vicinity, which is richly clothed with orange and mulberry groves. The greater part of the pop. is employed in the transport and sale of the produce of the orange and lemon groves, which are estimated to contain 300,000 full-grown trees, producing each from 4,000 to 5,000 fruit annually. Many of the trees are from 35 to 40 ft. high. The species grown here are the *arangiu agni* or *Citrus Bigaradia,* or bitter orange; the *Chinothe,* or Chinese orange; and the *sanguignee,* or blood-red orange; and the *arangiu de croju suttili,* resembling the Saint-Michael's. The fruit is sold at from 15 to 50 ctssi, or 1½d. to 4¾d. the dozen. The excellence of the fruit produced here is attributable to nature rather than to any care or skill bestowed on its cultivation. The only artificial production of the village is a kind of sack or pannier, and plain flat mats, made of the reeds which skirt the river Baudesias.

MILITAR-GRANZE, or The Military Frontier, an administrative division of the Austrian empire, which has its name from its situation on the frontiers on the SE side of the empire, and from its military constitution. The name first occurs in the 16th cent. when King Ferdinand granted lands to a number of Turkish emigrants on the boundaries of Croatia, taking them bound in return to defend these limits. The complete formation, however, of the frontiers of Carlstadt, Warasdin, and the Banat, took place in the course of the 17th cent.; the Slavonian frontier was formed in 1702; and that of Transylvania between 1764 and 1766. These different boundaries run in an uninterrupted chain along the Turkish frontier from the Adriatic to Galicia, and surround the provinces of Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania. They are themselves bounded by the canal of Morlach, and Illyria, Croatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Galicia, Moldavia, Wallachia, parts of Romelia and Bosnia, and Dalmatia. The superficial extent of the whole is 609·32 German sq. m.; and the pop. in 1850, 1,009,109: viz.

I. Kroat-Slavonisches.	Area. German sq. m.	Pop.
1. Liocaner reg.,	48·09	71,404
2. Ottochaner,	51 23	69,213
3. Oguliner,	46·00	71,546
4. Szluiner,	26·14	60,007
5. 1 Banal,	25·09	61,894
2 Banal,	25·09	60,029
6. St. Georger,	37·64	75,747
7. Kreutzer,	29·27	60,174
8. Gradiscaner,	30·32	61,918
9. Brooder,	35·55	78,723
	354·42	670,655

II. Serbisch Banatisches.

1. Peterwardeiner reg.,	.	56·46	83,525
2. Czaikisten, .	.	16·73	21,838
3. Deutsche-Banater,	.	181·91	84,584
4. Illyrisch-Banater,			69,942
5. Romanen-Banater,			78,568
		609·52	1,009,109

Physical features.] The principal mountains on the different frontiers are the Carpathians on the Transylvanian frontier; the mountains of the Banat, which divide Transylvania and Wallachia from the frontier of the Banat, and in which occurs the cave of Piatra Kupeseguli, or the cave of Veterani; the Upper and Under Clissura, a chain which runs from the Carpathians to the Danube; the Julian Alps; and the Carnian Alps belonging to the chains running between the Save and the Drave. The higher ridges of the Military frontier lie partly on the E and partly on the W, leaving the plains of Slavonia in the middle between them. A small part of the frontiers borders upon the Adriatic; and in this dist. occur several streams, such as are found in steppes, which seem to sink into the ground and probably reach the sea by subterranean channels. Lakes are found in the district of Carlstadt only: the most remarkable are the eight lakes of Plittwitz and a lake formed by the Gacska. In the lower districts of the Slavonian and western frontier of the Banat there are extensive morasses.

Soil, climate, and productions.] The soil is very various in quality. In the mountainous countries it is poor, and fit only for pasture; but on the Slavonian frontier, in the plains of Warasdin, and in the Banat, there is some excellent arable land. The calcareous soil along the coast is very barren, and there is a large district of land in the Banat of which one-third is quicksand unsusceptible of any culture.—The climate is also very different in different districts. On the SW, the cold dry *borra*, and the warm and damp but violent *zugo*, reign alternately; while on the coast the fierce *tramontane*, so much dreaded by sailors, ploughs up the ocean. Under the united influence of these three destructive winds all vegetation dies away. In the NE the air is still colder. In the immediate neighbourhood of the mountains, however, the climate is milder; and in the valleys of the SW there is an Italian and Grecian sky. The plains in the Banat and in Slavonia have the most equable and warm climate, but are not healthy on account of the number of marshes.—The productions of the Military frontiers are horses of Hungarian breed, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and game. The Julian Alps and the Carpathians are inhabited by wolves. Corn, Turkish corn, melons, cucumbers, fruit, wine, wood, tobacco, madder, and liquorice, are among the vegetable productions; and agriculture is the exclusive employment of the inhabitants. The commerce of the Military frontiers is merged in that of Transylvania and Hungary. The exportations consist in the productions of the country.

Population, &c.] Except on the Transylvanian frontier, the Slavonians form by far the largest proportion of the inhabitants. They are reckoned to amount to above 800,000. There are also 122,000 Wlaches, and 80,000 Magyars and Szeckhelyi; and about 1,500 Greeks, Jews, and Gipsies. German is the official language, and that of the higher classes of society, though the pop. of German race does not exceed 12,000. The members of the Greek church amount to 500,000; those of the Catholic to 400,000; the United Greeks exceed 44,000, and the Protestants and Unitarians amount to 40,000. The inhabitants of the frontiers are much behind those of the other Hungarian states in education, though government has done a good deal of late for the establishment of schools.

Government, &c.] There is no nobility nor any privileged class among the inhabitants of the frontiers, though they form a complete military state, having many points of resemblance to the feudal constitutions of the middle ages. The frontier government was originally created to protect the empire of which it forms a part, against the invasion of barbarians; and in later times as a *cordon sanitaire* against the plague. All landed property in this district belongs exclusively to the government, but is held by a kind of military fief on condition of military service in peace and war. Only such boys as are not fit for military service are allowed to engage in any other occupation than that of bearing arms; those who are to follow a learned profession, or to enter the church, are likewise specially selected by the authorities. Each country—of which there are in all 14—constitutes within itself a compact community, though all are held together by the bond of a general responsibility to the Crown and its representatives. "The inhabitants of a frontier country are all, more or less, agriculturists, that is to say, every family obtains a holding under the Crown, and makes the most of it. Each household, moreover, grows its own wool, weaves its own cloth, and makes its own wearing apparel; while for the holding which produces the materials of all these, rent is paid in labour. The men, besides the military service which is exacted from them, cultivate, in addition to their own farms, both the officers' portions and those which the government keeps in its own hands. From the latter toil they may indeed purchase an exemption, provided they contrive, by any means, to obtain the command of money; but as this seldom, if ever, happens to be the case, the privilege is rather nominal than real. Moreover, there are public works, such as the making of roads, the building of forts and magazines, and the construction and repair of the officers' lodgings, in which, when required, they must busy themselves; the time which they spend in these being carried to the credit side of their account with the government. Such is the kind of rent which each man pays for his farm, and which is regularly computed for him by a public accountant. According to the extent and value of his holding, he owes to the government a certain quantity of labour, or else a certain amount of money, for which the produce of that labour is assumed to be an equivalent. It is not, however, by the works of his hands alone, during a given number of days in the year, that the borderer purchases his right to till his own fields, and gather in their produce. The law imposes upon every male, so long as he is capable of bearing arms, the liability to serve as a soldier. Even in times of peace, each county is required to keep on foot 2 battalions of 1,200 men a-piece; while in times of war the levy is increased to 4 battalions. But this is not all. Should an exigency arise, the emperor has the right of ordering out the entire male population. In this case, all between the ages of 18 and 36 are absolutely at the disposal of the state; all above 18 and below it, from the age of 12, must arm to defend their own fire-sides. Hence, if the active battalions, as they are called, were marched away, *en masse*, into Italy or elsewhere, the frontier duty would still be carried on by old men and boys. When the system was first invented,—and to Prince Eugene belongs the merit of devising it,—there was perpetual war, or the hazard of war, between Austria and Turkey. For many years afterwards that danger continued, and down to the present moment the borderers on both sides are pretty much in the state of our own moss-troopers under the last of the

Tudors." [*Gleig.*] The only tax is a very moderate land and trade-tax. The superior council of war at Vienna is the highest authority in the Military frontiers; but a governor or commander-in-chief has his head-quarters at Peterwardein. The different governments into which they are divided, manage the military, political, and law business, under the direction of this council. "No one," says Kohl, "who has ever had an opportunity of comparing the state of civilization in the contiguous districts of Hungary and Turkey, can doubt what vast benefit this institution has conferred on the inhabitants of the countries immediately within its influence. In the first place the security of the inhabitants is placed upon a firmer footing than in the neighbouring districts of Hungary, to say nothing of Turkey. Within the Military frontier very few robberies take place, and the traveller is as safe as in a German province. To secure life and property ought to be the first consideration of rational civilization. The second is the security of judicial rights, and in this respect also the Military frontier has an immense advantage over the neighbouring countries. A great deal has also been effected for the morality and social order of the inhabitants. Their temperance, domestic peace, and the punctual fulfilment of their duties is subjected to a wholesome surveillance, but which must by no means be supposed to degenerate into a tyrannical and inquisitorial spirit of meddling. The highest as well as the lowest are restrained by military and moral regulations, of which they feel the salutary influence, and I myself, in the sequel, met with many Hungarian peasants who had taken refuge in the Military frontier from the tyranny and severity of their masters, and who assured me that they were far better off in their new homes than they had ever been before. The frontier is, therefore, peopled from two sources, from Turkey and Hungary, by fugitives from oppression, who seek a refuge, in the order, security, and peace established in the frontier districts."

Military force.] The Military frontiers form 17 infantry regiments, and 1 of hussars. Each of the infantry regiments contains from 2,800 to 3,600 men; and the regiment of hussars about 869. Besides these there are 4 companies of Tschaikists, for the service of the flotillas on the Danube and Theiss. The regular fortified places, such as Semlin, Brod, and Alt-Gradisca, are occupied by garrisons from the regular army.

Topography.] There are four divisions of the Military frontiers, containing in all 11 towns, 24 boroughs, 4 fortresses, and 1,995 villages.—The Croatian Frontier forms the western part, and stretches between Illyria, the prov. of Croatia, the prov. of Slavonia, the Slavonian frontier, Bosnia, Dalmatia, and the Adriatic. Its surface, according to Blumenbach is 288·10 German sq. m., according to Liechtenstern 278·07. Zeng, a maritime town on the Adriatic, is one of its chief towns.

The Slavonian Frontier borders on the N and NE upon the prov. of Slavonia; on the E upon Hungary; on the S upon the Turkish empire; and on the W on the frontier of the Banat. The surface, according to Liechenstern, is 135·15 German sq. m. Semlin, between the Save and the Danube, is the seat of a Greek protopope, and its chief town. Karlowitz, on the Danube, is the seat of the Greek archb. and metropolitan. Peterwardein, a town and fortress on the Danube, and one of the strongest frontier-places, is 50 m. NW of Belgrade.—The Tschaikists inhabit an angular district of this frontier, bounded by the Danube and the Theiss, and extending to about 330 British sq. m.

The Frontier of the Banat, or The Hungarian Frontier, lies on the E and S part of the former Banat, and borders on the NW and N upon Hungary; on the E upon Wallachia and Transylvania; and on the SW on the Slavonian frontier. The surface is, according to Liechtenstern, 145·20 German sq. m. Its chief town is Pancsova which conducts an animated commerce with Turkey. Mehadia, a village on the Krajova, has celebrated hot baths.

The Transylvanian Frontier runs all around Transylvania, where that country borders upon Turkey; and is so blended with Transylvania itself that the actual extent is not easily determined. Liechtenstern calculates it at 253·30 German sq. m. The town of Kezdi-Vasarhely, in this division, possesses some commerce.

MILITELLO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Catania, district and 17 m. E of Catalagirone. Pop. 7,200.

MILITELLO-DI-PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 60 m. WSW of Messina, district and 17 m. WSW of Patti. Pop. 3,500.

MILITSCH, or Mielicz, a kreis or circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 33 m. NNE of Breslau, and 24 m. WSW of Ostrowo, on the Bartsch. Pop. 2,100. It is enclosed by walls, and contains 3 Catholic churches, an hospital, and a fine castle belonging to the counts of Mallzahu. It has manufactories of linen, leather, and shoes. Area of circle 141 sq. m. Pop. 38,318.

MILIZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Plabennec, and 8 m. NW of Brest. Pop. 1,552.

MILK, a rivulet of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, which joins the Annan a ½ m. above Hoddam-castle.

MILK, a river which has its source in British N. America, in the district of Saskawatchan; flows thence into the Sioux territory, U. S.; and joins the Missouri, on the l. bank, in N lat. 47° 50′, W long. 105° 15′, and about 100 m. above the confluence of Yellow Stone river. It derives its name from the whiteness of its waters.

MILKAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsig, SE of Rochlitz. Pop. 227.

MILK COVE, a creek in co. Cork, about a mile W of Ross harbour.

MILK HAVEN, a creek in the p. of Ahamplish, 1¾ m. NE by N of Grange, co. Sligo.

MILKHOUSE STREET, a hamlet in the p. and 1¼ m. NE of Cranbrook, co. of Kent.

MILKOW, a river of Moldavia, which joins the Sereth on the confines of Wallachia.

MILL, a group of islands, five in number, in the NE part of Hudson's bay, towards the W entrance of the strait of that name, and to the E of Southampton island, in N lat. 64° 20′, W long. 88° 40′.

MILL, a township of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,225.

MILLAC, or Milhac-de-Nontron, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Saint-Pardoux, 9 m. E of Nontron. Pop. 1,628. It has manufactories of earthenware, pipes, &c., and contains mines of manganese.

MILLA-DU-MADU, an atollon or group of islands in the N part of the Maldive archipelago, Indian ocean, between the group of the Tilla-dumatte on the N, and that of the Phaidi-Pholo on the S, in N lat. 6° 10′, E long. 73° 20′. The principal island, Mafer or Mahfaru, lies in the SE part of the group, in N lat. 5° 50′, E long. 73° 32′.

MILLAN (San), a chain of mountains in Spain, in Old Castile, in the E part of the prov. of Burgos. It joins on the NW the Sierra-de-Oca, and on the SE that of San Lorenzo, and makes part of the great Iberian chain.

MILLANA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in

the prov. of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon, 14 m. WNW of Piego. Pop. 640.

MILLANÇAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Romoranton. Pop. 600. It contains the remains of a fortress, supposed to have been of the era of Julius Cæsar.

MILLAND, a chapelry in the p. of Trotton, Sussex, 6 m. NW of Midhurst.

MILLAN-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. S of Leon, partido and 3 m. WSW of Valencia-de-Don-Juan, in a fertile plain. Pop. 207.

MILLAN-DE-LA-COGULLA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. SW of Logrono, and partido of Najera, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 1,692. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

MILLAN-DE-LARA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Burgos, and partido of Salas-de-los-Infantes, in a cold and mountainous locality. Pop. 327.

MILLAN-DE-YECORA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. W of Logrono, partido and 17 m. NW of San-Domingo-de-la-Calzada. Pop. 200.

MILLANES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Caceres, and partido of Navalmoral-de-la-Mata. Pop. 248.

MILLAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,241; in 1841, 10,077. The town is 11 m. W of Perpignan, on the r. bank of the Tet. Pop. in 1841, 2,095.

MILLAU. See Milhau.

MILLBROOK, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2 m. WNW of Southampton, at the mouth of the Anton or Test river. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,735; in 1841, 1,819.—Also a parish of Bedfordshire, 1¾ m. W by N of Ampthill. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 602; in 1841, 462.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Loughcrew, co. Meath, 1¼ m. S by W of Oldcastle. Pop. in 1831, 50.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Aughnish, co. Donegal.—Also a manufacturing village on the E border of the p. of Kilwaughter, co. Antrim, 2 m. W of Larne.

MILLBROOK, a central village in the township of Cavan, Upper Canada. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Clinton township, Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 98 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.

MILL-CREEK, a village in the township of Ernestown, Upper Canada, 13 m. W of Kingstown. Pop. 150.—Also a township in Erie co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,682.—Also a township in Coshocton co., in Ohio, 93 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 907.—Also a township in Hamilton co., in Ohio. Pop. 6,249.—Also a township in Union co., in Ohio. Pop. 523.

MILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hamme-Mille. Pop. 250.—Also an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Radack islands, Mulgrave archipelago.

MILLEDGEVILLE, the capital of Baldwin co., and of the state of Georgia, U. S., situated on the W bank of the Oconee, at the junction of Fishing creek, and at the head of steam-boat navigation, in N lat. 33° 7′ 20″, W long. 83° 09′ 45″, 58 m. W of Savannah. Pop. in 1840, 2,095. The state-house is a handsome Gothic building. In the vicinity is Oglethorpe college, founded in 1836.

MILLENAGH, a parish of co. Wexford, on the road from Wexford to Dublin. Area 4,189 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,201; in 1841, 1,342.

MILL-EN-SAINT-HUBERT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 7 m. SE of Grave. Pop. 1,990.

MILLER, a central county of Missouri, U. S., watered by the Osage. Area 555 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,282; in 1850, 3,834. Its cap. is Tuscumbia.—Also a township in Dearborn co., in Iowa. Pop. 1,209.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio. Pop. 977.

MILLE-ROCHES, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Cornwall, about 5 m. from the town of Cornwall.

MILLER'S BAY, a bay on the S coast of Jamaica, a little to the N of Portland point.

MILLER'S RIVER, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which flows WSW into the Connecticut, between Northfield and Montague.

MILLERSBURG, a township in Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 31 m. N of Harrisburg, on the E bank of the Susquehanna. — Also the cap. of Holmes co., in Ohio, 87 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 600.

MILLERSTOWN, a village in Perry co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 30 m. NW of Harrisburg.—Also a village in Champaign co., in Ohio.

MILLERY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, 7 m. SSW of Lyons. Pop. 1,525.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Pont-a-Mousson, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 390.

MILLESIMO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the r. bank of the Bormida, 30 m. W of Genoa. Pop. 1,300. It is remarkable for the obstinate and sanguinary actions of 13th and 14th April 1796, by which, and that of Montenotte, Bonaparte began his military career, and opened a passage into Lombardy.

MILLFIELD, a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, in Northumberland, 5 m. NW of Wooler. Pop. 225.

MILLFIELD, a village of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 73 m. SE of Columbus, on Sunday creek. There are salt-works in its vicinity.

MILLFORD. See Milford.

MILLFORD, a village in the p. of Cloydagh, 2½ m. N of Leighlin-Bridge, on the river Barrow, the seat of large flour-mills.—Also a village in the p. of Tullyferne, 4 m. NNW of Ramelton, near the head of Mulroy bay.—Also a village in the p. of Kilbolane, co. Cork, 5 m. SW of Charleville. Pop. 310.

MILLFORD, a village in Lewis co., in Missouri, U. S., 164 m. N by E of Jefferson.

MILL-GROVE, a village in Cobb co., in Georgia, U. S., 114 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Warren co., in Ohio, 90 m. SW of Columbus.—Also a v. in Owen co., in Iowa.

MILLHALL, a village in Clinton co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 104 m. NNW of Harrisburg.

MILLHEIM, a village in Centre co., in Pennsylvania, 88 m. NW of Harrisburg.

MILLHEUGH, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Dalserf, on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle.

MILLHOUSE, a manufacturing village of Forfarshire, 3 m. N of Dundee.

MILLI, a village in the Punjab, in N lat. 31° 59′, within about 9 m. of the Jelum river.

MILLIE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. of Lissay, 10 m. N of Coutances.

MILLINGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. of Cleves-Berg, 11 m. E of Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

MILLINGTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Pocklington. Area 2,750 acres. Pop. in 1841, 255.—Also a township in the p. of Rosthern, in Cheshire, 5 m. NW of Nether Knutsford. Pop. 312.

MILLINGTON, a village in Franklin co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 70 m. W by N of Boston.—Also a

v. in Middlesex co., in Connecticut.—Also a v. in Somerset co., in New Jersey.—Also a v. in Kent co., in Maryland.

MILLIS. See MILIS.

MILL-ISLE, a village in the p. of Donaghadee, co. Down, 2¼ m. S of Donaghadee. Pop. 274.

MILLOM, or MIL-HULME, a village and parish of Cumberland, situated between the rivers Duddon and Esk, 12 m. SW by S of Ravenglass. Area of p. 32,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,037; in 1841, 1,979.

MILLPORT, a neat village on the Greater Cumbray island, in the frith of Clyde, 5 m. SW of Largs, and 11 m. SE of Rothesay, with a small harbour having 14 ft. water at full tide. Pop. in 1840, 932.

MILL-PORT, a village in Chemung co., in New York, 199 m. WSW of Albany, on Catherine's creek. Pop. 450.—Also a v. in Potter co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a v. in Fayette co., in Alabama.

MILL'S POINT, a village in Hickman co., in Kentucky, U. S., 310 m. SW by W of Frankfort.

MILLSTADT, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, 18 m. NW of Villach, on the N bank of a lake of the same name, which discharges its waters into the Drave.

MILLSTONE, a township of Somerset co., in New Jersey, U. S., 27 m. N of Trenton, on a stream of the same name, which flows into the Raritan.

MILLSTREET, a small market-town in the p. of Drishane, co. Cork, on a tributary of the Blackwater, 8¾ m. SW by S of Kanturk. Pop. in 1841, 2,162.

MILLTHORPE. See MILNTHORPE.

MILLTOWN, a village in the p. of St. Peter, co. Dublin, on the river Dodder, 2¼ m. SSE of Dublin castle. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1841, 736.—Also a village in the p. of Kilmactalway, co. Dublin, 2¼ m. NE of Newcastle.—Also a village in the p. of Dingle, co. Kerry, on the shore of Dingle bay, ¾ m. W of Dingle. Pop. in 1831, 160; in 1841, 387.—Also a small market-town in the p. of Kilcoleman, co. Kerry, on the road from Killarney to Dingle, 7 m. S of Tralee. The Maine river passes a brief distance to the N. and occasionally brings up thus far vessels of 50 tons burthen. Veins of lead and copper ore have been partially worked in the neighbourhood.—Also a village in the p. of Tartaraghan, co. Armagh, on the shore of Lough Neagh, 1 m. SE of the mouth of the Blackwater. Pop. in 1841, 144.—Also a village in the p. of Addergoole, co. Galway, on the Clare river, 6½ m. NNW of Tuam.—Also a village in the p. of Garvaghy, co. Down, 3 m. SSE of Dromore.—Also a village in the p. of Donaghmore, ¾ m. SE of Ashbourne, co. Meath.—Also a village in the p. of Derryaghy, co. Antrim. Pop. in 1831, 107.—Also a village in the p. of Pass-of-Kilbride, co. Westmeath, 2¾ m. NE of Rochfort-Bridge. Pop. in 1841, 133.

MILLTOWN, a village in Putnam co., in New York, U. S., 100 m. S of Albany.—Also a village in Crawford co., Iowa.

MILLTOWN-MALBAY, a town in the p. of Kilfarboy, co. Clare, 1¼ m. E of the head of a cove of Malbay, and 6 m. SSW of Lehinch. It has become a favourite resort for summer sea-bathers, and is in a prosperous condition. Pop. in 1841, 1,295.

MILLVILLE, a township of Cumberland co., in New Jersey, U. S., 67 m. S by W of Trenton. Pop. 1,771.—Also a township of Butler co., in Ohio, 108 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 300.—Also a township of Columbia co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Caldwell co. in Kentucky.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Darlington, 6 m. N of Bowmanville. Pop. 150.

MILLWAUKEE, a county and a rising town in the W part of the state of Wisconsin, U. S.—The co. is watered by a stream of the same name, which flows into Lake Michigan, and by the Manewakee, the Root, the Des Plaines, and the Fox rivers, and by several affluents of Rock river. It has an area of 800 sq. m.; and is skirted by Lake Michigan on the E. Its pop. in 1840 was 5,605; in 1850, 22,791.—The town is situated on both sides of the river of the same name, near its entrance into Lake Michigan, 83 m. E of Madison, in N lat. 43° 3′, W long. 87° 57′, 700 m. direct distance from Washington. It rises gradually from the banks of Lake Michigan to a considerable elevation. The river answers the double purpose of affording a safe harbour to the shipping, and of giving water-power for the numerous grain-mills which have been erected on its banks. The town is regularly laid off, with good wide streets, and attention is being paid to the paving and lighting. The old pine houses are rapidly giving place to others built of a light-coloured brick, which have a neat appearance, and immense numbers of new dwelling-houses and stores are in progress of erection. A few years ago it was the haunt of the red man; in May 1834, there was but one white person resident on its site; in 1838 its pop. was 700; in 1842, 2,700; in 1847, 14,000; in 1850, 20,026; and every year is rapidly adding to the number. While the navigation is open there is communication daily with New York, in 75 hours, a distance of about 1,100 m.: if the circuit of the lakes is made, the distance is increased to upwards of 1,500 m. There is electric telegraph communication between M. and New York, costing 2½ d. for a message not exceeding 20 words. The exportation of flour from M. in 1845 amounted to 7,500 barrels, and of wheat to 95,000 bushels. In 1850, the exportation of flour exceeded 200,000 barrels, and of wheat 1,150,000 bushels. The manufactures in 1849 were valued at 1,714,200 d., and included the product of foundries, carriages and waggons, leather, bricks, paper, tin, sheet-iron and copper, wooden ware, clothing, cabinet-ware, and a great variety of other articles. In addition to the above, there are 5 flouring-mills propelled by water-power, and 1 by steam, containing 17 run of stone, each run capable of turning out 80 to 100 barrels of flour per day, and consuming in all 7,000 bushels of wheat daily. The value of the imports at M. in 1849 was 3,828,650 d. Among these were 16,000 tons of merchandise, valued at 3,200,000 d.; 35,000 barrels of salt, at 43,750 d.; 17,500 tons of furniture, lumber, &c. The exports were valued at 2,098,469 d., consisting of flour and wheat, valued at 1,949,000 d.; 5,527 barrels of pork, at 44,216 d.; 810 tons of lead and shot, at 53,000 d.; 10,281 hides, at 23,132 d.; and sundry manufactured articles. The arrivals of vessels of all descriptions in 1848 were 1,376.

MILLWOOD, a township of Clerk co., in Virginia, U. S., 135 m. NNW of Richmond.—Also a township in Dooly co., in Georgia.—Also a township in Knox co., in Ohio.

MILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, on the Ecolle, 9 m. W of Fontainbleau. Pop. 2,078.—Also a town in the dep. of La Manche, 3 m. NE of St. Hilaire. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town in the dep. of the Oise, 6 m. NW of Beauvais. Pop. 1,150.

MILMANDA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Orense. Pop. 250.

MILMARCOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SW of Calatayud. Pop. 800.

MILNA, a village and port of Dalmatia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Spalatro, on the W coast of the island of Brazza, in N lat. 43° 19′ 29″. Its harbour is deep and secure.

MILNATHORT, a large village in the p. of Orwell, in Kinross-shire, 14 m. S of Perth, and 1¾ m. NNE of Kinross. Pop. in 1831, 1,772; in

1841, 1,605, who are most employed in weaving cotton.

MILNGAVIE, a manufacturing village on Allander water, in the p. of New Kilpatrick, Stirlingshire, 4 m. S of Strathblane. Pop. 1,622. There are extensive calico-printing and cotton-spinning works and bleachfields here.

MILNROW, a chapelry in the p. of Rochdale, Lancashire, 2 m. SSE of Rochdale, in the line of the Rochdale canal, and the Leeds and Manchester railway. John Collier, better known by his assumed name of Tim Bobbin, author of poems in the Lancashire dialect, was schoolmaster of this v.

MILNTHORPE, a market-town in the p. of Heversham, Westmoreland, 7½ m. S by W of Kirkby-Kendal, on the small river Bala which falls into the channel of the Kent near this place. Pop. in 1801, 968; in 1841, 1,159. The town consists principally of one long and well-built street. It has several flour and paper-mills, and manufactories of sheetings, bed-ticks, and sacking; and is the only port in Westmoreland. Coasting-vessels ply from hence to Lancaster, Ulverston, Whitehaven, and Liverpool, but as they cannot approach the town, they unload their cargoes into carts at low-water, whence they are conveyed to some small storehouses built along the shore, or to their destination at once. The Preston and Carlisle railway has a station here.

MILO′, anciently *Melos*, an island of the Greek archipelago, in N lat. 36° 45′, E long. 24° 23′, 70 m. N of Crete, and 65 m. E of the coast of the Morea. It is 14 m. in length from E to W, 8 m. in breadth, and about 60 m. in circuit, and is penetrated on the N by a spacious bay, in which a large squadron may lie in deep water. Mount St. Elias, which is the highest part, rises to an alt. of 2,480 ft. above the level of the sea. Rocks of lava, and sulphureous hot springs, and other circumstances, denote the frequent influence of subterraneous fires; and Calamo, which is supposed to have been a volcano of great antiquity, still emits fetid sulphureous smoke from several spiracles on its summit. The springs, since the days of Hippocrates, have been thought efficacious in the cure of diseases. Porphyry, iron, gypsum, and fine alum, the latter substance obtained from a subterraneous gallery in which the therm. stands at 108°, are among the productions of this island. There are marshes on the shore filled by the sea-water in winter, which evaporates during the heat of summer and produces salt. The lower grounds are extremely fertile and well-cultivated. Grapes, figs, melons, and olives are abundant; also wheat, barley, leguminous plants, and cotton. The fruits are said to be the best in the archipelago, and the wine and honey of M. are esteemed excellent. Besides mules, black cattle, sheep, goats, and swine, game is very plentiful. Yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the insalubrity of the climate is so great as to threaten the island with depopulation. Little more than a century ago, the inhabitants were computed at 20,000; now they have dwindled down to only 1,500 according to Thiersch; by Richardson in 1818 to 500 families; and were it not from the resort of families from the Morea, allured by the fertility of the soil, it is believed that this island would speedily be without an inhabitant. The inhabitants chiefly follow pastoral pursuits; some are fishermen and pilots. The women are occupied in fabricating coarse stuffs and cotton stockings. Formerly, the hand-mills of M. were celebrated for the quality of their stone; and were exported to the Turkish continent, the Ionian islands, Italy, and Egypt. This island contains two towns,—Milo the capital, and Castro or Sifours. The inhabitants of the former, who, in the beginning of last cent., amounted to 5,000, are now reduced to about 200; and the town, which stands on the low ground at the head of the bay, but about 2 m. from the shore, is in ruins. Castro occupies the lofty peak of a mountain on one side of the entrance to the harbour, and its inhabitants often attain a very advanced age in this elevated situation. In 1700, Tournefort found 18 churches in M., and 13 monasteries, besides chapels, 2 bishops, and an ecclesiastical establishment corresponding to a numerous population. Some of the monasteries still subsist. The site of the ancient cap. is ascribed to an assemblage of ruins between the harbour and Castro, consisting of fragments of walls, some fine columns of granite, vaulted excavations lined with cement, and the remains of bricks and pottery. On the opposite side of a deep ravine, is a hill penetrated by an immense number of catacombs which are gained by a subterraneous flight of steps. The position of the ruins, their extent, the solidity of their walls, and the nature of the fragments, together with the number of catacombs, are supposed to indicate the previous existence of a flourishing city. — Near the NE extremity of the island is the rock of Kimoli or Argentiera, and to the NW lies Anti-Milo.

MILO, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 98 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 756. —Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 193 m. W of Albany. Pop. 3,986.

MILOCHMORE, a bog 3½ m. NW of Newtown-Bellew, co. Galway. Area 1,218 acres; height above the level of high water in Galway bay 209 ft.

MILORADOVITCH ISLES, a group in the Dangerous archipelago, in about 16° 42′ S lat., and 145° 30′ W long., discovered by Bellinghausen in 1819.

MILOSLAV, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 29 m. SE of Posen. Pop. 1,590.

MILSON, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Tenbury. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 160.

MILSTEAD, a parish in Kent, 7¾ m. SW of Feversham. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 229.

MILSTON AND BRIGMIS, a parish in Wilts, 2¾ m. N by E of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1841, 110. Joseph Addison was born at the parsonage-house here, in 1672, his father being then rector.

MILTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. S of Amorbach, on the l. bank of the Maine. Pop. 2,700.

MILTON, a parish in Berks, 3 m. SW of Abingdon, crossed by the Great Western railway. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 413; in 1841, 466.—Also a parish in Cambridge, 3½ m. NE by N of Cambridge. Pop. in 1831, 377; in 1841, 452.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Adderbury-East, Oxfordshire, 2¾ m. NW of Deddington, on a branch of the Cherwell. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1841, 168.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Shepton-under-Whichwood, Oxfordshire, 4 m. N by E of Burford. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 568; in 1841, 660.—Also a parish in the co. of Southampton, 5 m. E by N of Christ's-church. Area 4,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 956; in 1841, 1,185.

MILTON, a fishing-village in the p. of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

MILTON, a parish of Van-Diemen's Land, in the co. of Somerset, to the S of Chatsworth.

MILTON, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 469.—Also a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 47 m. NE of Concord, bordered on the E by Salmon Fall river, and watered by its branches. Pop. 1,322.—Also a township of Chittenden co., in the state of Montpelier. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Lamouille river. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 2,134.—Also a township of

Norfolk co., in the state of Massachusetts, 7 m. S of Boston. The surface is diversified, and is bordered on the N by Neponset river. The soil consists of gravelly loam, and is very fertile. Pop. 1,822.—Also a village and parish of Litchfield township, Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 36 m. W of Hartford. It has a rugged surface, but affords good pasturage.—Also a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, 30 m. N by W of Albany. It is generally level, and is drained by the Kayaderosseras creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay loam and sand. Pop. 3,166.—Also a village of Marlboro' township, Ulster co., in the same state, 79 m. S by W of Albany, half-a-mile W of the landing on Hudson river. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Turbot township, Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 71 m. N of Harrisburg, on the E bank of the W branch of Susquehanna river, and on both sides of Limestone river. Pop. 1,508.—Also a village of Santa Rosa co., in the state of Florida, 20 m. NE of Pensacola, on the W side of Blackwater river. Also a village of Trimble co., in the state of Kentucky, 52 m. NW of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio river. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, 157 m. NE of Columbus, watered by Mahoning river. Pop. 1,277. It contains a village of the same name.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the same state. Pop. 912.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state. Pop. 252.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state. Pop. 1,861.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state. Pop. 1,157.—Also a township of Wood co., in the same state. Pop. 124.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Indiana, 54 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 465.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the same state. Pop. 1,280.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 439.

MILTON-NEXT-GRAVESEND, a parish in Kent, on the S bank of the Thames, crossed by the Thames and Medway canal, and incorporated with the town of Gravesend. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,056; in 1831, 4,348; in 1841, 9,256.

MILTON-NEXT-SITTINGBOURNE, a parish and market-town in Kent, 7¾ m. W by N of Feversham. The town is situated at the head of a creek which opens into the Channel between the isle of Sheppey and the coast of Kent. It possesses a port for barges; but the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the oyster-fishery, which gives employment to above 100 dredgers. The M. oysters are considered the finest in England. A capital of £10,000 is employed in stocking and storing the ground with young oysters and brood. Area of p. 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,622; in 1831, 2,233; in 1841, 2,538.

MILTON (Great), a parish in the co. of Oxford, 5½ m. SW of Thame. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. 737.

MILTON (Little), a parish in Oxfordshire, 4½ m. W by S of Tetsworth. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1841, 482.

MILTON (South), a parish in Devon, 3 m. WSW of Kingsbridge. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 475.

MILTON (West), a chapelry in the p. of Poorstock, Dorsetshire, 3½ m. NE of Bridport.

MILTON-ABBAS, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 846; in 1841, 853.

MILTON-ABBOT, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. NW of Tavistock, on the river Tamer. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205; in 1841, 1,256.

MILTON-BRYANT, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2½ m. SE of Woburn. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 382.

MILTON-DAMERELL, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. NE of Holsworthy, on the N bank of the Waldon. Area 5,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 813.

MILTON-ERNEST, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4½ m. NW by N of Bedford, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 372; in 1841, 446.

MILTON-KEYNES, a parish in Bucks, 3½ m. S by E of Newport-Pagnell, on the river Ouzel. Area 1,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1841, 327.

MILTON-LILBOURNE, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. E by N of Pewsey. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 709.

MILTON-MALZOR, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3¾ m. S by W of Northampton, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 541; in 1841, 607.

MILTON-PODIMORE, a parish in Somersetshire, 1¾ m. NE of Ilchester. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 149.

MILTOWN. See Milltown.

MILTSHIN, a village of Bohemia, 12 m. N of Tabor. Pop. 850.

MILVERTON, a parish and market-town of Somersetshire, 16 m. SW of Bridgewater. Area of p. 6,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,233; in 1841, 2,154. The town consists of three irregularly-built streets, with the church standing on an eminence in the centre. Flannel is woven here, and there is a silk-mill.—Also a parish in Warwickshire, 2 m. NE of Warwick. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 831.

MILWICH, a parish of Staffordshire, 5 m. ESE of Stone. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 563.

MIMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikokf, prov. and 36 m. W of Ava.

MIMASAKA, a prov. of Japan, in the W part of the island of Nifon, to the N of the prov. of Bizen, to the NE of that of Bitchu, and NW of the prov. of Farima. It consists of an extensive and fertile valley, and is divided into 7 districts. It contains mines of iron.

MIMAY, a town of Nigritia, in Mandara, 30 m. S of Mora.

MIMBASTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and cant. of Pouillon, 9 m. S of Dax, on the l. bank of the Arrigand. Pop. 1,350.

MIMBIGZ, Mambedj, or Bambuch, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 50 m. NE of Aleppo, and 6 m. W of the r. bank of the Euphrates. It occupies the site of the ancient *Hierapolis*, and has an aqueduct.

MIMBRES (Sierra-de-los), a range of mountains in Upper California, in the chain of the Rocky mountains, extending between 33° and 35° N lat., between the mountains of Anahuec on the N, and the Sierra-Acha on the S. The Gila river descends from its W side.

MIMEURE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 1½ m. N of Arnay-le-Duc. Pop. 400.

MIMICO, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Etobicoke, and on the creek of that name, 9½ m. from Toronto. Pop. 150.

MIMIZAN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Mont-de-Marsan. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,383; in 1841, 4,870. The village is 45 m. NW of Mont-de-Marsan, near the outlet of the pond of the same name. Pop. 703. It has a fine glass-work.

MIMLING. See Mumling.

MIMMS (North), a parish in Hertfordshire, 3 m. S by W of Hatfield. Area 4,910 acres. Pop. 1,118.

MIMS (South), a parish in Middlesex, 3½ m. NNW of Chipping-Barnet. Area 4,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,010; in 1841, 2,760.

MIN. See Min-Keang.

MINA, an auriferous district of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the r. bank of the Rio-Turinána.

MINA, or Mona, a town of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, a

little to the S of Mecca, in a valley enclosed by granitic mountains. It consists of a long street bordered with houses, some of them handsome, but to a great extent in a ruinous condition. At the entrance, near a fountain, is an edifice of great antiquity.

MINA (El). See Elmina.

MINAB, a town and port of Persia, in the prov. and 180 m. S of Kerman, in Moghostan, on the r. bank of the Ibrahim, a little above the entrance of that river into the Persian gulf, and at the foot of a mountain the summit of which is surmounted by a fort. It covers a considerable space, and the houses, though of wood, are generally well-built and commodious. It is the capital of the possessions in Persia of the imam of Muskat. The environs abound in grain and dates.

MINAGE, a rivulet of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, which issues from a pond of the same name, and throws itself into the Yonne, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the Houssière, opposite the Pont-de-Blaizy, and after a course of about 5 m.

MINAKA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Muts, 36 m. W of Xenday.

MINAKOUTZ, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Oumi, 42 m. E of Meaco. It has a castle and a suburb.

MINAM, a village of Persia, in the prov. and 138 m. W of Kerman. It consists of about 400 grottoes, cut out of a mountain, and inhabited by a sect of schismatic Mahommedans.

MINANE, a village in the parish of Tracton, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 217.

MINARA, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Meis, on a small affluent of the Xanthus, and 9 m. NNW of the village of Xanthus, a little to the E of the site of the ancient *Pinara*, the grandest of all the ruined cities of Lycia. It is picturesquely situated, and is composed of capacious flat-roofed huts.

MINARD, a parish in co. Kerry, 5¼ m. ESE of Dingle. Area 6,056 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,666.

MINAS, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the Madeira river, 90 m. above its confluence with the Amazoras. It is 15 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, and is supposed to be the largest island in the M. Its northern point is in S lat. 6° 34′.

MINAS, or Concepcion-de-Minas, a town of the republic and 75 m. NE of Monte-Video, and 42 m. NW of Maldonado, near the source of the Santa-Lucia. It is seated on a little plain, and is surrounded by low rocky mountains, in a very thinly-inhabited country.

MINAS-BASIN, a bay of Nova Scotia, on the NW coast, enclosed on the N by Cumberland co., and on the S by King's, Hants, and Colchester cos., and communicating by a strait or channel of the same name with the Bay of Fundy. The bay is about 54 m. in length from E to W, and 21 m. in breadth from N to S. The tides rise in this basin higher than in any part of America; and from their extraordinary velocity bear in their waters vast quantities of alluvial matter, which being deposited on the banks of the basin form those tracts of rich dike and marsh-land which render the locality the richest in Nova Scotia. Of the rivers, 19 in number, which flow into this basin, the principal are—on the S, the Avon, Horton, and Cornwallis; on the E, the Truro and the Shubenacadie, the latter of which issues from the Great lake and communicates with Halifax harbour. The chief towns on its banks are Windsor and Truro. The E part of the basin is distinguished as the bay of Cobequid. The channel of M. running between Partridge island and Cape Blomedon is 33 m. in length from E to W, and from 3 m. to 5 m. in breadth. At its W entrance is High island.

MINAS-DO-CASTELLO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo and parish of Itapé-Mirim.

MINAS-GERAES, a central province of Brazil, which extends from 14° to 23° S lat., and between 41° and 48° W long. It is bounded on the N by the provs. of Pernambuco and Bahia; on the E by those of Porto-Seguro and Spirito-Santo; on the S by Rio-de-Janeiro and São-Paulo; and on the W by São-Paulo and Goyaz. It is composed of four great physical divisions: that on the NW, and by far the largest of the four, being the basin of the upper course of the San-Francisco; the NE section, that of the two great head-streams of the Rio-Grande-do-Belmonte; the SE section, that of the upper course of the Rio-Doce; and the SW section, that of the upper part of the Para. The Sierra-Montequeira, with its continuations, the Sierra-Itambe, Serro-Frio, and Sierra-do-Santa-Branca, intersects the entire length of the prov. from SSW to NNE, and divides the waters flowing E to the Atlantic, from those flowing W to the great affluents of the Parana, and those which form the upper tributaries of the San Francisco. The Sierra-Matta-Gorda, the Sierra-Cristaeo, and Sierra-Araras, form in continuation its western boundary, dividing it from Goyaz; the Sierra-Canastra connects the Sierra-Matta-Gorda on the W, with the Sierra-Montequeira on the E, and separates the basin of the San-Francisco from that of the Para. The Sierra-Esmeraldas, branching eastwards from the Sierra-Itambe, divides the basin of the Rio-Grande-do-Belmonte on the N, from that of the Rio-Doce on the S.—The great rivers of the prov. are those already mentioned. The Rio-de-Sylva flowing E, and the Rio-Gurutaba flowing W, both affluents of the San-Francisco, form the N boundary of the prov. The Paraiba separates it along the SE frontier from Rio-de-Janeiro. Its form is rhomboidal, with an area estimated at 150,000 sq. m., and a pop. of 760,000. The agricultural capabilities of this prov. are very great. Its soil yields Indian corn abundantly, besides coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton; and may be made to grow wheat.—Mawe describes the climate of the cap., Villa-Rica or Ouro-Preto, as "perhaps equal to that of Naples." The therm. in the heat of summer never rises above 82° in the shade, and rarely falls below 48° in the winter. The usual range is from 64° to 80° in summer, and from 54° to 70° in winter. The greatest heats prevail in January. Owing to its great elevation, however, the temperature is subject to great alternations in the same day, and sudden thunder-storms are frequent. During the cold months, June and July, the sugar and coffee plantations are liable to be injured by night-frosts. The winds blow from various directions, and are never accompanied by great heat, but frequently by thick fogs, which envelope the summits of the neighbouring mountains. Upon its *campinas*, or upland prairies, considerable herds of cattle and sheep find abundant pasture. These *campinas* or *campos-geraes*—so called from their uniformity of appearance and vast extent—are thus described by Prince Maximilian: "Immense plains entirely bare of forests, or rather hills with gentle acclivities which extend in chains, covered with tall and dry grass and scattered shrubs, present themselves as far as the eye can reach. These campos, which stretch to the Rio San Francisco, to Pernambuco, Goyaz, and beyond, are intersected in different directions by valleys, whence issue the rivers which from this elevated plateau descend to the sea. The most remarkable is the Rio San Francisco: it has its source in the Serra da Canastra, which may be regarded as the boundary between the provs. of M. and Goyaz. In the valleys which cut this chain and these naked plateaus, the borders of the rivers and

brooks are garnished with forests. Isolated woods are also found hidden in these hollows, especially on approaching the frontiers of M. This kind of forests is one of the chief characteristics of these open regions. You imagine yourself sometimes to have before you one continued plain, when all at once you find yourself on the border of a narrow valley with deep precipitous sides; you hear the murmur of a rivulet beneath, and the eye falls upon the tops of a forest, the trees of which, embellished with flowers of various hues, adorn its banks. Here, in the cold season, the sky is constantly clouded, and the wind blows incessantly: in the dry season the heat is suffocating, all herbage is dried up, the sun is scorching, and all drinkable water fails. This description," continues Prince Maximilian, "proves that the *campos-geraes* of Eastern Brazil, though destitute of forests, and generally level, differ notwithstanding from the steppes both of the old and the new world; for the *llanos* or steppes to the N of the Oronoco, and the pampas of Buenos Ayres, do not resemble the *campos-geraes*, and the steppes of the old world are still more dissimilar. These *campos-geraes* are not perfectly level: their surface presents alternately eminences of gentle ascent, and plateaus. Their aspect is monotonous and lifeless, especially in the dry season; nevertheless, they are not so naked as the *llanos* and the *pampas*, and still less so than the steppes of the old world, for they are everywhere carpeted with grass which often grows tolerably high, while little shrubs generally cover the declivities, and sometimes whole plateaus. Consequently, the rays of the sun do not here produce effects so violent as in the *llanos*, nor do we meet here with those dry suffocating winds and whirlwinds of sand, which are so serious an annoyance to the traveller in the *llanos* of America, the deserts of Africa and Asia, and the steppes of Asia. In coming from the sea-coast, you begin by climbing this first stage of the mountains of the interior, which in the region I traversed is not very elevated, since no snow falls there, and ice and hail are rare phenomena; moreover, a great part of the trees preserve their foliage all the year. But a little further westward, this is no longer the case on the more elevated summits. Proceeding towards the highest part of *campos-geraes*, you arrive at the chain of mountains which stretches along their surface, but which cannot be compared with the cordillera of the Andes of Spanish America: they present neither peaks covered with perpetual snows, nor volcanoes. Those regions of South America which are destitute of wood, resemble each other only in respect of animated nature, and differ especially from the steppes of the old continent, in the circumstance that their various aboriginal inhabitants were found by the first European discoverers in the lowest stage of civilization, subsisting entirely by hunting, while those of the old world were nomades, a condition of society which has never existed in America." A large portion of the surface of this prov., notwithstanding its physical advantages of soil and climate, is still a mere wilderness, and overrun with Indian tribes; while the want of roads still renders it impossible to send its produce to market by wheeled carriages. The journey from Ouro-Preto, the capital, to Rio-de-Janeiro, a distance of 200 m., is performed on the backs of mules and horses only, and ordinarily requires 15 days. It nevertheless conducts considerable trade with Rio, Bahia, and São-Paulo; and besides the road to the capital, and that by way of San-Joao-del-Rey to São-Paulo, has roads diverging from it by Minas-Novas to Bahia, and by São-Romao and Tejuco to Paracatu, Goyaz, and Matto-Grosso.—Its mineral wealth is indicated by its name, which signifies the 'general' or 'universal mines.' Gold, silver, copper, iron, and precious stones, occur within it. "On the table-land of Minas-Geraes, near to Villa-Rica, a mica-slate, containing beds of granular limestone, is covered by primitive clay-slate. On this latter rock reposes, in conformable stratification, the chloritous quartz which constitutes the mass of the peak of Itacolumi, 1,000 toises above the level of the sea. This formation of quartz contains alternating beds; 1. of auriferous quartz, white, greenish, or striped, mixed with talc-chlorite; 2. chlorite slate; 3. auriferous quartz mixed with tourmaline; 4. specular iron mixed with auriferous quartz. The beds of chloritous quartz are sometimes 1,000 ft. thick. The whole of this formation is covered with a ferruginous breccia, extremely auriferous. M. d'Eschwege thinks, that it is to the destruction of the beds we have just named, and which are geognostically connected, that the soil which is worked by means of washing should be attributed, containing gold, platina, palladium, and diamonds (Corrego das Lagens), gold and diamonds (Tejuco), and platina and diamonds (Rio Abaite). The decomposed chlorite-slate, from which the topaz is procured, belongs to this formation." [*Humboldt.*] Its four comarcos or districts, of St.-Joao-del-Rey, Sabara, Villa-Rica, and Cerro-do-Frio, all of which produce gold, and in 1809, according to a calculation of Mawe, the royal fifth yielded by them, amounted to 150 arrobas of 32 lbs. each, equal in value to about £1,100,000. The extraction of diamonds in the 'Districto Diamantino' was formerly a government monopoly, but has of late years been thrown open to the public.—Kidder reports that this prov. has 182 public schools, with about 8,000 pupils; besides a number of private schools; and that according to official statistics it takes the lead of all the Brazilian provinces in education. In 1833 it was administratively divided into 14 comarcas: viz. Barbacena, Ouro-Preto, Patrocinio, Rio-das-Mortes, Rio-das-Vilhas, Rio-Grande, Rio-Jequitinhonha, Rio-Paracatu, Rio-Parahibuna, Rio-Parana, Rio-Piracecaba, Rio-de-Sao-Francisco, Rio-Sapucahi, and Rio-Cerro. Its chief towns and villages are Ajuruoca, Araxa, Baependi, Bom-Fim, Cahete, Caldas, Carvello, Desemboque, Diamantina, Gram-Mogor, Formigas, Itabira, Jacuhi, Jaguari, Januaria, Lavras-do-Funil, Oliveira, Paracatu, Pitangui, São-João-Baptista, Queluz, Salgado, Santa-Barbara, São-João-Nepomuceno, São-Romao, Sapucahi, Tamandua, Uberaba, and Villanovo-da-Formiga. Its militia force is taken at 47,000. It has a provincial council of 30 members; and sends 20 deputies and 10 senators to the Imperial assembly.

MINAS-NOVAS, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. The comarca now bears the name of Jequitinhonha (which see). The district is bounded on the N by the districts of Gram-Mogor, and Januaria; on the E by that of Formigas; on the S by the district of Serro; and on the W by the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores. Pop. 10,000. The climate is dry and warm, and not insalubrious. The culture of cotton forms the chief branch of local industry. Gold and diamonds are found in the district, and it is said also to contain abundant mines of copper. The town, which is also called N. S.-do-Bom Successo-das-Minas-de-Fanado and São-Pedro-do-Fanado, is 365 m. NNE of Ouro-Preto, and 180 m. NE of Serro, in S lat. 17° 37′. Pop. 3,000. It stands on a height between the rivers Bom-Successo and Fanado, affluents of the Aracuahi. The three principal streets form the figure of the letter Y, and are broad and well-paved. The houses are built of brick or earth, and most of them have gardens attached. The principal buildings are the ancient intendencia, now used as a

town-house, and the churches. It has also several chapels and schools, and an hospital. Agriculture, and the manufacture of a few common fabrics, form its chief branches of industry. Its trade consists chiefly in cotton.

MINATILLAN, a town of Mexico, on the W bank of the Huazacualcos river, 34 m. from its mouth, situated upon a cluster of small hills. The river was found to be 780 ft. wide at this place in the month of December 1851, when the American steamer Alabama visited it, and could have proceeded 30 m. further up.

MINAYA, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete and partido of La Roda, 60 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 2,312. It has a handsome parish-church, and an elementary school. Coarse mats and common cloth are manufactured here.

MINCARLO, one of the Scilly isles, 4 m. W of St. Mary's isle. It comprises an area of about 12 m.

MIN-CHAN, or KIEOU-TING-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, in N lat. 31° 34′, and E long. 103° 54′. It has 9 summits, which, it is said, are covered with perpetual snow.

MINCHINHAMPTON, a parish and town of Gloucestershire, 12 m. SE by S of Gloucester, and 5 m. W of the Cheltenham railway. Area 6,270 acres. Pop. of p. in 1831, 7,255; in 1841, 7,037.

MINCHMOOR, a mountain-ridge running between the parishes of Traquair and Yarrow, and the counties respectively of Peebles and Selkirk. Its highest summit has an alt. of 2,285 ft.

MINCIO, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which issues in a deep and clear stream from the SE extremity of Lake Garda, at Peschiera, in the deleg. of Mantua; runs S into the deleg. of Verona; then re-enters that of Mantua, and bending E, towards the town of that name, forms a lake the waters of which are enclosed by two dikes. Below the northern of these dikes, the Mincio forms another lake, and then bending SE joins the Po, on the l. bank, about 12 m. below Mantua, and after a course of 45 m. Above Mantua this river flows with considerable impetuosity, but below that town its course is tranquil, and its waters are generally embanked like a canal, and frequently inundate the vicinity. The M. gave its name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy, now comprised in the deleg. of Mantua.

MINDANAO. See MAGINDANAO.

MINDE, a village of Norway, at the foot of the Miösen lake, on the W side of the Wormen, or outlet of that beautiful sheet of water.

MINDEL, a river of Bavaria, which rises in the principality of Kempten, and falls into the Danube, after a course of 45 m. from S to N.

MINDELHEIM, a well-built town of Bavaria, on the Mindel, 27 m. SSW of Augsburg. Pop. 2,000.

MINDEN, a *regierungs-bezirk*, or regency, of the Prussian states, comprising the NE part of what has been, since 1815, the prov. of Westphalia, and composed of the former principalities of Minden, Paderborn, Rittberg, and Corvey, the bailiwick of Reckeberg, and the lordship of Rheda. Its area is 95·68 German sq. m.; and had a pop. in 1837 of 412,587; in 1849 of 463,229, of whom 186,835 were Catholics, and 5,894 Jews. It is divided into 10 districts or, as they are officially termed, circles: viz. Minden, Lubbecke, Herford, Bielefeld, Halle, Wiedenbrück, Paderborn, Büren, Warburg, and Höxter; and contains 27 towns, 20 market-towns, 489 villages, and 202 colonies, as they are called. The soil of this prov. is unequal; some spots are barren, but the greater part is fertile in corn, and a large quantity both of hemp and flax is raised. The pasturage is good, and live-stock numerous. Iron, lead, and salt occur within the district. The chief river is the Weser; and along its banks the trade is of some importance.

MINDEN, the capital of the above government, stands in a very pleasant situation on the l. bank of the Weser, at the confluence of the Bastau. Pop. in 1837, 7,966. It is one of the oldest towns of Germany; and, while the see of a bishop, formed a petty republic under his protection. It was even then a place of traffic, from its position on the Weser, over which it has a bridge 600 ft. in length. It has 3 Lutheran, a Calvinist, and 2 Catholic churches; an Evangelical gymnasium, an orphan-house, 4 hospitals, and a Lutheran convent. Its manufactures, consisting of woollen, linen, leather, &c., are all on a small scale. The river affords the means of exporting both the corn and timber of the neighbourhood; and in the vicinity is a number of saw-mills. —In 1529, this town embraced the reformation; in 1757 it was taken by the French, and the following year retaken by the Hanoverians. In 1759, the French entered it again; but they were obliged to quit it immediately after their defeat by the British troops on the plain of Todtenhausen. In 1806, it was occupied by the French, and finally ceded to Prussia in 1814; since which its fortifications have been renewed and extended.

MINDEN, a township of Montgomery co., New York, U. S., on the S side of the Mohawk, 62 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 3,507.—Also a v. in Claiborne co., Louisiana.

MINDO, a settlement of Ecuador, 20 m. NW of Quito.

MINDORO, one of the Philippine islands, lying between the parallels of 12° 12′ and 13° 30′ N. It is 110 m. in length, by about 25 m. in average breadth, and is situated due S from the SW extremity of the island of Luçon, from which it is separated by a channel 3 leagues wide. It is of a triangular form; high and mountainous in the interior, but sloping towards the coast. The surface is covered with trees, and is well-watered. Pop. in 1837, 29,632. The Spaniards have a few establishments upon it, but the island is otherwise well-inhabited. A part of the adjoining sea, between the island of Borneo and the Sulu archipelago on the S, and the Philippine archipelago on the E, N, and NW, is called the sea of Mindoro.

MINDTOWN, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NE of Bishop's-Castle. Area 870 acres. Pop. 48.

MINDURRA, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 15 m. S of Janagor.

MINE, a river of the United States, in Illinois, which, after a course of 70 m., falls into the Illinois, on the N side, about 75 m. from its mouth. It is navigable 40 m.—Also a river of Louisiana, which has its source between the Great Osage and the Kanzas, and falls into the Missouri, 200 m. from its confluence with the Mississippi. It is navigable for boats 80 or 90 m., and is about 70 yds. wide at its mouth. It divides into two streams, about 5 leagues from the Missouri; and at the point of junction are some very rich salt springs. The W branch is so strongly impregnated with salt, that for 20 m. the water is not palatable.

MINE-A-BRETON, a township in Washington co., in Missouri, U. S. Pop. 994.

MINE-CREEK, a township of Hampstead co., in Arkansas, U. S. Pop. 436.

MINEHEAD, a borough and parish in Somersetshire, 22 m. W by N of Bridgewater. Area of p. 3,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,481; in 1841, 1,489.—The town is situated on the Bristol channel; and has a harbour of easy access, with an excellent quay and pier. The town consists of three divisions, or distinct assemblages of houses, arranged in the form

of a triangle. The upper town comprises some irregular streets, on the E declivity of a steep hill called Minehead-point. The lower or middle town, about a ½ m. from the sea, is the principal part; and possesses some good houses. The third division is the quay-town, or part close to the water-side, where there is a custom-house. About the beginning of last cent., the trade of this port rose rapidly, and it had numerous vessels trading to Ireland, America, and the Mediterranean; since that period, however, it has declined. At present its commerce is chiefly carried on coastwise. Possessing a fine sandy beach, and a neighbourhood remarkable for the variety and the beauty of its scenery, with great salubrity of climate, M. has become a place of resort for fashionable valetudinarians during the summer months. It formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform act.

MINEHEAD, a cape on the SE coast of co. Waterford, 4 m. SSW of Helwick-head.

MINEO, an inland town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, situated on a hill in a fertile country, 32 m. NW of Syracuse. Pop. 8,000. It probably marks the site of the ancient *Menœ*.

MINERA, a chapelry in the p. of Wrexham, Denbighshire, about 3 m. NW of Wrexham. Pop. 628.

MINERAL LAKE. See MINI-WAKAN.

MINERAL-POINT, the capital of Iowa co., in Wisconsin, 52 m. WSW of Madison. Pop. 700.

MINERSVILLE, a village in Schuylkill co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 66 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 600. Anthracite coal is extensively wrought in the vicinity.—Also a v. in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, 2 m. E of Pittsburg.

MINERVA, a village of Mason co., Kentucky, U. S., 13 m. from Washington.—Also a village in Stark co., in Ohio, on the Sandy and Beaver canals.—Also a township in Essex co., in New York, 94 m. N of Albany. Pop. 455.

MINERVE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Olonzac, on the Cesse. Pop. 1,253.

MINERVINO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Bari, situated on the declivity of the Apennines, 85 m. E of Naples. Pop. 900.

MINETY, a parish partly in the co. of Gloucester, partly in Wilts. 5½ m. NE of Malmsbury, and crossed by the Great Western railway. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 585; in 1841, 736.

MINEWITHEN, one of the Scilly islands, situated a little to the NE of St. Mary's. It contains about 16 acres of land.

MINGALA, or MENGALAY, an island of Scotland, nearly at the S extremity of the Outer Hebrides, or archipelago of Long Island, 9 m. SW of Barra, and separated from Pabba on the NE by the sound of Mingala, which is 1¾ m. wide. Its extreme length is 2½ m. from NE to SW; its extreme breadth, 1¾ m. The highest ground on the island appears to be short of 1,000 ft. above sea-level; and the general surface is pastoral, yet such as to maintain a pop. of about 50.

MINGAN-ISLANDS, a cluster of low limestone islands, near the S coast of Labrador, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 30 m. N of Anticosti, in N lat. 50° 15′. These islands are 29 in number, and extend in a line parallel to the coast about 45 m. They possess little soil, but nevertheless are thickly wooded with spruce, birch, and poplar. They abound in wild fowl and seals.

MINGELSHEIM, a town of Baden, 6 m. N of Bruchsal. Pop. 1,500.

MING-KEANG-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Tae-ping-fu, in N lat. 23° 3′, E long. 106° 55′.

MINGLANILLA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 1,800. Rock-salt is mined in the vicinity.

MING-NAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Shan-chu.

MINGONIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. NNE of Avila, on the r. bank of the Adgja. Pop. 1,000.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asiatic Russia, bounded on the N by the Circassian districts; on the E by Imeritia Proper; on the S by Guriel; on the SW by the Black sea; and on the NW by the territory of the Abasses. The Risni is its principal river. It has an area of 2,365 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000. They are in general inferior in personal appearance and physical strength to the mountaineers of the Caucasus, but obedient and faithful to their feudal chiefs. It is a mountainous region, intersected by deep valleys, "still as damp, hot, and subject to fevers as when Hippocrates described it under the name of *Colchis*." The most fertile tracts lie waste, only poisoning the atmosphere with the effluvia of their decomposed herbage. Vegetation is rapid, and fruits are produced without the care of grafting; but their flavour is not always the finest. The wine is good; and tobacco, rice, millet, and *gomi* are grown. The Mingrelians do not now cultivate flax, which in the time of Herodotus and of Strabo furnished the Colchians with the means of an important manufacture. The only object to which they appear to give any attention is the management of bees, and, in the district of Ledzgami, the rearing of the silk-worm. The honey of some cantons, where the *Azalea pontica* abounds, is bitter. It was beyond the Phasis that Xenophon found a kind of honey which caused a species of delirium in those who eat of it,—an effect which Pliny attributes to the rhododendron, a shrub which abounds in the forests where the bees swarm. The rivers of this fine prov. are without bridges, the country without roads, and its aspect is altogether savage and deserted. The prince of M., who resides in the town of Zubdidi, assumes the title of *dadian*, or 'master of the sea,' though he possesses not even a fishing-boat. The nobility of M. are addicted to the chase, and are acquainted with the art of training birds of prey to kill game. According to a Mingrelian proverb, a good horse, a good dog, and a good falcon, are three indispensable things for human happiness. The dominant religion is that of the Greek church, and the prov. is divided into 3 dioceses. On the W coast of this prov. the Russians have the forts of Redout-Kaleh and Anaklia.

MING-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ya-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 10′, E long. 103° 11′.

MINHO, or MINO, a river which has its source in Spain, in the Sierra-de-Mondonedo, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo, 9 m. S of Mondonedo; passes Lugo; enters the prov. of Orense; passes the town of that name; forms the line of separation between the prov. of Vigo and the Portuguese prov. of Minho; and throws itself into the Atlantic at La Guardia, 42 m. SSW of Vigo, and 51 m. N of the embouchure of the Duero, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of 180 m. At its mouth it divides into two arms, and forms a small island. Its principal affluents are the Sil on the l., and on the r. the Avia and Tea. At the junction of the Sil its waters become nearly double in volume, and the locality through which it passes, and in the centre of which Orense now stands, is supposed to have formerly been the bed of a lake. On reaching Bibadavia it is confined by lofty mountains which run along the frontiers of Spain and Portugal, and becomes impetuous in its course to the sea. It is navigable for only a short

distance from its mouth, and is considerably obstructed by sand-banks. The chief towns on its banks are Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, in Spain; and in Portugal Melgazo, Monzon, Valencia, Villanova-de-Cerveira, and Caminha. It is said to derive its name from the vermilion (minium) found on its banks.

MINHO. See Entre-Douro-e-Minho.

MINIAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 1 m. S of Becherel, and 11 m. N of Montfort.

MINIAC-MORVAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Chateauneuf-en-Bretagne, and 12 m. SSE of St. Malo. Pop. 3,041.

MINIAK-TCHOU, a name by which the river Ya-lung-keang is distinguished in its passage through Tibet.

MINIANAK, a Shilluk village on the l. bank of the White Nile, in N lat. 10° 5′.

MINIATO (San), Sanminiato, or Samminiato-al-Tedesco, a town of Tuscany, cap. of a communita, in the emp. or prov. and 20 m. WSW of Florence, and 21 m. ESE of Pisa, on a hill. Pop. 2,383. It has a fine cathedral, several churches, a foundling hospital, a lyceum, and a savings' bank. This town is said to have been the original seat of the Bonaparte family.

MINICOY. See Malicoy.

MINIEH, Menyeh, or Menieh, a prefecture or province in the S part of Middle Egypt. It extends along the l. bank of the Nile, between the prov. of Beni-suef on the N, and that of Siut on the S and SE, the prov. of Atfieh on the NE, and the Libyan on the W. Pop. 154,256. It is about 66 m. in length from N to S, and 9 m. in medium breadth, comprising a total superficies of 201 m. It is intersected by several canals which communicate with the Nile, and is very fertile. Its principal produce is sugar. Its chief town bears the same name.

MINIEH, Minyeh, or Miniet-ebn-Khasib, a town of Middle Egypt, cap. of the prov. of the same name, 141 m. SSW of Cairo, and 75 m. NNW of Siut, on the l. bank of the Nile. It occupies a strong position, and, in comparison with other towns in Middle Egypt, is large and handsome. It has manufactories of a species of earthenware vessel locally named *bardak*, and a cotton factory. In the environs are numerous gardens. M. is supposed to occupy the place of the ancient *Cynopolis*.

MINIET-DASHUR, a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 17 m. S of Ghizeh, on the Western canal. In its vicinity are 4 pyramids.

MININGSBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4¾ m. W by S of Spilsby. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1841, 498.

MINIS, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 32′.

MINISH, an island of the Atlantic, off the coast of Galway, 3 m. W of Kilkerran bay. It is 2 m. in length. Pop. about 500.

MINISINSK, a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 120 m. SSW of Albany. It is low, and overspread by the waters of the Wallkill in the E, but is hilly in the W. Pop. 5,093.

MINISKA, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Breslau, which joins the Oder between Breslau and Brieg.

MINI-WAKAN, or Mineral Lake, a lake of North America, in the valley of the Upper Missouri, on the plateau of the Shayen-Oju, supposed to be 40 m. in extent, with an average breadth of 15 m. It is bordered by hills varying in height from 20 to 250 ft., and so filled up with islands and promontories that it is difficult to get a glimpse of its full expanse. Its waters, which are brackish, and of a deep green colour, appear to be the drainings of the surrounding hills, and contain sulphates and hydrochlorates of soda and magnesia. Nicollet calls this lake Devil's Lake. It does not appear to have any outlet; or if any, it must be into the Shayen-Oju.

MIN-KEANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Fo-kien, which has its sources in the mountains of Vuye, on the NW frontier of the prov., and in the Bohea tea district, and flows in a generally SE direction to Hoc-sieu bay, which it enters by a considerable embouchure, about 25 m. below Fuh-chu-fu, and in N lat. 26°, E long. 119° 35′. Its principal affluents are the Si or Tsi, Si-ki, and Theen-tchou. The chief towns on its banks are Keen-ning-fu, Yeu-ping-fu, and Fuh-chu-fu. At the latter town it is crossed by a substantial stone bridge, 150 rods in length, and 1½ in breadth, and supported on huge stone pillars. This river is navigable for vessels of considerable burden.

MINKOVTZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 23 m. NNW of Ouchitza, and on the r. bank of the river of that name.

MINKRAVORA, a village of Afghanistan, in the valley of Suwat, near a river of the same name.

MINNA-EL-DAHAB. See Dahab.

MINNIEHIVE, a village of Dumfries-shire, in the p. of Glencairn, 16½ m. NW of Dumfries. Pop. 670.

MINNIGAFF, a parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, containing part of the town of Newton-Stewart Pop. in 1831, 1,885; in 1841, 1,826.

MINO. See Minho.

MINO, a province of Japan, in the central part of the island of Nifon, to the N of the prov. of Ysse, and E of that of Oumi, and comprising 18 districts. It is intersected by a range of lofty mountains in the W, but is in other parts fertile, producing rice, corn, barley, and cotton, in great abundance.—Also a district of the same island, in the prov. of Ivami.—Also a district of the island of Sikokf, in the prov. of Sanoki.—Also an island of the N. Pacific, in the Philippine archipelago, to the NE of the island of Bohol, in N lat. 10° 12′, E long. 124° 20′. It is about 6 m. in length.

MINO, a township of Mifflin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 974.

MINOKE, a village of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Oumi. It has an extensive trade in drugs.

MINOLA. See Manilla.

MINORCA, or Menorica, [*i. e.* 'the Smaller,' as compared with Majorca,] an island of the Mediterranean, the second of the Balearic isles in point of importance, situated in 40° N lat., and 30° 45′ E long., about 22 m. NE of Majorca, and 120 m. from the E coast of Spain. It is of a long, narrow shape, extending WNW and ESE, circular in outline towards the N, and concave on the S coast; about 32 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth. Its area has been estimated at 260 sq. m.—At the distance of 1 m. from its SE extremity is Isle Ayre, ¾ m. in length.—The island is generally flat in its surface, particularly on the S coast; the soil, though rocky or thin, is in most respects tolerably productive. It is much exposed to the N winds, which greatly injure the growth of the trees on that quarter; but snow is seldom seen in the winter-season, and the climate during spring is mild and salubrious. In autumn the rains are extremely heavy; and in summer the heat and drought are most oppressive. The principal mountain, Mount Toro, rises nearly in the centre of the island, to an alt. of 4,793 ft. It is steep and conical, with a flat summit on which is built a monastery, to which penitents and pilgrims ascend barefooted. Iron and lead ores abound, and marble of various qualities and colours is wrought. Lime-

stone, full of petrified shell-fish, is very abundant, besides a fine blue slate, and an excellent soft white stone which hardens by exposure to the air. Red coral is found in great quantities on the shores, and sometimes the fishers bring up large pieces of white coral in their nets.—The wild animals of the island are chiefly hares, rabbits, and hedgehogs; but birds of different species are very numerous. The fish around the coast are abundant in all seasons, and of excellent quality; oysters and other kinds of shell-fish are also plentiful and good, and excellent mullet are reared in the small lakes. Mules and asses are chiefly used in riding. The mules are handsome; the ass is also of a large breed, and by good management is rendered a very tractable animal. The other domestic animals are horned cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs, of which last considerable numbers are reared in the island.—The principal crops are wheat, barley, and a little maize; but fruit of every kind is very plentiful. The olive grows spontaneously, but the fruit is used more for pickles than for making oil. Both red and white wines are made. Excepting a few evergreen oaks, M. is almost destitute of trees.—The inhabitants of M. have no manufactures or articles of commerce, but might easily produce for exportation as well as for their own use, cotton, flax, oil, saffron, and quantities of excellent fruit. Their exports consist chiefly of a little wool and cheese, to the value of £2,500 per ann.; lead, wax, wine, saffron, capers, honey, cheese, and salt, to the annual value of £17,000. The imports are corn, rice, sugar, coffee, brandy, tobacco, spices, linen, fine cloths, pitch, cordage, and articles of furniture.

The island is provided with the finest harbours in the world, particularly those of Fornella and Port-Mahon, which are capable of containing the largest fleets. It is divided into 4 *terminos* or districts; and the principal towns are Ciudadella, Port-Mahon, Alayor, Ferarias, and Mercadel. Ciudadella, the cap., situated to the NW, with a small harbour, is a very ancient place, and tolerably fortified. Port-Mahon, which is now the principal town, is situated on a rocky promontory of difficult access from the landside, and defended by Fort St. Philip. Alayor, about half-way between Mahon and Ciudadella, is tolerably well-built. The other two towns are mean villages in the central district of the island.

The pop. of the island is estimated at 44,000. The inhabitants are a quiet race, and still preserve among them the skilful use of the sling, for which their ancestors were renowned. They are remarkably attached to religious ceremonies, and delight in pilgrimages and processions. The dress of the men resembles that of Majorca, but that of the women is rather peculiar.

History.] M., the *Balearis Minor* of the ancients, has been successively possessed by the Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, Moors, Aragonese, and Castilians; and has fallen by turns into the hands of the Austrians, British, French, and Spaniards. Various antiquities are still discernible, or are occasionally discovered in the island, which indicate its former possessors. The English, desirous of a naval station farther up the Mediterranean than Gibraltar, took possession of it in 1708. It was confirmed to the British by the peace of Utrecht, and remained in their possession until 1758, when it was retaken by a French fleet and army, after the failure of an attempt to relieve it, which led to the sentence of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. At the peace of 1763, M. was restored to Britain, but in 1782 it was retaken by the Spaniards. It was once more taken by the British in 1798, but restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802.

MINORCA, or Bajoli (Cape), a headland of the island of Minorca, on the W coast, in N lat. 40° 3′, E long. 3° 50′.

MINORI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 8 m. WSW of Salerno, cant. and 2 m. E of Scala, near the gulf of Salerno. Pop. 2,100.

MINOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Aignay.

MINOT, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 46 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the E by Androscoggin river, and on the S by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 3,550.

MINOUSINSK, a district and town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk. The district occupies the S part of the gov., and is considered its most fertile portion. It is well cultivated. The town is 165 m. SSW of Krasnoiarsk, on an arm of the Yenisei, at the junction of the Minousinska. Pop. in 1831, 1,152. Its trade consists chiefly in skins.

MINOZZO, a town of the duchy and 33 m. SW of Modena, district and 23 m. SSW of Reggio.

MINPURY, or Minapuri, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, the modern capital of the Etawah district, in the prov. and 66 m. E of Agra, near the r. bank of the Issa, in the midst of the fertile plains of the Doab. It has a considerable pop.; and its old fortress has been for centuries the stronghold of the rajahs of M., Chohans whose ancient blood, descending from the great Pirthee Raj and the regal stem of Nim-rana, represents *la crême de la crême* of Ranjut aristocracy. "Here, when a son, a nephew, a grandson, was born to the reigning chief, the event was announced to the neighbouring city by the loud discharge of wall-pieces and matchlocks; but centuries had passed away, and no infant daughter had been known to smile within those walls. In 1845, however, thanks to the vigilance of Mr. Unwin, a little grand-daughter was preserved by the rajah of that day. The fact was duly notified to the government, and a letter of congratulation and a dress of honour were at once despatched from head-quarters to the rajah. The giving a robe of honour to a man because he did not destroy his grand-daughter, was very far from being a ridiculous incident. The very next year after the investiture of the rajah, the number of female infants preserved in the district was trebled." Such is the effect of local influence supported by the government in this part of India, scarcely assisted by legal sanction, that it has almost entirely put an end to the practice of female infanticide. In 1843, not a single female Chohan infant was to be found in the district; there are now 1,400 living, between the ages of 1 and 6. The salutary reform commenced in M. has extended to other places.

MINSEN, a village of the grand duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and 11 m. NNE of Jever.

MINSH (The), the broad sound which separates the N part of the Long Island group of the Hebrides from the continent of Scotland, and at its S end becomes split into two straits by the isle of Skye. Its mean breadth is about 35 m. A packet sails once a-week across the M. from Pol-Ewe to Stornoway, and is partially maintained by a contribution of £130 a-year from government. Generally throughout the year, and invariably during the four winter-months, the wind in the M. veers round to the W and SW at noon. The meaning of the name is 'the stormy sea.'

MINSH (The Little), that sound which separates the central part of Long Island from the isle of Skye. Its breadth is tolerably uniform, and probably averages 16 or 17 m.

MINSHULL-CHURCH, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. N of Nantwich, on the Weaver, and crossed by the Birmingham Grand Junction railway. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 468; in 1841, 467.

MINSHULL-VERNON, a township in Cheshire, in the p. and 4½ m. S by W of Middlewich, on the E bank of the Weaver, and crossed by the Middlewich branch of the Birmingham railway. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1841, 406.

MINSK, an extensive government of European Russia, comprehending that part of Lithuania which corresponds to the old palatinate of Minsk, as well as portions of the palatinates of Polotzk, Wilna, and Novogrodek. It extends from the Dwina on the N,

to the frontiers of Volhynia on the S, between the parallels of 51° 30′ and 56° N. Its general outline is triangular, having its apex on the Dwina and its base on the Pripet. The governments of Vitebsk, Moghilev, and Chernigov, stretch along its E side; on the S it borders on Kiev and Volhynia; and on the W it is skirted by Grodno and Vilna. Its area is 78,500 sq. versts, or 34,457 sq. m. Its pop. in 1838 was 1,034,800, of whom 100,000 were Jews; in 1846, it was 1,046,400. Like the rest of Lithuania, this prov. is little better than a dead flat, of great productiveness wherever the natural fertility of the soil is called into operation by culture; but in great part, particularly in the S, overrun with marshes, and in other places shrouded with extensive forests. The soil is alluvial. A low chain of hills which crosses this prov. between the parallels of 54° and 55°, rising a little to the N of the city of Minsk, separates the waters flowing to the Black sea from those which fall into the Baltic. The rivers are numerous, and some are of considerable size, though they acquire a much larger volume after leaving this prov. The chief are the Dwina, which skirts it for a brief distance on the N, and its affluents the Disna; the Beresina, which waters its E section, and falls into the Dnieper on the r. bank; the Dnieper, which forms the SE boundary of the gov. from the point of confluence with the Beresina, to a little above the junction of the Pripet; and the Pripet, with its numerous tributaries from S and N, which water the whole S part, comprising above one-half of the superficies of this prov. The Niemen and the Vilna have their head-streams in the NW part of this gov. Of all these rivers, the Beresina is best known, as having been the scene of many a struggle on its banks between the Russians and the French, in the disastrous retreat from Moscow.—Wood, potash, hemp, flax, rye, leather, oxen, and horses, are the chief articles of export. A little iron is mined. The principal branches of domestic industry are linen and woollen weaving, distilling, tanning, and glass-making; but upon the whole, this gov. is one of the poorest and most backward of the empire. The inhabitants are a mixture of Poles, Lithuanians, Tartars, Armenians, Greeks, Jews, and Gypsies.

MINSK, the cap. of the above gov., is situated on the river Swislocz, 154 m. ENE of Grodno. Pop. in 1846, 20,000. It is an ancient town, the see of a Greek archb. of Lithuania, and of a Roman Catholic bishop; and has several churches, a synagogue, several Tartar mesheds or mosques, and a gymnasium. Its streets are narrow and irregular, and its houses mostly of wood.

MINSK, a small town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podlachia, 25 m. E by S of Warsaw.—Also a town of Poland, capital of the obwod and 8 m. S of Stanislawow, in the gub. of Masow, and 24 m. ESE of Warsaw. Pop. 375.

MINSKEP, a township in the p. of Aldborough, Yorkshire, 1½ m. SW of Boroughbridge. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1841, 234.

MINSTEAD, a parish in Hants, 2¾ m. N by W of Lyndhurst. Area 8,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 1,155. A triangular stone in this p. marks the site of the tree from which the arrow glanced that killed William Rufus.

MINSTER, a parish in Cornwall, 5 m. N by E of Camelford. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 497; in 1841, 573.—Also a parish in Kent, 4½ m. W by S of Ramsgate. Area 5,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1841, 1,380. Near the borders of Minster-level, in the SE part of the p., is Ebbsfleet, remarkable as the landing-place of Hengist and Horsa, on their first visit to Britain.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPY, a parish in the isle of Sheppy, Kent, 2¾ m. ESE of Sheerness, including the ville of Sheerness. Area 7,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,561; in 1831, 7,983; in 1841, 8,684.

MINSTER-LOVELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2½ m. NW of Witney, on the river Windrush. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1841, 316.

MINSTERLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Westbury, Salop, 9 m. SW of Shrewsbury, on the river Rea. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1841, 914.

MINSTER-SOUTH, or SOUTHMINSTER, a parish in Essex, 2¾ m. N by E of Burnham. Area 6,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,128; in 1841, 1,444.

MINSTERWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3¾ m. WSW of Gloucester, on the N bank of the Severn. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 498.

MINTAO. See BATU.

MINTERN-MAGNA, a parish of Dorset, 9½ m. N by W of Dorchester, at the source of the Frome. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 354.

MINTING, a parish in Lincolnshire, 13 m. E by N of Lincoln, on a branch of the Witham. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 301; in 1841, 280.

MINTLYN, a parish in Norfolk, 2¾ m. E by S of King's Lynn. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 31; in 1841, 36.

MINTO, a parish in Roxburghshire, 5½ m. NE of Hawick. Pop. in 1831, 481; in 1841, 455.

MINTO, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by Howick and Beaufort counties; on the S by Peel co.; and on the W by Grantham co. At its NW corner is County Peak.—Also an original district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, bounded on the E and SE by George's river and Bunburycurran creek. — Also a parish in the same co. Pop. 503.

MINTOW, a town on the W coast of the island of Banka, in the Asiatic archipelago, at the mouth of a small river, at the foot of a mountain named Monapin. Pop. in 1822, about 2,000, of whom 1,580 were Malays, 266 Chinese, and 126 slaves. It is the chief seat of the tin trade. It is very unhealthy, and suffered extensively in 1824 from a fire. In its vicinity is a Dutch fort.

MINUANOS, a tribe of Indians of the Tapes family, in Brazil, in the prov. of Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. They originally inhabited the N and W banks of Lakes Mirim and Patos, but retired on the advance of the Portuguese to the banks of the Rios Caziquei, Batuvi, and Vaccahi. They are governed by a chief. They acknowledge a supreme Being, whom they call Tupa, but do not appear to offer him any species of worship. They inter with the dead a piece of bread, and the arms and other implements which they had used in life. They are well-formed, and are good horsemen. In character they are said to be generous and energetic. Their dwellings are formed of mats, and covered with skins.

MINUCCIANO, a town of the duchy and 29 m. NNW of Lucca, district and 21 m. NW of Borgo-a-Mozzano. Pop. 2,200. It lies in a small territory of the same name, 6 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth, enclosed by the duchy of Modena on the E, and on the W by the enclave of Fivizzano.

MINUMURRA, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden. It flows into the sea 3 m. N of Kiama.

MINVER (SAINT), a parish of Cornwall, 3½ m. NW by N of Wadebridge. Area 6,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,110; in 1841, 1,139.

MINWORTH, a township in the p. of Cudworth, Warwickshire, 3½ m. NW by W of Coleshill, intersected by the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 324; in 1841, 329.

MINYEH. See MINIEH.

MINZIER, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy and prov. of Carouge, mand. and 1½ m. NE of St. Julien, and 5 m. SW of Geneva. In the vicinity is the ancient castle of Noverry.

MIOES-VAND, a lake of Norway, in the dio. of

Christiansand, and N part of the bail. of Bradsberg, between the Tind, Tange, and Gousta Field. It is 24 m. in length from N to S, and 1½ m. in breadth. It receives the Qvoenna-elv, and empties itself by the Maan-elv into the Tindsöe.

MIO-FIORD, a bay on the NE coast of Iceland, in N lat. 66° 4′, between Finna-fiord and Sandvik.

MIOGLIA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Alexandria, prov. and 17 m. S of Acqui, mand. and 4 m. NE of Dego. Pop. 1,150.

MIOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 6 m. SE of Audence, on the r. bank of the Leyre. Pop. 2,284.

MIOSEN, or Mios Lake, a fine lake in the central and best cultivated part of Norway, 63 m. in length, and varying in breadth from 1 to 5 m.; at an alt. of 426 ft. above sea-level at Christiania. [*Von Buch.*] It may be regarded as an expansion of the Lougen river, or Louven-elv, commencing at Lillehammer, at the S end of the well-cultivated Guldebrandsdal, and terminating at Minde. It discharges itself by the Wormen, which issuing from its SE extremity, falls into the Glommen. On its E side it sends off several small arms, the largest of which is opposite to the island of Helgeö. The scenery towards the head of the lake is very beautiful, though the breadth of the lake does not for the first 10 m. exceed 1 m. or 1½ m.; and it here bears resemblance to a broad river confined between high wooded hills. Towards its lower end, the mountains descend into it by gentle, green, and wooded slopes clothed with fir, alder, birch, mountain-ash, hazel, and poplar. Laing says the scenery of the M. is pastoral or beautiful rather than sublime. "Its shores are well-cultivated, and, with the exception of a few rough promontories dipping into the lake, the slopes are easy, and the back-country in view not strikingly high." The cultivation reaches far back among the hills, and over the summits of the lower heights, and the crops of oats, bere, rye, and potatoes here reared are very good. The outlet of the M. seems very small for so large a body of water. It is crossed by a ferry-boat and a rope stretched across; but it is stated to be 80 ft. in depth. The lake itself is often clear of ice, while the fiord of Christiania is quite frozen up. At the time of the great Lisbon earthquake, the waters of the M. suddenly rose 20 ft., and as suddenly retreated.—A railway has been projected to connect Christiania with the S extremity of this lake, on which steamers now ply regularly. The capital required for this undertaking is £450,000, one-half of which is to be furnished by the government. From the port of Christiania the line extends a distance of 42 m., through the most populated districts, to the lakes of Ojern and Miösen. The traffic is estimated at 6 per cent., without allowing for any increase consequent upon the introduction of a new system. Three-fourths of the work are already constructed, and the entire line is to be finished before the end of 1854. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is to be paid to the subscribers until the opening, and thenceforth the conditions are that the whole profits of the road shall be applied, first, to insure a payment to them of 5 per cent., after which the government are to take all that may accrue between 5 and 9 per cent., while any surplus beyond 9 per cent. is to be shared equally by both. The grant is for 100 years, at the end of which time the government may take possession upon payment of the £225,000 expended by the company; and during its continuance it gives freedom from all taxes and local dues, as well as the privilege of importing the necessary working materials, including coals, duty free.

MIOSI, a district of Japan, in the island of Sikokf, and prov. of Ava.

MIOUS, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of the same name. It has its source a little to the NW of Grabovaïa, on the confines of the gov. of Yékatérinòslav; runs first E, then S; traces the W boundary of the district of Rostov, in the gov. last named; and, after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the sea of Azof, 27 m. SW of Taganrog. Its principal affluent is the Krynka, which it receives on the r. Its banks are covered with fine forests of oak and fir.

MIOUS, or Miouskoe′-natchaltsvo, a district of Russia in Europe, in the SW part of the gov. of the Don Cossacks. It derives its name from a river by which it is intersected. Ysaeva is one of its chief towns.

MIPIBU, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, pleasantly situated on Lake Papari and a river of the same name, 50 m. SSW of Natal, and 15 m. from the sea. Pop., consisting chiefly of Brazilians and Indians, 2,000. It has a parish-church and an elementary school. The surrounding district produces rice, millet, mandioc, and tobacco, in great abundance, and in small quantities sugar. The woods abound with fruit-trees, and the rivers with fish. The Mipibu flows into Lake Groahiras.

MIQUELON, an island of the Atlantic, near the S coast of Newfoundland, and to the SW of Fortune Bay, and NNW of the island of St. Pierre, in N lat. 47° 4′, and W long. 56° 20′. To the S of and connected by a causeway of sand with Miquelon, is Langlade, or Little Miquelon island. Their united superficies amounts to about 42 m., and they form one parish. Pop. in 1842, 475. M. terminates in the N in a cape of the same name, and near that cape is an extensive roadstead also bearing the name of Maquelon. To the SE is Dunn harbour. This island is better provided with wood than that of St. Pierre, and it has also better pasturage. The inhabitants, who are few in number, live chiefly on the coasts, and in common with the inhabitants of the other islands in the group, employ themselves chiefly in fishing. Little Miquelon, or Langlade, terminates in the S in Cape Langlade, and on the NW has a fine bay. It abounds in wood, has fine meadows, and has also some good arable ground. The two islands of Miquelon form, with St. Pierre, a French colony, under the government of a functionary who has the titles of commandant and administrator. See Saint-Pierre.

MIQUELON (Little), or Langlade. See Miquelon.

MIQUINDANY, or Mikindani, a village and port of East Africa, in Zanguebar, in the gov. of Quiloa, a little to the SE of Mongallo, in S lat. 10° 10′.

MIR, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 30 m. ESE of Novogrodek, and 60 m. NE of Slonim. It has a fortress.

MIRA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 11 m. W of Venice, district and 3 m. ENE of Dolo, on the Brenta-Morta, below the junction of the canals of Mirano and Brenta-Novissima. Pop. 2,000.

MIRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. NW of Coimbra, and 18 m. S of Aveira, on a small island of the Atlantic. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. WSW of Cuenca, at the foot of a high mountain, on the Moya. Pop. 1,598. It has a parish-church, several convents, and a public granary, and contains manufactories of pottery, coarse cloth, and linen, and a fulling-mill.

MIRA, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, in the prov. of Imbabura, runs NW, and falls by several mouths into the Pacific. At

some distance from its r. bank, and near its source, is a town of the same name, 65 m. NE of Quito.

MIRABEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 8 m. E of Pertuis, near the r. bank of the Durance. Pop. 600. It was formerly a seignory, from which the family took its name.

MIRABECHE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. NE of Burgos, and partido of Miranda-de-Ebro, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 400.

MIRABEEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn and Garonne, cant. and 6 m. W of Caussade, and 10 m. NNE of Montauban. Pop. 1,670.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Villeneuf-de-Berg. Pop. 534.

MIRABEL, or MIRAVEL, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Caceres, partido and 16 m. SSW of Plasencia, at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortress. Pop. 1,207. It has an oil and several spinning mills.

MIRABEL (BAY), an indentation of the N coast of the island of Candia, in N lat. 35° 12′, and E long. 25° 50′. It is 12 m. in depth, and has a breadth at the entrance, between Cape St. John and Point Psyra, of about 11 m. It contains, on the NW, the port of Spina-Longa, and in the SW is the ruinous fort of the same name.

MIRABELLA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 10 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 5,800.—Also a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Catania, district of Calatagirone.

MIRABELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 3 m. S of Campobasso. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of Austrian-Lombardy, 2 m. N of Pavia. Pop. 900.

MIRA-BUENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Guadalajara. Pop. 516.

MIRACA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 12 m. E of Pyrgos, on the r. bank of the Rufia.

MIRADOUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, 7 m. NE of Lectoure. Pop. 1,750.

MIRA-EL-RIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Guadalajara, near the Bornoba.

MIRAFLORES, a town of Peru, 8 m. S of Lima.—Also a town of the Plata confederation, in the prov. of Tucuman, on the Salado.—Also a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja; and another in the prov. of Popayan.

MIRAFLORES-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Madrid. Pop. 2,000.

MIRAGAMICHI, a harbour on the NE coast of Nova Scotia, to the SE of Pictou harbour, and 6 m. NE of New Glasgow.

MIRAGE, a natural phenomenon occurring in almost every country situated between the Tropics, and frequently noticed by travellers, especially in the East, the *sirab* or 'Water of the Desert' of the Persians, and *chittram* of Western India. It is chiefly to be observed when the atmosphere is most clear, and when the sun is at its height, and consists of a sudden appearance, on the horizon, of trees, palaces, gardens, lakes, ships, and other objects. Monge was the first person who gave any scientific explanation of it. Forming a part of the French expedition to Egypt, he was, for a moment, the dupe of an illusion which deceived the entire army; but it was only for a moment, and he speedily detected the causes of his error. When the ground is intensely heated by the sun, and the weather calm, experience proves that the lower strata of air are dilated by the heat of the earth; and that, commencing from a certain height, they are less dense in proportion as they approach the soil. In that case, it happens, that the rays of light passing from objects placed above the horizon towards the earth, having to traverse layers of air of different densities, are refracted; and that finally, presenting themselves very obliquely to enter into a new stratum, they fail to penetrate it, and are reflected. Then, if a spectator be so placed as to receive, at once, the rays of light which proceed from objects directly to himself, and those which, passing from the same objects towards the ground, are reflected, that spectator will see both the objects themselves, and their images reversed beneath them. Now if the same spectator be placed in the midst of a plain so level and extensive that those rays, projected from that portion of the sky which touches the horizon in the direction of the ground, present themselves to the expanded strata of air in a direction so oblique to their surface that those rays are reflected, then the spectator in question will see on the earth the image of the sky; and this image it is which has to his eyes the perfect aspect of a sheet of limpid water. All the varieties of this illusion depend on the irregular refraction of the rays of light. The term *mirage* properly means 'suspension,' for at sea ships and other objects frequently appear not only inverted but suspended in the clouds, in consequence of irregular refraction. A form of mirage, occurring at Reggio in the straits of Messina, has received the name of the *Fata Morgana*.

MIRAGOANE, a town of the island of Hayti, on the NW coast, 31 leagues E by S of Port-au-Prince, on the gulf of Leogane.

MIR-ALLAH, a caravanserai in Afghanistan, 42 m. S of Herat, on the road thence to Candahar, in a fertile and well-watered locality. It is now in a ruinous condition.

MIRAMBEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 12 m. S of Pons. Pop. 2,414.

MIRAMBEL, a walled town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Teruel. Pop. 900.

MIRAMICHI, a port, bay, and river, on the NE coast of New Brunswick, and co. of Northumberland, in N lat. 47° 10′. The entrance into the bay has Point-Portage for its N point; its S side is formed by Escuminax point, which is 53 m. NE of Shediac harbour, and 34 m. SE of the mouth of the Nipissighit river which empties into Chaleur bay. The river, which is the second in the prov. in importance, rises in Carleton, and its heads communicate by easy portages with the St. John. About 50 m. from the ocean, the two main head-streams unite in forming its main body, which is navigable for 50 m. by large vessels. It derives its chief importance from the immense forests of red and white pine which clothe its banks. At the mouth of the river, on each side, are landing-places where a few cargoes are loaded, but the chief seats of business are 20 m. up the river, at Chatham, Douglas, Nelson, and Newcastle, at all which places are wharfs, warehouses, and sawmills; there are also important establishments as high up as the division of the stream into its NW and SW head-branches. The earliest traffic carried on on this river was in furs and fish; the lumber-trade took its rise about the year 1814. In October 1825 the whole northern borders of the M. were devastated by a fire which reduced the forests to a mass of charred timber, and destroyed all the towns and villages on that side. The conflagration travelled 85 m. in 9 hours, and was in some places 25 m. in breadth, and the cinders and smoke occasioned by it were observed at Quebec, and even as far as the Bermudas. Since the fire, hardwood, chiefly poplar and white birch, with a sprinkling of maples, has taken the place of the pines; but the background in the rear of the settlements on the river has still a very desolate appearance.

MIRAMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. NE of Marmande. Pop. 1,636.—Also a commune in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,676.—Also a town in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Bourg-de-Nizac. Pop. 550.

MIRANDA. See EO.

MIRANDA-DE-ARGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Arga. Pop. 1,650.

MIRANDA-DEL-CASTANAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 1,760.

MIRANDA-DO-CORVO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the river Dueca, 12 m. SE of Coimbra. Pop. 3,880.

MIRANDA-DE-DOURO, a town of Portugal, in

the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, on the r. bank of the Douro, 28 m. SE of Braganza. Pop. 4,840.

MIRANDA-DO-EBRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, on the r. bank of the river Ebro, 32 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 2,390.

MIRANDE, a walled town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the l. bank of the Bayse, 11 m. SW of Auch. Pop. 2,706. It has tanneries and distilleries. The arrond. of M. has an area of 171,360 hect.; and comprises 8 cants.

MIRANDELA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os Montes, 32 m. WSW of Braganza, on the l. bank of the Tua, opposite Golfeira. Pop. 1,700.

MIRANDOL, a village in the S of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 14 m. N of Alby. Pop. 2,059.

MIRANDOLA, or La Mirandole, a considerable inland town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, the cap. of a prov. of the same name, situated on the Burana, 16 m. NNE of Modena. Pop. 4,600. It is regularly fortified, and defended by a citadel and castle called La Rocca. It has manufactures of silk and linen.

MIRANHAS, a tribe of Indians in South America, who live on the banks of the Jupura, above the cataracts of Cupati. They are regarded as occupying almost the lowest point in the scale of civilization, scarcely recognising the domestic relations, freely practising cannibalism, and apparently destitute of any idea of a superior being.

MIRANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Venice, situated 10 m. NE of Padua, on a spot insulated by the river Musone, and at the commencement of a canal, which, running S, joins the Musone to the Brenta-Morta. Pop. 5,500.

MIRANPUR, a village of Northern India, in the Punjab, in N lat. 29° 41′.

MIRANZI, a valley of Northern India, to the W of Kohat, and adjoining Hungu. It contains a few villages, which are now regarded as under British protection.

MIRAPORVOS, a rocky islet among the Bahamas, near the SW coast of Crooked island, in N lat. 21° 55′.

MIRAT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 43 m. NW of Ajmir.

MIRAU, Murau, or Mirow, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brunn, circle and 24 m. NW of Olmutz, near the Muglitz. Pop. 690.

MIRAUMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Albert, and 18 m. NNW of Peronne, at the source of a small river of the same name, which waters Albert; flows SW; and, after a course of about 27 m., throws itself into the Somme, by the r. bank, at Corbie. Pop. 1,120.

MIRAVAL-CABARDES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and ¾ m. NW of Mas-Cabardes, and 12 m. N of Carcassone, on the Durviel. Pop. 1,018. It has several fulling-mills.

MIRAVALLES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya, and partido of Valmaseda, 8 m. SSW of Bilboa, and 7 m. N of Orozo, on the l. bank of the Nerpion, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 400. It has an hospital, and several iron-works.—Also a volcano of Guatimala, in the state of Nicaragua.

MIRAVAUX. See Mirevals.

MIRAVET, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 32 m. W of Tarragona, and partido of Gandesa, near the Ebro. Pop. 1,726. It is situated between hills, on the summit of one of which are the ruins of a fortress which belonged to the Templars, and contains a parish-church and a custom-house.

MIRAVETE-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Aragon, and partido of Aliaga. It is intersected by the Guadalope, which is here crossed by a bridge, and is commanded by an old castle. It contains an hospital, and has manufactories of varieties of woollen fabrics.

MIRAY BAY, an arm of the Atlantic, on the E coast of Cape Breton, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 46°, W long. 59° 50′. It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. The river, consisting to a great extent of a series of lakes, has its source about 40 m. in the interior. Its entrance is obstructed by a bar, by which its navigation is considerably impeded. The soil on its banks is light, but generally fertile. It has a village of the same name on its banks.

MIRBUL, a pass over the Snowy Panjal, on the E frontier of Cashmere, leading from the valley of Burengo on the W, to that of Kishtewar on the E, in N lat. 33° 20′. It has an alt. of 11,500 ft. above sea-level.

MIRCUT, a town of Afghanistan, in the prov. of Cabul, in N lat. 33° 31′.

MIRDAI, or Kach-Tach, a mountain of Chinese Turkistan, one of the loftiest in the chain of the Thsoung-ling mountains, about 200 m. SE of Yarkand. It consists entirely of jades. It is crossed by the road from Yarkand to India.

MIRE′, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. N of Chateauneuf, and 20 m. ENE of Segre. Pop. 860.

MIREBALAIS, an ancient district of France, in Haut-Poitou, now comprised in the W part of the dep. of the Vienne. It derived its name from its cap., Mirabeau.

MIREBALAIS (Le), a town of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 32 m. NNE of Port-au-Prince, on the l. bank of the Artibonite.

MIREBEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,002; in 1841, 8,475. The town is 17 m. NNW of Poitiers. Pop. in 1841, 2,556. It has a considerable trade in sheep, grain, wine, and wool. This town was formerly capital of the ancient territory of Mirebalais, in Haut-Poitou. It was built by Foulques-de-Nera, count of Anjou. It had a castle, which was destroyed in the 17th cent.

MIREBEAU-SUR-BE′ZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,935; in 1841, 9,344. The town is 15 m. ENE of Dijon, on the Beze, an affluent of the Saone. Pop. 1,227. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of serge, druggets, hats, and pottery.

MIRECOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, on the l. bank of the small river Madon, 30 m. S of Nancy. Pop. in 1841, 5,577. It has manufactories of lace and of musical instruments, and some commerce in the light wines of the neighbourhood, and in coal, which is wrought in the vicinity.—The arrond. has an area of 106,980 hect., and comprises 6 cantons.

MIREFLEUR, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 9 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 1,324.

MIREMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 23 m. W of Riom, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 1,324.—Also a town in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 12 m. NE of Rieux.—Also a small town in the dep. of Dordogne, 10 m. SW of Montignac.

MIRENI, a small town of Wallachia, on the Argis, 30 m. S of Bucharest.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariège, on the Lers, 18 m. NE of Tarascon. Pop. 4,160. It has woollen factories; and trades in cattle, wool, iron, and grain.

MIREVAIL, or MIREVAL-LAURAGAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. S of Castelnaudry. Pop. 570.

MIREVALS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. NE of Frontignan. Pop. 300.

MIRFIELD, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Huddersfield, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. 6,919.

MIRGOROD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. NW of Poltova, on the l. bank of the Khorol. Pop. 5,900. It has 3 churches, and carries on a considerable trade in earthenware.

MIRIBEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Montluel, and 8 m. NE of Lyons, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. 2,400.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Isere, and cant. of Saint Laurent-du-Pont, 21 m. N of Grenoble. Pop. 2,711.—Also a village in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 12 m. N of Romans, near the r. bank of the Herbasse. Pop. 600.

MIRIK (CAPE), a headland of the Sahara, on the Atlantic, to the S of the embouchure of St. John's river, and 114 m. SE of Cape Blanco, in N lat. 19° 22′ 14″, W long. 16° 31′ 21″.

MIRIM, or MERIM (LAKE), a lake of South America, between the parallels of 32° and 33° 40′, occupying a kind of debatable ground on the E frontier of the Banda-Oriental, and the S extremity of Brazil. It is of very irregular outline, but has a length of upwards of 100 m., with a breadth varying from 5 to 25 m. It receives the rivers Yaguarron, Tacuari, and Cebollati, on its W side, and discharges itself into the Lago-dos-Patos by the San-Gonzales river. It is very shallow, and in the rainy season widely extends its borders. Vessels of from 50 to 70 tons burthen ascend by the Gonzales into Lake M., and thence ascend the larger rivers which flow into it. By the convention of 5th May 1852, Brazil abandoned the line of frontier which the treaties of Oct. 1851 accorded to her, along the banks of the rivers Cebollati and Tacuari, and the cession of the right of free navigation on Lake M. to the Oriental flag.

MIRIRIPE, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, which runs E, and falls into the bay of Lucena, to the N of the point of the same name.

MIRITI, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a river of the same name, and on the road thence to Barbacena, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes. Pop. 3,000. It has several churches. In the surrounding country sugar, rice, coffee, and millet, are cultivated to a considerable extent. The river M. runs from W to E, and throws itself into the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

MIRITIBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Brejo, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Parnahiba.

MIRJAOW, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara. It stands upon an inlet of the sea, and is supposed to have been the *Musiris* of the ancients. It was nearly destroyed by Hyder Ali in 1773. The neighbouring forests abound with teak timber, and black pepper grows spontaneously on the hills.

MIRKA-SERAI, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chittagong, in N lat. 26° 35′.

MIRLONDAINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Ampsin. Pop. 113.

MIRMANDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 4 m. S of Loriol, and 18 m. S of Valence, on a steep hill. Pop. 2,166. It has several silk-spinning mills, and tile and lime-kilns.

MIROIR, a summit of the Jura chain, in the dep. of the Ain, and cant. of Collonge. It has an alt. of 4,060 ft. above the lake of Geneva.

MIRON (EL), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila, partido and 7 m. NNW of Piedrahita. Pop. 270. It contains an old castle, and has a manufactory of coarse cloth. Its trade consists chiefly in woollen yarn.

MIROPOLE (NOV), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 39 m. SSE of Novgrad-Volynsk, and 36 m. NE of Staro-Konstantinow, on the r. bank of the Stuez.

MIROPOLIE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 12 m. S of Sudja, on the l. bank of the Psiol, at the junction of the Kudava and Studenek. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by ramparts of earth and a ditch, and contains 7 churches. It has several distilleries.

MIROSLAW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obwod and 30 m. NE of Segny, and 45 m. ENE of Suwalki. Pop. 220.

MIROTITZ, a small town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 10 m. NNW of Pisek, on the Lomitz. Pop. 1,253.

MIROW, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12 m. WSW of New-Strelitz. Pop. 1,378, of whom 52 are Jews. It has a normal school, and contains manufactories of sponges and of tobacco, a brewery, and a spinning-mill. See also MIRAU.

MIROWITZ, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 15 m. NNW of Pisek, and 33 m. S of Beraun, on the l. bank of the Rziczka. Pop. 475. It has several large breweries.

MIRWAERT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Awenne. Pop. 215.

MIRWANAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 26 m. W of Kurnaue.

MIRZA-MOMBAROK, a port of Abyssinia, on the Red sea, 60 m. NW of Massouah. It is frequented by the Bedouins.

MIRZANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and dist. of Jessore, 53 m. NE of Calcutta.

MIRZAPORE, a district of British India, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Benares. Area 3,650 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated at the foot of a range of hills, and on the S bank of the river Ganges, 30 m. WSW of Benares, in N lat. 25° 10′. Its pop. was 50,000 in 1801; and has recently been estimated at 150,000. It is a civil and military station; and also a flourishing trading-town, being the chief mart for silk and cotton, and all the productions of the territories lying to the westward. It has also an extensive manufactory of carpets, and some iron-works. Several opulent merchants and indigo-planters, both native and European, reside in the town or vicinity; and their bungalows add much to the appearance of the place, intermixed with Hindu temples, and flights of *ghauts* or stone stairs leading to the river. It has been proposed to connect M. with Calcutta by a direct line to Burdwan Shirgotty, and Chunar, a distance of 450 m.; or, according to another plan, by a railway running up the valley of the Ganges, by Rajmahl, Monghyr, Patna, and Benares, 549 m. in length. The river winds greatly above and below M.; and the stream, being confined between high banks, is in consequence deep.—Also a town of the prov. of Berar, formerly the cap. of the dist. of Corair, belonging to the Chohan rajah, a tributary of the Mahrattas.—Also a village in the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, 20 m. S of Multan.—There are several other places of the same name in India, but none of consequence.

MIS, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, which has its source 30 m. W of Alt-Zelburg; runs NW, and then SW; and flows into the Eckau, on the r. bank, 4 m. NE of Mitau, after a course of 60 m.

MISAKI (CAPE), a long promontory forming the

extreme W point of the Japanese island of Stikof, at the entrance to the Swounda sea by the Bungo channel, in N lat. 33° 22′, E long. 132° 18′. It approaches within 10 m. of a projecting headland on the E coast of Kiu-siu.

MISAMIS, a district and fortress of the island of Mindanão, in the Philippine archipelago. The district contains about 18,500 inhabitants. The fortress is on the N coast of the island, on the bay of Panguil, 165 m. ENE of Samboanga.

MISAVA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mouts.

MISCHEK, or Mnissek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Beraun, and 18 m. SW of Prague. Pop. 650.

MISCOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Kersbeek-Miscom. Pop. 314.

MISCOU, an island of New Brunswick, on the S side of the entrance to the bay of Chaleurs. It is 20 m. in circumf., and is an important resort of fishing-craft.

MISELAR, or Manselar, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, off the bay of Tappanuly, on the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 39°, E long. 98° 30′. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and rises to a considerable height.

MISENE, or Miseno (Cape), a headland of Naples, in the prov. and 11 m. SW of the town of that name, district and 5 m. SSW of Pouzzuoli, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, in N lat. 40° 46′ 15″, E long. 14° 5′ 0″. It is composed of a block of tufa or limestone of considerable height. In its vicinity, to the N, are the remains of the ancient town and port of *Misenum*.

MISERDON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 6 m. NE of Stroud. Area 2,410 acres. Pop. 509.

MISE'RIE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Beernem. Pop. 200.

MISERY (Mount), a summit of the island of Saint Christopher, in the W. Indies, 8 m. WNW of Basse-Terre. It has an alt. of 3,711 ft. above sea-level, and is an extinct volcano. See article Christopher's (Saint.)

MISHKINYA, a village of Afghanistan, in the range of the Suliman mountains, 60 m. WNW of Dera Ismail Khan, on the road thence through the Gomul pass.

MISILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. WSW of St. Gildas-des-Bois, and 15 m. NW of Savenay. Pop. 2,615.

MISILMERI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 8 m. SSE of Palermo, on the l. bank of the Bagaria.

MISIMBATY, a small island of the Mozambique channel, off the coast of Zanguebar, and of the state of Quiloa, and to the N of the Querimba archipelago, in S lat. 10° 12′.

MISINABE, a lake of Upper Canada, about 45 m. NE of Lake Superior. It is about 24 m. in length from N to S, and discharges itself by Moose river, which issues from its N extremity, into James bay. It has a trading establishment of the same name on its NE bank.

MISITRA, Mistra, or Mistras, a town of Greece, in the SE part of the Morea, 28 m. SSE of Tripolizza, on the declivity of an insulated rock, at the foot of Mount Taygetus. From a distance it has a fine appearance, the houses being interspersed with gardens, cypresses, and orange-trees; and it was at one time one of the strongest places in the Morea; the interior, however, presents many marks of decay. A citadel, built on an elevated position, commands a fine view of the plains of Laconia, the site of Sparta, the vale of the Eurotas, and the snow-crested Paximadi, one of the five summits of Taygetus. The streets are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; and many of the houses are of wood, and only one story high. It is the see of a Greek bishop. Before the Russian invasion of the Morea in 1769, its pop. was estimated at between 12,000 and 15,000; in 1806 it contained nearly 7,000 inhabitants; at present, however, its pop. does not exceed 4,000. It was sacked and burned by Ibrahim Pasha in 1825. The country in the vicinity is fertile and well-cultivated; at one time the district of M. produced annually not less than 75,000 lbs. of silk, and the olive-plantations produced in good years 2,400,000 okes of oil. Among the ruins of M. are several fragments of relics of the famous Sparta. The spot on which that city stood is, however, 3 m. SE of M.

MISKATENU, an oasis and wells in the Sahara, on the road from Murzuk to Kouka, at the S extremity of Wady Kawass, and 15 m. S of Bilma.

MIŠKE, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 22 m. E of Georgenburg, and 29 m. ESE of Güns. Pop. 422.

MISKHEL, a village of Afghanistan, 40 m. SE of Ghuzni.

MISKISK, or Slieve-Miskisk, a range of mountains in co. Cork, running S between the Kenmare estuary and Bantry bay.

MISKOLCZ, a town of Hungary, capital of the gsp. of Borsod, 51 m. SSW of Kaschau, and 42 m. SSE of Rosenau, on the l. bank of the Sinwa, in N lat. 48° 5′ 56″, E long. 16° 25′ 2″. Pop. in 1843, 28,000, chiefly Protestants. It is large and well-built, and contains numerous Lutheran, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches, a synagogue, several gymnasia, a Greek national school, a Catholic high school, and a convent. Wine and melons are extensively cultivated in the environs. The former, and the produce of the neighbouring iron-mines, constitute its chief articles of trade.

MISLAREUTH, a village of Saxony, in Voigtland, SW of Plauen. Pop. 370.

MISLIBERSITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 16 m. NNW of Znaim, and 9 m. ENE of Budwitz. Pop. in 1834, 701.

MISLING, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and NW of Cilly. Pop. 660.

MISLITZ, or Miroslaw, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. ENE of Znaim, between two mountains. Pop. in 1834, 795.

MISLOWITZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. of Oppeln, and circle of Beuthen, on the Brzemsa. Pop. 700. It has a custom-house. Coal and zinc are found in the environs.

MISNIA. See Meissen.

MISON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sisteron. Pop. 1,411.

MISOX, or Mesocco, a jurisdiction and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in a valley of the same name, and on the r. bank of the Moesa, 39 m. SSW of Coire, and 18 m. NE of Bellinzona. Pop. (Cath.) 1,182. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress. The valley extends southwards from Mount St. Bernardin, and is 27 m. in length. It is watered by the Moesa, and is very fertile. The jurisdiction contains about 6,200 inhabitants. They are Catholics, and speak a corruption of the Italian language, or a dialect of the Rhætian tongue.

MISPILLON, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 3,069.

MISSAGLIA, a district and market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Coma. The district contains 24 coms., and 14,447 inhabitants. The town is 15 m. SE of Como, and 20 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. 2,100.

MISSAH, or OBOE, an island in the sea of Babel-Mandeb, at the mouth of the Anazo, in Abyssinia.

MISSAO-DO-JACUHIPE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Jacuhipe. Pop. in 1832, 800. Its inhabitants are Indians of the Cabanos tribe.

MISSAO-DE-SAO-JOAO-DE-CORTES, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the Jacaruana.

MISSAO-DE-JOAZEIRO, an old missionary establishment, and now a parish, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Rio São Francisco.

MISSAO-NOVA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Ico, inhabited by Indians of the Cairiris-Novas tribe.

MISSAO-DA-PALMEIRA, a modern missionary settlement in Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Palmeira-dos-Indios. Pop. in 1841, 444.

MISSAO-DO-RIO-DA-CORDA, a missionary settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, near the junction of the Corda and Mearim rivers, and about 320 m. S of São-Luiz. It was founded in 1841.

MISSAO-DO-SAHI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 10 m. from Villanova-da-Rainha. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered, and produces rice, millet, and mandioc.

MISSAO-VELHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, district and 40 m. ESE of Crato. Its inhabitants are chiefly of European extraction. They employ themselves chiefly in the chase, fishing, and the culture of a few ordinary articles of provision.

MISSE'GRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 8 m. NE of Coniza. Pop. 187. It has quarries of marble.

MISSELAD. See OM-TEYMAN.

MISSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, SW of Kemplen. Pop. 140.

MISSENDEN (GREAT), a parish in Buckinghamshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. NW of Amersham. Area 5,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,827; in 1841, 2,225.

MISSENDEN (LITTLE), a parish in Buckinghamshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. WNW of Amersham. Area 3,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 937; in 1841, 1,011.

MISSIGUINIPI, a lake of Lower Canada, to the NE of Lake St. John. It empties itself on the S into the Grande-Decharge, a tributary to the Saguenay. A little to the E of this lake is Little Missiguinipe, which discharges itself into the Saguenay.

MISSIMA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsougo.—Also a town in the same island, in the prov. of Nagato, 240 m. W of Meaco, on the strait of Corea.

MISSINIPPI. See CHURCHILL.

MISSIONARY STATION, a settlement of Floyd's co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 173 m. NW of Milledgeville, on Coosa river.

MISSIONES, a prov. of La Plata, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Brazil, from which it is separated by the Parana, and its affluent the Yguazu or Grande Curitiba; on the E and SE by Brazil, from which it is separated by the Uruguay; and on the W by the prov. of Corrientes, with which it is now identified. It takes its name from the once-famed missions of the Jesuits, the greater part of which were situated on the Parana and the Uruguay.

MISSIQUASH, a river which has its source in New Brunswick, about 5 m. from Verte Bay; runs SW; and throws itself into Cumberland basin, an arm of Fundy bay, between Forts Cumberland and Lawrence, and after a course of about 18 m.

MISSISQUE, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., which has its source in Orleans co.; runs NE into Canada; re-enters Vermont; directs its course first SW, then W; and falls into Missisque bay, a branch of Lake Champlain, in Highgate, near the Canada line, and after a course of 75 m. It is navigable a distance of 6 m. for vessels of 50 tons.

MISSISSINEWA, a river of the state of Indiana, U. S., which has its source in the state of Ohio; runs NW; and falls into the Wabash, a little above Peru. —Also a township of Darke co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 127.

MISSISSIPPI, a magnificent river of the United States, 3,260 m. in length, which gathers its waters from the whole region lying between the Rocky mountains on the W, and the Alleghanies on the E, and stretching from the parallel of 47° 10′ N to the N shore of the gulf of Mexico, or from above a seventh part of the N. American continent; and forms the chief stream of that continent, whether we regard the continuity of its course, the velocity of its current, the immense volume of its waters, the number and magnitude of its tributary streams, the vast extent of its inland navigation, or the broad expanse of its periodical floods. In length of course it is only excelled, as far as our geographical knowledge extends, by the Maranon or Amazon of S. America. In velocity of current it greatly exceeds the Amazon, or the vast Hoang-ho of Northern China, which last it also resembles in the yellowish tinge of its waters. In extent of inland navigation, and extent of surface drained by its streams, it is excelled only by the great S. American river. The M. runs through 19 deg. of lat. At its source, the winters have the rigours of those of Norway; at its mouth, the seasons are those of Spain. The fir and the birch grow about its northern springs; and the palm, the live oak, and orange at the Balize. It is closed by ice in November, in its northern course, which is melted early in the spring, before it has floated many hundreds of miles of its mouth: 'lone, wandering, but not lost,' it flows for the first 400 m. through a high prairie-like country, until it is precipitated over the falls; then having descended from the high shelf of land it has lately watered, it flows for the next 700 m. through one of the most beautiful regions inhabited by man. "The M.," says Banvard, "commences in many branches that rise for the most part in wild rice lakes; but it traverses no great distance before it has become a broad stream. Sometimes in its beginnings it moves a wide expanse of waters, with a current scarcely perceptible, along a marshy bed. At others, its fishes are seen darting over a white sand, in waters almost as transparent as air. At other times it is compressed to a narrow and rapid current between ancient and hoary limestone bluffs. Having acquired, in a length of course, following its meanders, of 300 m., a width of half-a-mile, and having formed its distinctive character, it precipitates its waters down the falls of St. Anthony. Thence it glides alternately through beautiful meadows and deep forests, swelling in its advancing march with the tributes of a hundred streams. In its progress it receives a tributary which of itself has a course of more than a thousand leagues. Thence it rolls its accumulated, turbid, and sweeping mass of waters through continued forests, only broken here and there by the axe, in lonely grandeur to the sea. The hundred shores laved by its waters; the long course of its tributaries, some of which are already the abodes of cultivation, and others pursuing an immense course without a solitary dwelling of civilized man being seen on its banks; the numerous tribes of savages that now roam upon its borders; the affecting and imperishable traces of generations that are gone, leaving no other memorials of their existence, or materials for their history, than their tombs, that rise at frequent intervals along its banks; the dim, but glorious anticipations of the future—these are subjects of contemplation that cannot but asso-

ciate themselves with the view of this river." After the junction of the M. with the Missouri, the character of the river changes; it loses its majestic calmness, and rolls onward with a wild impetuosity. From this point to Balize, it is a wild, furious, whirling river, never navigated safely, except with great caution.—From the days of Father Hennepin, this mighty river has been called the *Mississippi*—or *Mechasipi* as it was always spelled by that father—a term derived from the savages of the Illinois, and signifying in their language 'the Great river.' Du Pratz, in his history of Louisiana, says, that the word *Mississippi* is a contraction of the savage appellation *Meactchasipi*, which literally denotes 'the ancient father of rivers.' In the history of the adventures of Hernand Soto and his Spanish companions, who explored this country in 1541, the M. is termed the *Rio Grande*. But while, in point of fact, this great river-system has been hitherto denominated the Mississippi, it ought, in point of right, to have borne that of the Missouri. It was known long before the voyages of Clarke and Lewis, that the latter was the larger and longer stream: giving in fact a length of 4,424 m. to the great river of N. America, while the M. gives only 3,267 m. Like the Amazon, the Saint Lawrence, the Hoang-ho, and the Bahr-el-Abiad, the Missouri is a white, or rather yellowish muddy stream; while, like the Rio Negro which falls into the Amazon, or the Abyssinian Nile which falls into the Bahr-el-Abiad, the M. is a clear and transparent stream. At the confluence of the two sister-streams, the Missouri rushes triumphantly across the M., its turbid waters seeming to disdain a connection so inferior. In fact, from the junction down to the sea, the muddy waters of the Missouri completely discolour the stream; and every peculiar characteristic of the M., as a distinct river, is lost in the majestic volume of the Missouri. Therefore, in classifying the numerous streams composing that immense mass of waters which, below New Orleans, discharges itself into the gulf of Mexico, geographers might in strict justice assign the first rank to the Missouri; the M., the Ohio, the Arkansas, and the Red river, being considered as in fact four great subordinate branches of the Missouri.

Mouth.] On account of the extreme flatness of the coast, and the many openings made by inlets, lakes, and marshes, it was long very difficult to discover the mouth of the M.; and it would be equally difficult still, were it not for the houses at the pilot-stations known as the Old and New Balize, and the flag-staff at the former, which are discernible some distance at sea. The white clayey colour of the river-water remaining unmixed on the surface for many miles out at sea, is another indication that the mouth of the M. is not far distant. The principal stream is divided for a few miles above its mouth into four channels, each of which is called a *pass*, and has a sand-bar at its entrance. These sand-bars are subject to continual shiftings on account of the rapidity of the current, its change of direction, and the constant accumulation of alluvial matter. Their distance from the entrance of the river—which is generally about 2 m.—depends much on the winds being accidentally with or against the tides. When these bars have accumulated sufficiently to resist the tides and the current of the river, they form numerous small islands, which, constantly increasing, join each other, and at last reach the continent. "Too much cannot be said of the extreme muddiness and ugliness of this celebrated river, a few miles from its mouth. Its fogs 'whip' those of our Thames. By degrees, however, the scenery improves, and the woods are thicker; still, the timber is not of large growth, though the late autumn-colours of the leaves render them very varied and beautiful. The most common tree is the sycamore, not quite the same as ours of the same name, but nearly so; the brilliant crimson of its seed-pods contrasts finely with the brown and changing leaves. As we advance up the river the trees are of a more considerable size, and there is much more variety in their foliage: ilex and the live oak are very frequent. There is a peculiarity in the appearance of the woods, owing to the trees being almost universally covered with the long drooping Spanish moss. This parasitical plant hangs from every branch and twig, descending in long weeping clusters; these dependants often grow to the length of six or eight feet, and are of a greyish colour; they give a sombre hue to the forests, and render their appearance somewhat monotonous. The shores increase in beauty as we proceed, being diversified with splendid magnolias and cotton-wood trees. Occasionally we see extensive clearings, on which are temporary wooden houses erected near the river-side; they are occupied by the wood-cutters, who are employed in felling and stacking the wood for the innumerable steamers which work up and down the river." [*Houston's Texas.*]

Course from confluence with the Missouri.] From the point where the Missouri unites with the M., in 38° 55′ N lat., and 89° 57′ W long., to the Balize, the united stream has a total length of 1,300 m. The city of New Orleans, in 29° 57′ N lat., being within 4′ of the same parallel of longitude with the junction of the two rivers, the bearing between these two points is almost due N and S, 622 m. of direct distance, and 1,194 m. by water. Within this space, the point where it receives the Ohio, is the most eastern, being in 88° 40′ W long., and 36° 57′ N lat.; or 1° 17′ W, and 1° 58′ S, of the junction of the Missouri and M., and 186 m. SE by water. From this last point, the river assumes a SW course, till it receives the Arkansas, in 91° 10′ W long., and 33° 45′ N lat. For 411 m. by water, to the point where the Red river enters the M., in 91° 33′ W long., and 31° 1′ 15″ N lat., the course of the M. is almost due S. Thence the remainder of its course is 336 m. SE as far as the English turn, 18 m below New Orleans; and thence it is pretty straight to the sea. Besides the Red river, the Arkansas, the Ohio, and the Missouri, which the M. has received within the above space of 1,300 m., it also receives many other streams. Among these is the White river, which falls in from the W after a course of 600 m., 22 m. above the mouth of the Arkansas. The St. Francis, after a SE course of 350 m., joins the M. by a mouth 200 yds. wide, in 34° 45′ N lat., 111 m. above the outlet of the Arkansas. The Marameg, after running 150 m. NE, falls into the M. below St. Louis. It is a large stream, 200 yds. broad, and famous for the lead-mines on its banks, which being believed to be silver, gave rise to the famous Mississippi scheme, in France, in 1720. The Homochitto, Big Black, Yazoo, Wolf, Hatchee, Obion, Forked Deer, Reelfoot, and other minor streams, fall in on the E side.—The delta of the M. may be defined as that part of the great alluvial plain which lies below or to the S of the branching-off of the highest arm of the river, called the Atchafalaya. This delta is about 13,600 sq. m. in area, and elevated from a few inches to 10 ft. above the level of the sea. The greater part of it protrudes into the gulf of Mexico, beyond the general coast-line. The level plain to the N, as far as Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, above the junction of the Ohio, is of the same character, including, according to Mr. Forshey, an area of about 16,000 sq. m., and is therefore larger than the delta. It is very variable in width from E to W, being near its N extremity, or at the

mouth of the Ohio, 50 m. wide; at Memphis 30 m.; at the mouth of the White river 80 m.; and contracting again farther S, at Grand gulf, to 33 m. The delta and alluvial plain rise by so gradual a slope from the sea as to attain, at the junction of the Ohio, a distance of 800 m. by the river, an elevation of only 200 ft. above the gulf of Mexico.

Tributaries above the Missouri.] About 18 m. above the confluence of the Missouri, the M. receives the Illinois from the NE. The Illinois is 450 yds. wide at its junction with the M.; and as above the point of confluence it makes a sudden bend to the W, the Illinois might be taken for the principal stream. Beyond this the Buffalo river, 100 yds. wide, enters the M., which, 5 m. above, expands to a breadth of nearly 2 m. About 100 m. above the mouth of the Illinois, Salt river, 120 yds. wide, and navigable for at least 200 m. in high water, joins the M. Nearly 230 m. up the M., the Moingoma falls into it from the NW, after a course of 350 m. in direct distance. Above the mouth of the Moingoma, a series of difficult rapids, 11 m. in length, impede the navigation of the stream. The Jowa, 300 yds. wide, after a SE course, enters the Mississippi 61 m. above the rapids; and 50 m. above the Jowa is the mouth of Rocky river, 300 yds. wide. This stream has its source near Green bay, upwards of 450 m. from its mouth, and is navigable for 300 m. Above the junction of Rocky river another series of rapids present themselves in a continued chain of rocks for 18 m., in some places reaching from shore to shore, and which though containing more water than the rapids above the Moingoma, are yet much more difficult to pass. In N lat. 43° 44′, and W long. 92°, is the mouth of the Wisconsin river, nearly half-a-mile wide. This river is the grand source of communication between the great lakes and the M.; and is the route by which all the traders of Michillimackinack convey their goods for the trade of the M., from St. Louis to the Crow river, and the confluent streams which are in those boundaries. From the mouth of the Wisconsin to the portage is 60 leagues. The portage is only 2 m. to the forks of Fox river, which falls into the bottom of the bay of Puans or Green bay. The Fox river, at these forks, is navigable for boats of 4 tons weight all the way, for 57 leagues, to its mouth, where it is 200 yds. wide. At the above portage the waters in the dry season separate, part going to the M. and the gulf of Mexico, and part to Lake Michigan, the Saint-Lawrence, and the Atlantic. But in the wet season, when the waters are high, canoes and loaded boats pass over the portage; and a canal might easily be cut so as to admit of a water-communication at all times between the M. and the lakes by means of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers. Beyond the mouth of the Wisconsin, Black river enters the M. on the E side. In N lat. 44° 50′, about 770 m. above the junction of the Missouri, the Chippeway falls in from the N, in a deep majestic stream, at least half-a-mile wide. This river communicates by a short portage with Montreal river, which falls into Lake Superior. Lake Pepin, below which is the mouth of the Chippeway, is merely an expansion of the river, 22 m. long, and from 4 to 1½ m. broad. The St. Peter's falls into the M. on the SW side, 9 m. below the rapids, at the foot of the falls of St. Anthony. This is a deep and beautiful river, running through a delightful country. From the St. Peter's to the falls of St. Anthony, the river is contracted within high hills, and is one continued rapid or fall, the bottom being covered with limestone rocks, which in low water are some feet above the surface, with narrow channels between them. The fall of the stream between the place of unloading and reloading is 58 ft.; the perpendicular fall of the shoot, 16½ ft.; the width of the river above the fall, 627 yds., and below, 209 yds. Beyond these falls, which are 1,029 m. from its extreme source, the navigation becomes extremely difficult. Above the mouth of Pine river are three successive settlements of the North-West company; and 15 m. beyond the third settlement are the falls of Peckagama, 20 ft. in height, and next to the falls of St. Anthony the greatest impediment to the navigation of the Upper M. Here the river is a quarter of a mile broad below the falls; but immediately above it is only 20 yds. wide. About 45 m. beyond is Little Lake Winnipeg, 36 m. in circumf., communicating with Cedar or Cass lake by a water-course or strait of 15 m. Leech lake branch, or the SW head-stream, was long reckoned the main source of the M.; but the Winnipeg branch is navigable the greatest distance. Cass lake is united to Travers lake by a stream flowing from W to E; and the latter lake, which is 10 m. by 5 m. in extent, receives a stream flowing in a N direction, and 20 ft. wide by 2 ft. deep, from Lake La Biche or Itasca, the fountain-head of the M. See Itasca. About Leech lake and Itasca lake, the whole face of the country has the appearance of an impenetrable morass or boundless savannah.

Velocity of current.] Three remarkable peculiarities distinguish the M. from all other North American rivers, namely, its velocity,—the sinuosity of its course,—and the vast number of islands and sandbars in its bed. Nothing, however, can be more discordant than the accounts given by travellers respecting the first particular, as far as regards the course of the stream below the confluence with the Missouri: while some represent the current as rapid and strong, others affirm that it is gentle and slow. These differences of observation evidently arise from the different seasons at which travellers have made them. The motion of the stream is of course much slower in the dry season than at the time of its periodical floods; and while some will have its mean motion in the dry season to be 2 m., and others little more than 1 m. per hour, others make the mean rate to be from 3½ to 4 m. an hour during the dry season. We rather incline to believe the last statement, as it is admitted on all hands that however the motion of the stream be accelerated during the inundations—which commence in March and subside in July—yet the uniform rapidity of the current is so great that there is no tide in the river, and ships cannot ascend higher than New Orleans, the velocity increasing as it is ascended. The reason of this is that below the confluence of the Red river the delta of the M. commences. The river continually sending off new branches as it approaches the sea, this delta increases in size as the main stream diminishes in volume, strength, and rapidity. Above the head or apex of the delta, or 3 m. below the mouth of the Red river, the whole of the confluent waters being united in one channel, the strength and velocity of the current are consequently much greater than below. As a proof that velocity of the current depends as much or even more upon quantity of volume than on degree of declivity, it may be remarked that the degree of descent is comparatively small in the great valley of the M. from the junction of the Missouri to the sea; and that in the periodical floods, when the volume of water is at least three times more than in the dry season, the velocity is accelerated in proportion,—the motion being increased threefold according to Hutchins, or at least double according to others, though on the same degree of declivity. It is, then, to the impetus or propelling force, originating at the place where adventitious waters are poured in, and successively communicated to every part of the

stream, that we are principally to attribute the increase of velocity in the main stream, which is greater or less according to the quantity poured in; on the other hand, where the waters are continually draining off as they approach the sea, by an increasing number of new channels, the velocity and strength of the main stream are gradually diminishing. From the confluence of the Missouri as far as the mouth of the Kanzas, a distance of 334 m., the velocity of that stream is from 5 to 7 m. an hour; from this to the mouth of the Platte, it is 6 m. an hour; and a little below the mouth of that river, 10 m. This is a velocity very far beyond what we are accustomed to observe in rivers in our part of the world. So great is the general flatness of the N. American continent, between the Rocky mountains on the W, and the Alleghanies on the E,—between the gulf of Mexico on the S, and the northern upland that separates the sources of the M. from those of Red river and the St. Lawrence,—that the degree of slope on which the various branches of the M. and even that river itself run is extremely small. The source of the M. is not more, probably, than 1,500 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, into which it falls—which, on a slope of 2,750 m. by the course of the stream, does not exceed 6·75 inches per mile, even including the falls of St. Anthony and Packagama, amounting together to 78 ft. The confluence of the M. and Missouri does not exceed 400 ft. above the level of the Mexican gulf; so that the slope of the combined stream is still less than 4 in. per mile. On the line of the Ohio, the slope is equally small. At Cincinnati, 1,618 m. by water from the sea, the bed of the river is only 430 ft. above the sea; so that the degree of slope is only 3¼ in. per m. Even at Pittsburg itself, the level of the Ohio does not exceed 750 ft. above the sea; so that the degree of slope on 2,061 m. of descent to the sea, is not more than 4½ in. per m.; and the source of the Ohio itself is not 1,000 ft. above the sea. This extreme flatness, however, of the great basin of the M. is exceedingly favourable for navigation, and particularly so for internal water communication by canals.

Navigation.] The second peculiarity of the M. is the vast quantity of sand carried down by its stream, and by all the rivers which run into it above the confluence. Not only are great quantities of rolling sand continually coming down, and forming shifting sand-bars, but the banks also, being continually undermined by the direction and violence of the current, are constantly falling into the river, while the bed itself is thus changing. "This great, this magnificent M., held out as a land of promise,—says Volney,—is a very bad neighbour. Strong in a body of yellowish muddy water, 2,000 or 3,000 yds. broad, which it annually rolls to the height of 25 ft. over its banks, it urges this immense mass of loose sand and clay,—forms islands and destroys them,—floats along trees, which it afterwards overturns,—varies its course through the obstructions it creates for itself, and at length reaches you at a distance where you would have supposed yourself perfectly safe,—similar in this to most of the grand agents of nature, as volcanoes, hurricanes, &c., which are no doubt sublime, but which prudence counsels to admire at a distance." Not only is the river full of sand-bars continually shifting their position, but the bottom of the stream is also full of sunk logs; and vast quantities of drifted timber are carried down the stream, especially in the high floods. One tree, if stopped by its roots or branches in a shallow part, is sufficient to stop the passage of thousands more, and to fix them in the same place, no human force being able to remove them, while the mud carried down by the river serves to bind and cement them together. They are then gradually covered, and every inundation not only extends their length and breadth, but adds another layer to their height. In less than ten years' time canes and shrubs grow on them, and form points and islands which forcibly shift the bed of the river. The sunk logs, or *snags* as they are called, in the bottom of the channels, are likewise very dangerous to vessels. Mr. Calhoun estimated the losses to vessels by obstructions on the river at 11½ per cent. on its commerce; and by snags alone at 6½ per cent.

From what has been related, it is evident that the navigation of the M. is no easy matter, whatever American writers may advance to the contrary. In the dry season, vessels of 250 tons can indeed get up to New Orleans; but for vessels of a larger size this is impossible, as there is no tide, and the channel is full of shoals and sand-bars for a considerable distance up the river. In the time of high floods none but steam-vessels can sail against the stream; other vessels are sometimes 3 weeks in working up to New Orleans, though the distance is only 108 m. A line of steam-boats, however, has now been established between New Orleans and Louisville up the Ohio, and they have been found to answer remarkably well. The first steam-boat on the M. was introduced in 1811. About 30 years ago a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans occupied 27 days; it now takes about 4. The tonnage employed on the M. was then about 7,000 tons; it is now about 550,000. The net money value of the river-trade, including passengers, in 1846, was 183,609,725 d., and the total value of the craft was estimated at 12,942,355 d. The whole steam-boat navigation of the M. and its tributaries extends 16,674 m., with a pop. dependent upon it of 6,576,027, occupying 14 states.—The boats of the M., says Banvard, "are so various in their kinds, and so curious in their construction, that it would be difficult to reduce them to specific classes and divisions. No form of water-craft so whimsical, no shape so outlandish, can well be imagined, but what, on descending to New Orleans, it may somewhere be seen lying to the shore, or floating on the river. But the boats of passage and conveyance, that remain after the invention of steam-boats, and are still important to those objects, are keel-boats and flats. The flat boats are called, in the vernacular phrase, 'Kentucky flats,' or 'Broad horns.' They are simply an oblong ark, with a roof slightly curved from the centre, to shed rain. They are generally about 15 ft. wide, and from 50 to 80, and sometimes 100 ft. in length. The timbers of the bottom are massive beams; and they are intended to be of great strength, and to carry a burden of from 200 to 400 barrels. Great numbers of cattle, hogs, and horses are conveyed to market in them. We have seen family-boats of this description, fitted up for the descent of families to the lower country with a stove, comfortable apartments, beds, and arrangements for commodious habitancy. We see in them ladies, servants, cattle, horses, sheep, dogs, and poultry, all floating on the same bottom; and on the roof the looms, ploughs, spinning-wheels, and domestic implements of the family. Much of the produce of the upper country, even after the invention of steam-boats, continues to descend to New Orleans in Kentucky flats. They generally carry three hands, and perhaps a supernumerary fourth hand—a kind of supercargo. This boat, in the form of a parallelogram, lying flat and dead in the water, and with square timbers below its bottom-planks, and carrying such a great weight, runs on a sand-bar with a strong headway, and ploughs its timbers into the sand; and it is of course a work of extreme labour to get the boat afloat again. Its form and its weight render it difficult to give it a direction with any

power of oars. Hence, in the shallow waters, it often gets aground. When it has at length cleared the shallow waters, and gained the heavy current of the M., the landing such an unwieldy water-craft, in such a current, is a matter of no little difficulty and danger."

Inundations.] The inundations of the M. commence in March and subside in July. In the month of May, the inundations have attained their greatest height, which averages about 25 ft. perpendicular. The greater part of the superfluous waters now finds its way to the sea by other channels than that which runs past New Orleans. Below the Iberville, the waters of the inundations never return within their channel, the channel of the river being on a higher level than that of the adjacent grounds. For 50 m. W of the river, from the Ohio downwards, the inundations extend; but on the E side they are checked by a chain of heights which leaves in general a space of not more than 5 m. for the river to overflow. This space may be regarded as the ordinary channel of the river on the E side in high floods, and these heights, as the outer bank of the stream being properly the commencement of high and dry land: for the M. has strictly speaking two banks,—an inner and an outer; the former being its limit in the dry season, and from 20 to 25 ft. above the level of the stream; the latter, its boundary in the season of the periodical floods. The inundations of the river force all its branches to overflow their banks, and that in proportion to the degree of declivity. On the E side, the rivers are completely dammed up for 15 or 20 m. above their mouths, and are compelled to overflow their banks; but each of these rivers, like the M., has also an inner and an outer bank; the former being bounded on both sides by a small stripe of low ground, from 60 to 80 yds. wide, and this again limited by a gentle slope or secondary bank which prevents the adjacent land from being overflowed. On the W side of the M., the tributary rivers suffer a much greater interruption in their course than those on the opposite side, as there is little or no acclivity for many miles back into the country. During the inundation in 1799, the Washita—which falls into the Red river 26 m. from its junction with the M.—was so dammed up beyond the post of the Washita, a distance of more than 120 m., or 200 m. by the windings of its stream, that a stagnation and consequent corruption of its waters took place which destroyed all the fish within its influence. The slime deposited by these annual floods is great, and similar to that which the Nile deposits in Egypt. In half-a-pint tumbler of the M. water has been found a sediment of 2 inches of slime; it is, notwithstanding, we are told, extremely wholesome and well-tasted, and very cool in the hottest season of the year. Above the mouth of Red river, from 31° to 33° N lat., the inundation is, at a medium, 20 m. wide—covering 2,770 sq. m. Below 31° N lat., to the outlet of La Fourche, a distance of 80 m., the medium width of the inundation is 40 m., and covers 3,200 sq. m. Below this, the inundation occupies a space of 2,370 sq. m. The inundation of the Red river occupies 2,550 sq. m. In the state of Mississippi, the inundation covers 1,000 sq. m. The total of inundated surface below 33° N lat. is 12,000 sq. m. Four-fifths of the inundating water escape by the Atchafalaya branch, 3 m. below the mouth of Red river. The tide never rises above 2½ ft. or 3 ft. in the gulf of Mexico, yet it frequently approaches within 30 m. of the head of the Atchafalaya. The swell of the M. during the inundations is, near the sea, only 3 ft.; at New Orleans, which is 102 m. from its mouth, 12 ft.; at Baton Rouge, 138 m. higher, 25 ft.; at Fort Adams, and generally between that place and the Ohio, 45 ft.; and in the Upper Mississippi, the rise is from 18 to 22 ft.

Levées.] The fertile tracts of alluvial land which everywhere border the shores of the M., have given rise to an artificial work of great extent, for confining its stream, and for securing the country from the effects of its inundations. This work is an embankment of the river, and is usually called the *levee*. On the E side of the M., the embankment commences about 60 m. above New Orleans, and extends down the river for more than 130 m. On the W shore it commences at Point Coupée, 172 m. above New Orleans, including the windings of the river. It is here that the navigator emerges from a gloomy wilderness presenting detached settlements, at long and tedious intervals, into beautiful and finely cultivated plantations. On the side of this elevated artificial bank is a range of neatly built houses, appearing like one continued village as far as the city of Orleans. They are one story, framed buildings, elevated on piles 6 or 8 ft. high, painted generally white. The high land terminates at Baton Rouge, in an elevated bluff, 30 or 40 ft. above the greatest rise of the water in the river; and here commences the eastern embankment, which is continued, like that on the W side, to Orleans. At a point a little below the Iberville, and 16 m. below Baton Rouge, commences an uninterrupted series of plantations, which are continued, upwards of 100 m., to the city of New Orleans. These plantations are all cleared in front, and under improvement: some of them are planted with sugar cane, but the greater part with cotton. They are narrow at the bank, and extend back to the swamp ground, which is incapable of cultivation. The *levee* consists of a mound of earth, raised up at the distance of 30 or 40 yds. from the natural bank of the river, varying from 4 to 6 ft in height, and usually from 6 to 9 ft. at the base, with sufficient breadth at the top for a footpath. The materials of which this embankment is formed, is commonly a close stiff clay, bound on the lower parts of the river. Sods are placed on the sides and at the top, and cypress slabs are in the inside, for the purpose of preventing the water, where there is any current, from wearing away the earth. A ditch is made for the purpose of draining off the water which oozes through; and the road which lies between the *levee* and the fences is crossed at intervals by drains covered with plank, like the sewers of a city, for the purpose of carrying off the water to the swamp. Holes are continually made in the embankment by craw-fish, through which an immense quantity of water finds its way, and these sometimes increase so rapidly, as to effect a breach. The work is also liable to be injured by the rains; and it is generally several years before it acquires solidity. As this embankment is too slight to resist the river, and to turn it from its course, it must follow all its windings; and if it encroaches on any point, a new *levee* is constructed behind the first, so that there are frequently double *levees;* and a person standing within the outward embankment during a flood, seems, from the height to which the waters are raised, by being thus artificially confined, to be considerably below the surface of the flowing stream, or, as some have expressed it, the water appears to roll over his head. It is calculated that the M., in its natural state, overflows its banks for at least 150 m. above New Orleans, to the height of from 2 to 3 ft.; and the descent to the swamps is very rapid, being supposed to be not less than 4 ft. in the course of a mile. We may easily conceive, therefore, the velocity with which a sheet of water will suddenly rush on the adjacent grounds. Mr. Brackenridge gives the following animated description of this terrible catastrophe: "The water rushes from the river with indescribable impetuosity, with a noise like the roaring of a cataract, boiling and foaming, and tearing everything before it. To one who has not seen this country, it is almost impossible to convey any idea of the terrors excited by a *crevasse* or breaking of the *levee*. Like the breaking out of fire in a town, where no one knows when his own dwelling may be assailed, it excites universal consternation; every employment is abandoned for miles above and below, and all hasten to the spot, where every exertion is made day and night to stop the breach, which is sometimes successful; but more frequently the hostile element is suffered to take its course. The consequences are the destruction of the crop; the buildings, and sometimes the land itself, is much injured where the current rushes over, carrying away the soil, or leaving numerous logs and trees drawn into the vortex as they floated down the river; these must be destroyed before the land can again be cultivated. The effects of a breach of the *levee* are even more desolating than those of fire." To guard against a breach in the *levee*, therefore, by which valuable tracts of cultivated ground are secured from inundation, and on which houses and buildings of every description are erected, various precautions are adopted. Every individual is bound to maintain the *levee* in good repair in front of his own land; and previous to the annual floods it is regularly inspected by commissioners, who direct whatever repairs they may judge necessary to be made at the proprietor's expense. But these precautions are by no means sufficient to insure the community against a breach of the embankment; and in addition to this, during the season of floods the *levees* require continual attention and watching, and all hands are frequently summoned from their labour in the fields to guard against the tremendous consequences of a general inundation. In some places earth must be added to raise the levee to a proper height; in other places, where it appears to crumble in, it must be protected by slabs. Where it has become spongy and loose, every appearance of a hole made by the craw-fish must be watched and filled up, and one moment of negligence is sufficient to destroy the labour of years. The city of New Orleans has repeatedly suffered dreadfully from the river breaking through its banks. Mr. Hewson proposes to overcome this evil by seconding the natural efforts made by the swollen river to throw off its surplus water. He thinks it probable, and supports his opinion by geological evidence, that the Red river has not always, as at present, been a tributary to the M.; and proposes turning it back into its former channel. Should this be found impracticable, he proposes to open and improve the Iberville, which formerly emptied itself into the gulf of Mexico through Lake Pontchartrain, but has ceased to be a channel of discharge from the M. since the military works of General Jackson, in 1814, cut off the communication. The turning of the Red river to its ancient course will, he thinks, be of itself sufficient to prevent further floods in the M., without creating any obstacle whatever to its navigation as it now exists, while at the same time it will improve the drainage of the neighbouring country. As regards the opening of the Iberville, should such a measure be found necessary, he asserts it to be no innovation on Lake Pontchartrain, and he answers all objections regarding the formation of shoals and bars by instancing the Nile at Lake Mœris, and the Leck, which discharges a large proportion of the waters of the Rhine into the Meuse, which was a military work of the Romans, and has been in operation ever since. Besides which, the waste-course proposed is addressed solely to an extraordinary freshet, the mere prevention of which "interferes in no way with the general conditions under which the river has maintained itself since creation."

Alluvial deposits.] In attempting to compute the minimum of time required for the accumulation of the alluvial matter in the delta and valley of the M., Mr. Lyell refers to a series of experiments made

by Dr. Riddell at New Orleans, showing that the mean annual proportion of sediment in the river was to the water $\frac{1}{1245}$ in weight, or about $\frac{1}{3000}$ in volume. From the observations of the same gentleman, and those of Dr. Carpenter, and of Mr. Forshey, an eminent engineer of Louisiana, the average width, depth, and velocity of the M., and thence the mean annual discharge of water were deduced. In assuming 528 ft., or the tenth of a mile, as the probable thickness of the deposit of mud and sand in the delta, Mr. Lyell founds his conjecture on the depth of the gulf of Mexico between the S point of Florida and the Balize, which equals on an average 100 fath. The area of the delta being about 13,600 sq. m., and the quantity of solid matter annually brought down by the river 3,702,758,400 cub. ft., it must have taken 67,000 years for the formation of the whole; and if the alluvial matter of the plain above be 264 ft. deep, or half that of the delta, it has required 33,500 more years for its accumulation, even if its area be estimated as only equal to that of the delta, whereas it is in fact larger. If some deduction be made from the time here stated in consequence of the effect of the drift-wood, which must have aided in filling up more rapidly the space above alluded to, a far more important allowance must be made, on the other hand, for the loss of matter, owing to the finer particles of mud not settling at the mouths of the river, but being swept out far to sea, and even conveyed into the Atlantic by the Gulf stream. Yet the whole period during which the M. has transported its earthy burden to the ocean, though perhaps far exceeding 100,000 years, must be insignificant in a geological point of view, since the bluffs or cliffs bounding the great valley, and therefore older in date, and which are from 50 to 250 ft. in perpendicular height, consist in great parts of loam, containing land, fluviatile and lacustrine shells, of species still inhabiting the same country.—It is generally supposed that the advance of the long narrow promontory formed by the great river and its banks between New Orleans and the Balize has been very rapid; but Mr. Lyell arrived at an opposite conclusion. After comparing the present state of this region with the map published by Charlevoix 120 years ago, he doubts whether the land has on the whole gained more than a mile in the course of a century. A large excavation, 18 ft. deep, at New Orleans, and still in progress in March 1846, showed that much of the soil there consists of fine clay or mud, containing innumerable stools of trees, buried at various levels, in an erect position, with their roots attached, implying the former existence there of fresh-water swamps, covered with trees, over which the sediment of the M. was spread during inundations so as slowly to raise the level of the ground. As the site of the excavation is now about 9 ft. above the sea, the lowest of these upright trees imply that the region where they grew has sunk down about 9 ft. below the sea-level. The exposure also in the vertical banks of the M. at low water, for hundreds of miles above the head of the delta, of the stumps of trees buried with their roots in their natural position, three tiers being occasionally seen one above the other, shows that the river in its wanderings has opened a channel through ancient morasses, where trees once grew, and where alluvial matter gradually accumulated. The old deserted bed also of the river, with its banks raised 15 ft. above the adjoining low grounds, bears testimony to the frequent shifting of the place of the main stream; and the like inference may be drawn from the occurrence here and there of crescent-shaped lakes, each many miles in length, and half-a-mile or more in breadth, which have once constituted great curves or bends of the river, but are now often far distant from it. The M., by the constant undermining of its banks, checks the rise of large commercial towns on its borders, and causes a singular contrast between the wealth and splendour of its fine steamers, and the flat monotonous wilderness of uncleared land which extends for hundreds of miles on both sides of the great navigable stream.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the Southern United States of North America, situated between 30° 10′ and 35° N lat., and 38° 10′ and 91° 35′ W long.; and bounded on the N by Tennessee; on the E by Alabama; on the S by the gulf of Mexico and Louisiana; and on the W by the Pearl river, which separates it from Louisiana, and by the Mississippi, which separates it from Louisiana and Arkansas. It is 325 m. long from N to S, and 192 m. in extreme breadth; containing an area of 47,114 sq. m., or 30,153,054 acres, but according to another admeasurement only 45,760 sq. m.—The gulf of Mexico skirts the southern shore of this state for 70 or 80 m., and a chain of low and sandy islands stretches along the coast. The principal of these are Cat island and Ship island, the former of which has lately become a depot of the British and West India royal mail steam-ships. The bay of Pascagoula, lying between these and the main land, is 65 m. long and from 7 to 8 m. wide, and forms an inland navigation from Mobile bay to lakes Borgue and Pontchartrain. No harbour admitting vessels of more than 8 ft. draught, is found in all this distance.

Physical features.] In the S, for about 100 m. from the gulf of Mexico, the country is almost a dead level, covered chiefly with forests of pine, cypress swamps, prairies, and inundated swamps and marshes. Further N the surface becomes more elevated and in many places hilly and broken, but in no part of the state are there any elevations approaching the character of mountains. A range of bluffs, which stretch along the Mississippi at various distances, in some places reaching almost to the margin of the river, are an extension of the table-lands which extend over a portion of the state into the low grounds of the river, and are in general possessed of a fertile soil. The low alluvial grounds on the margin of the rivers is the richest land in the state. These, however, are frequently overflowed during the season of flood, and devastation is spread far and wide in the cultivated districts. The lands bordering on the Yazoo, in the NW part of the state, are very fertile, with a fine rich and black mould; but the pine regions, on the contrary, are comparatively barren, and have a light and unproductive soil. The Mississippi river winds along the W borders for 530 m. Its banks, except where approached by the bluffs, consist of inundated swamps covered with cypress. The Yazoo, the largest river entirely within the state, has a course of more than 200 m. from N to S, 50 of which are navigable; and after passing through a most fertile and elevated district, enters the Mississippi 12 m. N of Vicksburg. The Big Black is also a large river, falling into the Mississippi near 32° N lat., after a course of 200 m. The other rivers emptying into the Mississippi are of small account, and, except the Homochitto, incapable of navigation. The Tombigbee rises in the NE part of this state, and flows into Alabama. The rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico are the Pascagoula and the Pearl. The former has a course of 250 m. The Pearl rises in the centre of the state; forms, in its lower course, the dividing line of the states of M. and Louisiana; and at length enters the Rigolets between lakes Pontchartrain and Borgue. It is navigable for vessels drawing 6 ft. water for about 50 m., and for boats 100 m. further up; but the bay, at its mouth, has only 4 ft. of water.

Climate and productions.] The climate of this state is more mild and agreeable than Louisiana. In the N the temperature ranges between 26° and 94°, which may be considered as extremes; but the S portion, below 31°, is both uncomfortably hot and unhealthy. In these regions the lime and the orange flourish luxuriantly. The great staple of M. is cotton, but Indian corn, bananas, sweet potatoes, tobacco, indigo, and great varieties of fruit, are cultivated; and the natural growths, consisting of valuable timber, and spices, fruits, &c., yield considerable wealth to the inhabitants.—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people of this state. The live stock in 1840 consisted of 109,227 horses and mules; 623,197 neat cattle; 128,367 sheep; and 1,001,209 swine. The value of poultry was stated at 369,483 d. The amount of wool produced was 175,196 lbs.; and the produce of the dairy was valued at 359,585 d. The pork-trade is large and valuable.—The crops of the different species of grain, in the years 1840 and 1847, were comparatively as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Indian corn.
1840	196,626	1,654	668,624	11,444	13,161,237 bush.
1847	500,000	2,000	1,378,000	23,000	16,000,000 —

The staple crops are rice, tobacco, and cotton, the products of which for the years 1840, 1845, and 1847 were as follows:

	1840.	1845.	1847.
Cotton, . .	193,401,577	235,000,000	250,000,000 lbs.
Rice. . .	777,195	975,000	1,000,000 —
Tobacco, .	83,471	193,600	200,000 —

The miscellaneous crops in 1840 consisted of 1,630,100 bushels of potatoes, 171 tons of hay, 16 tons of hemp, with some little hops, sugar, beeswax, and silk cocoons. Lumber was produced to the value of 192,794 d.; ginseng and other products of the forest to 6,873 d.; and furs and skins to 3,382 d. Of tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine, 2,248 barrels were obtained.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The manufacturing capital of M. in 1840 was 1,797,727 d., more than one-half of which was invested in flouring, grist, saw and other mills. Bricks and lime-making also employed considerable capital. These, with tanning, leather manufacturing, and the making of soap and candles, constitute the staple manufactures of the state. The value of home-made or family goods was stated at 682,945 d.—The direct foreign commerce of M. is very limited, and the shipments being made through New Orleans, no separate statistics are supplied by the general government. In 1840 there were in the state 7 commercial and 67 commission houses, with a capital of 673,900 d.; and 755 retail stores, with an aggregate capital of 5,004,420 d. Natchez is the chief commercial mart.—The internal improvements in this state are not extensive. The Vicksburg and Jackson railroad, 46 m., has been extended to Brandon, 13 m. further. It has a branch to Raymond. The Mississippi railroad is intended to unite Canton with Natchez, via Jackson, but as yet little progress has been made in the matter. A railroad from St. Francisville to Woodville is 28 m. long; but the greater part of this line is in Louisiana. Several other railroads are projected.

Population, &c.] M. is divided into Northern and Southern districts. The N district in 1840 contained 22 counties; the S district 34 counties. The increase of the pop. is shown in the annexed table:

Year.	Pop.	Increase per cent.
1800	8,850	...
1810	40,352	357·9
1820	75,448	86·8
1830	136,621	81·1
1840	375,651	174·9
1850	605,488	61·2

The Methodists and Baptists are the most numerous religious denominations. In 1847 the Methodists had 15,949 church-members; the Baptists, 19,539 communicants. There were also some Anti-Mission and other Baptist sects. Presbyterians were also numerous. The Anglican church had a bishop and 17 clergymen, and the Roman Catholics had also a bishop and several congregations. Mississippi university, founded at Oxford in 1846, though not fully organised, is expected to become an institution of great value. The Centenary college and Oakland college are also in a flourishing state. In 1840 there were in this state, besides 7 collegiate institutions, 71 academies for the higher branches of education, in which 2,553 young persons were being taught; and 382 common and primary schools, with 8,236 scholars. The number of adult white persons unable to read or write was 8,360.

Government.] The constitution of this state is dated 1817. Every free white male person, 21 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state for one year, and of the town or county in which he offers his vote for four months next preceding an election, is entitled to suffrage. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. Representatives not less than 36 nor more than 100 in number, and not less than one for each county, are chosen every second year. They must be qualified voters, and have resided in the state two years, and in the county for which they are elected one year last past. The senate must consist of not less than one-fourth nor more than one-third the number of representatives. Senators must be at least 30 years old, citizens of the United States of four years standing, and have resided in the district they represent one year. They are elected for four years; one-half being renewed every two years. The executive is vested in a governor chosen by a plurality of votes for two years. All officers are elected by the people in districts or counties. The legislature has no power to emancipate slaves without the owner's consent, except on account of great public services, and then must pay for them; nor can it prevent immigrants from importing slaves of the same description with those already in the state if they be *bonâ fide* property and not criminals. The introduction of slaves as merchandise is prohibited; but settlers, previous to 1845, might import them for their own use. No grand jury is necessary to prosecute slaves for crimes not capital. The number of slaves in 1840 was 195,211; in 1850, 308,167. The judiciary consists of a high court of errors and appeals, a superior court of chancery, district chancery courts, and district or circuit courts.

Finances.] The ordinary expenses of the government are about 155,000 d., exclusive of interest on public debt. The debt consists of 5,000,000 d. (with arrears of interest from 1838) raised for the purpose of establishing the Mississippi Union bank, and of 2,000,000 d. raised for the Planters' bank in 1830 and 1833. After having received and expended the 5,000,000 d., the state in two years became insolvent, and the governor recommended the repudiation of that debt on the ground of a technical informality! The legislature were not yet prepared for this step, and in reply passed a special vote, affirming the full liability of M., and also that she would "preserve her faith inviolate," and that any insinuation to the contrary would be "a calumny upon her justice, honour, and dignity." Her financial condition, however, rapidly became worse, and the disposition to pay diminished accordingly. In 1842 a committee consequently recommended repudiation, which was then eagerly resorted to, and has since been maintained through 11 years, during which she has experienced a return of prosperity that has now rendered her one of the most thriving and influential states of the American Union. This act of repudiation applied solely to the 5,000,000 d. loan, and did not include the 2,000,000 d. raised for the Planters' bank; but their difference of position was merely nominal, since no dividends were paid on either. In the one case there is a refusal to pay, and in the other a deliberate neglect. At the creation of the Planters' bank bonds a sinking fund was also established, and in 1848, after a long course of mal-administration, a balance of 94,000 d. remained of it. The legislature then passed an act that this sum should be applied to the discharge of the first of the

overdue coupons of those securities. Still the prospect of any approach to honesty on the part of the executive officers seems as distant as ever. Though Michigan has nearly paid up its arrears, and Louisiana and Indiana both reduced their debt, and Georgia resumed payment, nothing is done either by the legislature or their constituents in M. to wipe away the stain of repudiation as regards the 5,000,000 d. loan, or to make regular provision for the payment of any dividends on the 2,000,000 d. Indeed, the people, on being appealed to, decided by a specific vote against troubling themselves with any taxation in connection with such purposes.

Towns.] Jackson, in Hinde's co., and on the W bank of the Pearl river, is the capital; but Natchez is the largest and most commercial town in the state. It is situated on the E bank of the Mississippi, about 12 m. below the mouth of the Yazoo river, and 300 m. above New Orleans. Vicksburg, 106 m. N of Natchez, is the depot of an extensive back country, and the steam-boat traffic in the cotton season is immense. The other considerable towns in the state are Yazoo city, on the Yazoo; Commerce, on the Mississippi; Monticello, the former capital; Woodville, in the SW corner of the state; and Mississippi city and Shieldsboro, on the Gulf shore.—The Indians, many tribes of which but a few years ago inhabited this state, have been removed to the territory W of Arkansas.

History.] The discovery of this portion of the Union is attributed to De Soto, a Spaniard, who in 1540 landed in Florida, and afterwards traversed the country as far as the Mississippi in search of gold, and died on the banks of that river in 1542. The first settlement was made by the French at Natchez, in 1716, but in 1729 the whole colony was massacred by the Indians. In 1763, this territory, together with all the vast possessions claimed by the French E of the Mississippi, was ceded to Great Britain, and claimed by Georgia. In 1783, peace being consummated, the country fell into the hands of the United States. In 1802, Alabama and M. were purchased by the general government, and were then named the Mississippi territory. In 1817 M. was portioned off as a state, and Alabama erected into a separate territorial government. The S portion of the state, below 31° N lat., belonged to Florida, but was captured by the United States in 1811, and attached to M. by President Madison.

MISSISSIPPI, a river of Upper Canada, which issues from the chain of lakes in the townships of Barrie, Clarendon, and Palmerston, in the W part of Midland district; traverses the townships of N. Sherbrooke, Dalhousie, and Drummond; expands in the last-named township into a lake of the same name, which extends to the NW corner of the township of Beckwith; thence pursues its course through the townships of Ramsay, Pakenham, and Fitzroy; and joins the Ottawa a little below the Lac-des-Chats. Its principal affluent is the Clyde, which it receives in Drummond township. Large quantities of timber are cut on its banks.—Also an island of the Ottawa river, in Fitzroy township, 2½ m. above Fitzroy harbour. It comprises an area of about 1,000 acres.

MISSISSIPPI, a county in the NE part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,000 sq. m., between the Mississippi on the E, and St. Francis river on the W, and drained by Whitewater river. Pop. in 1840, 1,410; in 1850, 2,276. Its cap. is Osceola.—Also a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 615.—Also a village of Harrison co., in the state of Mississippi, 265 m. SSE of Jackson, on the Gulf coast.

MISSIVRI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak of Silistria, 20 m. NE of Bourgas, and 138 m. NW of Constantinople, on the Black sea. It is situated on a rocky peninsula, and has a port to the SW, which is said to have received all the fleet of the Byzantine empire. The town has but a small number of inhabitants, and their occupation consists chiefly in fishing.

MISSOLONGHI. See MESOLONGHI.

MISSON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3 m. NE by E of Bawtry, on the N bank of the Idle. Area 6,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 841; in 1841, 834.

MISSON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, cant. and 8 m. NW of Sisteron. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 3 m. SE of Pouillon, and 11 m. SE of Dax. Pop. 1,140.

MISSOUDA, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, in the prov. of Avergale, near the Tacazze, 60 m. WNW of Antalo.

MISSOURI, a noble river of the United States of North America, the twin-sister of the Mississippi, which rises within a mile of the sources of the Columbia, in N lat. 43° 30′, W long. 112° 30′, and joins the Mississippi 3,096 m. from its source, and 1,408 m. from the gulf of Mexico, 18 m. above St. Louis, in N lat. 38° 50′, W long. 90° 13′. [*Nicollet.*] In this immense course it receives upwards of 50 large rivers, and 150 smaller streams.—The Gasconade is 157 yds. wide, and 19 ft. deep, where it falls into the M., 105 m. above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi, in N lat. 38° 41′. It runs 150 m. from SW to NE. About 30 m. higher up, the M. receives the Great Osage, in N lat. 38° 35′, after running 300 m. from SW to NE. About half-way between the Osage and the Kanzas, the M. receives the Grand river, 100 yds. wide at the entrance. In N lat. 39° 5′ is the mouth of the Kanzas, 342 yds. wide, which runs a course of 500 m. from SW to NE. At the distance of 236 m. higher up, the great and rapid river Platte falls into the M., in N lat. 41° 3′. This river is in fact much more rapid than the M., and drives its current towards the N shore, on which it is constantly encroaching. At some distance below the point of confluence, the M. is 2 m. wide, with a rapid current of 10 m. an hour in some parts, the rapidity increasing as we approach the mouth of the Platte, the velocity of which, combined with the vast quantity of rolling sands which drift from it into the M., renders it completely unnavigable unless for flats or rafts, though the Indians pass it in small flat canoes made of hides, and the Americans have contrived to navigate it by means of keel-boats, which being constructed to draw but little water, and built upon a small keel, are well-adapted for sailing up rapid and shallow streams. The Platte runs a course from W to E of more than 800 m. About 1,026 m. up the M. is the entrance of Rapid river, which is so rapid and full of moving sands as to be unnavigable through its whole course of 300 m. from W to E. Still higher up is White river, 300 yds. broad, and navigable to a great distance. The Chyanne falls in from the SW at a point 180 m. further up. It is 400 yds. broad, and navigable to the Black mountains, where it rises in the third range. At Fort Mandan, in 99° 24′ 56″ W long., and 47° 21′ 47″ N lat., the M. is 500 yds. broad. The Little Missouri, which rises in the Black mountains, and runs more than 240 m. from S to N in direct distance, enters the M. 92 m. above Fort Mandan, but its velocity and numerous sand-bars, and comparative shallowness, being only 2½ ft. deep, render its navigation impossible but for light canoes, except in the wet seasons when the river is high. Nearly 278 m. beyond Fort Mandan is the mouth of the Jaune or Yellow Stone. Here the M. is deep and rapid, having 337 yds. of water, and 190 of a sand beach. The course of the Jaune is from SW to NE. It is large and navigable for 837 m., to the Snowy mountains; there being none of the moving sand-bars in it which impede the navigation of the M. It receives the Bighorn, which rises from Lake Riddle, a little to the N of the source of the Platte river; winds through the eastern range of the Rocky mountains; pierces the Black mountains; and, after a winding course of 500 m., falls into the Jaune. At the junction, both rivers are 220 yds. wide; but the Jaune contains much more water, being from 10 to 12 ft. deep; while the

depth of the Bighorn varies from 5 to 7 ft. White Earth river, which flows from the N into the M., is a deep and rapid stream, 60 yds. wide. The source of this river is near the Saskatchewine, and consequently beyond the 50th degree of N lat.; and the point of entrance may be regarded as the most northern bend of the M., being in 48° 20′ N lat., and 226 m. by the course of the river NW of Fort Mandan. In 110° W long., and 47° 25′ N lat., is the junction of the M. and Maria, the former being 372 yds. wide, and 6 ft. deep; the latter, 186 yds. wide, and 5 ft. deep. Here the M. is perfectly transparent, and the current rapid, with a smooth and unruffled surface; while the waters of Maria river are of a whitish brown colour, thick and turbid, and running in the same boiling and rolling manner as the M. in the greater part of its course. The Maria runs from NW to SE. Its volume of water is larger nearer its source than at its entrance into the M., as a great portion of its waters among these high and parched plains is evaporated and absorbed by the thirsty earth. In 46° 46′ 50″ N lat., and 60 geog. m. SW of the Great Falls, in direct distance, commences the great range of the Rocky mountains. From this point to its remotest source, the M. rolls its majestic stream 456 m. through the country intersected by these lofty ranges. Before entering the mountain region several dangerous rapids must be passed. For several miles below the rapids, the current of the M. gradually increases in rapidity, and the spurs of the mountain advance towards the river, which is more than 70 yds. wide, and very deep. At the rapids the river is closely hemmed in on both sides by the hills, and foams for half-a-mile over opposing rocks. The general direction of these hills is from NW to SE, and the cliffs themselves are 800 ft. perpendicular height above the surface of the river. They are of hard black granite, through which the river seems, in the progress of time, to have worn its channel. About 47 m. below the spot where the M. issues from the mountains to the plains, a most sublime and extraordinary spectacle presents itself, emphatically denominated 'the Gates of the Rocky mountains.' In ascending, the stream increases in rapidity, depth, and breadth, to the mouth of this formidable pass, where the rocks approach on both sides, rising perpendicularly from the edge of the water to the height of 1,200 ft. Near their base they are composed of black granite; but above, the colour is of a yellowish brown and cream colour. Nothing can be imagined more tremendous than the frowning darkness of these rocks, which project over the river, and menace the passenger with instant destruction. For the space of 5¾ m. the rocks rise to the above degree of elevation, and the river, 350 yds. broad, seems to have forced its channel down the solid mass; or, to use Volney's expression respecting the Falls of Niagara, literally to have sawed a passage through this body of hard and solid rock, near 6 m. in length, being incased as it were during all this distance between two walls of 1,200 ft. high. Throughout the whole distance the water is very deep, even at the edges; and for the first 3 m., there is not a spot, except one of a few yards, in which a man could stand between the water and the towering perpendicular precipice of the mountain. Above the Gates, the perpendicular rocks cease, the hills retire from the river, and the valley suddenly widens to a considerable extent; and if we can admit the supposition that the river has gradually pierced the rock, this must have been formerly the bed of a lake which once contained the obstructed waters of the M. The river now spreads out to more than a mile wide, but being much shallower, admits the use of the setting-pole. Soon after this, the M. is divided into three branches of nearly equal size, or *forks* as they are denominated in the American nomenclature. These forks are 180 m., by the course of the stream, beyond the entrance of the mountains, and 269 m. beyond the rapids at the foot of the Great Falls, in N lat. 45° 24′ 8″. Here the original American explorers ungratefully decreed to depose this grand monarch of streams by whose favour they had been enabled to advance a distance of nearly 3,000 m.; and chose to denominate that branch on which they decided to follow up their discoveries, Jefferson; while on the other two they bestowed the respective names of Gallatin and Madison. Thus this ill-fated stream has been twice deprived of its name and legitimate honours: first, by Father Hennepin, who transferred them to the Mississippi; and lastly, by Lewis and Clarke, who deprived it of its very name. Of these three branches, the Gallatin, coming from the SE, is 70 yds. wide, and is the most rapid of the three. The Madison and Jefferson branches are each 90 yds. wide; the former being the middle fork, and coming from the S, the latter from the SW. The Jefferson is 6 ft. deep, and from 90 to 120 yds. wide. The whole of these streams run with great velocity, throwing out large volumes of water; their beds are formed of smooth pebble and gravel, and their waters are perfectly transparent. At 100 m. above the forks of the M. are the forks of Jefferson river, in N lat. 45° 2′. The two subordinate branches of this stream were named Wisdom and Philanthropy; the latter coming from the NW, and the former from the SE. Philanthropy river is 20 yds. wide, with a gentle current and gravelly bottom. Wisdom river is 50 yds. wide, cold, rapid, and containing a third more water than the Jefferson; it seems to be the drain of the melting snows on the mountains, but is unnavigable on account of its rapidity. About 148 m. farther up is the extreme navigable point of the river, in N lat. 43° 30′ 2″, and 112½° W long. Two m. beyond this, is a small gap or narrow entrance, formed by the high mountains, which recede on each side, at the head of an elevated valley 10 m. long, and 5 m. broad. Up this gap is the Indian road to the W. From the foot of one of the lowest of these mountains, which rises with a gentle ascent of half-a-mile, issues the remotest water of the M. Capt. Lewis's party ascended toward the W by the Indian path, till they reached a high ridge which formed the dividing line between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic. Here the cold was so intense, though it was the latter end of August, that the water which stood in vessels exposed in the air was frozen to the depth of one-fourth of an inch during the course of the night; the ink froze in the pen; and the low grounds were white with hoar-frost, though the day afterwards proved extremely warm.

Scenery.] Catlin, describing the scenery of the M. and the character of its stream, says: "From the mouth of the Yellow Stone river to the M.'s junction with the Mississippi, a distance of 2,000 m., the M., with its boiling, turbid waters, sweeps off in one unceasing current; and in the whole distance there is scarcely an eddy or resting-place for a canoe. Owing to the continual falling in of its rich alluvial banks, its water is always turbid and opaque, having at all seasons of the year the colour of a cup of chocolate, or coffee, with sugar and cream stirred in it. For the distance of 1,000 m. above St. Louis, the shores of this river (and, in many places, the whole bed of the stream) are filled with snags and raft, formed of trees of the largest size, which have been undermined by the falling banks, and cast into the stream; their roots becoming fastened in the bottom of the river, and their tops floating on the surface of the water, and pointing down the stream, forming

the most frightful and discouraging prospect for the adventurous voyageur. Almost every island and sand-bar is covered with huge piles of these floating trees, and when the river is flooded its surface is almost literally covered with floating raft and drift wood, which bids positive defiance to keel-boats and steamers on their way up the river. The scene is not, however, all so dreary; there is a redeeming beauty in the green and carpeted shores, which hem in this huge and terrible deformity of waters. There is much of the way through, where the mighty forests of cotton-wood stand, and frown in horrid darkness over the filthy abyss below, into which they are ready to plunge headlong, when the mud and soil in which they were germed and reared has been washed out from underneath them, and is with the rolling current mixed, and on its way to the ocean. The greater part of the shores of this river, however, is without timber, where the eye is delightfully relieved by wandering over the beautiful prairies; most of the way gracefully sloping down to the water's edge, carpeted with the deepest green, and, in the distance, softening into velvet of the richest hues, entirely beyond the reach of the artist's pencil. Such is the character of the upper part of the river especially; and as one advances towards its source, and through its upper half, it becomes more pleasing to the eye, for snags and raft are no longer to be seen; yet the current holds its stiff and onward turbid character. One thousand miles or more, of the upper part of the river, were, to my eye, like fairy-land; and, during our transit through that part of our voyage, I was most of the time riveted to the deck of the boat, indulging my eyes in the boundless and tireless pleasure of roaming over the thousand hills and bluffs, and dales and ravines, where the astonished herds of buffaloes, of elks, and antelopes, and sneaking wolves, and mountain-goats, were to be seen bounding up and down and over the green fields; each one and each tribe, band, and gang, taking their own way, and using their own means to the greatest advantage possible, to leave the sight and sound of the puffing of our boat, which was, for the first time, saluting the green and wild shores of the M. with the din of mighty steam. From St. Louis to the falls of the M., a distance of 2,600 m., is one continued prairie, with the exception of a few of the bottoms formed along the bank of the river, and the streams which are falling into it, which are often covered with the most luxuriant growth of forest timber. The summit-level of the great prairies stretching off to the west and the east from the river, to an almost boundless extent, is from 200 to 300 ft. above the level of the river, which has formed a bed or valley for its course, varying in width from 2 to 20 m."

Velocity of current, &c.] The velocity of the M. is said to be about 4 m. an hour, or double that of the Mississippi; and its water is turbid, while that of the Mississippi is beautifully clear. The fall of the Mississippi from St. Peter's, and that of the M. from Pierre Chouteau, to the confluence of the two rivers, are in the ratio of 45 to 85, according to Nicollet, and therefore the average rapidity of the M. is nearly twice that of the Mississippi. The great rapidity of current in the M. rendering this river difficult of navigation, even by the power of steam, in the upward voyage, is not the only obstacle, however, to the passage of boats upon it. Its velocity and force constantly bring along and heap up sand-bars, — a characteristic of nearly all the western rivers, except the Des Moines and Rock rivers, which have rocky beds. Beside the accumulating and shifting of sands, the same cause fills the river with 'planters,' 'snags,' and 'sawyers,' which are all the same thing, that is, drift wood partly buried in the sand so as to hold in position, while projecting to the surface it presents a point upon which the boat strikes and is wrecked. The different names given to this kind of obstruction have reference merely to the position in which they become fixed. The M. in the lower part of its course is very turbid, bringing down a great quantity of mud with its waters. This character, it has been said, it loses above the Platte, 600 m. from its mouth. The difference in the descent of its current above that point, as given by Nicollet, renders the assertion very probable. Above Yellow Stone it has a fall of 362 ft. in 17 m.: the upper fall is 90 ft. On reaching the Coteau-du-Missouri, there are no further apparent traces of the cretaceous formation. It is a rolling prairie, the soil partly covered by a short, sweet-scented, and grateful verdure. An inspection of the gulleys shows that the basis of this soil is the erratic deposit previously described. The siliceous particles of the soil are blackened by the smoke of the vernal and autumnal fires of the prairies; and, as the growth is too scant to prevent the dust from being raised by the almost incessant winds that blow over them, the traveller is very much inconvenienced. There are no springs to quench the thirst; and it is only at wide distances apart that small pools are met with, bordered by aquatic plants, towards which the experience of his guide is necessary to bring him to his bivouac.

MISSOURI, one of the Western United States of North America, situated between 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ N lat., and between 89° 20′ and 96° W long.; and bounded on the N by the state of Iowa; on the E by the Mississippi, which separates it from the state of Illinois and Kentucky; on the S by 'the compromise line' of 36° 30′; and on the W by the Indian territory and the Missouri river. Its length from N to S is about 300 m.; its average breadth, 230 m. The superficial area is 67,451 sq. m., or 43,169,028 acres, according to some authorities; but others estimate it at only 64,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] With the exception of the alluvial bottoms, M. is rolling or hilly; yet no part rises to an elevation deserving the name of a mountain. No other state in the Union is so greatly diversified as respects soil and external features. The SE corner is almost entirely alluvial. A range of hills commences in François co., and extends in a SW direction to the S boundary of the state. Another range of a larger class, commencing near the Missouri, and between the waters of the Gasconade and Osage, continues through the state, increasing in magnitude until far within the state of Arkansas, —it is termed the Ozark mountains. This ridge is frequently very abrupt near the water-courses, and often retiring from them, with strips of rich alluvial between. The 'Pine ridge' in this region, furnishes that lofty timber in abundance; many of the trees being 90 ft. high, and 4 ft. in diam. Throughout the mineral district is found, on searching the bowels of the earth for ores, beds of rich red marl clay, which has been proved to be the very best manure for the soil. These beds are inexhaustible; and some years hence, that portion of M. which is considered a sterile, mineral region, will be found as fertile as any portion of the state. Between the waters of the Osage and the Missouri is a fine tract of country celebrated for its fertility, agreeably diversified with woodland and prairie, and abounding with coal, salt springs, &c. The country N of the Missouri is a fine district, and can be traversed easily in its natural state. It has for the most part a surface delightfully rolling and variegated, sometimes rising into picturesque hills, then stretching far away

into the sea of prairie, occasionally interspersed with shady groves and sparkling streamlets. Almost every acre of this fine region of country is susceptible of agricultural improvement, and is unusually productive.—The Mississippi meanders along the entire E boundary of the state, for a distance of 400 m., receiving in its course the waters of the Missouri. Through the centre and the richest part of the state, the wild Missouri pours out its never-ceasing currents, being navigable for steam-boats far westward, for 4 or 5 months in the year. The Lamine, Osage, and Gasconade on the r., and the Grand and Chariton on the l., are the navigable tributaries of the Missouri in this state. Salt river, a navigable stream, falls into the Mississippi 86 m. above the Missouri. Maramec river, also navigable, enters the Mississippi 18 m. below St. Louis. The White and the St. François drain the SE portion, and the Six Bulls and its tributaries the SW part of the state.

Climate and soil.] This state is subject to great extremes of temperature. The summer is intensely hot, and the winter often so severe, that the Missouri is frozen for weeks so as to be passed by loaded waggons. The sky in summer is clear, and the air generally very dry.—The soil contains more sand, and is more loamy and friable than that of the lands upon the Ohio. The alluvial prairies are universally rich, and nearly as fertile as the river bottoms. The rich uplands have a dark gray soil, except about the lead mines, where the soil is formed of a decomposed pyrites, and is of a reddish colour. Nearly all the level tracts are sufficiently fertile to produce good crops of maize without manure. The alluvial borders of the Missouri are generally loamy, with a large proportion of sand. The soil here contains a quantity of marl or lime, and is exceedingly fertile. The richer prairies and bottoms are covered with grass and weeds so tall as to make it difficult to travel on horseback. In the SW part are large tracts of poor, sandy soil, covered with yellow pine, and in many parts stony.

Minerals.] Perhaps no region in the world surpasses M. in the variety and abundance of its mineral resources. To inexhaustible stores of lead and iron, coal and salt, are to be added zinc, manganese, antimony, plumbago, iron pyrites, arsenic, and copper, nitrous and aluminous earth, potter's clay, marble, freestone, and granite, sulphuretted and thermal waters, &c., and according to some accounts, indications of silver and cobalt occur. Generally speaking, the prevailing rocks are carboniferous limestones and saliferous sandstones. The Ozark mountains appear to consist mainly of masses of instrusive rocks, granite, sienite, porphyry, &c., and of altered limestones and sandstones. The repository of the lead-ore, which is galena or sulphuret of lead, is magnesian limestone, but the limits and extent of the galeniferous region have never been ascertained; the ore is known to be abundant, not only in the districts usually called the lead-region, and the seat of the oldest and most extensive diggings, but also in several counties W of the Osage, and N of the Missouri. Operations were commenced here by the French as early as 1720. The processes have been of the rudest sort; wherever indications of the *mineral*—as the galena is called by the miners—appear on the surface, an excavation has been commenced, and the whole surface of the ground has been cut out into pits of various sizes, from 3 or 4 to 20 ft. in diam., and from 10 to 15 ft. in depth, '*the digging*' being abandoned as soon as the depth renders it inconvenient to throw out the earth, or to hoist out the mineral by a simple windlass and bucket; blasting is also resorted to when a rich vein is struck in the metalliferous rock, but much of the ore is found loose in alluvial deposits, in lumps of various sizes. In a large way, it yields from 80 to 85 per cent. of pure metal, but by more careful processes might be made to give considerably more. The annual produce of the M. diggings is at present about 7,000,000 lbs., a portion of which is manufactured into shot and sheet lead. Iron-ore is found in numerous localities, but we have no particular account of its character and quantity, except in the case of the enormous masses in Madison and Washington cos. The Iron mountain, of this district is a homogeneous deposit of pure, massive, specular iron, containing only in a few cases, crystals of feldspar; and the Pilot-knob is a mountain made up in large proportion of specular iron, the feldspar often scarcely exceeding the ore with which it is mixed. Although copper and silver are known to exist, and have been successfully worked, we have no definite account of the situation and extent of the ores. Bituminous coal is found in almost every co., except in the mineral district, and the beds are said to be of great extent and of easy access. Salt springs are numerous, but little attention is paid to the manufacture of salt.

Finances.] The receipts into the Treasury for the two years, 30th September, 1850, were: 787,088 d. 71 c.

Add balance in Treasury, October 1, 1848,	405,404	90
Total means,	1,192,493	61
Expenditures during the same period,	532,585	82
	659,907	79

Of which sum 569,036 d. 19 c. belongs to the revenue fund.

The income of the state is derived from taxation, from granting licenses, and from dividends of bank stock owned by the state in the bank of Missouri. The dividends of the bank stock were, in 1849, 28,541 d.; and in 1850, 16,972 d. The amount received for licenses to merchants, professional men, foreign insurance companies, &c., in 1849 and 1850, was 169,889 d. The list of taxables for the two years was as follows:

	1849.	1850.
Polls,	33,798 d.	35,546 d.
Taxes,	31,879	32,512
Land (acres),	8,808,603	9,511,251
Valuation,	31,512,391	36,099,407
Taxes,	63,276	72,511
Town lots,	32,017	34,663
Valuation,	22,441,068	24,563,830
Taxes,	45,115	49,127
Slaves,	65,707	69,422
Taxes,	35,544	39,215
Tax on salaries,	2,421	1,237
Notes and bonds,	6,989	12,821
Personal property (value),	7,730,508	10,797,566
Tax,	15,473	21,689
Total taxes,	203,488	229,273

Debt.] The state debt, exclusive of the surplus revenue deposited with the state, is 922,261 d., which is the exact amount of the state bonds sold and now outstanding.

State debt,		922,261 d.	00 c.
Deduct stock in bank of M., owned by state,	272,263 d. 60 c.		
Sinking fund,	9,394 78		
		281,658	38
Which would give for the debt of the state,		640,602	62
But the bank claims as due from the state for money advanced and interest of,		124,026	47
Which, if allowed, would make the debt		764,620	09

The state owns bank stocks in the bank of M. as follows:

The seminary fund,	100,000 d.	00 c.
State school fund,	575,667	96
Sinking fund,	6,273	66
In her own right,	272,263	60
	954,205	22

MISSOURI, a township of Boone co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,964.—Also a township of Scott co., in the same state. Pop. 504.—Also a township of Pike co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 205.—Also a township of Hempstead co., in the same state. Pop. 672.

MISSOURITON, a village of St. Charles co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 92 m. E by N of Jefferson city, on the N side of Missouri river.

MISSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Konings-hoyckt. Pop. 187.

MISTAKEN (Cape), a headland of Newfoundland, on the SE coast of the peninsula of Avalon, and WSW of Cape Race, in N lat. 46° 40′. It is frequently mistaken by navigators for Cape Race.

MISTAKEN, or Coxcomb (Cape), a headland of Van Diemen's Land, on the E side of Maria island, co. of Pembroke, and to the N of Reidle bay, in S lat. 42° 42′ 30″, and E long. 148° 14′.

MISTASSINNY, or Mistassin, a lake of Labrador, 270 m. ESE of St. James's bay, with which it communicates by the Rupert.

MISTE′, a volcano of the Andes, in Peru, in the intendency and 9 m. NE of Arequipa. Its height was estimated by Haenk at 3,180 toises, by Curson at 3,721 toises.

MISTECK, or Mistko, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 1 m. S of Friedeck, and 30 m. ENE of Weisskirchen, on the l. bank of the Ostrawitza. Pop. 2,610. It has a manufactory of coarse cloth.

MISTELBACH, a market-town of Austria, in the lower circle of the Mannhartsberg, 20 m. NE of Korneuburg, and 10 m. W of Zistersdorf, on the Zaya. Pop. 2,468. It has a college of the Barnabites and an hospital, and contains several tanneries and soap-works.

MISTEN-FJORD, a bay of Norway, in the amt of Nordland, to the N of Saltens-fjord.

MISTERBIANCO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 4 m. NW of Catania. Pop. 3,000. It has several thermal springs.

MISTERHAUT, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture and 60 m. N of Kalmar, near the coast. Pop. 2,420. It has a copper-mine.

MISTERIOSA, an island in Honduras bay, 180 m. E of Yucatan, in N lat. 18° 35′. It is environed by a huge sand-bank.

MISTERTON, a parish of Leicestershire, 1 m. E by S of Lutterworth. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 587; in 1841, 589.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4½ m. NW of Gainsborough, intersected by the Chesterfield canal. Area 5,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,579; in 1841, 1,706.

MISTLEY, a parish and village of Essex, ¾ m. SE by E of Manningtree. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 876; in 1841, 976.

MISTRA. See Misitra.

MISTRETTA, a district and town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, 81 m. WSW of Messina. The district contains 5 cants. The town is 81 m. WSW of Messina, and 23 m. SE of Cefalú, on the l. bank of the Regitano. Pop. 8,400.

MISYIMMA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sangami, to the SW of Jedo. It is noted for its temple.

MISZLING, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Cilly, on a river of the same name. Pop. 706. It has a blast-furnace, and several manufactories of iron-ware.

MISZTOTFALU, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 32 m. ESE of Sathmar.

MITAU, Mittau, or Jelgava, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the gov. of Courland, 27 m. SW of Riga, and 360 m. SW of St. Petersburg, in a flat and marshy locality, on the l. bank of the Aa. Pop. in 1846, 28,100, of whom about a half are of German descent. Its ancient ramparts have been destroyed, and it now extends over a large surface. Some of its streets are spacious, straight, and regular, but many are still unpaved. The old portions of the town are ill-built, but these are being rapidly substituted by modern buildings, and the market-place is now surrounded by handsome colonnades. The houses are chiefly of timber, low, and one-storied. The principal edifices are the government-house, originally a castle founded by duke Ernest John, and noted as the residence for several years of Louis XVIII., and the churches, of which 1 is Catholic, and 4 are Protestant. It has also 3 synagogues, a gymnasium with a library of 25,000 vols., a museum and observatory, a bank in connection with that of St. Petersburg, an hospital, an alms-house, a lunatic asylum, and several other benevolent institutions. Linen, soap, hosiery, and leather, are its chief articles of manufacture. This town was the ancient capital of the dukes of Courland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701, and held by them for nearly six years.

MITCHAM, a parish and village of Surrey, 8 m. S by W of London, and crossed by the Croydon railway. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,532.

MITCHELDEVER, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 6½ m. N by E of Winchester, and intersected by the Southampton and London railway. Area 9,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 936; in 1841, 1,119.

MITCHELL, an island of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, formed by the two embouchures of Manning river at their entrance into the Pacific.—Also a mountain of Eastern Australia, in the district of Clarence river, near Cunningham's gap.—Also a summit of the Dividing range, in the district of Darling downs, which has an alt. of 4,120 ft. above sea-level.—Also a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Stirling, on the W side of Forth river.—Also a river of North Australia, in S lat. 13°, discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

MITCHELL, a township of Poinsett co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 414.

MITCHELLESTON, a village of Australia Felix, on the Goulburn or Bayungun river, 80 m. N of Melbourne.

MITCHELLSTOWN, a post and market-town in the p. of Brigown, co. Cork, on a small tributary of the Funcheon, 13½ m. SW by W of Cahir, and 101 m. SW by S of Dublin. The town wears an air of comfort and respectability. The college is a square of neat houses, with attached chapel and chaplaincy, for the maintenance of 12 decayed gentlemen and 16 decayed gentlewomen. It was originally intended for the decayed Protestant tenantry on the Kingston estates, but it now embraces a much more extensive scope. Each of the eleemosynary inmates has a small house and garden, and an allowance of £40 a-year. The church of Brigown is a handsome structure, erected in 1800 at the private cost of the countess of Kingston. The Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome edifice.—The town has well-attended markets and fairs, and conducts a considerable amount of retail business. Pop. in 1831, 3,545; in 1841, 4,181. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 197; in manufactures and trade, 425.—M. demesne comprises not less than 1,300 acres, enclosed with a wall 10 ft. high, with offices, plantations, gardens, pleasure-grounds, and water-scenes upon the Funcheon river, in a style of gorgeous display. The mansion is a castellated structure, claiming to be both the largest and the best modern castellated residence in Ireland, erected by the Earl of Kingston in 1823.

MITCHELLSTOWN, or Strokestown, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. SE of Nobber. Area 973 acres. Pop. in 1831, 303; in 1841, 248.

MITCHELLSTOWN CAVES, an extensive and beautiful series of stalactitic caverns in co. Tipperary, situated about 1 m. S of the transit of the Dublin and Cork mail-road, midway between Cahir and Mit-

chellstown, and 6½ m. NW by W of Clogheen. Two small and mutually adjacent hills of compact grey limestone are the sites of the two series of caves.

MITCHELMERSH, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3¾ m. N by W of Romsey, bounded on the W by the Anton or Test river, and crossed by the Andover canal. Area 5,440 acres. Pop. 1,180.

MITERIO (San), a town of Italy, in the prov. and district and 27 m. NNW of Syracuse, and 13 m. NW of Agosta, near a small lake.

MITFORD, a parish and township in the co. of Northumberland, 2½ m. W by S of Morpeth, on the Wansbeck. Area of p. 9,790 acres. Pop. in 1831, 701; in 1841, 733. Pop. of township in 1831, 194.

MIT-GAMAR, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 27 m. SSW of Mansurah, and 48 m. N of Cairo, on the r. bank of the principal E branch of the Nile, and nearly opposite Zefti. It is ill-built, and contains a Coptic church and several mosques.

MITHO, a town of Annam, in the prov. of Dongnae, on the l. bank of Japanese river, the E branch of the Mekon, 30 m. above its entrance into the China sea, and 45 m. SW of Saigon.

MITIA. See Aurora.

MITIAKINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Donetz, 102 m. N of Tcherkask, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

MITIARO, or Mitiero, an island of the South Pacific, in the group of the Harvey islands, in S lat. 19° 55′, W long. 157° 54′. It is about 5 m. in length from N to S; low, woody in the centre, but possessing little fertility. It was discovered in 1823 by Captain Dibbs.

MITIMOROU, a town of Zanguebar, and state of Quiloa, ESE of Mongaleo, on the Indian ocean.

MITIOUCHEV, or Mitouchev (Cape), a headland of Nova-Zembla, on the W coast, to the N of the entrance of Matochkin strait, in N lat. 73° 45′.

MITKOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 78 m. NE of Tchernigov, and district of Novo-Zibcoy, 33 m. SW of Starodoub.

MITLA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. ESE of Oaxaca, on the table-land of Mixtecapan, It is also called Miguellan, which, appropriately to the gloomy wildness of the locality, signifies 'place of Desolation.' It was the place of sepulture of the Tzapotic monarchs.

MIT-RAHINEH, a village of Middle Egypt, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Ghizeh, and 34 m. NNE of Atfieh, in the midst of a date plantation, near the pyramids of Saccara.

MITRE, a desert island of the South Pacific, in S lat. 11° 50′, E long. 170° 45′. It has two remarkable promontories, one of which presents the form of a mitre, and the other of a steeple. It was discovered by Captain Edwards in 1791.

MITRE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Istres, and 25 m. WSW of Aix, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 1,040. It is enclosed by substantial walls, and contains an abundant supply of water.

MITROWITZ, or Mitrovicz, a market-town of Hungary, in the Militar-Gränze, 24 m. SSW of Peterwardein, and 45 m. WNW of Belgrade, near the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 5,200, chiefly Greeks. It contains a Catholic, 3 Greek churches, and a high school. It has a considerable trade in cattle and in skins. This town was ceded to Austria by the Turks in 1699.

MITRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Claye, and 14 m. W of Meaux, near the canal de l'Ourcq. Pop. 1,383.

MITSUKE, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Bingo.

MITSU-SIMA-NADA, a strait of Japan, which separates the islands of Nifon and Sitkokf. It is 15 m. in breadth at its narrowest part, and is studded with islands.

MITTAGONG, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, on the great S road, 73 m. SW of Sydney, and 10 m. ENE of Berrima.—Also a range of hills in the same co., commencing about 73 m. from Sydney, and terminating abruptly on the W in its highest summit named Bowrell or Gibraltar. It divides the basins of the Nepean and Wingecarribee rivers.

MITTAMATTA, a river of Australia Felix, in the district of Murray, which flows into the river of that name near Albury.

MITTAU. See Mitau.

MITTELBRONN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and N of Gmund. Pop. 380. It has an alum and vitriol manufactory.

MITTEL-GEBIRGE, a chain of mountains in Bohemia, in the circles of Saatz and Leitmeritz. It detaches itself from the Erzgebirge on the S, between the sources of the Biela and Wild-Saubach; runs first in a SE direction between these two rivers; bends then NE between the first-named, the Eger, and the Elbe; and joins the latter near the confluence of the Biela, near Aussig, after a course of 45 m.

MITTELHARNIS, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, on the N side of the island of Over Flakke.

MITTELHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the NW of Weimar, on the Gera. Pop. 813.

MITTEL-POLLNITZ, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and circle of Neustadt, NE of Triplis. Pop. 220.

MITTEL-ROTH, a hamlet of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 2 m. WSW of Gaildorf, and 20 m. W of Ellwangen.

MITTELSCHEUERN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Pfaffenhofen. It has a manufactory of arms.

MITTELSCHMIEDEBERG, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and circle of Wolkenstein.

MITTELWALDE, Medzibor, or Meczibor, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 37 m. NE of Breslau, circle and 7 m. of Wartenberg, at an alt. of 1,400 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 1,640. It has a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen, cloth, hosiery, and tobacco.

MITTENWALD, or Mittewald, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 1,718. It has manufactories of musical instruments, and carries on an active trade in wood.—Also a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 10 m. NNW of Brixen, in the Pusterthal.

MITTENWALD, or Mittenwalde, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 23 m. ESE of Potsdam, circle of Teltow-Storkow, and 20 m. SSE of Berlin, on the Notte. Pop. 1,966. It is enclosed by walls, and has two churches and an hospital.

MITTERBURG. See Pisino.

MITTERDORF, a village of Illyria, in the gov. and 15 m. S of Laybach, circle and 29 m. WSW of Neustädt, at the foot of the mountain of Trannagora. It has a coal-mine.

MITTERFELS, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, 12 m. NE of Straubing. Pop. 200.

MITTERSILL, a town of Austria, in the ldgb. of Linz, circle and 27 m. SSW of Saltzburg, on the r. bank of the Salza. Pop. 600. It has two churches, and mineral baths.

MITTERTEICH, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, to the NW of Tirschenreut. Pop. 1,160.

MITTIERO. See MITIERO.

MITTIMI, an oasis of Nigritia, in the N part of Bornu, and to the NW of Lake Tchad, on the road from Murzuk to Kuka, and 12 m. N of Lari. It has upwards of 50 wells, in a hollow shaded with groups of tellobs and other trees of the mimosa species.

MITTLODI, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 2 m. SSE of Glaris, on the l. bank of the Linth.

MITTON, a parish and township, partly in Lancashire, and partly in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2¼ m. SW of Clitheroe. Area of p. 18,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,277; in 1841, 4,201. Area of township 1,450 acres. Pop. in 183[illegible], 262; in 1841, 212.—Also a township in the p. and 2½ m. WNW of Penkridge, Staffordshire, on a branch of the Trent.

MITTON (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Whalley, Lancashire, 3¼ m. SW of Clitheroe, at the junction of the Hodder and Calder with the Ribble. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 70; in 1841, 74.

MITTON (LOWER), a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. S by W of Kidderminster, co. of Worcester. Pop. in 1831, 2,952; in 1841, 3,012. This chapelry includes the town of Stourport.

MITTON (UPPER), a hamlet in the p. of Hartleburg, Worcestershire, ¾ m. NE of Stourport. Area 180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1841, 269.

MITTUAPIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Itaborahi.

MITTUN-KOTE, a town in the S extremity of the Punjab, 70 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-khan, and 460 m. from the sea, near the confluence of the Punjnud with the Indus, and at an alt. of 220 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 28° 54′, and E long. 70° 25′. Pop. 4,000. The Indus was here found by Burnes, in the month of May, 2,000 yds. wide; but during the period of inundation it spreads over a wide tract of country, and renders the locality extremely unhealthy. Apart from its insalubrity, the situation of the town is a highly advantageous one, commanding as its does the trade of the Indus. The surrounding country contains numerous date-groves.

MITTWEYDA, a town of Saxony, in the circle and 39 m. SE of Leipsig, bail. and 11 m. SE of Rochlitz, on the l. bank of the Zschopau. Pop. in 1846, 6,237. It has extensive manufactories of cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics, sail-cloth, hosiery, and hats.

MITYLENE, or METELIN, an island in the Ægean sea, off the coast of Asia Minor, at the mouth of the gulf of Adramytti, the *Lesbos* of the ancients. It is 50 m. in length from NW to SE; and varies in breadth from 6 m. to 23 m. It is one of the most fertile and beautiful islands of the Ægean. Here winter is unknown; the verdure is perpetual; and the abundance of evergreens gives to January the colouring of June. Here the parching heats of summer are never felt: the thick shade of trees, and thousands of crystal founts which everywhere rise and form themselves into numberless rivulets, joined to the refreshing sea-breeze—the constant corrective and companion of meridian heat—cool the air, and render the year an endless May. The mountains, covered with vines and olives even amidst their rugged tops, rise round the numerous bays of the coast; while in the interior they are clad with the mastic, turpentine, pine of Aleppo, and cistus. The verdure of the olive is here embellished and brightened by a lively mixture of bays and laurels aspiring to the height of forest trees, of myrtles, and pomegranates, of arbutus rich at once in blossom and berry, and of mulberries growing wild and loaded with fruit. The houses are chiefly square towers neatly built of hewn stone, and so high as to overtop the trees and command a view of the sea and neighbouring islands. Their lower stories are granaries and storehouses, and the habitable apartments are all at the top, to which access is gained by a stone stair built for the most part on the outside, and surrounding the tower. The amount of the pop. has been variously estimated. By one estimate 25,000 souls is the number assigned, and by another 40,000, one-half of whom are Turks and the other half Greeks. At the time of the Turkish massacre in 1825, its pop. was said to amount to 70,000. Castro, the capital, built on the site of the ancient *Mitylene*, many vestiges of which are still found, stands on the SE shore. It has manufactories of soap, and some well-furnished bazaars, and might command an extensive trade were it not for the exactions of its rulers. The other towns are Patras and Coloni.—M. formerly contained eight cities of note, amongst which *Methymna* was celebrated for its fertile territory and excellent wines. But the island is chiefly famous for the many great men it produced. Pittacus the sage, Alcæus the lyric poet, Arion the musician, Terpander who gave additional strings to the lyre, Theophrastus the successor of Aristotle, Hellanicus the historian, Callias the critic, and Sappho the celebrated poetess, were natives of this island. It was captured by the Venetians in 1185; recaptured by the Greeks; and at last seized by the Turks, who still retain it.

MITZKADEH, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tutomi, consisting of about 250 houses.

MITZKE, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Tutomi, near the W bank of the bay of Totomina. It consists of about 500 houses.

MITZUBO, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Farima.

MIUHA, a small river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio-Negro, which it joins on the l. bank, between the villages of Camundé and Camanahu. Sarsaparilla grows abundantly on its banks.

MIXBURY, a parish of Oxfordshire, 7½ m. N by E of Bicester, and S of the Ouse. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 387; in 1841, 391.

MIXCO, a village of Guatimala, in the state and 5 m. SW of the town of that name, and in the valley of Mixco, at the foot of a mountain. In its vicinity are the ruins of a town of the same name.

MIXNITZ, a village of Styria, in the circle and 6 m. SSE of Bruck, and 20 m. NNW of Gratz, on the l. bank of the Muhr.

MIXTAT, or MIXSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 83 m. SSE of Posen, circle and 8 m. N of Schildberg. Pop. 1,150.

MIXVILLE, a village of Hume township, Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 267 m. W by S of Albany, on West Koy creek.

MIYA, or MIA, a bay of Japan, on the S coast of the island of Nifon, bordered by the prov. of Owari on the E, that of Minho on the N, and by the prov. of Isse on the W. It is about 70 m. in depth; and receives on the N the Uta-gawa and Kisso-gawa rivers. Its entrance is about 25 m. in breadth. On its E side it expands into Owari bay.—Also a town in the province and on the bay of Owari, at the mouth of a river. It is surrounded with a ditch; and has a palace, a temple, and a small port. It consists of about 2,000 houses.

MIYAKI, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Mouts.

MIYAKO. See MEACO.

MIYARISIMA, an island of Japan, dependent on the prov. of Idsou, in the island of Nifon, to the

Drawn by J.D.Harding from a sketch by R. Fayle

Engraved by E. Finden

MT. TEIDE.

SSE of the island of Nokisima. It is inhabited chiefly by fishermen.

MIYASAKI, a district of Japan, in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Fiyouga.

MIYAVARA, or MIAVARA, a town of Japan, in the island and district of Avasi.—Also a town in the island of Kiu-siu, and prov. of Tsikougo, on the gulf of Simabara.—Also a town in the island of Nifon and prov. of Bingo.

MIYOURI-YESIMA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Sangami.

MIZANTLA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 75 m. NW of La Vera Cruz, near the gulf of Mexico. It contains about 490 families, 260 of whom are Indian. The latter find their chief employment in gathering vanilla in the adjacent forests of Quilate.

MIZAR, or MAZAR, a river of Chinese Turkestan, which has its source on the N side of the Yagni-Dawan or New Mountains; flows NNW; and joins the Yarkand river, about 10 m. SW of the town of that name, and after a course of about 150 m. The principal towns on its banks are Mazar, Kelastan, and Kergalik. It often bears the name of the latter in the lower part of its course.

MIZEN-HEAD, a headland of co. Wicklow, 6½ m. SSW of Wicklow-Head. It has an alt. of 41 ft. above sea-level, and is surmounted by an old round tower.—Also a headland of co. Cork, at the extremity of a peninsula, between Dunmanus and Ballyderlin bays, 5¼ m. S of Sheep-Head, and 11 m. WNW of Cape Clear. It rises gradually to the height of 759 ft. above sea-level.

MIZIAKOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 9 m. N of Vinnitza, and 12 m. NE of Litin, on the r. bank of the Bug.

MIZIM, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Stry, and 36 m. W of Stanislowow, on the l. bank of the Mizunia. It contains mines of iron.

MIZOTCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 21 m. E of Doubno, and 17 m. W of Ostrog.

MIZQUE, a town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Cochabamba, 42 m. SE of Oropesa, and 60 m. N of Chuquisaca, on the l. bank of the Guapey. It was formerly the capital of a prov., and still exhibits extensive remains of its ancient splendour. Its decay is attributable chiefly to the insalubrity of the locality.

MLADA-BOLESLAW. See BUNZLAW.

MLAVA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, and sanj. of Semendria, which has its source in Mount Haiduchki; runs NNW; and joins the Danube, on the r. bank, at Kullich, 15 m. ENE of Semendria, and after a course of about 60 m.

MLAWA, an obwod and town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock. The obwod contains 33,375 inhabitants, of whom 3,164 are Jews. The town is 51 m. NE of Plock, and 45 m. NW of Pultusk, on the Mlawka. Pop. 1,000. It has two churches and a convent, and possesses manufactories of cloth and leather.

MLAZOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 12 m. N of Neu-Bidschow, and 8 m. ESE of Gitschin. Pop. 400.

MLOUINOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 7 m. NW of Doubno, and 24 m. SE of Loutzk, on the r. bank of the Ikva.

MNAKEB, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 15 m. W of Sana.

MNICHOWICE. See MICHOWITZ.

MNISSEK. See MISCHEK.

MNISZOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomir, obwod and 35 m. N of Radom, and 32 m. S of Warsaw, at the confluence of the Pilica and Vistula. It has a palace with a fine garden.

MNITOMTYN. See LIEBEMUHL.

MO, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Gefleborg, and hæred of S. Helsingeland, 8 m. NW of Soederhamn, and 54 m. N of Gefle. It has a manufactory of linen and cotton fabrics, and a paper-mill. —Also a hæred of Sweden, in the prefecture of Joenkoeping.

MOA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Serwatti islands, to the E of Timor island, and between Letti and Lackar islands, in S lat. 8° 15′, and E long. 128° 5′. It is about 36 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in breadth. Kolff says: "On Moa, as well as on most of the other islands, the pop. is divided into two classes, Christians and Heathens, which may be considered as standing in the same relation to each other as masters and subjects. The subordination of the heathens, (who are by far the most numerous,) and the respect they entertain towards the Christians, is very remarkable, and may be partly attributed to the superior consideration in which the Christians are held by our government; but undeniably, it is in a great measure owing to an irresistible belief on the part of the heathens, in the moral superiority of the Christians. That the latter must be the chief cause is apparent, from no Dutch ship of war having visited these islands for a long series of years."

MOA (CAYO DE), an island of the archipelago of the Antilles, near the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 42′, and W long. 74° 48′. It is about 1½ m. in length, and is in some parts marshy. On its N coast is a port.—Also a mountain in the island of Cuba, 30 m. WNW of Baracoa.

MOAMARCAS. See ASSAM.

MO'AMMERAH, or MOHAMMERAH, a town and port on the boundary between Persia and the pashalik of Bagdad, in the territory of the Ch'ab Arabs, situated on both sides of the Haffar or canal which connects the Euphrates with the Karun, 15 m. above the influx of those great rivers into the Persian gulf. The Haffar is from 200 to 400 yds. broad, with a depth varying from 30 to 42 ft.; and the Khor-Bamushir, a deltoid branch of the Euphrates, has a navigable channel of 9 ft. at low water to the gulf. The territory belonged to the sheik of Gaban, an Arab district, comprising all the marshy land at the eastern mouth of the Euphrates, and part of ancient Susiana, the capital of which is Felahiyah, or Dorak, the residence of the sheik. This Arab principality has some historical interest, inasmuch as it chiefly caused the overthrow of the Dutch settlement on the island of Karrack, which has been occupied by British troops for the last few years. The same Arabs were formerly well known in the Persian gulf for their piracies committed upon our merchant ships, and for their unsparing depredations in cases of wreck or disaster. Latterly, however, this roving spirit had left them, and they had become settled, and given to commerce and agriculture, and more especially to pasturing large herds of buffaloes in their boundless marshes, the milk of which, in its various preparations, and the luxuriant dates of the country, supplied them with their chief articles of diet. The Euphrates expedition visited this interesting country in 1837. At that time M. was in its short-lived glory. On each side of the Karun was a mud fort of different Arab sheiks, but the chief market had grown up on the N bank. As yet there were but few houses; many of the stores were kept under mere mattings, and shops of date and bamboo, but still there was a sort of covered bazaar, and a thriving commerce. A short time after this, Turkish troops from Bagdad sacked and destroyed this rising mart.

MOANVAGHAN, a bog in King's co., about 3 m.

N by W of Portarlington, at an alt. of 238 ft. above sea-level. Area 1,377 acres. Average depth 19 ft.

MOAT, a township of the p. of Kirk-Andrew's-upon-Esk, Cumberland, 3½ m. N by E of Longtown, on the E bank of the Esk. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1841, 305.

MOATE, or Moate-Grenogue, a small market and post-town in the p. of Kilmanaghan and Kilcleagh, co. Westmeath, 5 m. NW by N of Clara, 7½ m. E by S of Athlone, and 52½ m. W of Dublin. Area 151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,785; in 1841, 2,095.

MOBBA. See Bergu.

MOBBERLEY, a parish of Cheshire, 2¾ m. ENE of Nether-Knutsford. Area 4,680 acres. Pop. 1,272.

MOBILE, a county in the SW part of Alabama, U. S., watered by the Tombigbee and Mobile rivers, and on the W by the Pascagoula. Area 2,250 sq. m. The surface is undulating near the gulf, and hilly towards the N. Pop. in 1840, as distinct from the city, 6,191; in 1850, 7,085.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 30° 40′, W long. 88° 21′, 30 m. N of Mobile-point; 160 m. NE of New Orleans; and on the W side of the Mobile river, at its entrance into the bay, at an alt. of only 15 or 20 ft. above tide-water. It contains a court-house, jail, custom-house, city hospital, naval hospital, several banks, and 46 wharves. Though M. was among the first places established by the French after their arrival in the gulf of Mexico, it remained a mere military post during the existence of the French and Spanish authority in Louisiana. It was taken possession of by the United States in 1813, at which time it contained about 100 houses, mostly decaying wooden buildings of one story. Since 1816 the pop. has increased rapidly, amounting in 1830 to 3,194; in 1840 to 12,672; and in 1850 to 20,513; warehouses have been established; the port has become, next to New Orleans, the chief port for the export of cotton, and its foreign trade is fast increasing. The chief articles of export, next to cotton, are lumber, pitch and tar, beef, pork, rice, and corn. The total annual value of exports now exceeds 18,000,000 d. The approach to the harbour for vessels drawing more than 8 ft. water is circuitous and difficult, around a marshy island into Mobile river, and thence down to the port. M. suffered severely from fire in 1827 and in 1839.

MOBILE, a deep, broad, and navigable river of North America, in West Florida, formed by the junction of the Tombigbee and the Alabama, 40 m. above Mobile city, in N lat. 31° 06′, W long. 11° 05′. From the junction of the two streams to the commencement of the bay, it is about 45 m. long; and the bay being 30 m. long, the distance is 75 m. from the gulf of Mexico to the confluence of the Tombigbee and the Alabama. A few miles below the junction it divides into several channels. The main W branch is called the Mobile; the main eastern channel, which is the deepest and widest, is called the Tensaw. It is navigable for vessels drawing 5 or 6 ft. water by the Tombigbee branch to St. Stephen's, and by the Alabama branch to Claiborne.

MOBILE (Bay of), a bay in the gulf of Mexico, on the S coast of the state of Alabama, U. S., to the W of Pensacola bay, intersected by the meridian of 88° 10′ W. It is about 36 m. in length, and of an average width of 12 m. Opposite its mouth is Dauphin island, extending from E to W about 7 m. Coasters from Lake Ponchartrain and Bayou-St.-John enter the bay through the strait between the W end of Dauphin island and the main; but the water in this pass is shoal, and incapable of receiving vessels drawing more than 5 ft. water. Vessels from Pensacola, the W. Indies, and other places, enter the bay between Dauphin island and Mobile point, or the extremity of the mainland on the E shore. From one end of the bay to the other, the water is very shallow for a considerable distance from the shore. Excellent fish and oysters are found in this bay. It is defended by Fort Morgan, situated on a low sandy point opposite Dauphin island, and 30 m. below the town of Mobile, and has a lighthouse at its entrance, in N lat. 30° 10′, W long. 88° 15′.

MOBILE POINT, the SE point of Mobile bay, in N lat. 30° 10′, W long. 88° 25′.

MOBOASU, a village of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 90 m. NNE of Coranza.

MOCAMBO, a river of Eastern Africa, which runs E, and falls into the Indian sea 15 m. S of Mozambique.

MOCAMOCO, a town on the SW coast of Sumatra, on the N shore of the small river Luggan. Ships arriving here must wait for a boat from the shore, as their own cannot land without great danger in consequence of the heavy surf. The imports consist chiefly of salt, piece-goods, iron, steel, and opium; the exports of provisions, pepper, timber, and gold-dust. An English settlement was formed here in 1717.

MOCARANGA. See Monomotapa.

MOCCAS, a parish of Herefordshire, 10 m. WNW of Hereford. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 188.

MOCHA, or Mokha, a city of Arabia, in the prov. of Yemen, the principal port on the Red sea, in N lat. 13° 20′, E long. 43° 12′, 55 m. NNW of the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and 632 m. from the island of Socotra. The town is built close to the shore, between two points of land which form a bay, and on one of which is a round castle, and on the other a small fort. Its appearance from the sea is handsome, having all its buildings white-washed, and three minarets of considerable height, while the line of flat roofs is broken by several tombs which form handsome structures. The pleasing ideas, however, which are inspired by this view, are quickly banished on entering the place, by the filth with which the streets and open spaces are covered, and by the decayed state of many of the habitations. The houses are built of unburnt bricks, and if neglected, speedily become a heap of rubbish, the bricks readily returning to their original state of mud. The residence of the *dola* or governor,—who is sometimes an Abyssinian slave,—the principal edifice, is large and lofty, having one front to the sea, and another to a square which forms the only regular place in the town. Another side is filled up by the official residence of the secretary-of-state, and by an extensive serai built by the Turks while they were masters of M. The number of houses is about 3,000, but about two-thirds only are inhabited. The best houses in general are those facing the sea. Many of these are three stories in height, and highly ornamented on the outside, which also frequently presents an elaborately carved wooden balcony. The windows are mostly small and irregularly placed, and the upper apartments have usually a range of circular ones, which are glazed with a thin strata of a transparent stone found in a mountain near Sana. The floors and roofs are of chunam. Crooked, dark, and narrow passages, steep staircases, and strong doors, give many of the houses the appearance of castles. The lower ranks live in huts of wicker covered in the inside with mats, and sometimes on the outside with a little clay, the roof being thatched. The bazaars are extensive, and well-supplied with goods. In the public markets fish, fowls, goats, sheep, and bullocks, are abundant, but little fruit and vegetables is exposed for sale. The fruits consist of highly flavoured dates, small oblong-shaped grapes, raisins, and pomegranates; the vegetables of water-melons, sweet potatoes, onions, sorrel, and gourds. Fish of various kinds and excellent in quality are plentiful.—The pop. is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000; and appears to fluctuate greatly. They are in general a sickly sallow-looking race, and much addicted to smoking hemp.—The town is enclosed by a wall extending for about a ½ m. in nearly a straight line facing the sea, and afterwards taking a circular direction inland. Towards

the sea, the height of this wall does not exceed 16 ft., though towards the land-side it is often more than 30 ft. It is too thin to resist a cannon ball; and the forts which defend it towards the sea would be levelled to the ground by a single broadside from a man-of-war. The harbour hardly deserves the name, being a mere roadstead. A sand-bank extends about 2 or 3 m. to the S of M., with very little water on it, and there is a narrow channel between it and the mainland by which boats and small vessels can pass, while the shoal protects the anchorage in some degree from the swell of the sea; but still it is difficult to communicate with the shore. The difficulty of egress during the NE monsoon is very great.—M. is at present the emporium of nearly the whole of the E side of Africa. Its main staple is coffee, of which this part of Arabia was the original country. The coffee is here a small tree or shrub, which rises to the height of 16 or 18 ft., and has leaves about 5 inches long. The fruit grows in clusters, resembling a cherry, and is gathered when of a deep red. Previously to 1803, nearly the whole coffee brought to M. was conveyed to Jidda, whence it was exported to Alexandria and Constantinople, and either consumed in the Turkish empire or transmitted to the western countries of Europe. The quantity then sent to Jidda was estimated by Lord Valentia at 16,000 bales of 305 lbs. each, making 4,880,000 lbs. In 1803 the Americans began to export coffee on a great scale, and the competition of the English soon raised the price from 36 or 40 to 50 d. per bale. In the following years 8,000 bales were exported by the Americans, and 2,000 by the British. The former delivered it in their own country at £6 18s. 9d. per cwt., while the India company could not deliver it in England at less than £10 3s. 8d., chiefly owing to the circuitous route by Bombay, and to some other expenses which were avoided or reduced by the private traders. The annual export of coffee in 1833 was about 8,000 bales, at from 29 to 36 dollars per bale. At M. are also sold gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense, which are brought from the opposite coast of Africa; but Aden is much more advantageously situated for this trade. Other articles are balm of Gilead or of Mecca, a resinous juice much used in the East as a cosmetic, senna to the average amount of 30,000 cwt., sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, and indigo, barilla, and civet from the interior of Africa. The trade of M. is chiefly carried on by Banians or Gentoo merchants, who trade largely with Surat and Cutch; there are also Somaulis and Habeshis, and Jews. At present American vessels load coffee, gums, hides, and skins here for the ports of Marseilles, Leghorn, and Genoa; and pay for their cargoes in dollars and gunpowder.—The country in which M. is situated is the most dreary that can well be conceived, being a plain bounded by mountains, and consisting entirely of arid sand covered with a saline efflorescence, whose dreariness is little relieved by the embrowned leaves and burnt appearance of the few vegetables which make their appearance upon it. Around the town, indeed, date trees are plentiful; and a date grove extends nearly 2 m. along the S beach; but their stinted growth shows the poverty of the soil in which they spring. The climate is intensely hot, in consequence of the SE wind, which blows here for eight months in the year, and has passed over the burning sands of Africa. For the other four months, a NW wind blows, which is also very hot, having passed over the sands of Arabia.

History.] M. was visited in 1513 by Alphonso Albuquerque, but does not appear to have been then a place of much consequence. The first attempt to open a trade with it was in 1610, by the British expeditions under Sharpey and Middleton. M. was then, what it has since continued, the chief emporium of the Red sea. The Dutch were the first to establish a factory here. They were followed in 1708 by the French, and soon after by the English. In 1803 the Americans, animated by the active genius of private trade, discovered that large profits might be made by exporting the coffee of M. In 1833 M. was in the possession of a Turkish rebel chief.

MOCHA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz, and district of Kargapol. It issues from a small lake of the same name; runs NW; and joins the Onega on the r. bank, at Bogdanovo, and after a course of 54 m. It is one of the principal affluents of the Onega. Large timber grows in great abundance on its banks, and forms one of its chief articles of transit.

MOCHA, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Truxillo, which descends from the Andes, to the SW of Guamachuco; runs WSW; and throws itself into the Pacific, 3 m. S of Truxillo, in S lat. 8° 10′, and after a course of about 60 m.—Also an uninhabited island of Chili, in the Pacific, near the coast of Araucania, and 120 m. NNW of Valdivia, in S lat. 38° 21′, and W long. 74°. It is from 12 to 15 m. in length from N to S, and rises at its N extremity to an alt. of 1,230 ft. above sea-level. It is very fertile, and was formerly populous and well-cultivated; but is now only occasionally visited by whaling ships.

MOCHADY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 33 m. NW of Telsch, on the r. bank of the Vartau.

MOCHALES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara, partido and 21 m. NW of Molinà-de-Aragon, on the l. bank of the Mesa, between four mountains. Pop. 540. It has several spinning and two fulling-mills.

MOCHAONA. See Takoun.

MOCHARA, a village of Sinde, on the r. bank of the Indus, near the divergence of the Buggaur branch, 10 m. SE of Tattah.

MOCHERA, a fortress of the Banda Oriental, near the frontier of the Brazilian prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

MOCHI, a town of Nubia, in Dongola, on the l. bank of the Nile, to the NW of the island of Argo, and 29 m. NNW of Marakah.

MOCHNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kiev, district and 18 m. WNW of Tcherkasi, on the l. bank of the Mochna.

MOCHRAMORE. See Minnigaff.

MOCHRUM, a parish in Wigtonshire, bounded on the S and SW by Luce-bay, and comprising an area of about 52½ sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,105; in 1841, 2,539. See also Kirkoswald.

MOCHTREF, or Moughtrey-with-Eskirgilog, a parish of Montgomeryshire, 3 m. SW of Newton, on a branch of the Derwent. Pop. in 1841, 639.

MOCKERN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, rgbz. and 15 m. E of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow, on the r. bank of the Ehle. Pop. 1,550. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth and several breweries.

MOCKLEN, a lake of Sweden, in the prov. of Kronoberg, to the W of the Asner-see.

MOCKMUHL, an ancient town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 14 m. NNE of Neckarsulm, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. in 1840, 1,600.

MOCKLEBY, a village of Sweden, in the prov. of Calmar, near the E coast of the island of Oland.

MOCKREHNA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and regency of Merseburg, to the SW of Torgau. Pop. 285.

MOCLIN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Granada, and partido of Iznallaz, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 2,000.

MOCOA, a town of Ecuador, on the S bank of the Caqueta or Japura, 100 m. ENE of Pasto.

MOCOANDOS, a people of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, who inhabit the coast district between the Coporore on the N, and Vermelha bay on the S, and to the N of the territory of the Mocorocas. They are divided into two tribes, governed by two chiefs. They have large numbers of cattle, inhabit villages, and cultivate maize and legumes.

MOCOLLOP. See LISMORE.

MOCOMOCA, a town on the SW coast of the island of Sumatra, in the district of Anak-Sungei, at the head of a bay, near the N side of the Si-Luggan river, at the mouth of which is the fort of Sainte Anne, and 135 m. NW of Bencoolen. The natives bring to Fort Sainte-Anne pepper, timber, and gold dust, which they exchange for stuffs, salt, iron, steel, and opium. The first English settlement was formed in this locality in 1717. The surrounding country is low, flat, and sandy.

MOCONANDIVA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and district of Icatú, which flows into the bay of São-Jose, 30 m. E of the embouchure of the Moni.

MOCONGA. See CUTATO.

MOCOROCAS, a savage people of Lower Guinea, in the W part of the kingdom of Benguela, to the S of the territory of the Mocoandos.

MOCOS. See MACUZO.

MOCS, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 17 m. W of Gran, on the r. bank of the Danube.—Also a village of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat and 24 m. W of Klausenburg. It has a mineral spring.

MOCSONOK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. SW of Neutra.

MOCU, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos, which runs E, and after a course of about 120 m., throws itself into the Vichada, on the l. bank, in N lat. 73° 10′, and W long. 70° 50′.

MOCULLAH, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, and prov. of Enderta, 15 m. NE of Antalo, near a mountain of the same name.

MOCURRA, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Wofila, 10 m. NE of Lake Ashangi. It is inhabited by Gallas, who profess Mahommedanism.

MOCURRY, or TOMACURRY, a hamlet in the p. of Monart, co. Wexford, on the bank of the Slaney, 3¼ m. N of Enniscorthy.

MODAGO, a territory of Nigritia, to the W of Borgu.

MODAIN, or TAK-KESRA, a scattered village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 24 m. SE of Bagdad, on the l. bank of the Tigris. It occupies the site formerly covered by *Ctesiphon*, the capital of Syria, and afterwards of Persia.

MODANE, a town of Sardinia, cap. of a mand. in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Maurienne, 17 m. ESE of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne, and 26 m. N of Briançon, on the l. bank of the Arc, and at an alt. of 1,193 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,140. The Sardinian government contemplates the execution of a railway commencing at M., and running up the valley of the Arc to that of the Isère, by Montmelian and Chambery, and then to Aix-les-Bains and Albens, whence it will be continued to the frontiers of the cant. of Geneva.

MODAVE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by a small stream named Hoyoux. Pop. 359. It contains two com. named Grand and Petit Modave, and possessing respectively 242 and 102 inhabitants.

MODBURY, a parish and market-town of Devonshire, 11½ m. E by S of Plymouth, and 208 m. WSW of London. Area 5,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,116; in 1841, 2,048.

MODBURY, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, which rises near Mount Gourock, and flows into the Shoalhaven at Kurraducbidgee.

MODDER GAT, a village of South Africa, in Hottentotia, on a small lake, 30 m. SSW of Gariep station.

MODENA, a duchy of Northern Italy, which has its name from its capital, and lies, like Parma, on the r. side of the Po, between the parallels of 43° 57′ and 44° 57′ N. It is bounded on the N by the Lombardo-Venetian states and by Guastalla, a district of Parma; on the E by the States of the Church; on the SE and SW by Tuscany; on the S by Lucca and Massa; and on the W by Parma, from which it is partly separated by the Lenza. The surface, according to the best maps, is 2,121 sq. m.; Lichtenstern and Balbi estimate it at 2,000 sq. m.; the *Almanach de Gotha* at 28·916 German sq. m., exclusive of Reggio and Garfagnano, the united areas of which two districts is 44·486 German sq. m.—This country lies in the valley of the Po, and is level towards the river; in the S, the Apennines rise to the height of the Alps, but not to the line of eternal snow. Monte Cimone attains an alt. of 7,452 ft. The soil in the plain is mostly clay covered with a thick strata of vegetable mould, and always moist; near the mountains it is stony and dry. All the rivers descend from the Apennines. The principal are the Lenza, the Serchio, and the Panaro; but none are navigable, neither are the numerous canals by which the country is intersected, except that of Tassoni. The climate is like that of Parma. Corn is grown, and a good deal of wine is exported. Rice, maize, oil, and hemp are also principal articles of culture. In the valley of Garfagnano, the rearing of cattle forms the chief occupation.—Stein, in 1826, stated the pop. at 375,000, and Balbi at 350,000. In 1850, it was returned for the whole possessions of the duke at 586,458, of whom 204,491 belonged to the duchy of M. Proper; 161,646 to Reggio; and 37,897 to Garfagnano. The other possessions are Guastalla, Frignano, Massa-Carrara, and Lunigiana. A recent article in the *Mantua Gazette* informs us, that the states of M. contain 3,586 priests, 7,021 military men, 2,648 persons exercising liberal professions, 3,623 functionaries, 15,723 merchants, 40,075 artisans, 337,507 peasants, 11,577 shepherds, 109,500 day-labourers and servants, 19,076 indigent persons, 2,821 Jews, and 212 Protestants. The inhabitants are of the same race as the Lombardians; the dialect is between the Milanese and that of Tuscany. The establishments for education are wretched in the extreme, and all in the hands of priests and Jesuits. There is a university at Modena, with about 200 students, and a library of 60,000 vols.—The only manufactures are canvass, leather, paper, glass, and earthenware.—The government is an absolute monarchy, in which the duke monopolizes both the legislative and the executive power. The Austrian civil law was adopted in 1815. The revenue in 1851 was 8,413,622 francs. The regular military force is about 3,500 men. The militia numbers 14,656.

History.] M. was formerly a fief of the empire, and had dukes of the house of Este. The Margrave Albert Azo II., who died in 1097, bequeathed several of his Italian estates to his son Julio, who became the founder of the house of Modena and Este. During the troubles which agitated Italy in the midst of the 12th cent., the members of the house of Este lost part of their possessions, but they were afterwards chosen Podestas in Ferrara and Modena, and in 1452 Borso of Este was created duke of M. and Reggio by Frederick III. The direct line became extinct in 1598 with Alphonso II., who obtained liberty from the emperor Rodolph II. to bequeath M. and Reggio to Cæsar the son of his uncle, by a marriage of the left-hand, as it is called; but Ferrara reverted as a vacant fief to Pope Clement VIII. From this Cæsar are descended the dukes of M., who enlarged their territory by several new possessions. The last duke, Hercules III., married the heiress of Massa and Carrara, and had only one daughter, Beatrice, duchess of Este; who was married to the archduke Ferdinand of Austria, brother of the emperor Joseph II. In 1796

his lands were seized by the French. He was afterwards indemnified by the Breisgau at the peace of Luneville; but he ceded this country to his son-in-law, and died in 1803 at Treviso. His son-in-law, archduke Ferdinand, lost the Breisgau by the peace of Presburg in 1805, and died in 1806. He was succeeded by his son Francis IV., who in 1814 was restored to the duchy of M., and distinguished himself by the cruelty with which he persecuted and punished all those who were suspected of liberalism. He also recalled the Jesuits to his dominions; and resumed the name of Este. His mother was restored to the government of Massa and Carrara, which after her death were reunited with Modena. In 1846 Francis V., the present duke, succeeded his father. In the event of the house of Este becoming extinct, all its states are to revert to Austria.

MODENA, the capital of the above duchy, is situated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Panaro and Secchia, 24 m. WNW of Bologna, in N lat. 44° 38′ 35″, E long. 10° 55′ 13″. It has a citadel, and is surrounded with ramparts, which, however, conduce less to its strength than to the beauty of its aspect, and form pleasant public walks. Its houses are well-built; and its streets clean and regular. The Strada Maestra, in the line of the ancient Æmilian way, is the finest in the town; almost all the streets are bordered with arcades under which the foot-passengers walk. The pop. in 1843 was 27,430. The finest public building is the ducal palace, which is situated in a large square, and is superbly furnished. The ducal library contains 100,000 vols. The cathedral is a building in the Gothic style, remarkable for nothing but its marble tower, which is said to be one of the highest in Italy. The other churches of the town claim little attention, with the exception of those of St. Vicenzo and St. Agostino. The other objects of interest are the hospitals, the citadel, the theatre, and some good scientific collections. The university of M. was suppressed in 1821, and succeeded by a school of theology, law, and medicine. The trade of M. is inconsiderable: silk was formerly the chief object of manufacture, but that branch has now greatly declined; and those of hemp, woollens, leather, and glass, have to a certain degree taken its place. A large weekly market for agricultural produce is held.

MODER, a river of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, which rises to the N of La Petite-Pierre; runs E, passing Inguiller and Haguena; and flows into the Rhine near Seltz, after a course of 50 m., in which it receives the Rothbach on the r., and the Zintzel on the l.

MODERBRUCKE, a village of Styria, 21 m. WNW of Judenburg.

MODERN, MODOR, or MODRA, a walled town of Hungary, in the com. and 14 m. NNE of Presburg, at the foot of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 5,000. It carries on woollen manufactures. In 1729 and 1800 it suffered severely from fire.

MODGOL, or MUDGUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 52 m. SE of Bedjapur, on an affluent of the Krishna.

MODIBU, a town of Bambarra, near the l. bank of the Niger, 56 m. NE of Sego.

MODICA (CONTADO DI), a district in the SE of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, erected into a county in the 11th cent. by Roger of Normandy. Though only about 30 m. in length, and 10 m. in medium breadth, it contains 6 towns whose joint pop. exceeds 80,000. It is subdivided into the 7 cants. of Chiaramonte, Comiso, M., Ragusa, Scieli, Spaccaforno, and Vituria.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated near the river Scieli, in a narrow valley surrounded by magnificent scenery, 45 m. SSW of Catania. The pop. is about 18,000. The inhabitants are employed partly as mechanics, and partly in domestic manufactures, but in a considerable degree likewise in agriculture. The environs produce corn, wine, oil, and a great variety of fruit, such as oranges, lemons, and almonds. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese, chiefly to Malta.

MODIGLIANA, a walled town of Tuscany, on the Marzeno, 40 m. NE of Florence. Pop. 2,335.

MODLIBORZYCE, a town of Poland, in the woivode and 36 m. SSW of Lublin, on the l. bank of the Sanna. Pop. 600.

MODLIN, a fortress of Poland, in the woivode and 45 m. ESE of Plock, at the confluence of the Bog and the Vistula, opposite Nowydwor. It is next in importance as a place of strength to Zamosz, and has been recently strengthened.

MODLING. See MEDLING.

MODON. See METHONE.

MODRA, a village of Sinde, near the Western Rin, 5 m. WSW of Nuggur Parkur.

MODREENY, a parish of co. Tipperary, comprising an area of 12,165¼ acres. Pop. in 1841, 5,286.

MODRICH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 24 m. NW of Srebernik, and 66 m. ENE of Banjaluka.

MODRITZ, or MODRICE, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 5 m. S of Brünn, on the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 940.

MODRUSS, a village of Military Croatia, in the generalat and 29 m. SW of Carlstadt, district and 8 m. S of Ogulin, on the W side of Mount Capella. Pop. 1,300. This village was formerly capital of a co. of the same name.

MODRYDD, a hamlet in the p. of Llanspythid, co. and 2 m. W of Brecon. Pop. in 1841, 137.

MODUGNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 7 m. SW of Bari. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, and several tanneries.

MODUM, a village and parish of Norway, in the stift of Aggershuus, and amt of Buskerud, 30 m. W of Christiania, and 18 m. NE of Königsberg. Pop. 4,500. In its vicinity are extensive mines of cobalt, and a manufactory of smalt.

MODURLI, or MODERNI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and 27 m. SW of Boli, on the r. bank of the Lansu, an affluent of the Sakaria, in a fine valley. It contains about 600 families, chiefly Turks. The houses are almost all built of wood, and the general aspect of the town is miserable in the extreme.

MODWASCH. See MEDWISCH.

MOEDLING. See MEDLING.

MOEKLEBY, a haerad and parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Kalmar, and island of Æland. It has an extensive alum-mine.

MOELAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. and 7 m. SE of Pont-Aven, and 6 m. SW of Quimperlé, near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1841, 4,132.

MOEL-FAMMA, a summit of Denbighshire, in the Clwydian chain. It has an alt. of 1,845 ft. above sea-level.

MOELK. See MELK.

MOEL-Y-MWNT, or MOUNT, a parish in the co. and 3½ m. N of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 140.

MOEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. 2,363. It has manufactories of linen.

MOEN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between 54° 57′ 35″ and 55° 03′ 28″ N lat., and 0° 01′ 20″ and 0° 28′ 20″ W long. of Copenhagen, in the stift of Zeeland, and bail. of Prästöe, separated from the island of Zeeland on the N by the Uloe-sund, and by the Grön-sund on the SW from the island of Falster. It is 18 m. in length from E to W, and about 4 m. in medium breadth, comprising, with the small adjacent islands of Nyord and Bogöe, a total superficies of 92 sq. m., and a pop. of 13,200, of whom 300 are in Nyord, and about 1,000 in Bogöe. In the E it terminates in a calcareous rocky ridge

named Möens-klint, the white cliffs of which, consisting of chalk and parallel layers of nodular flint, rise to the height of from 300 to 400 ft. above the level of the sea. It is otherwise level, very fertile, and so pleasing in its general aspect as to have been distinguished by the name *Amœna*. It has several streams, one of which is mineral. The chief town, Steege or Stege, is on the NW coast, and has a harbour. Its other towns and villages are Borre, Marienborg, Klintholun, Liselund, Leernake, and Koster.

MOEN, or Mucho-ma, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, and district of Arensburg, in the Baltic, to the N of the gulf of Livonia, in N lat. 58° 34′, E long. 23° 10′. It is separated from the island of Oesel on the SW by the Maloï-sund, a channel about 1½ m. in width, and from the W coast of the gov. of Esthonia by a channel 6 m. in breadth. It is 14 m. in length from NW to SE, and 11 m. in breadth, at its widest part. It is entirely destitute of trees, and its inhabitants find their subsistence in the rearing of cattle, and in fishing.

MOENEBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Ophasselt. Pop. 126.

MOERBEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Ghent. Pop. 3,823. The v. is 14 m. NE of Ghent, on the Moervaert canal. Pop. of v. 1,063. It contains an ancient v. belonging to the bishops of Ghent. It has bleacheries of linen, and possesses a considerable trade in grain, wood, and hay.—Also a dep. and com. in the same prov., and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 1,218; of v. 756. It has several spinning-mills.

MOERDYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, arrond. and 9 m. NE of Breda, cant. and 5 m. N of Zevenbergen, on the l. bank of the Hollands-diep.

MOERE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges, intersected by the canal of Moeredykvaerd. Pop. 1,150.

MOERE (Grande-et-Petite), a marsh of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and cant. of Hondtschoote. The Grande-M., which is partly in the Belgian prov. of W. Flanders, is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 3 m. in breadth, and communicates with the Petite-M., which discharges itself by the Canal-de-Moeres into the Canal-de-Bergues.

MOERES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 211.

MOERE-VAERT, a canal of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. It detaches itself from the canal of the Sas-de-Ghent 6 m. N of Ghent, and terminates at the hamlet of the Spletters-Putté, where it joins the Durme. It has a total length of about 12 m.

MOEREYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Wechelderzande. Pop. 114.

MOERHEYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Hamme. Pop. 341.

MOERHUYSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Maldegem. Pop. 227.

MŒRIS (Lake), a lake in the Egyptian prov. of Fayum, which has been by many identified with the Birket-el-Kerun or el-Korn, a sheet of water about 35 m. in length, and little more than 7 m. broad in the widest part; but which, it is obvious, never could water the town of Crocodilopolis and the Labyrinth, nor encircle two pyramids, as Lake M. is stated to have done. The bed of a dry lake to the SE of the Birket-el-Kerun, and equal in extent and depth to it, discovered by Linant, appears to Lepsius to fulfil the required conditions and relative positions of the ancient lake. In a memoir read before the Archæological Institute in 1851, the Chevalier Bunsen is considered to have established the fact that the lake was in great part a vast artificial reservoir of the waters of the Nile, designed to irrigate the prov. of Fayum, and to render habitable and fertile what since has been and still is the richest and most productive province of the land of the Pharaohs. See article Fayum. Both Herodotus and Strabo saw and described the lake of M.; but the one considers it as the work of man, the other as a natural lake connected with immense engineering works in sluices, and with a still greater one of a canal conducted from the Nile. Both described the phenomenon from what they saw, and from those who saw it or could verify its nature and action. So did Pliny, when he said, "The lake of Moeris, a huge ditch" (*grandis fossa*), but by the Egyptians accounted "amongst the great and admirable works." To modern Europe the very place of this lake was unknown before the great French expedition; and its existence was so doubtful that D'Anville, the greatest of all geographers since Eratosthenes and Ptolemy, came to the idea of imagining two lakes of M.,—one of which he placed near the Labyrinth, and called it the lake of Batten or Bathen,—a lake nowhere found. Still, the great man's mistake was wiser than the opinions of those who corrected him in proving that, in the Egyptian prov. in question, there was only one lake, the Birket-el-Querun, which they said must be and therefore was the lake of M. The chevalier argues that this reservoir was so constructed as to allow the superabundant water to supply the eastern districts of the valley of the Nile in the neighbourhood of Fayum; and observes that M. Linant submitted to the late viceroy of Egypt a project to renew the lake for the same purpose, in order to restore the prov. to its pristine fertility, and to have at command a supply of water for the western side-valley of the Nile in years of scarcity. The question naturally arises, To what period of Egypt does this great and most beneficent work belong? The chevalier thinks himself enabled to answer, To the same period to which the Labyrinth and the Pyramids belong—in short, all the most stupendous works of the Egyptians—to the old empire. This dynasty is that of the Sesortocides, from the name of Sesortôsis, the origin of the world-famed name of Sesostris. Jacob and the children of Israel settled as peaceable shepherds in Goshen under the third king of that name, whose prime minister was Joseph. His successor was called Moeris, and was, M. Bunsen argues, the author of the work just described. He was the same who built the Labyrinth, or General council-house for the 27 *nomoi* or districts of the united kingdom, and constructed the pyramid by its side as his sepulchre.

MOERKERKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 2,815. The v. is 7 m. ENE of Bruges, on the Lieve. Pop. 1,819.

MOERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Eecloo. Pop. 188.

MOERWEGWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Adegem. Pop. 752.

MOERZEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 3,204.—The town is 3 m. NE of Termonde, on the l. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 2,098. It has manufactories of linen.

MOESA, or Muesa, a river of Switzerland, which has its source in the Bernardino, in the Lepontine Alps, on the NE frontier of the cant. of Tessin; runs first S, then W through the valley of Misox; and joins the Tessin, on the l. bank, above Bellinzone,

and after a course of about 36 m. It is liable to inundation. Fish, especially salmon, abounds in its waters.

MOESIE, or Musi, a river of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Palembang, which has its source in the mountains of the same name, to the NE of Bencoolen; runs NE; and throws itself by four arms, which branch off at different points below Palembang, into the strait of Banka. The eastern arm is named Sali, the Pontian or Western is called by the natives Kvala. The largest branch, named Soensang, affords the easiest and most speedy communication with Palembang. It has a bar about 5 m. from its mouth, but is navigable by vessels of heavy burthen. The M. has a total course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Lamatang, Ugan, and Kamring, on the r., and on the l. the Lakitan and Rawas. Its waters are infested by alligators of a peculiarly ferocious species. The valley watered by this river is rich, well-cultivated, and picturesque; and its inhabitants are described as proud, independent, and hospitable.

MOESSEROEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. SSW of Courtrai. Pop. 5,600. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MOEURS. See Meurs.

MOEZ (Turat al), or Canal of Moez, a canal of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Sharkieh, which diverges from the principal eastern branch of the Nile, near a village of the same name, and 33 m. N of Cairo; runs NE a distance of about 75 m., and along the course of the old Tanaitic channel; and terminates in the lake of Menzaleh, to the SSE of the town of that name. It is 150 ft. wide, and navigable all the year for large boats. It abounds in fish. The canal of Tel-el-Wadi detaches itself from its l. bank at Zakazik. On the E, near the ruins of *Bubastes*, it forms a communication with the Pelusiac or Meneghi branch.

MOFFAT, a parish, chiefly in Dumfries-shire, and partly in Lanarkshire. The Dumfries-shire part forms the N extremity of the district of Annandale. The Lanarkshire part, on both sides of Evan water, touches the Dumfries-shire part along the E and the S. Moffat-water rises in the extreme NE, and runs 10½ m. almost direct SW to the Annan, augmented in its progress by 15 mountain-rills. The courses of the three chief streams, the Evan, the Annan, and the Moffat, are for a long way sheer gorges, overhung by steep and often almost inaccessible hills, admitting little more than space for excellent though hanging roads, and possessing at their upper end, even on the beds of the streams, an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level. About 3,800 acres of the whole area are in tillage; about 450 are under wood; and upwards of 34,000 are wildly and irreclaimably waste or pastoral. The mountains on the boundary include Hartfell, and one-half or upwards of the parish is occupied with the loftiest Scottish mountains S of the Forth and Clyde. Nearly all the heights are curved and regular in outline, broad in their summits, and clothed with vegetation on their surface; but Saddleback, 1¾ m. SE of Hartfell, is a curious exception, being so narrow at the top that a person may almost bestride it. The parish is traversed by turnpikes leading northward respectively toward Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Selkirk, along the vales and gorges of the three principal streams. Pop. in 1801, 1,610; in 1831, 2,221; in 1841, 2,199.—The village of M. stands on a beautiful rising ground on the l. bank of the Annan, 1¾ m. above the influx of the Moffat and the Evan; 16 m. N of Lockerby, and 50 m. S of Edinburgh; at an alt. of 300 ft. above the level of the sea, at the head of the luscious valley which stretches away in an expanding stripe from its site 20 m. to the Solway frith; and only 4½ m. S of Errickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run from the highest ground in the S of Scotland, E, W, and S to the Atlantic, the German, and the Irish seas. Its pop. in 1841 was 1,413. It has been called the Cheltenham of Scotland, and is more distinguished for its medicinal waters than any place N of the Sark and the Tweed. The wells are three. One of them, called the Hartfell-spa, is noticed in the article Hartfell. Another, called distinctively and emphatically Moffat-well, is a strong sulphureous water, about 1½ m. N of the village. It oozes out of a rock of compact greywacke, containing interspersed pyrites, and has an odour resembling that of Harrowgate. The third well is near Evan bridge, about 1¼ m. S of the village. It is a weaker chalybeate than the water of Hartfell spa, strongly resembling the Harrowgate chalybeate. The climate of Moffat is mild and healthy, and the lands which environ the village are gravelly and irretentive of moisture.

MOFHAK, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 30 m. WSW of Sana, on a steep mountain. It is the residence of a dola or governor. At the foot of a mountain is a suburb, in which travellers generally take up their quarters.

MOGADOR, the principal sea-port of Marocco, situated in N lat. 31° 32′ [*Ali Bey*], 31° 30′ 29″ [*Evans*], E long. 9° 35′ [*Ali Bey*], 9° 47′ 38″ [*Evans*], 125 m. WSW of Marocco, and about 20 hours from Safi, and 130 m. from Tangier, and 320 m. SW of the straits of Gibraltar. It was founded in 1760, by the emperor Sidi Mahommed, who laid the foundation of the wall with his own hands, and spared no pains to make it the principal seat of commerce in the empire. The town is built on the N edge of the bay, on a low flat desert of accumulating sand which separates it from the cultivated country, and on which it is impossible to raise fruits or vegetables sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, which must therefore be brought from gardens at the distance of from 4 to 12 m. Safi, or Asfi, is the chief town of the province, and only 38 leagues from Marocco, but has been abandoned as a port on account of its inconvenience and insecurity from its being open to the W gales. The pop. of M. may be estimated at about 12,000, of whom 1,300 are Jews, and not more than 30 or 40 Europeans. It returns a customs revenue of nearly 1,000,000 francs; while Safi produces only between 50,000 and 60,000 fr.; and the twin towns of Rabat and Sali, whose united pop. amounts to 52,000 souls, and are next in commercial importance to M., produce no more than 380,000 fr. The town is called Souerah by the Maroccomen,—it being to a neighbouring island alone that they give the name of Mogador,—after a saint called Sidi Mogodol, whose tomb is to be seen on the coast opposite Souerah. On the island, which lies about a ½ m. to the SW of the town, and is a bleak barren rock ½ m. in length and ¼ m. in breadth, there was formerly a small fort built by the Portuguese, of whom memorials are to be found all along the coast from Tangier to the country of Sus-el-Acsa opposite the Canary islands. It is fortified, and garrisoned by a small party of Moors from the town.—The construction of the town of M. must have been attended with great difficulties, particularly the SW rampart facing the island, which is raised on several rocks against which the sea breaks with great violence, and which are united by two curtained works. The site presents at a distance that picturesque aspect which gained it the name of Souerah, 'a picture;' but the interior, which is divided into two towns separated by a wall, does not realize this pro-

mise, although its streets are regular, and it has some fine buildings. The houses, having no windows in the outer walls, present a sombre and gloomy aspect, but they are often of considerable size. Those of the foreign merchants, however, are more spacious, having from eight to twelve rooms on a floor, opening into a gallery which surrounds the house on the inside and encloses an interior used as a warehouse. The roofs are flat, and serve for walks in the evening, for which purpose they are greatly preferable to the walks which lie around the place, which present nothing but barren sands drifting with the wind. There are two towns, one of which may more properly be called a citadel, containing the custom-house, treasury, the residence of the alkaid, and the houses of the foreign merchants.—The harbour is formed by an island to the S, about 2 m. in circumf., but as the water at ebb-tide is only 10 or 12 ft. deep, ships of burden must anchor about 1½ m. W of what is called the Long battery. Trading-vessels moored on the E side of the island are sheltered from the W and N winds, but exposed to those from the SW, which frequently blow with great force. The general depths in the centre of the bay vary from 4 to 5 fath., on a rocky bottom; but the actual clear space in the central part of the bay is much contracted by flats of shoal water running off the main shore. The rise and fall of the tide is generally from 8 to 10 ft.; but it has been known to reach 12 and even 14 ft. On the island are four batteries, and the most considerable portion of the fortifications can play upon the island and the moorings-place with good effect, being at only about 1,500 yds. distance. The annual number of trading-vessels visiting the port is about 40, few of which exceed 200 tons burden.

In 1804, the imports into M. were estimated by Jackson at £151,450. They consisted chiefly of sugar, spices, iron, tin, lead, copper, woollens, linens, raw silk, gums, hardware, glass, beads, toys, and a variety of minor articles, with 99,000 Mexican dollars. The exports were: almonds, gums, bees'-wax, goat-skins, oil of olives, skins, sheep's wool, ostrich-feathers, pomegranates, and dates: the amount reckoned at £127,679. M. is the great commercial depot of the Atlantic coast; its trade is, however, principally with the south, the districts of Sus and Wadnun, and the Great Desert. It is also the port of the capital of Marocco. The merchants of M., with one or two exceptions, are all imperial merchants—that is, persons whom the sultan has given credit for custom-house duties to various and large amounts. During the flourishing times of its commerce, M. exported to Lisbon, Cadiz, Marseilles, Gibraltar, and even to New York, large quantities of corn and wool, gum, almonds, olive oil, figs, wax, leather, goat-skins, aniseed, orange-peel, and medicinal drugs: and to the coast of Guinea were shipped *haiks* or small mantles of wool, and other light articles in woollen and cotton. The imports consisted of bar-iron, steel, cutlery, and hardware of all kinds, cloths, silk handkerchiefs, ornaments of gold and silver, pearl, amber and coral necklaces, looking-glasses, sugar, and spices. At one time there were 34 Christian houses of commerce established in the town, forming a small colony of about 100 Europeans. But the free exportation of corn and wool with which the country abounds, and extensive commerce with Europe and America, might create large fortunes, and here give to families and even to towns sufficient influence and strength to cause umbrage to a government ever jealous and alarmed. The emperor Muly Soliman, the predecessor of the present emperor, impressed with these ideas, began to bring them into action by closing the gates of Rabat, Amazor, Dar-Beida, Mazagan, Saffi, and Santa-Cruz, and ordering the foreign merchants who resided there to remove to M., with promises of protection and favour. Some time after he prohibited the exportation of wool, wheat, and oil, and laid enormously heavy export duties on other articles. The present sultan, without making any fundamental change in this system, felt the necessity of giving some protection to commerce in order to restore his treasury. Having been for a long time pasha of M. before his accession, he had gained some insight into commercial affairs, and as far as a Mussulman can, acquired some notions of civilization: he at least comprehended how closely it was connected with his own pecuniary interests, and in the end transformed the administration of the empire into one great undertaking for his own personal profit. His predecessor had treated all commerce with Christians as scandalous and impious, being denounced by the Koran: Abderrahman, to recruit his treasury, conceived an ingenious device for meeting the prohibitions of the law of the Prophet, and contrived to gain the assent of the devotees and teachers of the doctors of Islamism to the following sophistry: The law forbids us to sell to infidels any food or clothing, but the law commands us to make war upon them, and for this we must have gunpowder; therefore, by exacting from them a contribution of gunpowder for each sale we make to them, we turn commerce to the maintenance and advantage of the true faith. This being admitted as unanswerable logic, gunpowder, the manufacture of which in Marocco is very inferior, was received from the hands of the Christians in payment of export duties. At first, one pound of powder and 15 f. was imposed upon the export of each quintal of wool; but this duty has since been increased until the money duty amounts to 35 f. on unwashed, and 55 f. on washed wool, and has become very burdensome to European commerce. The export of corn is totally prohibited, and whole provinces producing enough to load a whole fleet are reduced to the most abject poverty. The sultan finding that, notwithstanding this excessive increase of duty, the produce allowed to be exported was still purchased, and that the purchasers continued to gain a profit upon it, determined to appropriate to himself a portion even of this gain; and conceived the idea of granting credit for the customs' duties to Moorish and Jewish merchants, and to one or two European houses. This gave birth to a crowd of small dealers without capital, who went headlong into speculations, and the trade of M. lost all its solidity. A system of cash payment was then resorted to, with deductions in the shape of discount. But the Barbary tariff exhibits the impossibility of any important increase ever taking place in the traffic of the coast, while such enormous duties are levied as the following table exhibits:

British import duty.		London prices.	Mogador export duty.
10s. per cwt.	Sweet almonds,	40s.	6s. 3d.
Free,	Bitter almonds,	36s.	6s. 3d.
Free,	Bees'-wax,	120s.	41s. 6d.
Free,	Wool (washed)	84s.	19s. 0d.
Free,	Olive oil,	39s.	9s. 6d.
Free,	Brown gum,	50s.	6s. 3d.
Free,	Gum sandrac,	70s.	9s. 6d.
Free, per case,	Ostrich feathers,	£100	£31 5s.
Free, per doz.,	Goats' skins,	14s.	2s. 6d.
Free, ,,	Sheep skins,	25s.	1s. 6d.
Free, ,,	Calf skins,	45s.	9s. 6d.

All these duties stand rated in the local currency 25 per cent. higher than here stated, but that deduction is allowed in the shape of discount for prompt payment. The import trade is regulated on a widely different principle. The duties levied on imported

articles are not paid in money, but in kind, and on English manufactures, army and navy cloth, brass, copper, tea, and sugar, and in fact in all cases, with few exceptions, at 20 per cent., or one-fifth part of the goods, whatever they may be, that are landed. This primitive mode of business is also accompanied by disadvantages, and assists, in conjunction with the high tariff, to cripple any endeavours attempted to bring the Barbary states in closer mercantile alliance with ourselves.—On the 15th of August 1844, M. was bombarded and the fortifications destroyed by a French fleet under the Prince de Joinville. See article Marocco.

MOGADOURO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 26 m. WSW of Miranda, and 30 m. NE of Torre-de-Mincorvo, on a height. Pop. 450. It is enclosed by old walls, and has a fortress and a Franciscan convent.

MOGANE. See Mariguana.

MOGANGUELAS, or Muganguelas, a family of the Cassangues tribe, who inhabit the territory of Lower Guinea, to the E of Benguela.

MOGARRA, a valley in the W part of Lower Egypt, running nearly ENE, and terminating in the E in the Bhar-Bila-ma or river without water. It is traversed by the caravan-route from Cairo to Sivah, and has a station named also Mogarra or El-Ain-Awara, at which is a well of good water.

MOGARRAZ, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros, on the Francia. Pop. 932. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

MOGAUM, a district and town in the N part of Burmah. The town is on an affluent of the Irawaddi, 255 m. NNE of Ava.

MOGEALY, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. W of Tallow. Area 9,709 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,255.

MOGELIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, reg. and 50 m. ENE of Potsdam, and 34 m. ENE of Berlin. It has an agricultural academy.

MOGELSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 3 m. ENE of Nurnberg. It has a paper-mill and several quarries.

MOGEMUG, a group of islands, 26 in number, in the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, to the E of the island of Gap. This group is also called Egoy or Lumululu.

MOGEN-PORTO, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, on the S coast of the grand-duchy of Finland, and of the gov. of Viborg, in N lat. 60° 25′, E long. 26° 33′. It has few inhabitants.

MOGGIO-DI-SOTTO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, cap. of the district of Moggio, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 26 m. N of Udine, on the r. bank of the Fella. Pop. 2,792. It has a paper-mill.

MOGGLINGEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, obmt. and NE of Gmund, on the Rems. Pop. (Cath.) in 1840, 915. In its vicinity are the mineral baths of Christenhof.

MOGGOR, a town of Mozambique, a little to the W of the town of that name.

MOGHAN, a steppe of Russia in Asia, in the Shirvan. It forms the N part of the khanat of Talishin, and extends between the Aras on the W, the Kur on the N and E, and the Caspian on the SE. It has a total length of about 75 m. from NE to SW, and is 30 m. in medium breadth. It abounds in excellent pasturage, but is much infested by serpents.

MOGHILEV. See Mohilev.

MOGHILNIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 75 m. SW of Igoumen, and 54 m. ESE of Novogrodek, near the l. bank of the Niemen.

MOGHOSTAN, a district of Persia, belonging to the Iman of Mascat, in the S part of Kirman, between Laristan on the W, and Beluchistan on the E, and bathed on the W and S by the Persian gulf, the strait of Ormus, and the sea of Oman. The coast extends from the mouth of the Kur on the SW, to Cape Mucksa in the SE, a distance of nearly 240 m. The breadth of the district to the mountains of Alfeldha is about 90 m. The principal rivers are the Minnow or Ibrahim, and Nahres. The chief town, Minab, is situated to the N of the former. The name signifies date-country.

MOGHOU, or Mogu, a port of Persia, in Farsistan, and district of Laristan, 60 m. S of Lar, on the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 33′, E long. 49° 44′. It is deep and spacious.

MOGHUMDI, a village of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Chenab.

MOGI, or Mugi, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sapucahi, on the confines of the prov. of São-Paulo, and between the Rios-Mogi-Guaçu and Pardo.

MOGI-DAS-CRUZES, a populous and industrious town of Brazil, in the prov. and 40 m. ENE of São-Paulo, and about 4 m. from the l. bank of the Tiete, in N lat. 23° 27′. Pop. 9,000. It has 4 churches, a Carmelite convent, and an elementary and a classical school. The houses are chiefly built of mud. The industry of the locality consists in the manufacture of cloth and of rum, and the culture of sugar, coffee, and cotton.

MOGIELINCA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masovie, obwod. and 45 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 742, of whom 219 are Jews. It has 2 churches.

MOGI-GUAÇU, an ancient town of Brazil, in the prov. and 180 m. N of São-Paulo, and N part of the district of Mogi-Mirim, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. It has a parish-church. The cultivation of a few ordinary articles of provision, the rearing of cattle and pigs, and fishing in the Rio-Mogi, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a river in the same prov., which has its source in the Serra-da-Mantiqueira, and runs W, parallel to the Jaguari-Mirim, which it joins a little above the confluence of the latter with the Parana.

MOGILA, or Claratomba, a village of the republic and 6 m. E of Cracow, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 800. It has a rich abbey of the Cistercian order, and a Catholic gymnasium.

MOGILLNO, or Mogilnow, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen. The circle comprises 150 sq. m., and contains 25,323 inhabitants. The town is 53 m. NE of Posen, in the reg. and 35 m. SSW of Bromberg. Pop. in 1837, 1,363. It has manufactories of cloth and leather.

MOGIMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Vivy. Pop. 278.

MOGLAH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Mentesha, 48 m. NNE of Rhodes, and 63 m. SE of Guzelhissar, near an affluent of the Thavas. It is the ancient *Alinda*.

MOGLENA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 42 m. NW of Salonica, and 17 m. NE of Vodnia, on the l. bank of the

MOGLIANO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. S of Macerata.

MOGNE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Aube, which has its source at the hamlet of Fay, a little to the NE of St. Phal, and throws itself into the Lozein, on the l. bank, after a course of about 9 m.

MOGODOR. See Mogador.

MOGORBIN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5 m. E of Cashel. Area 4,149 acres. Pop. 1,468.

MOGORO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Isilis. Pop. 1,880.

MOGREBBINS, a name given to the Arabs in the W part of Egypt, and especially in the city of Cairo.

MOGU, a port of Laristan, in Persia. It has one of the most secure roadsteads in the gulf, formed by Cape Bostano on the E, and a point called Certes on the W. It is of good depth, and capable of holding large fleets.

MOGUER, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Huelva, at the mouth of the Tinto, on its l. bank, 51 m. W of Seville. Pop. 6,700. It has an active trade in wine.

MOH, a river of the Burmese empire, rising near the frontiers of Arracan, and flowing E to the Irawaddi.

MOHACS, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Baranya, in N lat. 46° 0′, 21 m. E of Funfkirchen, on the r. bank of the W branch of the Danube, whose bifurcation here forms the marshy island of M. or Margetta. Pop. 8,316. The Hungarians were defeated here, with the loss of their king, Louis II., 7 bishops, and 500 nobles, by the Turks, in 1526. The effects of this battle were in part retrieved by the defeat of the Turks on the same field in 1687. It is inhabited by a mixture of Hungarians, Germans, and Rascians, and has a Catholic, a Calvinist, and a Greek church.

MOHADAN (Al), a village of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, 80 m. E of Madian.

MOHAMMED (Ras), a cape on the Arabian coast of the Red sea, in N lat. 27° 43′, E long. 34° 20′, on the straits of Jubal. It is an abrupt broken cliff, with a flat top, about 90 ft. high.

MOHAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, and district of Lucknow, pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Sye river, on the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, in N lat. 26° 50′.

MOHANA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 45 m. N of Serouji.

MOHARAY, a town of the island of Arad, in the Persian gulf, on the S coast.

MOHAVI, a fort of Afghanistan, in the Derajat, in N lat. 30° 30′, on the route from Dera-Ghazi-Khan to Bori.

MOHAWK, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which rises about 40 m. to the E of Lake Ontario, and, after a course of 135 m., flows into the Hudson by three mouths, about 9 m. N of Albany, between Waterford and Troy. It is connected with Wood creek by a canal. There are also canals at German Flats and Herkimer. The Erie canal passes along its banks as far as Rome. This river, about 2 m. W of the Hudson, has remarkable falls, called the Cahoos, or Cahoes. The river just above the falls, is between 300 and 400 ft. wide, and descends at high water in one sheet near 70 ft.—Also a river of Delaware co., New York, U. S., which unites with the Popachton, and forms the Delaware.—Also a river of New Hampshire, which runs W into the Connecticut, in Colebrook co.—Also a village in Herkimer co., in New York, 79 m. WNW of Albany, situated on the Erie canal, and the S side of Mohawk river. Pop. 700.—Also a township in Montgomery co., in New York. Pop. 3,112.

MOHAWKS, the most noted tribe in the Six-Nation confederacy, who inhabited, at the period of the discovery of America, and for a considerable time after, the rich and beautiful tract of country S of Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. Immediately after the formation of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1701, a missionary was sent among this tribe of Indians, which for some time had been on the most friendly terms with the British government, and the greater part of the M. nation were converted to Christianity. It soon followed that the M. forsook their wandering life, and for many years previous to the breaking out of the American war, resided in two villages upon the banks of the W branch of the Hudson, called after them the Mohawk river. One of these villages was known by the name of Canajoháre, which name is still retained by the American village built upon its site; the other Fort Hunter,—the site of which is near the Erie canal, and its ruins, still perceptible, are pointed out to the traveller as an object of interest. Their attachment to the British cause eventually compelled them to seek a distant settlement. One party, consisting of a majority of the nation, fled, in 1776, under the guidance of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, to Niagara, and eventually settled on the Grand river, where they still reside. The other party escaped to Lower Canada; and after a sojourn of seven years at La Chine, in that prov., they proceeded to the spot selected by their chief, on the bay of Quinté, in the Upper prov., which they reached on the 15th of May, 1784, and have occupied ever since. This tract of land was immediately surveyed, and called Tyendenaga, in honour of the principal chief of the nation.

MOHELNO, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 18 m. NNE of Znaim, near the l. bank of the Iglawa. Pop. 728.

MOHECAN, a village in Wayne co., in Ohio, 88 m. NE of Columbus.

MOHICCON, the N branch of the river Muskingum, in the state of Ohio, formed by the union of Muddy-fork and Armstrong's forks.

MOHILEV, an extensive government or province of the W of European Russia, lying between 28° 50′ and 32° 45′ E long., and 51° 55′ and 55° 15′ N lat. It is bounded on the N by the gov. of Vitebsk; on the E by that of Smolensk; on the SE and S by Chernigov; and on the W by Minsk, from which it is in part separated by the Dnieper. Its area is 42,814 square versts, or 18,824 square miles. Its pop. in 1846 was 931,300, of whom the majority were Poles, the remainder Russians and Jews. M. forms part of the great plain of Russia, and has an immense extent of forests and marshes. In its N part it is traversed by the grand ridge which divides the waters flowing N and S. The soil in the other grounds is in general fertile, and produces rye, barley, oats, maize, hemp, and flax. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, which flows to the Black sea, and receives in this gov. the Droutz or Druz, and the Soj or Sosha. The Southern Dvina intersects it in the N. By means of these rivers, the timber of its forests is conveyed to Riga, and the ports of the Black sea. Its exports are corn, cattle, leather, timber, tallow, potash, and paper. Its manufactures, with the exception of a few articles of domestic consumption, are confined to paper-mills, and glass and iron works. It is divided into 12 circles, and includes a part of Lithuania ceded to Russia in 1772.

Mohilev, the capital of the above gov., is situated on the r. bank of the Dnieper, in N lat. 55° 54′, E long. 30° 24′, 420 m. S of St. Petersburg. It is divided into four quarters, of which the castle, built on an eminence, is the most conspicuous. In the centre of the town is a large octagonal square surrounded with neat stone buildings. The government-offices, the magazines, and the archbishop's palace, are handsome edifices. There are here a Greek and a Latin archbishop. The latter is the superior of all the Catholics in Russia and Poland; and the Jesuits, who, after the suppression of their order in the rest of Europe, found here an asylum under his protection, still retain their college. The pop. of Mohilev amounts to 12,500, part of whom manufacture leather, while others carry on a traffic with Riga, Memel, and Dantzig. The number of Jews at M. is nearly 2,000. The annual fairs are well-attended.—Also a considerable town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, on the l. bank of the Dniester, 57 m. SSE of Kaminiec.

MOHILLA, Muhilly, or Moely, a small island in the Indian sea, forming one of the group of the Comoros, situated between Madagascar and the coast of Africa, in S lat. 12° 40′, 250 m. from Mozambique. Its coast is entirely composed of rocks, which leave space however for a few landing-places; and there is a good road for vessels. Its summit is lofty and wooded. It has two towns,—one on the N

and the other on the E part of the island. The soil is fertile, and the productions are rice, cocoa-nuts, oranges, citrons, pine-apples, and sugar-cane. The pop. was once pretty considerable; but has been much reduced by war, and by the devastations of pirates.

MOHILL, a parish in cos. Leinster and Leitrim. Pop. in 1831, 16,664; in 1841, 17,918. Area 30,540 acres. — Also a town in the Leitrim section of this p., 8 m. E by S of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 1,626.

MOHIM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 65 m. WNW of Delhi. It is a place of considerable extent, but is now much dilapidated, and but thinly populated.

MOHINDRA-MALLE'E, a low chain of mountains in Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Northern Circars and district of Guntur, extending parallel to the coast a distance of about 105 m.

MOHIVILLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop of dep. 303; of com. 62.

MOHLIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau, district and 2 m. E of Rheinfelden, and 15 m. NW of Aarau.

MOHON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. S of La Trinite, and 11 m. NNW of Ploërmel. Pop. 3,000.

MOHONGO, a town of Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, 180 m. NE of St. Philippe-de-Benguela, on the l. bank of the Cuvo.

MOHRA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, NW of Schweina. Pop. 438.—Also a river of Moravia, which has its source in the circle and 18 m. N of Olmütz; flows thence into the circle of Troppau; and joins the Oppa, on the r. bank, 3 m. E of Troppau, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of 54 m.

MOHRENBACH, a village of the duchy of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, S of Gehren. Pop. 752. It has manufactories of linen.

MOHRIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 38 m. NNW of Frankfort, circle and 8 m. S of Königsberg, on the Schlippe. Pop. in 1837, 1,221.

MOHRINGEN, or MÖRINGEN, an amt and town of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, on the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of hosiery and of linen.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 4 m. SW of Stuttgard. Pop. 2,146.—Also an amt and town of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Gottingen. Pop. of amt 2,750. The town is 14 m. NNW of Gottingen, and 33 m. SSW of Hildesheim, on the Mohr, an affluent of the Leine. Pop. 1,570.

MOHRUNGEN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg. The circle lies between the lakes Mohrunger and Scherting, and comprises an area of 183 sq. m. Pop. 30,445. The town is 63 m. SSW of Königsberg, and 29 m. SE of Elbing. Pop. 2,800. It is enclosed by a wall and double ditch; and has manufactories of cloth, hats, and leather. Agriculture forms also an important branch of local industry.

MOHUMBA, a village of Sinde, near the N border of the Great Western Runn, 35 m. W of Nugger-Parker.

MOHUN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 18 m. WSW of Lucknow.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwah, 114 m. WSW of Indore.

MOHUNGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, district and 54 m. SE of Lucknow.

MOHUNGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, district and 30 m. SSW of Narvar, and 90 m. N of Seronge, to the S of the Chumbul.

MOHUNKOT, a village of the Punjab, a little to the E of Lake Manasa, amid the Himalaya mountains. It had a fortress which was destroyed by Runjit Singh.

MOHUN-KOTE, a fortress of Sinde, in the range of the Lukki mountains, 40 m. NW of Hyderabad.

MOHUNPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 49 m. N of Seronge.

MOHURBUNGE, a zemindary or district of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Orissa; bounded on the N by the district of Midnapur; on the E by that of Balasore; on the S by Nilghur; and on the W by the Gond mountains; and comprising an area 150 m. in extreme length, and 100 m. in extreme breadth. It possesses little cultivation, and is scantily populated. Its principal productions are timber, rice, oil, iron, dammer, and lac. The natives manufacture weapons of warfare for exportation. The chief towns are Harriorpur and Bustar. This zemindary was formerly of much greater extent. During the ascendancy of the Mahrattas it was dependent on Kuttack. It became in 1803 a tributary to the British government.

MOIDIEU, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 8 m. E of Vienne, and 22 m. SSE of Lyon. Pop. 693.

MOIGNELE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Sambre. Pop. 432. It has several coal-mines.

MOIGNENEINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Toissey, near the l. bank of the Saône, and 16 m. N of Trevoux. Pop. 1,085.

MOILOUGH. See MOYLOUGH.

MOIMENTA-DA-BEIRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 29 m. SSE of Lamego, and 31 m. NE of Viseu. Pop. 840. It has a convent.

MOINE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, near the confines of the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, 3 m. NE of Maulevrier; passes Chollet and Montfaucon; enters the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure; and after a total course, in a generally W direction, of 33 m., joins the Sevre-Nantaise, at Clisson.

MOINE, DES MOINES, or MOINGONAN, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which rises in a lake in N lat. 43° 30′, and flows SE to the Mississippi, which it joins, on the r. bank, in N lat. 40° 21′ 43″, W long. 91° 32′ 30″, 1,594 m. from the gulf of Mexico, and at an alt. of 444 ft. above the gulf.

MOINE (LA), a bay on the S coast of Newfoundland, 25 m. E of Cape Ray.

MOINES (ILE AUX), an island off the N coast of France, in the Channel. It is the largest of the Sept Isles, and is fortified.

MOINGT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. SSE of Montbrison. Pop. 651.

MOINTOIRA, a town of Zanguebar, on the coast of the Indian ocean, in S lat. 10° 15′.

MOIRA, a parish and town of co. Down. Area of p. 6,096 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,801; in 1841, 4,148.—The town is 4 m. NE of Lurgan. Pop. 823. It gives the title of Earl to the family of Rawdon-Hastings, Earls of Loudoun in the Scottish peerage.

MOIRA, a small river of Upper Canada, which falls into the bay of Quinte, in Lake Ontario, at the town of Belleville.—Also a township in Franklin co., in New York, U. S., 227 m. N by W of Albany.

MOIRA'S SOUND, an extensive inlet on the E coast of the Prince of Wales's archipelago, in N lat. 54° 57′. It is divided into several branches, with

some islands lying before its entrance. The land in the neighbourhood is high, and rather steep to the sea.

MOIRANS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Isère, arrond. of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 6,742. The town is situated on the river Morge, 15 m. NNE of Saint-Marcellin. Pop. 2,755. It has manufactories of cutlery and of straw hats.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 15 m. NW of Saint-Claude. Pop. 1,355.

MOIRAT (Mount), one of the Himalaya chain, in the prov. of Gurwhal, in N lat. 30° 51′, E long. 79°.

MOIRAZES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. W of Rhodez. Pop. 1,600.

MOISBURG, a village of Hanover, 15 m. SW of Hamburg. Pop. 400.

MOISDON-LA-RIVI'ERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, 34 m. NE of Nantes, near the l. bank of the Don. Pop. 2,371.

MOISI, a river of Canada, which forms Lake Mitchigamichik, and runs into the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 50° 15′.

MOISLAINS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Somme, cant. and 6 m. NE of Peronne. Pop. 1,801.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of La Somme, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Peronne. Pop. 1,400.

MOISSAC, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne.—The arrond. comprises 6 cants., and has an area of 88,176 hect. Pop. in 1841, 62,295.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. 16,324.—The town is situated on the Tarn, in a fertile district, 18 m. NW of Montauban, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, and is a place of considerable trade in wine, oil, saffron, salt, wool, and grain. Its principal manufacture is linen.

MOISSAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Vertaizon. Pop. 1,835.

MOISSELLES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Ecouen. Pop. 311.

MOISSEY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. of Montmirey-la-Ville. Pop. 897.

MOISTA SOUND, a romantic feature of the NE coast of co. Mayo, 4 m. WNW of Balderig. It is a chasm of about a cable's length in extent, of perpendicular sides of rock at least 500 ft. in height, and of so narrow a sea-path or bottom that a boat's oars must be reefed in passing through it.

MOITA, a commune and village in the island of Corsica, 15 m. E of Corte. Pop. 620.

MOITIERS-D'ALLONNE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Barneville. Pop. 1,060. It has brick and pottery works.

MOJABRA, a place in the territory of Augila, on the caravan-route from Siwah to Fezzan. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in trade, and pass their lives in travelling between Cairo and Murzuk.

MOJACOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. ENE of Almeria. Pop. 3,272.

MOJADOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Cega. Pop. 1,180.

MOJAISK, a town of Russia, situated near the Mojaïke, an affluent of the Moskwa, 63 m. WSW of Moscow. Pop. 4,000. It has 9 churches or chapels, and a cathedral. At one end of the town stands a castle, with thick stone walls. Between M. and the small town of Ghiatsk, was fought on 7th September, 1812, the obstinate and sanguinary battle of the Borodino. See Borodino.

MOJENT, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. WSW of San-Felipe. Pop. 3,170.

MOJGURT, a town of NW. Hindostan, 40 m. SE of Bhawulpore.

MOJOS. See Moxos.

MOJU, a river of Brazil, which flows into the Para, on the r. bank, a little to the SW of Para, after a course of 180 m.

MOKA. See Mocha.

MOKABRAT (Al), a town of Nubia, in the district of Berber, on the r. bank of the Nile, 15 m. above the confluence of the Albara, and 15 m. SSW of Ad-Damar.

MOKATTAM (Jebel), a range of mountains in Egypt, on the S confines of Lower Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, a little to the SE of Cairo. It extends from W to E a distance of about 30 m., and attains an alt. of about 500 ft. above the plain of the environs of Cairo. The citadel of that town stands on its W extremity.

MOKATTEB, or Mukatteb (Wadi), a valley in the peninsula of Sinai, stretching from the neighbourhood of the E shore of the gulf of Suez for the space of 3 hours = 6 or 7 m. in a SE direction, on the route from Wadi Shellat to Wadi Feiran and Sinai, in about 28° 50′ N lat. The name, which signifies 'the Written valley,' has been given to it from the vast multitude of well-preserved inscriptions which occur on the rocks in this wadi, chiefly, says Robinson, "at such points as would form convenient resting-places for travellers or pilgrims during the noonday sun. The character is everywhere the same; but until recently, it has remained undeciphered, in spite of the efforts of the ablest palæographists. The inscriptions are usually short, and most of them exhibit the same initial characters. Some Greek inscriptions are occasionally intermingled. These inscriptions are first mentioned by Cosmas, about A. D. 535. He supposed them to be the work of the ancient Hebrews. When the attention of European scholars was again turned upon these inscriptions by Clayton, bishop of Clogher, about the middle of the last cent., they were still attributed by him and others to the Hebrews on their journey to Sinai. Since that time they have usually been regarded as probably the work of Christian pilgrims on their way from Egypt to Mount Sinai, during the 4th cent. As to the character, Gesenius supposed it to belong to that species of the Phœnician, or rather Aramæan, which in the first centuries of the Christian era was extensively employed throughout Syria, and partially in Egypt; having most affinity with that of the Palmyrene inscriptions. Professor Beer of Leipzig, on the other hand, who has recently deciphered these inscriptions for the first time, regards them as exhibiting the only remains of the language and character once peculiar to the Nabathæans of Arabia Petræa; and supposes, that if at a future time stones with the writing of the country shall be found among the ruins of Petra, the character will prove to be the same with that of the inscriptions of Sinai. A large number of them have been copied and published by Mr. Gray in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature*, vol. iii. The characters of the Sinaitic inscriptions Beer finds to belong to a distinct and independent alphabet. Some of the letters are wholly peculiar; the others have more or less affinity with the Palmyrene, and particularly with the Estrangelo and Cufic. Indeed, their affinity with the latter is so great, as to lead to the supposition that the Cufic was afterwards developed from this alphabet. They are written from right to left. The contents of the inscriptions, so far as Beer has yet proceeded, consist only of proper names, preceded by a word which usually signifies *peace*, but sometimes *memoriatus sit*, and in a very few cases *blessed*. It is a remarkable fact, that not one Jewish or Christian name has yet been found. The words which are not proper names seem rather to belong to an Aramæan dialect. A language of this kind Beer supposes to have been spoken by the inhabitants of Arabia Petræa, in other words, by the Nabathæans, before the present Arabic language spread itself over those parts; and of that language and writing, these inscriptions he regards as the only monuments now known to exist. The question as to the writers of the inscriptions receives very little light from their contents. A word at the end of some of them may be so read as to affirm that they were pilgrims, and this opinion Beer also adopts; but this reading is not certain. That the writers were Christians seems apparent from the crosses connected with many of the inscriptions; and on palæographic grounds, Beer supposes the greater part of them could not have been written earlier than the 4th cent. These Christian pilgrims, who were they? and whence did they come? The fact that all the inscriptions are found only on the great routes from Egypt, would seem to imply that they came from that country, or at least from the W side of the gulf of Suez. But if so, how comes it that not a trace of this alphabet and language is found in Egypt or its vicinity? Egypt, too, we know, was full of Jews and Christians in the early centuries; how comes it, then, that no Jewish nor Christian names are found among the inscriptions?" Dr. Forster, in his work entitled *The One Primeval Language traced experimentally* [Lond., 1851], disputes Beer's theory, and argues that these inscriptions are records made by the Israelites of the events which befell them during their wanderings in the Desert. Lepsius thinks that they are "the work

of a pastoral people," but adopts Beer's theory as to their Christian origin. Professor Robinson's remarks on Beer's theory are also of much weight.

MOKAURA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Aurungabad, 47 m. SE of Damaun.

MOKHNATCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 24 m. SE of Kharkov, and 11 m. NE of Zmikeiv, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

MOKIDDO, a town of Abyssinia, in the kingdom of Tigre, and prov. of Agamé.

MOKOBUDY, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and obwodie and 11 m. NW of Siedlec, consisting of about 390 houses.

MOKR-BAKSAI, an arm of the Ural river, in Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg. It detaches itself from the r. or W side of the river; runs SSW; and falls into the Caspian sea 27 m. W of Gouriev, and after a course of about 36 m.

MOKRIN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Toronthal, and NW of Komlos. Pop. 5,254.

MOKSHA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Penza, district and 15 m. SSW of Mokshansk; flows past Mokshansk, Troitzk, Krasnoslobodsk; enters the gov. of Tambov; passes Temnikov; and throws itself into the Oka, on the r. bank, 18 m. SSE of Elatom, and after a course, in a generally NW direction, of about 270 m. Its principal affluents are the Isa on the r., and on the l. the Vad and Tsna. This river abounds with fish, and but for the trunks of trees which incumber its bed, it would be navigable at all seasons. In spring, when its waters are high, boats built on its banks, which are to a great extent covered with magnificent wood, are employed in the transit of corn chiefly to St. Petersburg.

MOKSHANS, a people of Russia in Europe, who inhabit the banks of the Moksha, in the gov. of Penza and Tambov. They form one of the two principal branches of the family named by the Russians, Morduans or Mordowines.

MOKSHANSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 28 m. NW of Penza, on the Moksha. Pop. 2,000. It has the remains of earthen ramparts and of ditches, 5 churches, and a Greek convent, and has a manufactory of cloth. This town was formerly a frontier fortress, and in 1717 made a successful defence against the Tartars of the steppe of Kouban.

MOKTARA, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 64 m. NE of Acre. It has a fortress, in which a sheikh of the Druses resides.

MOKULMUSSID, a village of the Punjab, about 15 m. SE of Multan.

MOLA, or Mola-di-Gaeta, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. NE of Gaëta. It is a straggling place, but has a pleasant neighbourhood, and a fort of considerable strength. The inhabitants, amounting to about 2,000, are chiefly supported by fishing. The town is situated on the *Via Appia*, and all around it are ruins of tombs and other structures. The most remarkable are those said to be the remains of the *Villa Ciceronis*, or the country seat of that orator, in the neighbourhood of *Formiæ*.

MOLA, or Mola-di-Bari, a considerable town of Naples, in the prov. of Bari, on the Adriatic, 15 m. ESE of Bari, in N lat. 41° 3′. Pop. 8,500. It has a good harbour; but the streets of the older part of the town are irregular, narrow, and gloomy, and the houses have in general a decayed appearance. The chief trade is in oil, cotton, carobs, and other products of the adjacent country.—Also a village on the NE coast of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, singularly situated on the top of a high rock which appears to overhang the town of Taormina, 25 m. SW of Messina.

MOLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Questembert. Pop. 1,400.

MOLAHIFFE, or Mulahiffe, a parish in co. Kerry, 4½ m. NE of Milltown. Area 9,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,708; in 1841, 3,635. The surface lies along the l. bank of the river Maine.

MOLANA, a small island in the river Blackwater, co. Waterford, 3 m. NNW of Youghal.

MOLAR (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Madrid, famous for its mineral springs. Pop. 1,100.

MOLARDIER, a small town of Savoy, on the river Seeran, 8 m. NE of Chamberry.

MOLARES (Los), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Seville. Pop. 400.

MOLATO, one of the small islands on the coast of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, situated between Long Island and St. Pedro-de-Nino.

MOLD, a parish and town in the co. of Flint, 6¾ m. S of Flint, and 10½ m. W by S of Chester. The parish includes the townships of Ardynwent, Argoed, Bistree, Broncoed, Gwernaffield, Gwsaney, Hartsheath, Hendrebiffa, Leeswood, Lhwynegrin, and Mold, with the chapelry of Nerquis. Pop. in 1801, 5,413; in 1831, 9,385; in 1841, 10,653.—The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Allen, in the centre of a rich mineral district. Pop. in 1851, 3,432. The chief trade of the place depends upon the lead and coal-mines, which are very extensively and profitably worked. Cotton-spinning has also been introduced, and woollens are manufactured in the vicinity. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at M., which is now virtually the county-town. It unites with Flint in returning a member to parliament.

MOLDASH, a parish in Kent, 6 m. N by E of Ashford. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 391.

MOLDAU, a large and rapid river of Bohemia, which rises in the Bohemian forest, near the mountains which separate that kingdom from Bavaria, to the SW of Prachatitz; runs SW, and passes by Budweis, Prague, and other places, and joins the Elbe, on the l. bank, a little above Melnik, after a course of 210 m. In its course it receives the Malsch, Luschnitz, Woltawa, Sazawa, Beraun, and Miess. It is a large and rapid stream; and is navigable by boats of 15 tons as far as the town of Budweis, whence there is a railway to Linz.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Abaujour, 21 m. E of Rosenau.

MOLDAU, or Moldava, a considerable river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and flowing E, traverses the Bukowine; enters Moldavia, to which it gives name; and joins the Sereth at the town of Roman, after a course of 105 m.

MOLDAUTEIN, a small town in the central part of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 58 m. S of Prague. Pop. 2,200.

MOLDA'VIA, a district of Eastern Europe, situated between N lat. 45° 24′ and 48° 50′, and E long. 26° 10′ and 28° 30′, over which, in common with Wallachia, the Porte exercises a kind of sovereignty. The two principalities are situated between the Carpathian mountains, and the Danube and Pruth, and formed in ancient times the country of *Dacia Transalpina*. The territory of Budshak, and Eastern Moldavia extending between the Pruth and Dniester, and the Buckowine, also belonged to *Dacia;* but the two former are now Russian provs., and the latter belongs to Austria. The Turkish part of M. and Wallachia comprises about 42,631 sq. m. The principality of M. received its present name in the 14th cent., from the river Moldava. The Turkish name of the territory is Bogdan,—a term which was in use when the Kumanes possessed this country. It forms the most northern province of the Ottoman

empire. On the N and E it is separated from Bessarabia, now belonging to Russia, by the Pruth; on the SE the Danube forms the boundary; on the S it is bounded by Wallachia; on the SW by Transylvania; and on the NW by Gallicia. Its form is oblong. Its length from N to S is nearly 200 m.; its breadth about 120 m. It is divided into Upper Moldavia, or Zara-de-Suss, and Lower Moldavia, or Zara-de-Shoss. The former is subdivided into 4, and the latter into 9 districts. It contains 31 towns, and 1,802 villages. Jassy or Yassy is the capital. Stein estimates the superficial extent at 18,068 sq. m.; Hassel and Balbi at 17,400 sq. m.

Physical features.] The Carpathians cover the W part of this country, and separate it from Transylvania. These heights gradually decline towards the Sereth and the Pruth, and at last sink into gentle undulations finely clothed with vines, and presenting rich and varied scenery. The face of the country consists of undulating plains of great beauty and vast extent, covered with luxuriant crops of grass. There are here no hedges, landmarks, or any division of territory; and the monotony of the prospect is interrupted only from time to time by small lakes and artificial ponds formed by the damming up of rivers, on whose banks are frequently situated villages of the most primeval appearance. On the frontiers, the mountains are wild and rugged, and inhabited by bears, wolves, lynxes, and eagles. A high ridge of slate rock, called Pietra and Rosa, runs along the boundaries of M., Wallachia, and Transylvania. The Danube bounds M. only for a short space; but is valuable as opening a communication with Austria and the Black sea. It receives the Pruth and the Sereth, the former of which rivers is navigable. The smaller tributary rivers are the Suczava, the Moldava, and the Bestritza. The principal lakes are those of Dorshœ and Bratersh.

Climate, soil, and productions.] The Moldavian winters are long, and usually more severe than might be expected in such a latitude. The Danube here is often covered with ice of enormous thickness, and the deepest wells are sometimes frozen. It would appear that the wind blowing from the NE, over an open flat country, increases the cold. The summers are very warm. June is a rainy month; in July and August the heat is oppressive during the day, but the nights are chilly; the vintage is over in September, when the rain begins again; but October and November are comparatively mild months. M. is occasionally visited with earthquakes, but they are never so violent here as those which occur in Wallachia.—The soil in the valleys is as rich as in Wallachia, and still more impregnated with salt and saltpetre. There are no mines wrought, although there are evident traces of gold, silver, lead, and iron, and coal exists in abundance.—The agriculture of this country is inferior to that of Wallachia: but its rich soil yields excellent harvests. In 1828 and 1829, though the principalities of M. and Wallachia were obliged to support an army of 180,000 men, and 40,000 horses, and a vast number of men were engaged in transporting provisions for so large an army, no dearth was felt on account of the consequent deficiency of labourers. On the promulgation of new laws in 1831, with liberty of commerce, the rejoicing was immense, and commerce was rapidly increasing, when, Odessa finding its existence as a port in danger, the Russian provisional government imposed a heavy duty on all grain exported, under the pretext that so large an exportation might cause a famine. The principal commercial port is Galatz on the Danube. Wheat, barley, and millet are cultivated throughout the country. Fruit-trees are reared in large forests; the melon thrives well; and a considerable quantity of wine is exported to Poland and Russia. The Odokescht is considered the best Moldavian wine; next to it is the Kotnar. Many districts are covered with rich pastures in which the luxuriant grass attains the length of 7 or 8 ft. The Moldavian horses are a superior breed, and usually bought for the Austrian and Prussian cavalry. Some boyars possess *hergelies* or studs of 400 or 500 mares, which remain summer and winter in the open air, even where the soil is covered with snow. The oxen are exported to Silesia and Bohemia. Fish are abundant in the rivers, and few countries are so well stocked with bees; some boyars are known to possess 6,000 or even 12,000 bee-hives, which are usually formed in the hollow trunk of a tree. Before the partition of the prov. the hospodar or prince derived a revenue of 60,000 piastres from the tithe on honey and wax. Locusts occasionally commit great devastation; some districts are also infested with enormous swarms of lizards. The wild animals are wolves, foxes, bears, martins, and hares.

Population.] Mr. Wilkinson estimated the pop. of M. at 500,000 souls, which Hassel considers may have been the number of inhabitants in 1823, though Karaiczai has calculated the pop. at only 367,000. The mass of this pop. like the Wallachians, are descended from the Romans, Dacians, Mœsians, and Bulgarians, though they regard themselves as aborigines, and affect to consider the Wallachians as Hungarians. They are a fine-looking, tall and slender race; the women in particular are very beautiful and handsome. The prevailing vices of the male sex are drunkenness and idleness. Greeks, Armenians, Gypsies, Wallachians, settlers from Transylvania, Germans, and Poles, compose the remainder of the pop.

Religion, government, &c.] The Greek creed is the established religion. The head of the church here is the archbishop of Jassy. There are about 12,000 Catholics. None of the villages possess schools; but there is a college at Jassy.—The government is the same as that of Wallachia. The privileges which the Moldo-Wallachian principalities acquired from their capitulation with the Turks are the right of electing their hospodars, administrative and legislative independence, and inviolability of territory. The rights of sovereignty appertaining to the Porte are the right of confirming the election of hospodars, and an annual tribute of 3,000,000 piastres from the two principalities. The revenue of the hospodar is nearly 2,000,000 piastres.

History.] Towards the close of the 12th cent., a Wallachian colony coming from Transylvania settled in this country. Their leader, Bogden, was the first prince of M., laid the foundation of the principal towns, and gave the name of Bogdania to the N part of the country. In the 14th cent., M. became subject to the king of Hungary, after a severe struggle. The Turks had made attempts on the country so early as 1280; at last, in 1529, the inhabitants submitted to Solyman I., on condition of obtaining security for their religion and laws, and being exempted from all taxes except a yearly present to Constantinople. These conditions were not strictly adhered to by the Turkish government, or its representatives the woivodes; and in 1686, when Sobieski, king of Poland, invaded the country, the Moldavians publicly burnt the articles of their treaty with the Turks. M. suffered greatly in the wars between Russia and Turkey, and has been the scene of several sanguinary engagements. At the treaty of Bucharest, in May 1812, the part of M. on the l. bank of the Pruth was retained by Russia. By the treaty of Ackermann, concluded in 1826, it was stipulated that the hospodars or woivodes should be nominated for seven years, and might be deposed by the suzerain or the protecting powers. By the treaty of Adrianople, signed three years later, it was agreed that they should be appointed for life. The Russians recently required, for reasons of their own, that the sultan should consent to revert to the former conditions of the treaty of Ackermann; but this demand was rejected by the Porte. By the treaty of Balta-Liman, of 1st May 1849, it is agreed that the hospodars of M. and Wallachia shall in future be appointed by the sultan, and for a term not exceeding 7 years; and that the organic laws which were given to the principalities in 1831 shall remain in full force with the exception of those alterations of which the necessity has been proved by ex-

perience, especially respecting the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of the boyars, which for the present shall remain suspended. They are to be replaced by a divan or council, consisting of boyars and of some members of the clergy. This divan shall chiefly occupy itself in fixing the taxes and auditing the annual budget. It is further provided, for the necessary improvement and for the reformation of abuses, that two commissioners shall be appointed at Bucharest and Jassy; where their reports shall be examined by the Turkish cabinet with the co-operation of the cabinet of St, Petersburg; and that the proposed alterations must have the consent of the two contracting powers before they are proclaimed by a hattischeriff of the sultan.

MOLDE, a port of Norway, 27 m. SW of Christiansund, in N lat. 62° 44′. Pop. 900.

MOLDNISCH-KIMPULUUG, a small town of Austrian Poland, in the Buckowine, 46 m. SSW of Sereth.

MOLDOVA (Alt), a small town of Hungary, in the Banat-Gränze, dist. of Temeswar, on the Klissura. In the neighbourhood stands the town of Neu Moldova or Bosniak. For 60 m. below Alt-Moldova the Danube is not at all times navigable, and from this point begins the excellent road recently constructed along the l. bank of the Danube to Orsova. When the river is low, steam-boats descend no further than M.; at other times, Drenkova, 12 m. lower down, is the station where steamers stop.

MOLE, a river in Surrey, formed by the union of several springs which rise in the forest of Tilgate, and compose a considerable stream in the p. of Horley, Sussex. Near Dorking it enters one of the defiles of the great barrier downs which extend across Surrey, and after traversing a romantic valley washes the foot of Boxhill—under which it has been erroneously supposed to run,—in its progress to Leatherhead, whence it continues its course N to its confluence with the Thames opposite Hampton-court.

MOLE (Cape), a headland of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, to the N of Le Mole-Saint-Nicolas.

MOLE (Le), or Le Mole Saint-Nicolas, an arrondissement and town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord. The arrond. comprises 17,150 inhabitants. The town is 84 m. W of Cape Haytien, and 120 m. NW of Port Republicain, at the entrance of a small river into a bay of the same name. In 1811 this town was extensively damaged by an earthquake. The bay is 6 m. in depth, and about 3 m. in breadth, and although inferior in some respects to Cape Francois and Port-au-Prince, forms the finest and the best defended harbour in the island. It is well fortified both by nature and by art, the works having to a great extent been executed by Count d'Estaing; and has a considerable trade in coffee, indigo, and cotton. The locality is well supplied with water, and is considered the healthiest in Hayti.

MOLEHEYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hever. Pop. 128.

MOLEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Lummen. Pop. 224.

MOLEMBA. See Mallemba.

MOLEMBAIS-SAINT-JOSSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Jodoigne. Pop. 186.

MOLEMBAIS-SAINT-PIERRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Huppaye. Pop. 176.

MOLEMBAIX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 1,375.

MOLEMES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. N of Laignes, and 12 m. WNW of Châtillon-sur-Seine, near the r. bank of the Laignes. Pop. 900. It had a Benedictine abbey.

MOLEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Zonhoven. Pop. 428.

MOLENBEEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Molenbeek-Wersbeek. Pop. 192.

MOLENBEEK-SAINT-JEAN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep. 5,703; of village 3,347. The village has a church, and possesses extensive manufactures.

MOLENBEEK-WERSBEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 832.

MOLENBERG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Binckom. Pop. 166.

MOLE'NE, an island of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 17 m. W of St. Renan, between Le Conquet and the island of Ouissant. Pop. 213.

MOLEN-ET-WALESTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Rotselaer. Pop. 201.

MOLEN-EYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Bevel. Pop. 221.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Saffelaere. Pop. 486.

MOLENHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Berlaer. Pop. 630.—Also a commune in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Impe. Pop. 129.—Also a commune in the same prov., in the dep. of Nederbrakel. Pop. 441.

MOLENSTEDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Schaffen. Pop. 570.

MOLENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Baerdegem. Pop. 213.—Also a commune in the same prov., and dep. of Overmeire. Pop. 167.—Also a commune in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Morkhoven. Pop. 241.

MOLEQUES, a group of islands, three in number, at the N extremity of the island of Santa Catharina, Brazil, a little to the SW of Ponta-da-Rapa.

MOLE-SAINT-NICOLAS. See Mole (Le).

MOLESSON, a summit of the chain of the Great mountains, in Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Friburg, bail. and 5 m. WSW of Gruyeres. It has an alt. of 6,585 ft. above sea-level, and is the highest point in the cant. It is noted for the beauty of its prospects, and is named the Rigi of Western Switzerland.

MOLESWORTH, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NW of Kimbolton. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 222; in 1841, 221.

MOLES-ZYDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Mirxplas. Pop. 245.

MOLEVELD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Stockheim. Pop. 103.

MOLEWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 283.

MOLEZE, or Molaize, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Verdun-sur-Saône, near the l. bank of the Saône.

MOLFETTA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, district and 16 m. ESE of Barletta, and 12 m. WNW of Bari, on the Adriatic. Pop. 15,200. It has a cathedral and bishop's palace, numerous churches, and a college, and possesses a small port. It has manufactories of linen and of saltpetre, and a ship-building-yard, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, oil, and almonds.

MOLHEM-BOLLEBEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 987; of com. 248.

MOLIATITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Mohilev, district and 23 m. NNE of Tcherikov, and 24 m. E of Tchaousi.

MOLIENS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and cant. of Formerie, 27 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 820. It has manufactories of hosiery.

MOLIENS-LE-VIDAME, a town of France, in

the dep. of the Somme, 13 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 798.

MOLIE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. W of Cadouin. Pop. 780. —Also a v. in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 5 m. N of La Capelle-Marival. Pop. 950.—Also a v. in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 12 m. N of Montauban.

MOLINA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Murcia, on the l. bank of the Segura. Pop. 3,500. It has manufactories of silk and oil mills.—Also a village of Lombardy, in the Valteline, 1 m. N of Bormio.

MOLINA (Sierra de), a mountain-ridge in Spain belonging to the Iberian chain, and dividing the prov. of Guadalajara from Calatayud and Teruel. It is united on the S to the Sierra-de-Albarracin.

MOLINA-D'ARAGON, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara, 60 m. NNE of Cuença. Pop. 3,600. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron and copper, and quarries of marble.

MOLINARA, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 12 m. NW of Ariano. Pop. 2,000.

MOLINELLA, a village of the Papal States, 18 m. ENE of Bologna.

MOLINES-EN-QUEYRAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alps, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Aiguilles. Pop. 950.

MOLINE'S GUT, a river on the SW side of the island of St. Christopher's, with anchorage near its mouth of from 5 to 10 fath.

MOLINEUX'S HARBOUR, a bay on the SE coast of the southern island of New Zealand, in S lat. 46° 25′.

MOLINOS (Los), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNW of Madrid, near the Guadarrama. Pop. 450.—Also a v. in the prov. of Saragossa, 21 m. SW of Alcaniz.

MOLINOS-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Barcelona, on the coast, and near the mouth of the Llobregat. Pop. 1,050.

MOLISE. See Sannio.

MOLISE, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 48 m. NNE of Naples. Pop. 650.

MOLITERNO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Citra, 25 m. NE of Policastro. Pop. 5,000.

MOLIVO, or Methymne, a town on the NW coast of the island of Mitylene. Pop. about 2,000. It exports oil and fruit.

MOLK. See Melk.

MOLKWERUM, or Molkerem, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, cant. and 3 m. S of Hindelopen, and 17 m. SW of Sneek, near the Zuyder-Zee. Its inhabitants, who are chiefly fishermen, speak the Anglo-Saxon language, and have preserved the manners and ancient costume of the Frisons.

MOLL, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. of dep. 4,894. The village is 16 m. SE of Turnhout, on the Moll-Nethe, an affluent of the Grande-Nethe. It has a church, the tower of which is remarkable; and it possesses extensive manufactories of cloth, lace, hosiery, and tobacco, and several breweries.

MOLL, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, which issues from Lake Betzenitz, near the W extremity of the circle of Villach; runs ESE; and throws itself into the Drave, on the l. bank, 1½ m. below Sachsenburg, and after a course of about 45 m.

MOLLAND, a parish of Devonshire, 6¼ m. ENE of South Molton. Area 5,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 531; in 1841, 550.

MOLLANS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Le Buis, on a rocky peak, in a gorge on the r. bank of the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,178. It is enclosed by high walls, and has manufactories of silk. The environs afford good oil. M. is supposed to be one of the 19 towns of the Vocontians territory. It still exhibits the remains of two citadels and two forts.

MOLLARE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Alexandria, prov. and 12 m. ESE of Acqui.

MOLLE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Var, which has its source in the mountain of the Roc-Rigaud, between Bormes and Collebrières; passes near the castle of La Motte; and throws itself into the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Grimaud, 5 m. W of St. Tropez, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 21 m.

MOLLENDAEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bierbeek. Pop. 305.

MOLLENDO, a village of Peru, in the intendancy and prov. and 60 m. SW of Arequipa, on the Pacific, 16 m. WNW of Mexico point. It consists of about 50 huts constructed of matting. Landing is attended with some difficulty, and is accomplished by means of canoes; and the port is now only capable of sheltering small vessels. Guano forms its chief article of trade.

MOLLENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. of Merseburg, 24 m. WNW of Halle, and 1½ m. SW of Mannsfeld. Pop. 185. It has several mineral springs, and a millstone quarry.

MOLLENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Broechem. Pop. 397.

MOLLER, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Low archipelago. Its SW extremity is in S lat. 17° 52′ 50″, W long. 140° 52′ 39″. It is about 18 m. in length from NE to SW. It possesses magnificent vegetation, but is not inhabited. It was discovered by Bellingshausen in 1820.

MOLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Cusset, and 11 m. SSW of La Palisse. Pop. 658.

MOLLIENS-EN-BEAUVOISIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and cant. of Formerie, 27 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 1,095. It has extensive manufactories of hosiery.

MOLLIENS-VIDAME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Amiens. The cant. comprises 29 coms. Pop. in 1841, 15,125. The town is 13 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 836.

MOLLINBURN, a village in the E division of p. of Cadder, Lanarkshire. Pop. 200.

MOLLINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Cropredy, co. of Oxford, 4¾ m. N by W of Banbury. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1841, 380.

MOLLINGTON (Great), a township in the p. of Backford, Cheshire, 2¾ m. NW of Chester, on the line of the Chester and Birkenhead railway.

MOLLIS, a parish and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Glaris, near the r. bank of the Linth. Pop. 2,400. It has manufactories of cloth, and of iron-ware. A species of green cheese, locally named *schapsiger*, is also extensively manufactured in the district.

MOLLN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 21 m. NNE of Lauenburg, district and 8 m. SSW of Ratzeburg, on the Steckenitz. Pop. 2,750. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

MOLLNAU, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 35 m. ENE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. N of Lublinitz. It has a large iron-work.

MOLLTROP, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Skaraborg, and hærad of Wadsbo. It has a large alum-work.

MOLLWITZ. See Molwitz.

MOLMERSWEND, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and reg. of Merseburg, 36 m. WNW

of Halle, and 6 m. E of Harzgerode, in the Harz mountains. Pop. 635.

MOLNEYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Uytbergen. Pop. 348.

MOLOCHIO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 12 m. ESE of Palmi, cant. and 1½ m. E of Oppido.

MOLODETSHINO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 14 m. S of Vileika, and 60 m. WNW of Borilov.

MOLODKOWA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. S of Stanislawow.

MOLOGA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Twer, in the lake of Veristovo, in the district and 17 m. NW of Bejetsk. It runs first SW, then NNE; flows thence into the gov. of Novgorod; passes Oustioujna; turns SE; enters the gov. of Yaroslav; and throws itself into the Volga, on the l. bank, at a town of the same name, and after a course of about 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Serednitza, Roboja, Tshagoda, and Jana, on the l.; and on the r. the Kesma and Lona. This river abounds with fish, and is navigable for large boats as far as Oustioujna.—Also a district and town of the gov. of Yaroslav. The district occupies the NW portion of the gov. The soil is partly marshy, but is to a considerable extent dry and fertile, producing grain and forage in abundance, and pasturing large numbers of cattle. Pop. 63,671. The trade consists chiefly in grain, cattle, and faggots. The town is 75 m. WNW of Yaroslav, and 240 m. NNE of Moscow, on the l. bank of the Volga, at the confluence of a river of the same name, in a marshy locality. Pop. 2,109. It has 2 churches. It has an active trade in grain, fruit, and linen.

MOLOKHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 24 m. SW of Okhrida.

MOLONDIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 6 m. ESE of Yverdun, and 20 m. W of Friburg.

MOLONGLO, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, which traverses the plains of the same name; receives in Limestone plains the Queanbeyan and Jarabombara rivers; and on the W confines of the co. joins the Murrumbidgee.

MOLONTA, a port of Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, in the circle and 21 m. SSE of Ragusa, in N lat. 42° 26′ 50″, and E long. 18° 25′ 50″. At its entrance is an island.

MOLOPPO, or Maloppo, a river of South Africa, in the territory of the Bechuanas. It has its source in a small lake, in S lat. 25° 50′, and E long. 26° 45′; runs W, receiving in its course numerous streams, and is supposed to join the Gariep in Orange river.

MOLOTSHNIA-VODY, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, which has its source in the district, and to the SE of Orekhov; runs SW; passes Melitopol; and after a course of about 75 m., enters Lake Molotshnoé, which discharges itself into the sea of Azof. Several German colonies have settled on its banks since 1802.

MOLOUGH, or Moylagh, a parish in co. Tipperary, 7 m. SE by S of Cahir. Area 1,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 746; in 1841, 703. The surface lies along the l. bank of the Suir.

MOLSBERG, a town of the duchy and 14 m. NNE of Nassau, bail. and 6 m. ENE of Meudt. Pop. 305. It has a castle.

MOLSCHLEBEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, to the NE of Gotha. Pop. 840.

MOLSDORF, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, to the SE of Gotha. Pop. 523. It has a castle and a pleasure-garden.

MOLSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. S of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. ESE of Weissenfels. Pop. 956. In the environs are several coal-mines.

MOLSHEIM. See Bruche.

MOLSHEIM, or Moltzen, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, arrond. of Strasburg. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 21,641; in 1841, 22,414. The town is 12 m. ESE of Strasburg, on the l. bank of the Bruche, at the foot of the Vosges. Pop. 3,333. It is well-built. It has extensive manufactories of hardware, cotton and linen fabrics, cloth, hosiery, tape, and cordage, several bleacheries and dye-works, tile-works, potteries, and paper-mills. It has a considerable trade in wine, the produce of the locality, and grain. This town belonged to the bishops of Strasburg, and was regarded in the 12th cent. as their strongest place. In 1677 it was destroyed by the imperialists.

MOLSTEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Wielsbeke. Pop. 152.

MOLTCHAD, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 87 m. ESE of Grodno, district and 23 m. NE of Slonim.

MOLTON (North), a parish in Devonshire, 3¼ m. NE of South Molton, on the river Mole. A rich copper-mine is wrought here; and gold of a very pure quality is found associated with the copper. Area 15,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,937; in 1841, 2,121.

MOLTON (South), a parish and municipal borough in Devonshire, 11½ m. ESE of Barnstaple, on the river Mole, which is here crossed by a bridge of 3 arches. Area 6,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,822; in 1841, 4,274.—The town is pleasantly situated on rising ground, on the W side of the river Mole. It consists of several streets, well-paved, and with flagged footpaths. In the centre of the town is a spacious market-place, and guild-hall. The principal manufacture is that of woollen cloth. Serges, shalloons, and felts were formerly made. The lace manufacture has been recently introduced. The pop. in 1851 was 4,482. The income of the borough in 1850 was £2,837.

MOLTRASIO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the district and 4 m. N of Como, on the W bank of the lake of that name.

MOLUCCA SEA, a name given to that part of the Great ocean which lies between the parallels of 2° and 8° S, having the archipelago of the Moluccas on the N; Celebes on the NW; and the eastern extremity of the Sunda chain on the S.

MOLUCCAS (The), a name given by the Portuguese to all the islands in the Eastern archipelago lying between the parallels of 5° N and 9° S, and between 122° and 131° E long., to the W of Papua, and the E of the Molucca passage or channel between Gilolo and the N peninsula of Celebes; comprising Gilolo, Ceram, Buro, Amboyna, the Banda islands, Obi, Waygiou, and others. The M. according to the original and proper application of the term consist of five small islands to the W of Gilolo, viz., Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Makian, and Bakian or Bachian; but the sovereigns of the M. had possessions in Gilolo, Ceram, and other islands in the neighbourhood, and these are called the Great Moluccas. Some geographers divide them into three groups: viz., the Gilolo group, or Moluccas Proper; the Ceram group; and the Timor-Laut group.—The archipelago of the M. bears evident marks of a region overturned by one of those physical revolutions which naturalists called *debacles*, containing islands broken and indented in a singular manner,—enormous peaks, projecting abruptly from the surface of the deep rocks, piled up to immense elevations,—and a number of volcanoes, some of which are in a state of activity, and others extinguished. The earth-

quakes, which in these regions are frequent, render navigation dangerous, for not a year passes without the formation of new sand-banks, and the disappearance of old ones.—The heat attended with excessive moisture, and followed by long droughts, and the nature of the soil, which is a spongy rock, prevent the cultivation of the *cerealia* in the M. The pith of the sago-tree serves for bread. The bread-fruit tree, the cocoa, and all the fruit-trees of India, thrive in these islands. The *lingoa* or *Pterocarpus draco*, a native of these islands, though less hard and durable than teak, is fitter for cabinet-work. The enormous excrescences which grow on it are wrought into beautiful articles equalling in lustre the finest variegated marble. The spice trees, however, are the objects by which the avarice of Europeans has been principally attracted to this part of the world. The clove-tree [*Eugenia caryophyllatta*] has a more limited geographical distribution than any other useful plant. It was originally confined to the five M. islands, and chiefly to Bakian. It had been conveyed to Amboyna a very short time before the arrival of the Portuguese. Not partial to large islands, it does not grow well in Gilolo, Ceram, Buro, or Celebes. It has, however, been cultivated and has produced fruit in the western part of Oceanica. It has also borne fruit, though of inferior quality, in the Mauritius. Even at Amboyna the tree is not productive before the ninth year of its growth, and requires great attention; whereas in the parent-islands it bears in its seventh or eighth year, and requires little care or culture. See article Amboyna. The other valuable species is the *Myristica moschata*, or nutmeg-tree, which in its general appearance resembles the clove-tree, but is less pointed at the top, and its branches are more spreading. The limits of its geographical distribution are much wider than those of the clove. It grows in New Holland, in the S of India, and in Cochin-China; but in these countries it is void of flavour, and for all useful purposes its geographical limits are nearly those of the clove. See article Banda Islands. Massoy bark, an aromatic production used for culinary purposes by the Malays and Javanese, and of late in request in China and Japan, is obtained in the Molucca islands, and the *Laurus Culitlawan*, which also yields an aromatic bark. The leaf of the *Melaleuca leucodendron*, or cajeput-tree, a native of these islands, yields a fragrant essential oil. —No metals are found upon the M. islands, but pearls are said to be frequently met with on their coasts. Goats are the most common animals, and snakes of various descriptions abound. Birds of paradise, which are supposed to come from New Guinea, are taken in great numbers on the M., by means of bird-lime, and form a considerable article of traffic.

Population.] At the discovery of these islands, two distinct races of people were found upon them,—Malays or Mahommedans on the sea-coast,—and Oriental Negroes or Papuas in the interior. The former speak a dialect of the Malay tongue mixed with many foreign words, but the ancient Molucca or Tirnata language appeared to Dr. Leyden to have been an original tongue. They have adopted many of the observances of the Brahminical system. The Papuas have been rapidly decreasing, and have wholly disappeared in most of the smaller islands; but they still exist in many of the more eastern islands, and hold undisturbed possession of New Guinea. The colour of the natives is a deep mixture of black and yellow, and their dispositions wild and ferocious. They subsist chiefly on sago. The men wear little covering except a hat of leaves, and a piece of cloth round their middle; the women are dressed in a large wide garment like a sack, with a remarkably broad hat on their heads. Their arms are a kind of light tough wood, arrows of reed pointed with hard wood, and bucklers of black hard wood, ornamented with designs in relievo, made with white shells. They excel in the construction and management of their vessels.

Historical notices.] The natives of the M., before they were visited by foreign nations, attached no value to the vegetable riches which are peculiar to their islands, and which have rendered them at once so celebrated and so unfortunate. The Chinese first accidentally landed upon these islands in the Middle ages, and discovered the clove and the nutmeg, in consequence of which a taste for these commodities was diffused over India, and thence extended to Persia and to Europe. The active Arabians, who then engrossed almost all the commerce of the world, soon turned their attention to the native country of these precious commodities, and repaired to it in numbers: but the Portuguese wrested the treasure from that nation. In 1521, Antonio de Brito appeared in the M. with a force, for the express purpose of taking possession of them in the name of the king of Portugal. The unsuspecting sovereigns received their guests with caresses, but one of the first acts of the commander was to imprison some of the followers of Magellan, who had been left in this part of the world, because they belonged to Spain. A system of violence, intrigue, and perfidy towards the natives was immediately begun, and with the single exception of the two years of the government of the virtuous Galvan, was maintained for sixty years, at the end of which period, the Dutch, with the assistance of the natives, drove out the Portuguese, but soon discovered a rapacious policy equally oppressive. In 1613, the Dutch procured from the native princes the exclusive right of buying cloves, and every infraction of the iniquitous compact was severely punished. The English were, indeed, allowed at one time to have a mercantile establishment at Amboyna, when held by the Dutch; but the latter, in 1623, after forcing some Chinese and Javanese soldiers by torture to make confession of a plot on the part of the English, seized on the whole of the English residents, and put them to death with circumstances of indignity and cruelty sufficient to disgrace any barbarians. It was not, however, till 1680 that the Dutch, by completely crushing the natives, were enabled to carry the principles of their commercial policy into rigid practice. While the culture of cinnamon was confined to Ceylon, that of the clove was confined to Amboyna, and that of the nutmeg to the Banda islands; nor was it till 1778, when the plantations at Banda were greatly damaged by an earthquake, that the Dutch allowed the nutmeg as well as the clove to be cultivated in Amboyna. The particulars of this department of mercantile history are given in detail by Mr. Crawfurd, whose inferences, pointing out the ruinous tendency of all those cruel and unjust measures, are luminously drawn. The price given for cloves to the cultivator is or was 3¼d. per lb. avoird., or nearly 8 dollars per picul of 133⅓ lbs. When the trade was conducted by the natives, it even sold in Java at an average of 14 d. per picul. When the article arrived by a difficult and hazardous land-carriage at the Caspian sea, it cost 91 d.; at Aleppo 141 d.; and in England 237 d. When brought directly to England, they were sold at an advance of 1,258 per cent. on the natural export price! During the Portuguese and Spanish supremacy, the five M. islands produced annually 2,376,000 lbs.; when the trade was free, the quantity was one half more. The M. islands were specially excepted from the operation of the treaty with the British government of March 1824; and in 1829, it was declared that no ships or vessels coming from harbours belonging to foreign nations shall be admitted in the M.; and that the only harbours open to Netherland ships shall be Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Manado, and Kima. See articles Amboyna and Banda.

MOLUCHES, or Warrior Indians, a numerous tribe of Indians who inhabit the NW part of Patagonia.

MOLUNE (Haute), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and cant. of Les Boucheux, 12 m. from St. Claude. Pop. 1,000.

MOLUSK, or Mobluse, a parish in co. Antrim, 2 m. SW of Carnmoney. Area 928 acres. Pop. in 1831, 766; in 1841, 596.

MOLVITINA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 35 m. NE of Costroma, district and 26 m. SSE of Boni, on the l. bank of the Chatcha.

MOLWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 25 m. SSE of Breslau, circle and 5 m. WSW of Brieg. The Prussians here gained a victory over the Austrians in 1741.

MOLYRANY, a hamlet in the p. of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, on the N shore of Clew bay, 8¼ m. W by N of Newportpratt.

MOMALLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 887; of com. 705.

MOMANA, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Jutahi and Jabari, in the prov. of Para. They subsist chiefly on fish and fruit.

MOMANSING, a district of Hindostan, in the E part of the presidency of Bengal, bounded on the N by the Garrau, and traversed by the Brahmaputra. Its chief town is Beygenburri.

MOMAPONE, a lake in the N part of Lower Canada, which discharges its waters into Lake St. John, 100 m. to the SW of the Paribuaca.

MOMBAÇA, Mombassa, or Mombas, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat. 4° 04′, E long. 39° 38′, at the mouth of the Barrette. It is 3 m. long, by 2 m. broad; affords excellent anchorage; and has a town upon it which appears to have been at one time a place of considerable importance. Surrounded by cliffs of madrepore, and encircled by a moat over which there is but one dangerous ford, Nature has formed it like a huge castle, which might easily be rendered almost impregnable. Its soil produces abundance of corn, and the sugar-cane thrives well upon it. In 1507, Francis d'Almeida took the town of M. after a severe struggle; and Minho d'Acunha again reduced it to a heap of ashes. It does not appear to have ever recovered from the latter assault, and it is now a poor place inhabited by Arabs and Sowhylese. The Wanyekas inhabit the adjacent mainland for some miles inland. Capt. Owen says, "There is not a more perfect harbour in the world than M. It possesses good riding-ground at the entrance, sheltered by an extensive reef on either side; an anchorage which from its vicinity to the coast constantly enjoys the sea-breeze; and a steep rocky shore, in many places rendering wharfs unnecessary, and in others forming a shelving sandy strand, where vessels can be hauled up and careened, favoured by a tide rising 12 or 14 ft." A large lake, having its banks thickly studded with buildings, is reported to exist in the interior nearly due W from Mombas.

MOMBACHO, an isolated volcanic mountain of Central America, on the W shore of the lake of Nicaragua, not far from the city of Granada. Alt. 4,500 ft.

MOMBARAK. See Mirza-Mombarok.

MOMBARCARO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Mondovi. Pop. 700.

MOMBARUZZO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division and 15 m. SW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,900.

MOMBELLO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. NW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,920.

MOMBELTRAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. SSW of Avila, at the foot of Mount Pico. It is an ancient place, and is defended by a strong castle. It has oil-mills, pottery works, and a copper foundry. Pop. 1,800.

MOMBERCELLI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division and 18 m. WSW of Alessandria. Pop. 2,535.

MOMBEREY, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Zamora. Pop. 650.

MOMO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Novara, on the l. bank of the Gogna.

MOMOBOMBO, an active volcano of Central America, at the N extremity of the lake of Managua. It probably exceeds 5,000 ft. in alt.

MOMORANO, a town on the coast of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, 30 m. SSE of Pisino.

MOMPOX, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Magdalena, 37 leagues SE of Carthagena, and 120 m. N of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the l. bank of the Magdalena river, 21 m. above the confluence of the Cauca, in N lat. 9° 14′ 20″, W long. 74° 27′ 43″. It was founded in 1640, and is a well-built and comparatively thriving town, with a pop. of about 10,000, and an active commerce, "the only place on the river," says Stewart, "where anything like the bustle of active human life and industry is to be found." —The prov. of M. had a pop. of 47,557 in 1836.

MOMUNDS, a numerous Afghan tribe, occupying the whole extent of hill-country extending along the l. or N bank of the Cabul river from Jellalabad to its debouchment into the plains of Peshawur. They possess also a few villages in the plain itself, and inhabit others, which belong to the British territories. Their principal chief is Sadahut Khan, of Lalpur. Along the whole extent of their river-frontage they have numerous small watch-towers holding 5 or 6 men each, by means of which they are enabled to mulct heavily all timber or merchandise floated down the stream. Their possessions in the plain are a fort called Dub close to the frontier-town of Michni, and five villages lying immediately round the little fort of Shubkardir, a post situate a little further into the plain. Their chief, Sadahut Khan, has been lately very troublesome, having induced the inhabitants of Michni to revolt. An expedition was recently sent to retake Michni, to destroy the fort of Dub—always a favourite stronghold of the Momund robbers—to annex Sadahut Khan's villages in the plain, together with a slice of his territory, where the Cabul river leaves the hills; and, if necessary, make a descent on his capital of Lalpur, which is situated on the same bank of the Cabul river as Michni, about 20 m. higher up.

MONA, an uncultivated island in the channel betwixt Hayti and Porto-Rico, in N lat. 18° 6′, W long. 67° 49′. It is about 6 m. in length from E to W. It is low and almost level, and its surface is covered with brushwood. A little to the NW, in N lat. 18° 9′, W. long. 67° 56′, is an islet called Monica, the resort of an immense number of sea-fowl.—These two isles lie nearly in the middle and towards the S end of what is called the Mona passage, a clear and safe channel, 26 leagues in breadth, between Porto-Rico and Hayti.—Also a town of Burmah, in the territory of Cochanpri, 150 m. SE of Ummerapura.

MONA (Lake), a newly-discovered lake of California, in the basin of the Great Salt lake, 120 m. E of Mariposa. It is 60 m. in length, and from 20 to 30 m. in breadth; and receives five or six fresh-water streams, two of which are of considerable magnitude. The lake itself is alkaline, and contains no fish; its margin is encrusted with saltpetre and other salts. There is abundance of water-fowl, geese, brandt, and ducks, on the rivers, and on the plain an infinite number of hares, large grouse, and other game. The land is reputed to be fertile on the borders of the streams, but the plains are generally sandy and arid. There is a great profusion of oaks and pines suitable for building purposes. Lieutenant Moore proceeded some 75 m. E of the lake, and found the country all of the same character: presenting large timber, beautiful fresh-water streams whose banks were clothed with the most luxuriant verdure, mineral deposits, and mineral springs. The mountain-region on the E slope of the Sierra-Nevada is very precipitous, and is remarkable for the evidence it bears of a volcanic origin. There are three or four islands in the lake, composed entirely of lava. The Mona Indians are evidently of a different race from the rest of the Californian Indians, speaking a different language, having strongly-marked Roman features, and being almost white.

MONACHLOGDDU, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SE of Newport. Pop. 487.

MONACO, a small principality of Italy, under the protectorate of Sardinia. It is a mountainous district bordering on the gulf of Genoa, sheltered on the N by the Alps, and enclosed by the Sardinian territory. From NE to SW it has a length of about 15 m.; its greatest breadth does not exceed 6 m. Its area is 53 sq. m. Pop. 6,800. It enjoys a delicious climate, and a productive soil. The olive, vine, lemon, orange, and other fruits of the S are grown; silk and honey form important articles of produce. On the coast its pop. is chiefly supported by fishing, and the coasting-trade. The independence of this little state was recognised by the treaty

of Paris in 1815. The prince is recognised by that treaty as a *soverano assoluto*, or absolute sovereign; but the government is conducted by a governor assisted by a council-of-state. The French code is the law of the country. The principality is divided into the 3 communes of Monaco, Mentone, and Roccabruna. The bishop of Nice is the chief ecclesiastical authority, and is represented by a vicar-general who resides at Monaco. The military force consists of 50 men, besides a Sardinian garrison of 300 men. The revenue is about 350,000 fr., of which 9,200 fr. are paid to Sardinia; 80,000 fr. expended in the government; and the remainder forms the patrimony of the sovereign. In 1848 the people of the state successfully petitioned to be admitted to the enjoyment of the privileges of constitutional government under the king of Sardinia, and the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Nice was extended to the communes of Mentone and Roccabruna. In 1852, Florestan I., "by the grace of God sovereign of Monaco," protested against the intervention of the Sardinian government.—The capital is Monaco, a small town of 1,400 inhabitants, situated on a rocky promontory, on the gulf of Genoa, 8 m. NE of Nice. It is walled, and defended by a strong castle with a Sardinian garrison.

MONAD-LEADH MOUNTAINS, an elongated group of lofty and rugged heights, extending from SW to NE, in a line parallel to the Glenmore-nan-Albin, and occupying the central districts of the southern division of Inverness-shire. They rest on a high base or table-land of dreary heathy moor; and are comparatively flowing in their outlines, unbroken in their declivities, and free from abruptness or jaggedness of aspect. In their upper or SW district they contain the sources of the chief head-streams of the Spey, the Dulnain, the Findhorn, and the Nairn; and, in their lower district, they chiefly divide Strathdearn, or the vale of the Findhorn, on the NW, from the upper vale of the Spey on the SW. They consist principally of granite and quartz rock.

MONADNOCK (Grand), a mountain-ridge of New Hampshire, U. S., in Cheshire co., 22 m. E of Connecticut. It extends about 5 m. from N to S, and 3 m. from E to W; and rises 3,254 ft. above sea-level.

MONAGAY, a parish of co. Limerick, comprising part of the town of Newcastle, from which it extends to the S and W. Area 22,701 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,711; in 1841, 6,366.

MONAGHAN, an inland county of Ireland, in the centre of the S of Ulster; bounded on the N by Tyrone; on the E by Armagh; on the SE by Louth; on the S by Meath; on the SW by Cavan; and on the W by Cavan and Fermanagh. The outline of the county is nearly that of a slender parallelogram extending in the direction of SE by S, with a compact wing of about 14 sq. m. of area extending eastward, and a triangular wing of about 8 m. on each of its three sides projecting westward. The greatest length of the county, from the Blackwater SSE to Lough Ballyhoe, is 30½ m.; its breadth, WSW from the extremity of the E wing, is 12 m.; its greatest breadth, in the same direction, to the extremity of the W wing, is 16½ m. Its area comprises 285,885 acres of arable land, 21,585 of uncultivated land, 5,816 of compact plantations, 304 of towns, and 6,167 of water,—in all, 319,757 acres.

Surface.] The Slieve-Beagh mountains, a bleak and sterile range of hills, extend SSW from the vicinity of the boundary with Tyrone, along the W border, into Fermanagh. A main offset of the Fews mountains occupies the greater part of the county's small E wing; and various upland portions of the interior possess sufficient altitude to be appropriately designated mountain. The general face of the co., however, is strongly featured champaign ground, or a very hilly and constantly undulated plain, subsiding in two or three districts into considerable tracts of comparatively level and undiversified land. The principal summits of the Slieve-Beagh mountains, named from N to S, have altitudes above sea-level of 1,254, 752, 539, 301, and 485 ft.; the chief summit of Mullyash has an alt. of 1,034 ft.—The W part of the co. belongs to the basin of the Erne; the N to that of the Blackwater; and the S to the basins of the Fane and the Glyde. The Finne, the Cootehill, and the Annalee rivers, are the chief streams which flow to the Erne. The Blackwater passes only along and never within the boundary. The rivers Fane and Glyde have only small affluents from the interior. The Ulster canal, recently completed, and connecting the eastern navigations of Ulster from the Blackwater in the vicinity of Charlemont, with the navigation of the Erne a little above the head of Upper Lough Erne, passes SW through the co. of Monaghan, and near the towns of Monaghan, Smithborough, and Clones. Of the other numerous lakes of the co., Lough Muckno, by much the largest, has an area of 1,013 acres, and a surface-elevation above sea-level of 302 ft.

Geology and minerals.] Rocks of the transition series, consisting principally of greywacke slate, fossil clay slate, flint slate, and chlorite slate, and subordinately of hornblende slate, porphyritic schist, and some other metamorphic and schistose rocks, occupy all the central and S portions of the co., excepting a district of about 28 sq. m. in the extreme south. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a district of about 7 sq. m. in the extreme NW, and a tiny pendicle or two on the W border in the vicinity of Clones. Rocks of the calp series of the secondary limestone formation constitute the greater portion of the Slieve-Beagh mountains. Rocks of the carboniferous limestone series, which prevail throughout the vast floetz limestone field of Ireland, occupy all the remaining parts of the county N of the transition districts, and they also constitute about two-thirds of the district of 28 sq. m., not of transition formation, and situated in the extreme south. A small coal-field occurs SW of Carrickmacross. Brick clay is plentiful; and potter's clay is found in some districts. Lead mines were at one time worked, but have been relinquished. Ironstone, though of inferior quality, is found; slates or flagstones are raised in several quarries; and a fine white sandstone is quarried in the NW side of the Slieve-Beagh mountains. Limestone of sufficient fineness and beauty to be used as marble, and of great variety and excellent quality for use as manure, occurs in various quarters.

Climate and soil.] NW winds prevail during more than one-half of the year; and bring up from the Atlantic, and along the wide, low natural funnel of the valley of the Erne, such masses of dense clouds as break with violence around Slieve-Beagh, and drench the surrounding country with almost constant rains. The county, therefore, has an exceedingly moist atmosphere.—The soil which prevails in the co. at large is a strong, deep, cold, clayey loam, well-adapted to the cultivation of flax, not unsuited to the cultivation of potatoes and oats, but too spouty and inclined to rushes for the finer departments of husbandry.—Flax is, aggregately, a very large and productive crop; but its quality is not so fine as that raised in co. Armagh. Most of the grain raised, in consequence partly of the foulness of the land, and partly of the want of winnowing machines, is of inferior quality. Thrashing in the field, and winnowing in the open air with the aid merely of the wind, are not uncommon. The number of acres under crop in 1848 was 148,563; of which there were in wheat, 6,856; in oats, 87,880; in barley and rye, 6,445; in pease and beans, 1,643; in potatoes, 19,634; in turnips, 5,930; in mangel-wurzel, carrots, and cabbage, 1,432; in flax, 5,088; in meadow and clover, 13,655.—In 1841, the live stock, with its estimated value, consisted of 9,690 horses and mules, £77,520; 2,666 asses, £2,666; 37,285 cattle, £247,353; 7,040 sheep, £7,744; 33,938 pigs, £42,422; and 211,641 poultry, £5,291.—Ancient forests seem to have cov-

ered the whole co., but have all disappeared. In 1841, the plantations within the co. covered 5,816 acres, besides 350,629 detached trees, equivalent to 2,191 acres.

Population.] Pop. of the co. in 1792, 118,000; in 1831, 195,536; in 1841, 200,442; in 1851, 143,510, being a decrease of 28 per cent. within 10 years. In 1841 the males above 4 years of age attending primary schools were 4,316; attending superior schools, 350; females above 4 years of age attending primary schools, 3,475; attending superior schools, 172. In 1848 there were 114 national schools in operation attended by 13,268 children. Most of the peasantry pay their rent in labour to the parties from whom they hold their con-acre and their cabins. The common food is potatoes, with rarely a little butter-milk or sweet-milk. The cabins have either one or two rooms of 12 ft. square, and 7 or 8 ft. high; they are floored with mere soil, and have straw thatching; and their windows are usually about a foot square, and rarely glazed.

Manufactures and trade.] The linen manufacture, after having grievously declined, has for several years past been in a reviving and improving condition. The principal bleach-greens in 1801 were computed to have annually bleached 130,000 webs of linen.—The Ulster canal is of great value to the northern and central districts of the co. The principal roads which traverse the co. are the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road, through Castle-Blaney, Monaghan, and Emyvale, and the Belfast and Enniskillen mail-road through Monaghan and Clones. The county-surveyor had under his charge at the close of 1841, 1,142 m. of public roads, and about 200 m. of parish roads.

Divisions and towns.] The co. is divided into the five baronies of Trough in the N, Dartry in the W, Farney in the S, Monaghan N of the centre, and Cremourne S of the centre. The towns and principal villages are, in Trough, Emyvale and Glasslough; in Dartry, Clones, Newbliss, Rockcorry, and Drum; in Farney, Carrickmacross; in Monaghan, Monaghan, Smithborough, Ballinode, and Scotstown; and in Cremourne, Ballybay, Castle-Blaney, and Ballytrain. The whole co. is within the dio. of Clogher.—The constabulary force of the co. consists of 208 men. The co.-jail is at Monaghan, and bridewells are at Carrickmacross and Castle-Blaney. The assizes are held at Monaghan: quarter-sessions at Monaghan, Castle-Blaney, Carrickmacross, and Clones.—The co. returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1849, 1,301.

History.] The Irish sept of MacMahon formerly bore undivided sway within the territory now constituting this co., and occasioned it to be long known as MacMahon's country. The MacMahons received from Thomas of Lancaster, son of Henry IV., a confirmation of the territory at a certain rent. In the reign of Elizabeth the district was made county ground, and reduced to a better social condition than in former periods. In the wars of the earl of Tyrone, some of the MacMahons followed the standard of rebellion. During these wars the English had a fort in Monaghan; and at the settlement of Ulster in 1808, the corporation of that town was one of those created to strengthen the English interest. In the civil wars of 1641, the co. was the scene of various disturbances.

MONAGHAN, or Rockwallis, a parish, containing the town of the same name, in co. Monaghan. Area 13,547½ acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,875; in 1841, 12,160.

MONAGHAN, the capital of the co. of Monaghan, and formerly a parliamentary borough, on the Ulster canal, at the intersection of the Dublin and Londonderry mail-road with the mail-road from Belfast to Enniskillen, 14 m. W by S of Armagh, and 60¾ m. NNW of Dublin. It has a compact alignment, and a tolerably fair average architectural appearance. The old court-house or town-hall occupies the principal side of one of the areas in the SW district of the town. The new co. court-house is an elegant modern edifice, in the centre of the town. The market-house, a handsome structure, stands in the Diamond, as an open central area is called. The co.-infirmary occupies an elevated and airy site. The barrack is usually the station of a detachment of infantry. The co.-jail stands at the W extremity of the town. The principal trade is the manufacture of linen, and the exchange of general merchandise for the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. Pop. in 1831, 3,848; in 1841, 4,130. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 199; in manufactures and trade, 479.

MONAGHAN (North), a township of Upper Canada, in the Colborne district, comprising the town of Peterborough, on the Otonabee river.

MONAGHAN (South), a township of Upper Canada, in Newcastle district. Pop. in 1842, 719.

MONAIA, or Monaja, a river of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, in the Mocoroas territory, which throws itself into the Atlantic, in S lat. 14° 10′. It has a total course of about 120 m., and near its mouth expands into a considerable lake.

MONAINCHA, or Moanahinch, a bog environing a celebrated abbey, and lying on the mutual border of Queen's co. and co. Tipperary, from 1¼ to 3¾ m. SE of Roscrea. It measures 4,690 acres in area; lies from 326 to 360 ft. above sea-level; has an average and a maximum depth of respectively 16 and 32 ft.; and is traversed by the nascent river Nore.

MONALUMAN, a bog in co. Mayo, extending southward to the head of Lough Mask, and bounded on the W by Slieve-Bohane, and on the E by the Ballyhane and Ayle rivers. Its area comprises 6,220 English acres. Its greatest elevation above the level of Lough Mask is 89 ft.; its greatest depth, 42 ft.; and its average depth, 14 ft.

MONAMINTRA, or Ballycloghy, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SSE of Waterford. Area 356 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 100.

MONANCE (Saint). See Abercrombie.

MONANIMY, a parish in co. Cork, 3½ m. ENE of Mallow. Area 8,831 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,751; in 1841, 3,135. The surface lies along the l. bank of the Blackwater.

MONART, a parish in co. Wexford, 3 m. NW of Enniscorthy. Area 13,029 acres. Pop. 3,712.

MONASSIR, a small district of Nubia, extending a distance of about 45 m. on both sides of the Nile, between the district of Robotat on the E, and that of Shaygya on the W. It contains several villages, the principal of which is Selmi.

MONASTERBOICE, a parish in co. Louth, 2¾ m. E of Collon. Area 2,316 acres. Pop. in 1831, 705; in 1841, 801. A pillar-tower in this p. still measures 110 ft. in height. It is 9 ft. in diam. within the walls, and is divided into 5 stories by bands of stone.

MONASTEREVEN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Kildare. Area 7,142 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,384; in 1841, 3,693. The highest ground has an alt. of 361 ft. above sea-level.—The market-town of M. stands on the river Barrow, and on the Mountmellick and Athy branches of the Grand canal, 2¾ m. NE by N of Ballybrittas, and 30¼ m. WSW of Dublin. It has been much improved since the formation of the Grand canal, and continues to wear an increasingly prosperous appearance. Several docks, storehouses, and other appliances for commercial interchange, have been constructed. The weekly markets are large, and the quantities of corn and other agricultural produce forwarded along the canal considerable. Pop. in 1831, 1,441; in 1841, 1,097.

MONASTERIO-DI-RODILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 7

m. SW of Bribiesca. Pop. 578. It is situated on a height, and contains a castle, supposed to have been built by the Moors, several churches, a custom-house, and a public granary. In its vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Tricium*.

MONASTERIO-DI-LA-VEGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 27 m. SE of Leon, near the Cea. Pop. 289.

MONASTEROLO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 6 m. NE of Salluccio, mand. and 2 m. SW of Cavalier-Maggiore. Pop. 1,355.

MONASTERZYSKA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. ENE of Stanislawow, and 15 m. WNW of Yalowiec, on the l. bank of Koropiec. It has a Catholic and a Greek church, and a manufactory of tobacco.

MONASTIER (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,208; in 1841, 12,248. The town is 10 m. SSE of Le Puy, on the r. bank of the Gazeille. Pop. 3,461.

MONASTIR, a village of the island of Sardinia, situated a little to the W of Monte Zara, in a volcanic district, between Sanluri and Cagliari.

MONASTIR, or Mistir, a town and port in the kingdom and 90 m. SE of Tunis, and 15 m. SE of Susa, at the extremity of the headland of the same name, the *Dionysii promontorium* of the ancients, and on the S side of the gulf of Hammamet. Pop. 12,000. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and camlets, and possesses some export trade in olive oil.

MONASTIR, Toli, or Bitolia, a town of European Turkey, in Romelia, situated on the slope of a hill, near the frontiers of Albania, 30 m. SE of Ochrida, and watered by one of the tributary streams of the Vardar. It is inhabited by the descendants of Bulgarians, to the number of 15,000, and compared with most other towns in this country, may be called rich and commercial. Ali Pasha carried his arms into this quarter, and took forcible possession of the town, carrying away the most valuable property of the inhabitants.—The sanjak of M. lies between 39° 54′ and 41° 46′ N lat., and 20° 32′ and 22° 25′ E long., and forms the SW part of ancient *Macedonia*.

MONASTIRSKA, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, on the Mura, 252 m. ESE of Yeniseisk.

MONASTYRSHTSHINA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Mohilev, 15 m. N of Mtislavi, on the l. bank of the Loutaia.

MONASTYRISHTE, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 27 m. NW of Uman.—Also a v. in the gov. of Chernigov, 24 m. SE of Nejin.

MONAT (Point), a cape on the E coast of the island of Gilolo, in N lat. 1° 6′, E long. 128° 36′.

MONATE, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. W of Como.

MONBAHUS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Caucon. Pop. 1,400.

MONBAZENS, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 15 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 1,000.

MONBRIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,500.

MONBRUN, a town of Western Africa, 15 m. SW of Guriel.

MONCADA, a town of Spain, 6 m. NNW of Valencia. Pop. 2,720.

MONCALIERI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Turin, delightfully situated on the Po, at the foot of a hill, and in a rich and fertile district, 4 m. S of Turin. It contains 910 houses, and 8,602 inhabitants. It was founded in 1230, and the ruins of the ancient *Testona* were employed in its construction. That place was situated about a mile distant, on the l. of the road to Truffarello. The town lies on rather a sharp declivity, and is crowded with cafés and restaurants, some of which have gardens and places of amusement attached, it being a fashionable resort in the summer for parties of pleasure from Turin, and particularly since the formation of the railway to Genoa, which skirts the town. The royal castle or palace is a very extensive brick building, forming three sides of a quadrangle. Along the front of the central part is a terrace raised on arches, whence is beheld the whole extent of the plains and of the Alps that bound them, with the winding channel of the Po from its source to the very feet of the colline from which we view it,—the majestic pinnacle of Monte-Viso, marking the parent spring, being the most prominent and imposing object seen from this spot. The palace contains two long and splendid galleries, in which is a series of portraits of the princes of the house of Savoy and of the princesses and ladies of the court of Duke Charles Emmanuel II. A great cattle-market is held at M. every Friday, which supplies the city of Turin. The average number of cattle brought for sale is about 200, and 550 calves. Sheep and pigs are seldom seen, except in the winter season. There is also a very large general fair held here annually in October, which lasts for several days. The salubrity of the air and the splendour of the scenery, as well as its being the country residence of the court, have made the territory of M. the favourite rural abode of many of the most wealthy families of Turin.

MONCALVELLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Cuenca, on the r. bank of the Huete.

MONCALVO, or Moncal, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Montferrat, 30 m. E of Turin, in a district renowned for its wines and silk. It contains 717 houses, with a pop. of 3,686. Its fortifications were dismantled during the wars of succession. It has 4 churches, and 3 or 4 piazze, a fine hospital, an orphan asylum, and a lyceum.

MONÇAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, on the l. bank of the Minho, 28 m. N of Braga. Pop. 1,200.

MONÇARAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, situated on the Guadiana, 4 m. NNW of Murao. Pop. 1,500.

MONCAUT, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 9 m. E of Nerac. Pop. 650.

MONCAYO (Sierra de), a mountain of Spain, in the Iberian chain, on the frontiers of the provs. of Calatayud and Saragossa. It rises above the snow-line, and gives birth to the rivers San-Martin, San-Juan, and Queiles.

MONCEAU, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 260.

MONCEAUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, on the Dordogne, 20 m. E of Brives. Pop. 1,780.

MONCH (Le), a summit of the Bernese Alps, on the frontiers of Berne and Valais, 3 m. NE of the Jungfrau, and 6 m. W of the Finsteraarhorn. It has an alt. of 2,145 toises = 4,534 yds. above sea-level.

MONCHAUDE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 3 m. SW of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,016.

MONCHAUVET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, and cant. of Beny Bocage, 5 m. E of Vire. Pop. 1,078.

MONCHBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 7 m. E of Klingenberg and 32 m. W of Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,128.

MONCHEAUX, a village of France, in the dep.

of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. from St. Pol. Pop. 2,000.

MONCHESTEIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. S of Bâle, on the r. bank of the Birse, which is here crossed by a covered bridge. Pop. 400. It has a fortress, now in ruins; and in the environs are some Roman remains.

MONCHIQUE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, comarca and 16 m. N of Lagos, and 19 m. WNW of Silves, at the foot of the mountain-range of the same name, and at the extremity of a narrow valley. Pop. 2,760. It has a convent, an hospital, and thermal baths.

MONCHIQUE (Serra-de), a range of mountains in Portugal, forming the western part of the Oretano Hermenienne chain. It extends along the confines of the provinces of Alemtejo and Algarve, and into the latter prov., commencing near the sources of the Sadao, and terminating in Cape St. Vincent, the SW extremity of Europe, a total length of about 60 m. La Foya, its highest summit, has an alt. of about 4,050 ft.

MONCHNIENBURG. See Nienburg.

MONCHOBO, Monksobo, or Mongkabi, a town of Burmah, in the Mranmapyi, on the SW bank of Lake Nandokando, 45 m. NNE of Ava, in N lat. 22° 40′, E long. 96° 20′. It is walled, and forms a regular square. Its pop. is about 4,000. It is noted as the birth-place of Alompra.

MONCHRODEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, in the principality and 5 m. NE of Coburg, bail. and 5 m. SW of Neustadt-a-der-Heyde. Pop. 453.

MONCHSROTH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, in the jurisdiction and 14 m. WNW of Oettingen, and 26 m. SSW of Anspach.

MONCHY-AUX-BOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Beaumetz, 9 m. SSW of Arras. Pop. 1,000.

MONCHY-HUMIE'RES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. S of Ressons, on the l. bank of the Aronde. Pop. 760. It has a chemical work.

MONCLAR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Montauban. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,262; in 1841, 6,239.—The town is 13 m. ESE of Montauban. Pop. 2,187.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,958; in 1841, 8,639.

MONCLEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. N of Audeaux, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 960. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements, &c.

MONCLOVA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Cohahuila, 150 m. N of Montelovez, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Norte. It contains about 150 families, and has a garrison for the defence of the frontier.

MONCOFAR, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 11 m. SSW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 13 m. ENE of Murviedro, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 882. It has distilleries of brandy, but fishing forms the chief branch of local industry.

MONÇON. See Monzon.

MONCONTOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Saint-Brieuc.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,849; in 1841, 15,250.—The town is 13 m. S of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1841, 1,678. It has manufactories of pack-sheet.—Also a canton, commune, and town of the Vienne, and arrond. of Loudun. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,148; in 1841, 8,228. The town is 11 m. SSW of Loudun, and 29 m. NNW of Poitiers, on the r. bank of the Dive. Pop. 694.

MONCOORAH, an uninhabited island of the bay of Bengal, off the coast of Hindostan and of the prov. of Bengal, to the SE of the island of Deccan-Shabazpur. It is 15 m. in length from N to S, and about 5 m. in breadth.

MONCOMET. See Montcomet.

MONCORVO. See Torre-de-Moncorvo.

MONCOUTANT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Parthenay. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,151; in 1841, 10,887. The town is 20 m. NW of Parthenay, near the r. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,822. It has extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, fine linen, and yarn, and carries on a considerable trade in grain. Cattle are extensively reared in the surrounding country. Cheese and flax form its chief agricultural productions.

MONCRABEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and cant. of Francesas, 8 m. S of Nerac, on the r. bank of the Bayse. Pop. 2,522.

MONCRIEFF, or Mordun, a hill in the co. and 2½ m. S of Perth, which has an alt. of 756 ft. above sea-level. It is noted for the beauty and extent of the prospect which it commands.

MONCRIVELLO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. and 23 m. W of Vercelli, mand. and 3 m. NNW of Cigliano. Pop. 2,244.

MONCUCCIO, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alessandria, prov. and 21 m. NW of Asti, mand. and 2 m. NW of Castelnovo-d'Asti. Pop. 1,611. It has several gypsum quarries.

MONCUQ. See Montcuq.

MONCUR, a group of islets, three in number, in Bass's straits, 12 m. SE of Wilson's promontory, the SE extremity of Australia.

MONCY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, and cant. of Tinchebray, 12 m. N of Domfront. Pop. 1,000.

MONDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Malaga, and partido of Coin. Pop. in 1845, 8,300. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and contains extensive Roman remains. Cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity. It is the *Munda* of the Romans.

MONDAVII, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. of Urbino and Pesaro, 17 m. S of Pesaro, and 30 m. W of Ancona.

MONDAY CREEK, a township of Perry co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 986.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, which rises in the Sierra-da-Estrella; flows westward; and falls into the Atlantic at the ports of Buarcos and Figueira, after a course of 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Dão on the r., and the Ceira on the l. At particular seasons it is navigable to a considerable distance from its mouth. Its banks were the scene of great military movements between the British and French, in Sept. 1810 and March 1811.

MONDEGO, or Mbotetey, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which descends from the Serra-de-San-Jose; flows NW; and enters the Paraguay, in S lat. 20° 30′, after a course of 240 m., nearly navigable throughout.

MONDEGO (Cape), a cape on the W coast of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, in N lat. 40° 12′, W long. 8° 54′.

MONDEJAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, on the river Tajuna, 30 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 2,700.

MONDIM, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SSE of Lamego, on the r. bank of the Taruca. Pop. 600.

MONDOLEH, a small but finely wooded and fertile island of Africa, in the SE part of the bay of Amboises, opposite the NE point of Fernando Po.

MONDOLFO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbin-et-Pesaro, 15 m. SE of Pesaro. Pop. 1,500.

MONDOME'RE, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Alberique. Pop. 800.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in the N of Galicia, on the borders of Asturias, 33 m. NNE of Lugo, at the entry of the beautiful valley of Lorenzana. It is enclosed with walls, has 5 gates, 7 churches, and 2 hospitals. The houses are tolerably built; and the streets though narrow are regular. The rivers Sinto, Ruzos, and Picos, separate it from its faubourgs, and unite to form the Masma a little below the town. The inhabitants, above 6,000 in number, manufacture coarse woollens, and carry on some trade in flax, horses, and sheep. It is the see of a bishop; and on an adjoining height stands the castle of Castro Oro.

MONDONEDO (Sierra de), a chain of mountains in the NW of Spain, occupying the whole of the N of Galicia, and taking its name from the town of Mondonedo, where it commences.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 9 m. NE of Sainte-Calais. Pop. 1,671. It has manufactories of serge, and tanneries.

MONDOVI, or Mondovia, a province of Piedmont, bounded on the N and NE by the prov. of Alba; on the SE by Albenga; on the S by the provs. of Oneglia and Nezza; and on the W by Cuneo and Alba. It has an area of 1,758 sq. kilom., with a pop. of 138,266. About two-thirds of the surface are mountainous; one-half is arable. Some of the mountains are covered with noble forests of fir, chestnut, and pine. Iron and lignite are wrought; and there are several quarries of beautiful marble of various colours. The agricultural produce is valued at 16,595,116 lire annually; the average annual growth of silk at 3,350,000 lire. Nearly one-half of the productive surface is occupied with vineyards, and natural and artificial meadows. The annual growth of wool is 56,500 lbs. There are about 70 silk-manufacturing establishments in the prov., employing 4,000 hands; and several factories at which strong coarse woollens are made. The other manufactures consist of cotton and mixed fabrics, leather, wax-candles, paper, pottery, and glass. The prov. is divided into 18 *mandamenti* or districts, which are subdivided into 71 communes.

Mondovi, the cap. of the above prov., is situated on a hill near the river Ellero, 45 m. SSE of Turin. Its appearance at a distance is rather picturesque, but it loses much of its interest by the still more striking view of the surrounding Alps. It is divided into four parts: the town proper called Piazza, situated on the mountain, at an alt. of 180 ft. above the level of the sea, and three suburbs built at the bottom. The distance between the upper and lower part of the town is considerable, and the road by which they are connected inconveniently steep. The town proper has a small citadel, and is surrounded with walls. It contains, with its dependent suburbs, 2,252 houses, and 15,921 inhabitants. It has 5 parochial churches, of which that of San Donato is a noble structure. Among the institutions are a large seminary for young ecclesiastics, capable of containing 300 students, a royal college, 4 hospitals, and several infant schools. M. is the see of a bishop. The suburbs are entirely given to trade, and have manufactures both of woollen and muslin, as well as tanneries and iron-forges; but the chief branch of industry is spinning silk.—M., the *Monsirsis* or *Monsregalis* of the Middle ages, is comparatively a modern town, having been founded in 1232. On the 22d of April 1796, Bonaparte obtained here an advantage over the Piedmontese, which led the court of Turin to separate from its alliance with Austria. In 1799, the Piedmontese peasants assembled here to the number of 40,000, to interrupt the retreat of the French. A few days after, a stronger body of French arrived, and the town was abandoned to all the horrors of a general pillage. The celebrated Beccaria was a native of this town.

MONDOVI, a newly-formed colonial station near Bona, in Algeria, consisting of a few rows of wooden huts, and about 30 brick houses, seated in a very insalubrious spot, and seldom destitute of typhus epidemic.

MONDRAGON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Lautrec, and 15 m. NNW of Castres, on the l. bank of the Adon. Pop. 400.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Vaucluse, and cant. of Vaucluse, 10 m. NNW of Orange, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 2,321.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, 33 m. SW of San Sebastian, partido and 8 m. SSW of Vergara, near the l. bank of the Deva, in a valley commanded by lofty mountains. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by walls in a good state of preservation, and was formerly defended also by a castle. The streets are narrow, but regular and well-paved, and it has a public square, in which there is a substantial town-house. It has also several churches, 3 convents, good barracks, an hospital, a prison, and a public granary. In the environs are the noted baths of Santa-Aguedo, and several iron-works. The neighbouring mountains abound in metals and medicinal plants.

MONDRAGONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 20 m. SE of Gaeta, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Carinola. Pop. 2,150. It has a custom-house. It has quarries of marble, and sulphur-mines.

MONDREPUIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Hirson, and 13 m. NNE of Vervins. Pop. 1,781.

MONDSEE, or Mansee, a market-town of Austria, in Upper Austria, in the ldgb. of Linz, and circle of Hausruck, 42 m. WSW of Wels, and 18 m. ENE of Salzburg, on the N bank of a lake of the same name Pop. 1,170. It has a castle and a Benedictine abbey and possesses some iron-works. The lake is 8 m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth.

MONDZONA, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, 150 m. SE of Lassa, on the r. bank of the Monchu, or Om-chu.

MONDURUP, a mountain of Western Australia, on the S confines of the co. of Hay. It forms one of the highest summits of Stirling range.

MONEA, a village in the p. of Devenish, and co. of Fermanagh, 5 m. NW by N of Enniskillen.

MONEAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and district of Bahar, 24 m. W of Patna, at the confluence of the Sone with the Ganges. It is noted for the mausoleum of Mukdum-Shah-Dowleh, a beautiful specimen of Mogul architecture, and in the environs are numerous Hindu remains.

MONEDIE, a parish near the centre of Perthshire, comprising an area of about 18 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 315. It has an alt. in its W part of about 1,800 ft. above sea-level, and is watered by the Almond, Ordee, Schochie, and Milton-burn.

MONEGAN, a township of Rives co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,105.

Drawn by T. Dibdin from a sketch by T Bacon F S A

Engraved by H. Finden

RUINS AT MONZA

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MONEIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Oleron. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,843; in 1841, 11,101. The town is 9 m. N of Oleron, and 12 m. W of Pau, on the l. bank of the Baise. Pop. in 1841, 5,373. It has a considerable trade in wine. In the environs are mines of iron, copper, and lead.

MONEMBASIA, Napoli - di - Malvasia, or Mengeche', a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dep. of Lacedæmon, dio. of Laconia, and cap. of the eparchy of Epidauros, 45 m. SE of Mistra, and 114 m. SW of Athens, on a small island of the archipelago,—the *Minoa* of the ancients,—which is united to the continent by a bridge of 12 arches, and at the foot of a steep rock, surmounted by a fortress. Pop. 2,000. It has a port, which, although possessing little security, is well-frequented. Wine grown in the environs forms its chief article of export. In the vicinity are the remains of the ancient *Epidaurus Limera*. M. was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1540, and again in 1715.

MONENGA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, near the Louga, and 90 m. SE of Fort Massangano.

MONESIGLIO, a town of Sardinia, in the division of Coni, prov. and 18 m. ENE of Mondovi, on the r. bank of the Bormida.

MONESTAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Montel-aux-Moines. Pop. 700.

MONESTERIO, or Monasterio, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 63 m. SSE of Badajoz, and partido of Fuente-de-Cantos. Pop. 2,804. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

MONESTIER (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 2 m. SE of St.-Amand-Roche-Savine. Pop. 1,015.

MONESTIER-DE-BRIANCON (Le), or Monetier (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, and arrond. of Briançon. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,238; in 1841, 5,392. The town is 9 m. NW of Briançon, on the l. bank of the Guisane. Pop. in 1841, 2,797. It has thermal baths, and possesses a cotton-spinning mill, and manufactories of linen and of nails. Coal and copper are wrought in the environs.

MONESTIER-DE-CLERMONT (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,636; in 1841, 4,858. The town is 21 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. 752.

MONESTIER-DU-PERCY (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. SE of Clelles, and 37 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. 275.

MONESTIER-EN-VAUCANCE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 8 m. SW of Annonay, near the l. bank of the Cance. Pop. 240.

MONESTIES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Albi. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,244; in 1841, 11,288. The town is 11 m. NNW of Albi, on the r. bank of the Ceron. Pop. 1,467. It was formerly well-fortified. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in fine linen, of local manufacture, yarn, and cattle.

MONEVA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 39 m. S of Saragoza, and partido of Belchite, on the l. bank of the Aguas. Pop. 640.

MONEY, an island of the China sea, in the Paracels archipelago, in N lat. 16° 29′, and E long. 111° 30′. They are surrounded with rocks.

MONEYGALL, a small market-town in the p. of Cullenwaine co., Leinster, 3½ m. NE by N of Toomavara. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1841, 764.

MONEYMORE, a town in the parishes of Artrea and Desertlyn, co. Londonderry, 3 m. NW by N of Coagh, and 86¼ m. N by W of Dublin. The town and a large tract of adjacent country are the property of the Drapers' company of London, and possesses a character of neatness and comfort. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on in both the town and the circumjacent country. Pop. in 1831, 1,025; in 1841, 942.

MONEYPOINT, a headland 4 m. SE by E of Kilrush, co. Clare. The face of both the headland itself and the immediately adjacent sweep of coast is a cliff overhanging the Shannon, which yields a fine hard, close-grained, gritty flag.

MONFAN, a bog in the p. of Clonmacnoise, King's co. It extends about 2½ m. E, from the vicinity of the Seven Churches, on the N side of Lough Fin, and comprises an area of 1,509 acres. Its W end lies 18 ft., and its E end 47 ft., above the level of the Shannon.

MONFALCONE, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 18 m. NW of Trieste. It is enclosed by walls, and defended by a fortress situated on an adjacent height. Pop. 1,360. The cultivation of corn and wine, and fishing, form the chief branches of local industry.

MONFALOUT. See Manfalut.

MONFARVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. N of Quettehon, and 15 m. NNE of Valognes.

MONFIA, an island of the Indian ocean, off the Zanguebar coast, NE of Quiloa, in S lat. 7° 50′, and E long. 39° 40′. The surface is low and flat, but it is very fertile. Its length from N to S is upwards of 15 m. Its inhabitants are Mahommedans, and recognise the sovereignty of the Imam of Mascat.

MONFLANQUIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,942; in 1841, 12,880. The town is 10 m. N of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Lede. Pop. in 1840, 5,075. The streets are irregular and ill-paved. The environs produce wine and fruit.

MONFORT. See Montfort.

MONFORTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 13 m. W of Alicante, and partido of Novelda, on a hill. Pop. 3,188. It is well-built, and has a parish-church, an elementary school, and a convent. It possesses several oil and corn mills, and has some manufactories of common cloth.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 700. It has manufactories of fine linen.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 17 m. N of Villa-Viçosa, and 21 m. S of Portalegre, on a steep mountain. Pop. 1,000. It contains 3 parish-churches and several chapels, an hospital, and an alms-house, and has a considerable trade in wine and melons. This town enjoys exemption from taxation.—Also a village in the prov. of Beira, SE of Castel-Branco.

MONFORTE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, capital of a mandemento in the prov. and 8 m. S of Alba, and 6 m. E of Cherasco. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 14 m. W of Messena, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Santa Lucia. Pop. 1,800.

MONFORTE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and island of Marajo, 60 m. N of Belem. Its inhabitants are all Indians. Agriculture and navigation form their chief employments.—Also a town of the prov. of Espirito-Santo, in the parish of Vianna, and situated in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés.

MONFORTE-DE-LEMUS (Santa-Maria-de),

a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Lugo. The partido comprises 120 parishes. The town is 30 m. S of Lugo, and 25 m. NNE of Orense, on a height, near the l. bank of the Cabe, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 5,180. It contains 2 parish-churches, 4 convents, an hospital, a magnificent seminary, supported by the Lemus family, and the remains of a fine edifice, supposed to have been a palace of the counts of Lemus. It has manufactories of linen fabrics, hair-cloth, and of biscuits. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MONFORTE-DE-RIO LIVRE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 36 m. NW of Torre-de-Moncorvo, and 6 m. NE of Chaves, between the Tamega and Ragua. Pop. 400. It is enclosed by ancient walls, and has a fortress.

MONFRICI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Girgenti, district and 13 m. NW of Sciacca, and 9 m. SSW of Santa-Margarita. Pop. 6,000.

MONGA, or Munga, a territory of Nigritia, to the W of Bornu. Its inhabitants resemble those of Bornu. They are said to have 12,000 fighting men, and use in warfare poisoned arrows.

MONGALLO, a town of Zanguebar, in the state and 80 m. SSE of Quiloa, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in S lat. 10° 5′. It carries on an active trade in ivory. The river M. has its source in Lake Maravi, from the NE extremity of which it issues under the name of Nears-fer river; runs along the N confines of the Makua territory; divides into several arms, one of which falls into the Mozambique channel at Cape Delgado, and the most northerly at the town of M.—To the W of Quiloa, in the interior, is a territory inhabited by a tribe bearing the name Mongallos.

MONGANAP, a lake of Western Australia, in the co. of Perth.

MONGARLO, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, an affluent of Shoalhaven river.

MONGAS. See Monjus.

MONGEHAM (Great), a parish in Kent, 2 m. SW of Deal. Area 780 acres. Pop. 286.

MONGEHAM (Little), a parish in Kent, 3 m. WSW of Deal. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. 100.

MONGELLA, an island in the Persian gulf, off the coast of Farsistan, near Cape Kems.

MONGES (Los), islands of the Caribbean sea, on the coast of New Granada, in N lat. 12° 30′.

MONGEWELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, 2 m. S of Wallingford. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 202.

MONGHYR, or Mongier, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the S side of the Ganges, now included in Bhangulpore. A considerable portion of this district is hilly and unproductive, but some parts are highly cultivated. It was in this district that the experiment was first made of granting waste lands to invalid native officers and sepoys, which has answered so well that the waste lands have been brought into cultivation, and a considerable pop. has grown up in places formerly covered with long grass, and occupied only by wild beasts. Iron ore occurs in the hills; and several chalybeate springs, particularly one called Sitacund, held in high veneration by the Hindus, situated about 1 m. from the fortress of M. Its water is of a temp. of 138°, without salt, lime, or carbonic acid gas; yet there are several cold wells within a few yards of it.

MONGHYR, Monger, or properly Mudgo-gheri, a town of Hindostan, capital of the above district, beautifully situated on the S or r. bank of the Ganges. It is 80 m. E of Patna, in N lat. 25° 23′, E long. 86° 30′. It is composed of a group of villages and market-places scattered over a considerable extent of ground. The houses are generally very small, with sloping roofs covered with red tiles. The shops are numerous; and it is a place of considerable manufacturing activity. Guns, arms, cutlery, carriages, and army clothing, shoes, and palanquins, are extensively made here. The pop. is estimated at 30,000. The fortress, situated on a piece of ground forming nearly a peninsula, and commanding the navigation of the river, is very extensive, and was formerly fortified in the Indian style, with a high brick wall, and round towers at the angles; and, except on the river-side, was surrounded by a dry ditch; but having been found much too large to be defended, the fortifications have been for many years neglected since the English rule was extended to the N and W. It is now a depot for European and native invalids.—M. is first noticed in Mahommedan history, in the early part of the 16th cent., and was then an object of contention between the kings of Bahar and Bengal. In 1580 it was the head-quarters of Todermoll, the general of Akbar. In 1762 the nabob, Kossim Ali Khan, fixed upon it as the place of his residence, and strengthened the fortifications; but it was taken by the British forces after a short siege the following year.

MONGHOA, or Munghoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the prov. of Yun-nan, in N lat. 25° 20′, E long. 100° 21′, 23 m. S of Tchao. It is surrounded by high mountains, the haunt of the animals from which musk is obtained.

MONGHODJAR, a range of mountains in Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory, under the 49th parallel, connected on the NE with Mount Karaader, and on the NW with the Urkatch.

MONGIE (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Jumeaux, 25 m. SE of Clermont. Pop. 1,100.

MONGOBELLO. See Ætna.

MONGOL, one of the small Philippine islands, to the NE of Masbate, in N lat. 12° 14′.

MONGOLIA,

An immense region of Central Asia, skirting on Siberia, on the N; having the country of the Mandshurs and Lyautong on the E and SE; the wall of China on the S; the Chinese prov. of Kan-su on the SW; and Sungaria and Siberia on the W. Its two extreme N points lie respectively to the N of the sources of the Jenisei, in the Ergiktargak-Targa mountains, and near Argunskoi on the Argau river; its extreme S point rests on the Hoang-ho river of China. In the extreme E, it touches the Songari river of Girin-ula; on the W, it reaches the great Altai plateau. In round numbers its length from W to E may be stated at 1,700 m.; and its average breadth at 850 m. It is divided into two regions, viz. Northern Mongolia, or the country of the Kalkhas, or the Black Mongols; and Southern Mongolia, or the region of the Yellow Mongols.

Northern Mongolia extends from the Altai or Bogdo on the W, to the Khingan mountains, or the territory of the Solones, on the E, an extent of 22 degrees of long.; and from the 53d degree of N lat. to the S extremity of the Cobi or desert, in 37° 30′, which is reckoned to belong to them. This region has Sungaria on the W; Siberia on the N; the Mandshurs on the E; and the Sharra Mongols on the S and SE. It is a lofty table-land, traversed by several ranges of great elevation. From the Little Altai, the Tangnu mountains run in an ENE direction, separating the head-streams of the Jenisei from the basin of the Oubsa-Nor, and bending round towards the N from the dividing ridge, between the head-streams of the Selengha running E, and those of the Jenisei running W. A ridge running E and S connects the Tangnu chain with Mount Malakha

and the Karadabhan. The great Bogdo, supposed by the natives to be the highest range of Central Asia, rears its rugged sides and snowy summits with striking sublimity between the Mongolian and Sungarian deserts. This chain is of great breadth and length, as well as elevation, and consists of a number of parallel ranges under different appellations, running from SE to NW, and also from SW to NE. On the Russian frontier, the chain of Eguden Tchao, or Udon-Song, commences 157 versts W of Kiakhta at the source of the Katsuratai, which falls into the Dzelturi, 56 versts from its entrance into the Dzida. This chain runs 200 versts NW, separating the sources of the Ekhe, the Dzida, and the Irkut from each other. The road from Kiakhta, S to the Mongolian upland, is a continued ascent of several days' journey. Now, as Kiakhta is itself 2,536 ft. above the sea, the height of this plateau must be very great, and the cold increases gradually till it becomes intense. On the road to the Urga or court of the khan of the Kalkhas, from Kiakhta—from which it is 220 m. distant—several extensive mountain-ranges must be crossed, as the Blue mountains, the White mountains with long and narrow defiles, and the Mangatai mountains, which are frequented by wild goats, deer, foxes, steppe-cats, and bears. On the l. of this route is an insulated volcano, called Bangi, and a range called Tumecky. From a high eminence in this last range, an extensive view is obtained of naked hills whose sharp summits seem like a succession of blue waves. To the E of the Mangatai rises, at a great distance, Mount Duloshi, insulated like Mount Blanc, and presenting the appearance of an immense cone, and farther east Mount Mandal, a still loftier summit. These two lofty summits undoubtedly belong to the range of Mount Kentey or Kentai. As we approach Urga, or Kuren, the mountains increase in number, and are covered with forests which are used as hunting-grounds for the grandees of the khan. About 20 versts N of Urga is the range of Guntu, the highest Timkowski and his suite had yet crossed, and which was covered with snow several vershoks deep. All the mountains on the road had *obos* or cairns of stones on their summits; and on the highest summit of the Guntu is a very large obo surrounded with wooden pillars bearing inscriptions in the Tibetian language. As this region is but comparatively little known, we cannot pretend to describe the other ranges; their names as they occur in Du Halde and D'Anville's maps constitute nearly all that we know about them.—The Gobi or Shamo is the most striking physical feature in this region. The precise extent of this desert is not known: we only know that it extends S to Tibet; W to the lake of Lop, 25° W of Pekin; and thence NE to the Tula river, the eastern branch of the Selinga. Its longitudinal extent is at least 1,400 m. Its breadth seems to vary from 180 to 100 m. across. See article Gobi.

Rivers.] This part of M. is well watered, especially to the NW and E. The chief rivers are the Selingha, Orkhon-Tula, Kerlon-Argun, Onon, Khalkha-Pira, Altay or Siba, Hara, Eeru, Iben-Pira, Patarik-Pira, Tegurik-Pira, and others, all famous in Mongolian story.—The Selingha is composed of a multitude of minor streams, all originating at the base of the mountains of Tangnu-ula. But its chief source seems to be a lake called Husukul, or Kussugol, in 51° N lat., and 100° E long., whence it issues under the name of the Ekhe-gol, or Iga, according to the Russian maps. The other chief branches are the Karatal from the W, and the Khaswi from the SW.—The Orkhon, the great southern branch of the Selingha, rises in the same vast range of mountains in 46° 40′ N lat., and 14° 40′ W long. of Pekin, and running in a NNE direction, joins the Tula in 49° N lat., and 11° 25′ W long. of Pekin, after a course of 300 m., exclusive of its sinuosities which are very great. The Tula, the third large stream which forms the great volume of the Selingha, rises in 48° 10′ N lat., and 8° 30′ W long. of Pekin, in the very centre of the Kentei or Kinhan range, being divided from the source of the Wanan by an intervening ridge; from that of the Kerlon by another; and by another from the sources of the Khara and Eeru; whilst on the N it is separated by a ridge from the source of the Podemnaja, which enters the Selingha at Selinginsky. This must therefore be a very elevated spot, as it divides the waters which flow N to the Arctic sea, from those which descend E to the sea of Amur. The Tula runs first a SW, and then a NW course of about 300 m., and has a breadth of 300 yds. nigh its confluence with the Orkhon, flowing gently over a channel of rocks. The combined stream, after a NE course of more than 100 m., joins the Selingha about 20 m. to the S of Kiakhta; it then enters Eastern Siberia, passes the town of Selinginsky 91 versts N of Kiakhta, with a stream double the breadth of the Thames at London-bridge, and finally enters the sea or lake of Baikal in 52° 23′ N lat., and 107° 30′ E long., with a stream a mile in breadth. See Baikal. The upper basin of the noble Jenisei embraces the NW angle of Northern Mongolia. Its head-streams here rise to the W of the Kussu-gol, and flow W draining all the country between the Tangnu-ula chain on the S, and the Ergikargak-Targa on the N.—The Kerlon, or Kemlon, the twin-stream of the Amur, rising to the E of Urga, beyond the Kulon-Nor, is partly a Russian river. It is at first but a shallow stream not above 60 ft. broad, and runs a long winding course of 600 m., almost due E, to the Kulon lake, which it enters in N lat. 48° 50′ 24″, and 0° 45′ E long. of Pekin. At its exit it takes the name of the Argun.—The Kalkha rises in the Siolki range, on the confines of Mandshuria, in the lake of Kalhi, at the base of the Mukhtur-Alin in 48° N lat., and 4° 30′ E long. of Pekin, and runs a winding but generally western course of 160 m. to the Puyur or Bujur lake. Emerging thence under the name of the Urkon, it runs N to the Kulon-Nor, which it enters on the E side, in 49° N lat., and 1° 30′ E long. of Pekin. This river is considered to give name to the Kalkhas, although they do not frequent it much.—The Hara, Eeru, and Iben-Pira all fall into the Urkon, the two former from the SE, and the latter from the W. In 1726 the abode of the Khutuktu-lama and of the khan of the Kalkhas was in 49° 26′ N lat., and 10° 59′ W long. of Pekin, though now it is farther S on the Tula.—The Patarik-Pira is parted from the source of the Haswi by a ridge of the Tchangai, and runs 2° S to the Chahan-Omo, or 'White lake.'

Lakes.] This region has several large and a great number of small lakes. The most northern is the Husukul or Kussu-gul, to the SW of the Baikal, but wholly within the Mongolian frontier. It is completely surrounded with mountains called, in the map, the Whaypoldok-Alin, except to the SE, where the Ekhe, or Iga, the NW branch of the Selingha, flows out. It is said to be 70 m. from S to N, and 20 m. from W to E; but it does not seem to be half that size in the Russian maps. One of the largest lakes seems to be the Kulon-Nor, into which the Kerlon and Kalkha rivers run, and out of which issues the Argun. It extends from 48° 45′ to 49° 26′ N lat.; and is about 46 m. long from SW to NE, by one-half in breadth. Whether it is fresh, or brackish, or salt, the Jesuit fathers have not told us. Towards the NE it is embosomed in mountains, so that Gerbillon only saw its SW extremity, where it was so shallow, he says, that one might wade 4 Chi-

nese furlongs, and not find above 3 ft. water. The shores at the SW end are barren and sandy, without herbage, except a species of tufty herb of which the camels are very fond.—The Puyur, Puir, or Bujur, about 100 m. SSE of the Kulon, is 70 m. in compass, extending from SSW to NNE, and abounds in fish. The nomadic hordes, who encamped on the borders of these two lakes, and the streams connected with them, were denominated the Su-Mongols and Water Tartars, by the Western historians, in opposition to those who wandered in the dry and thirsty plains of the Shamo.

Climate, soil, and produce.] From its high elevation, this region is very cold, especially in winter. The mountains of Kinhan or Kentai seem to be well wooded on their slopes, indicating a much lower elevation than those of the Muz-Tagler and the Himalaya, which are totally destitute of that article. Gerbillon, who travelled along the Kerlon and Tula, gives us a very favourable picture of the mountains near their sources, especially those near that of the latter. He describes them as covered with beautiful woods of pine and fir, and as abounding in wild strawberries exactly resembling those of France. The same circumstance was noticed by Moorcroft in the vicinity of the Niti pass, where the mountains were covered with strawberry plants with yellow, red, and white flowers, and having a cone of seed without any pulp. On the banks of the Upper Tula the Han-Alin range is quite covered with pines and firs. Moorcroft travelled 30 lys along the side of this forest, the resort of bears, stags, and wild boars. The Tula, in this part of its course, forms several small isles full of delightful groves, and its banks are lined with bushy and beautiful trees, beyond which extend meadows of fine grass. The Kalkhas, in fact, possess by far the best part of M. The pastures and meadows on the banks of the Selingha, Orkon, Tula, and Kerlon, are the finest in Tartary; and afford pasture for innumerable flocks of horses, camels, sheep, goats, cows, and oxen, which constitute the sole wealth of the Mongols.—Though the elevation of the country is so considerable, yet, setting aside the Gobi or Shamo, and a few other sandy tracts, all the rest affords good pasture and abundance of grass as high as a man's waist. The Mongols in spring, like the Indians of North America, set fire to the old herbage, which sometimes spreads round to a circle of 100 leagues. In a fortnight after, the new grass shoots up everywhere to the height of a span. This seems to indicate great fertility of soil, and doubtless much of this vast region could support quadruple the number of the present natives were it cultivated, but agricultural arts little suit the wandering habits of nomadic tribes. The Jesuit missionaries, however, say that all the region westwards from Mandshuria to the Caspian sea is generally unfit for tillage; and that that pastured by the Naimans, and those of Kortchin and Oban, in SE Mongolia, are the worst of all.

II. Southern Mongolia, or the country of the Sharra or Yellow Mongols, is a very large region, extending from the 124th degree to the 142d degree of long. E of Ferro, and from the 38th to the 47th degree of N lat. Its length, from the borders of Mandshuria on the E, to Ninghya on the W, is full 900 m.; and in some parts it is 600 m. from N to S, though not everywhere so broad it would appear from the maps of Du Halde. This tract lies to the S and SE of the Gobi or great desert, which separates it from the territories of the Kalkhas; to the W of the Mandshurs; and immediately to the N of the Great wall. It is inhabited by 24 *aimaks* or tribes. It is intersected by a range of mountains which take their rise near the banks of the Hoang-ho; skirt that river, in its N course, for about 400 m.; and from about the parallel of 42° turn E, and run for above 600 m. under the name of the Inshan range or Gardjan-Ula. The eastern districts of Kortshin and Tshili are skirted on the W by the great range of the Khingan-Ula. Its principal rivers are the Hoang-ho and the Sira-Muren. Much of its surface has an elevation of perhaps 5,000 ft. above sea-level. From the S limits of Kortshin to the N frontiers of the Chinese prov. of Chen-si, the country lying to the S of the Inshan chain is divided into the districts of Kharot, Oniot, Toumet, and Ordos or Ordes, so called from the different tribes or families of tribes which inhabit them.

Natural history.] It may be presumed, from the mountainous nature of this country, that it should abound in metals and minerals, especially as Russian Daouria, a province very similar in aspect, is noted for its minerals: nothing however is yet known on this subject. The animal kingdom is diversified. All sorts of game, wild boars, hares, deer, squirrels, foxes, and an animal called *tael-pe*, the skins of which are made into mantles at Pekin are plentiful. Yellow goats are common in Southern M., but are not known in Northern M. Tigers and leopards are numerous. Of the former there are two kinds, the red and the white, both striped, the one with black lists, and the latter with black and grey. The other animals which roam in M. and Sungaria only become known by their occasional visits to Siberia and China. The *kulan* or wild ass inhabits the steppes and open plains, but does not appear beyond 48° N lat. His flesh is used as food. The *shiggetai* or *djiggetai* [*Equus hemionus*], an intermediate link between the horse and the ass, is found in droves on the banks of the Onon, the Argun, and the Amur, in the Govi, and throughout the whole of Tibet. He shows more intelligence than the common ass, and has been tamed, but does not entirely lose the wildness of his character. The double-humped or Bactrian camel wanders independent in the Mongolian wilds. The mountains near the source of the Amur mark the limits of the rein-deer to the S; but the elk is found as low as 45° N lat. The missionaries saw some elks which were larger than the biggest ox. They frequent the boggy grounds near the Sioiki mountains. The argali or wild sheep, the goat, the chamois, the wild goat of Caucasus, the antelope, and the *saiga* or yellow goat of Du Halde, wander in flocks on the steepest mountains. The musk-deer, which delights in cold and boundless solitudes, inhabits M., Daouria, and the mountains near the source of the Onon; and is found in Tibet, in the mountains of Shan-si, in those of Quang-si and Tong-king, and on the W in the valleys of the Upper Indus and Sutledge, in the mountains of Cashmere, and in the subalpine region which flanks the Great Himalaya on the S. Towards the N it has been found on the banks of the Yenisei near Krasnoyarsk. Among the ferocious animals are brown and black bears, the *korsak*, the *karagan*, and the white lynx called *irgis* by the Kalmuks. Regis mentions a feline animal called the *chulon* and *chilison*, which he calls a species of lynx. It has long soft thick hair of a greyish colour, and its fur is valued at the courts of Russia and China. Other feline animals are the *karakal* or *karakulak*, the *manul*, and the *julbar* or ounce. All the fur animals of Siberia are found in Central Asia. One would imagine that in this elevated and extensive region Nature had assembled into one corner of the world various races of animals which exist in regions far removed from each other; and from this lofty platform it may also be supposed that several races have descended into the surrounding countries.

Inhabitants.] The Kalkhas are a branch of the great Mongolian family, who have inhabited the N part of Central Asia from a period long antecedent to the dawn of history. See article Kalkhas. The prince of the Kalkhas does not, it would seem, pay any tribute to the court of Pekin, but on the contrary receives magnificent presents as an acknowledgment for his tribe serving as a sort of garrison on the Russian frontier.—The Tshakar or Chakar Mongols are spread over that part of Southern M. which lies immediately N of the Great Chinese wall. Between the Tshakars and the Kalkhas, the less numerous Sunnit M. roam over a wide but barren region, of which even less is known than of the districts to the south and the north of them.—The religion of the Mongols before the accession of Jenghis Khan seems to have been a species of Shamanism. They received, however, in the reign of Kublai Khan, the system of Budha, and learned the use of alphabetical characters, through the medium of a Tibetian, who was honoured by Kablai with the title of 'the pre-eminent lama.' By his influence, and that of the Tibetian priesthood, the Mongols became Budhists; but after their expulsion from China in 1368, they relapsed into Shamanism; and more than 200 years elapsed before Budhism was introduced anew amongst them. The Budhism of the Mongols is exactly the same with Lamaism, the system practised in Tibet, and differs from Shamanism in this, that while the latter allows no succession to the numberless *tængri* or gods, the former teaches, that by a mysterious operation performed in the person of the Grand lama, the same divinity subsists eternally in this supreme pontiff, under different human forms which he deigns successively to assume. Whilst the Russian embassy in 1820 was on the road to Urga, the Russians were requested not to fish, as the souls of their ancestors

might have passed into fish. They believe in a future state, in a purgatory, in the efficacy of confession, absolution, pardons, and other doctrines very conformable to the Romish system, as celibacy in both sexes, monasteries, nunneries, crossings, holy-water, beads, &c. Budha, or Fo, they believe, communicates his divinity to his chosen servants, who officiate as his vicars in various parts of his spiritual dominions. These vicars are, in the Mongolian language, denominated *khootookhtoos*. This is a convenient piece of ecclesiastical policy; for, considering the immense extent of his spiritual empire, it is impossible for by far the greater number of his spiritual subjects to come all the way to Lhassa to worship his incarnate person. "In the monasteries of M. there is a strict religious discipline, but each lama has generally his cows and sheep, as well as a horse. Almost every establishment is nobly endowed, and the funds are distributed on fixed days in the year in proportions regulated by the rank attained by each member. But each lama is free to seek other emoluments, such as by practising as a physician, or by performing domestic religious services, or by casting horoscopes, or in any similar manner not inconsistent with the profession of a lama. Some attain wealth, which, having no families, they generally spend prodigally. The number of lamas in Tartary is extreme; almost all the younger sons are devoted from infancy to this destiny, the eldest only being brought up as laymen, to tend the flocks and keep up the family. The younger brothers have no choice, but have their heads shaven from childhood. It is said to be the policy of the court of Pekin to encourage this multiplication of lamas among the Tartars, in the idea that it checks the increase of population. The shaven are, however, the most intelligent and influential, if not the most numerous body of these sons of the desert, and the Chinese pay court to them assiduously in consequence. In China Proper the corresponding class of bonzes is quite neglected by the government, and has sunk into the most abject poverty. The reason is obvious. A regenerated Boodh of Tibet or Tartary can at any time call round him thousands of devoted lama followers, ready to sacrifice their lives at his bidding; and these no less than the lay Tartars, whom they lead by their religious influence, have a high military spirit, and the recollection of the past glories of their race in the days of Jungeez and of Tymoor, to excite them to great enterprises. It is hence the study of the Chinese, and a recognised part of their policy, to associate this influence with the state, just as the church in Europe is made by most governments an engine of order and of civil government. To effect this, the government of Pekin contributes largely to all monastic institutions of M., Tibet, and Tartary, and supports the hierarchy and even the theocracies established by the aspiring priests in various parts, as at Lassa, and at the Grand Kooren of Oorga, using these institutions to control the nobility as well as to lead the mob But there is at each seat of theocratic government a skilful Chinese diplomatist, who advises and even controls the deified lama, and who, upon occasions for political action of any kind, is the prompter and director of all affairs, holding the string and wires that move the puppet, whilst they treat him with all outward respect and reverence." [*Prinsep.*]

Like most pastoral tribes of Asia, the Mongols are divided into *aimaks* or tribes, and these are subdivided into smaller bodies, each of which has its chief, called *taïki*, which title descends hereditarily to the eldest son. In their physiognomy and personal appearance, the Mongol race differ considerably from the Turkish race, having flat noses, small oblique eyes, thick lips and scanty beards, ears large and prominent, black hair, and reddish, brown, or yellow complexions. They shave off their hair, leaving only a small lock on the crown of their head, which falls down their backs. In contrast to their very homely looks, they have pretty mouths, with small white teeth, and are perfectly well limbed. Their women are by no means beautiful, but are generally handsome and well-shaped. Their manners are sufficiently rude and unpolished, but they are honest and sincere, and not nearly so much addicted to plunder and robbery as the Mahommedan Tartars. Both the Kalkhas and the Sharra Mongols are slovenly in their tents and clothes. Their general clothing is sheep and lamb skins, which are worn with the wool next the body. They know how to dress and whiten these skins, as well as those of stags, deer, wild goats, and other animals, which serve the richer sort for under garments in the spring; yet, for all the care they take, the smell of a Mongol is felt whenever he draws near you, hence the Chinese call them *Tsau-Tatse, i. e.* 'the stinking Tartars.' Red is the colour in greatest esteem amongst them; however illclothed the *taïkis* may be in other respects, they never fail to have a red or a yellow robe for state occasions. Horse flesh and mutton is their general food. The sheep are very large, with remarkably fat tails often two spans long, and weighing commonly about 10 or 12 lbs., consisting almost entirely of very rank fat. In summer their common food is milk variously prepared, as that of cows, mares, ewes, goats, and camels. Their usual drink is water, boiled with a coarse kind of Chinese tea. They are fearless horsemen. "When a mere infant," says M. Huc, "the Mongol is weaned: and as soon as he is strong enough he is stuck upon a horse's back behind a man, the animal is put to a gallop, and the juvenile rider, in order not to fall off, has to cling with both hands to his teacher's jacket. The Tartars thus become accustomed from a very early age to the movements of the horse, and by degrees and the force of habit they identify themselves, as it were, with the animal. There is, perhaps, no spectacle more exciting than that of Mongol riders in chase of a wild horse. They are armed with a long heavy pole, at the end of which is a running knot. They gallop, they fly after the horse they are pursuing down rugged ravines, and up precipitous hills, in and out, twisting and twining in their rapid course, until they come up with their game. They then take the bridle of their own horses in their teeth, seize with both hands their heavy pole, and bending forward, throw, by a powerful effort, the running knot round the wild horse's neck. In this exercise the greatest vigour must be combined with the greatest dexterity, in order to enable them to stop short the powerful untamed animals with which they have to deal. It sometimes happens that pole and cord are broken, but as to a horseman being thrown, it is an occurrence we never saw or heard of. The Mongol is so accustomed to horseback that he is altogether like a fish out of water when he sets foot on the ground. His step is heavy and awkward; and his bowed legs, his chest bent forward, his constant looking around him, all indicate a person who spends the greater portion of his time on the back of a horse or a camel."

Language and literature.] Of all the languages spoken by the people of Asia, whether nomadic or fixed, savage or civilized, the Mongolian is least known,—a surprising circumstance considering the great figure they once made on the theatre of history, and that it is a spoken language all the way from the Belur to the Siolki, and from the wall of China to Southern Siberia. We have never yet had a grammar or lexicon of the language, as of Mandshurian and Chinese; all the knowledge possessed of it by Europeans has been through the medium of these latter, or through the Turkish. Remusat in his very learned and interesting work on the site of Karakorom and the geography of Central Asia, complains much of the want of a Mongolian dictionary. Such a work, he says, is an indispensable requisite for an accurate knowledge of the history and geography of M., as it would furnish the means of restoring the names of cities, rivers, and mountains, of which in the maps (of the Jesuits) we have nothing but corrupted transcriptions, or translations in the Chinese, Turkish, or Mandshur languages. Had the elder Des Guignes been acquainted with the Mongolian language, he never could have committed the monstrous error of confounding Huns, Turks, and Mongols together, and taking them for one and the same race, and continually giving Chinese translations of Turkish names. Before the time of Jenghis Khan, none of the nomadic tribes had an alphabetical character or written language, except the Oigurs, who alone of all the congregated host that followed his victorious banners knew the use of letters, and therefore that Mongolian hero was compelled to employ them as his secretaries. But who these Oigurs were, is not agreed amongst the learned. Remusat, Klaproth, and others, have taken them for Turks; but the learned Schmidt, of the St. Petersburg academy, has controverted this opinion, and has endeavoured from Mongolian history to show that the Oigurs were a Tibetian race, well-acquainted with the language of Tibet, and the books of the Budhists.

MONGOYO'S, a tribe of Indians in Brazil, who inhabit the Cordilheira-dos-Aimorés and the banks of the Patipe, in the prov. of Bahia. They inhabit villages, and employ themselves in fishing and hunting, and in the culture of gourds, melons, yams, sweet potatoes, and mandioc. From the two latter, and from honey, they manufacture an inebriating liquor of which they often partake to excess. Their own weapons of warfare consist in the bow and arrow, but the musket is now in use by them. They are well-proportioned in form, and have a not disagreeable aspect of countenance. Their only clothing consists of a wrapper of cotton cloth, and of a fabric of palm-leaves, which in the women has the addition of a fringe descending to the knees.

MONGRANDO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 5 m. SSW of Biella, and 8 m. ENE of Ivrea. Pop. 3,150. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

MONGRASSANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 20 m. NNW of Cosenza, cant. and 1½ m. N of Cerzeto. Pop. 1,200.

MONGUAGON, a township of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. It has an undulating surface, and comprises an island in the Detroit strait. Pop. in 1840, 307.

MONGUILLEM, a town of France, in the dep.

of the Gers, cant. and 11 m. NW of Nogaro, near the l. bank of the Midou. Pop. 500.

MONGURU, a town of Central Africa, in the Movizas territory, 330 m. WNW of Tête, and on the road from that town to the capital of the Cazembes.

MONGUYON, or MONTGUYON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, and arrond. of Jouzac. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,152; in 1841, 12,008. The town is 21 m. SE of Jouzac, on the l. bank of the Mouzon, an affluent of the Palais. Pop. 1,471. It has an extensive tannery.

MONGYI, a village and petty state of Western Africa, 20 m. W of the Bar of Benin.

MONHEGAN, an island in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 77.

MONHEIM, a town of Bavaria, capital of a presidial, in the circle of Swabia, 18 m. N of Donauworth. Pop. 1,300. It has 3 churches. — Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 12 m. SSE of Dusseldorf, circle and 11 m. WSW of Solingen, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,400. It has manufactories of cloth and of pottery.

MONI, MUNI, or NOEL, an island of the Indian ocean, to the SW of Java, in S lat. 10° 30′, E long. 105° 35′. It is surrounded by rocks, and abounds in cocoa-palms.

MONI, or MUNIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which has its source in the district of Brejo, 28 m. W of Parnahiba; runs NE; receives on the r. the united waters of the Preto and Dobro, and the Iguará on the l.; waters the towns of Manga and Icatu; and throws itself into the bay of São-Jose, 8 m. E of the embouchure of the Itapicuru.

MONIFIETH, a parish on the S verge of Forfarshire. Area 3,710 Scottish acres. About 400 acres of low sandy beach along the frith of Tay appear to have been once under water, and it has been supposed that nearly 1,600 acres of land might yet be reclaimed from the sea in Monifieth bay The highest ground, Drumsturdy-muir-law, 2¼ m. from the shore, rises 530 ft. above sea-level. The villages are Broughty-ferry, Drumsturdy-muir, and Monifieth, which last stands in the SE corner of the p., 3 m. from Broughty-ferry, and 7 m. from Dundee. Pop. in 1801, 1,407; in 1831, 2,635; in 1841, 2,946.

MONIKIE, a parish in the maritime district of Forfarshire, comprising the villages of Gouldie, Camustown, Craigton, M., and one or two hamlets. Pop. in 1801, 1,236; in 1831, 1,322; in 1841, 941.

MONIMAIL, a parish in Fifeshire, occupying a portion of the central valley of the co., and comprising three villages, the largest of which is Letham; the other two are M., situated near the church, containing a pop. of 80, and Easter Fernie, containing about 60 inhabitants. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,230; in 1841, 1,162. There are about 3,000 acres under cultivation in the p.

MONIM-SIMA. See BONIN-SIMA.

MONISTROL, MONISTROL-L'EVEQUE, or MONISTROL-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, and arrond. of Yssengeaux. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,083; in 1841, 12,505.

MONISTROL-D'ALLIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. E of Sauges, and 14 m. WSW of Le Puy, on the r. bank of the Allier, at the confluence of the Ance, at an alt. of 1,221 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 908. It has a paper-mill.

MONITEAU, a township of Cole co., in Missouri, U. S., 20 m. NE of Jefferson. Pop. 1,533.—Also a township in Cooper co., in the same state; and another in Howard co.

MONITZ, a village of Moravia, 10 m. SW of Austerlitz. Pop. 480.

MONIVAE, a parish in co. Galway. Area 21,932 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,117; in 1841, 4,810. The church at the v. stands on a site of 271 ft. above sea-level. The bog of M., on the l. bank of the Moyne, has an area of 1,054 acres.

MONIVAIRD AND STROWAN, two parishes lying chiefly in the upper end of Strathearn, Perthshire, but having detached sections entirely isolated. A large part of the united p. is hilly or mountainous. The heights which stretch along the SE boundary of the Glenartney districts, and the S boundary of the main body of Strowan, divide the waters which are tributary to the Forth from those which are tributary to the Tay; and the heights along the N extremity of Monivaird divide the basins of the Earn and the Almond. Those in the N of Monivaird are among the highest Grampians which flank Strathearn. Benchonzie, which is the highest, has an alt. above sea-level of 2,923 ft. Torlum, a hill on the S extremity of Strowan, rises 1,400 ft. above sea-level. Glenturret, extending SE through all the upland district of Monivaird, has some grandly savage yet softened scenery. Near its middle stretches Loch Turret, about 1 m. long, and ¼ m. broad, surrounded by very bold craggy mountains. Pop. in 1841, 853.

MONJES. See MONGES.

MONJUR, a village of Caramania, in Asiatic Turkey, 20 m. S of Kirshehr.

MONJUS, a people inhabiting the interior of Eastern Africa, in a NE direction from Mozambique. In the early European maps, their country, under the title of the empire of Monomuji, is made to fill all the interior of this part of the continent, from Monomopata to Congo. They are of a deep shining black, with high cheek bones, thick lips, and small knots of woolly hair on their heads.

MONKLAND (NEW), a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, forming its N boundary from the cos. of Dumbarton and Stirling. It is nearly 10 m. in length, by about 7 m. in breadth. Much of the surface has an elevation of from 600 to 700 ft. above the level of the sea. The most important feature of this p. is its mineral wealth, which has greatly increased the pop., and raised Airdrie, within a few years, from the condition of an inconsiderable village to that of a bustling and important town, with a share in the election of a member of parliament. Coal, the quality of which is only equalled by its abundance, in many places is found in seams from 9 to 10 ft. in thickness. Ironstone occurs both in balls and seams, and much of it is of the valuable kind called Black-band, which is so abundantly mixed with coal as to require little addition of fuel in the burning. Almost all the extensive iron-works in this district of country are to a certain extent supplied with ironstone from this p., including those of Clyde, Cadder, Chapel-hall, Gartsherrie, and Carron. Limestone is worked in the p., but not to great extent; and several mineral springs exist, chiefly of the chalybeate kind. The Monkland-well, near Airdrie, at one time enjoyed an extensive reputation for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases. The Ballochney railway connects itself with the Kirkintilloch and the Garnkirk railways, and thus brings New M. and its produce into easy and rapid communication with both Edinburgh and Glasgow; and the same service is performed by the Monkland and the Forth and Clyde canals. The extensive reservoir for the supply of these splendid water-ways, situated partly in this p., and partly in the p. of Shotts, extends over nearly 300 acres of land. In addition to the town of AIRDRIE [which see], there are several thriving villages in the p., as Colston, Clerkston, Greengairs, and Riggend. In point of pop., few districts in Scotland

have advanced with greater rapidity than that within the bounds of New M., and there are few in which that advance has a fairer prospect of being steadily continued. The following table exhibits its progressive increase during a period of 40 years:

	In Airdrie.	In the country.	Total.
1801	2,745	1,868	4,613
1811	3,474	2,055	5,529
1821	4,860	2,502	7,362
1831	6,594	3,273	9,867
1841	12,396	8,119	20,515
1851	14,435		

MONKLAND (Old), a parish in the Middle ward of Lanarkshire, extending for several miles along the E bank of the Clyde. In respect of fertility of soil and salubrity of climate, the district of Old M. is much superior to that of New M., and has been regarded as the most productive soil which anywhere covers the great mineral fields of Scotland; but it is to its almost exhaustless stores of coal and iron that this district owes its principal celebrity. The coal—which is here always found above the lime—is worked in pits of from 30 to 100 fath. in depth. The total thickness of the coal-measures above the lime may be about 775 ft. Still more than to its coal, however, is the p. in recent times indebted to its ironstone and iron-works; although it is proper to mention, that the ore for the supply of the latter is to a great extent drawn from the adjoining p. of New M. To the burning of ironstone has been added within the last few years works and machinery for the manufacture of bar or malleable iron. The principal iron-works in this p., or in the immediate borders of it, are Gartsherrie, Cadder, Dundyvan, Monkland, Summerlee, Clyde, and Carnbroe, producing amongst them by far the larger portion of the iron manufactured in Scotland, and giving employment to thousands of persons in the large village of Coatbridge, and other communities rising in the p. Even in 1806, the produce of pig-iron in the whole of Lanarkshire did not amount to 10,000 tons yearly; now the furnaces of Old M. alone are computed to produce 200,000 tons, with an expenditure of 600,000 tons of coal, and an incredible quantity of lime; and it is computed by many that the mineral productions of the Monkland district, great as they are, bid fair to be doubled in a few years. The quarries produce abundance of red and white freestone, white pavement-stone, whinstone, and greenstone. A good deal of weaving is done for the Glasgow market in the p., and there are also other manufactures in progress. In addition to parish and turnpike roads, no fewer than four great railways enter or are connected with the district, viz., the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, the Monkland and Kirkintilloch, the Ballochnie, and the Wishaw and Coltness. The Monkland and Glasgow canal extends through almost the entire length of the p. There is nothing in this populous p. which properly deserves the name of a town; but there is a succession of villages which are rapidly rising in wealth and pop.: such are Coatbridge, Langlone, Dundyvan, Bailieston, and Crosshill. There is also an extensive and rising village-pop. at the following localities, viz., Tolcross, Carmyle, Broomhouse, and Toxley, Merriston, Bargeddie, Barrachine, Dykehead, and Coatdyke. The pop. of this p. has, like that of New M., increased with railroad speed, especially between the years 1831 and 1841, as will be seen by the following statement of its progressive rise:

Years.	Population.
1755	1,813
1791	4,000
1801	4,006
1811	5,469
1821	6,983
1831	9,580
1841	19,675
1851	

MONKLAND, a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. WSW of Leominster, on the river Arrow. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1841, 184.

MONKLEIGH, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. NW by W of Great Torrington, on the Torridge river. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 562; in 1841, 699.

MONK-NASH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6 m. SW of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1831, 121; in 1841, 109.

MONKNEWTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 2¾ m. E by N of the town of Slane. Area 3,673 acres. Pop. in 1831, 700; in 1841, 824.

MONKSEATON, a township in Tynemouth, Northumberland, 7 m. NE of Newcastle. Pop. 581.

MONKSILVER, a parish in Somersetshire, 6¼ m. N by W of Wiveliscombe. Area 840 acres. Pop. 308.

MONKSLAND, or Monkstown, a parish in co. Waterford, containing the v. of Knockmahon, a little ENE of Bonmahon. Area 2,118 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,024; in 1841, 1,672. The river Mahon traces the whole of the W boundary. The surface is nearly all poor land, but the substrata abound in mineral wealth, and render M. a chief part of one of the richest mining districts in Ireland.

MONKSTON, a parish in Southamptonshire. 3¾ m. W by S of Andover. Area 960 acres. Pop. 293.

MONKSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. SE by E of Navan. Area 1,869 acres. Pop. in 1831, 429; in 1841, 460. The surface is a part of the rich plain of Meath, 2¾ m. NE of Tara.—Also a parish in co. Cork, containing the villages of M. and Maulbaun, and part of the town of Passage. Area 1,541 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,199; in 1841, 2,138. The surface is a rich, beautiful, and picturesque portion of the western sea-board of the estuary of the Lee, and lies directly opposite Cove and Great island. The v. of M. stands on the shore, immediately N of the creek of Ballybricken. It has become a favourite retreat during the summer-months of the gentry of Cork and the surrounding country. Pop. of the v. in 1841, 538.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, containing the hamlets of Montpelier, M., Kill-of-the-Grange, and Glenagarey or Sally Noggins, the villages of Bullock, Glasthule, and Honeypark, and the towns of Blackrock and Kingstown. Area 2,052 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,815; in 1841, 13,143. The whole district is one of the most lively portions of the S sea-board of the bay of Dublin. The principal part of the atmospheric railway is within its limits.

MONKSWOOD, a chapelry in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. NW of Usk, on the river Usk. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193.

MONKTON, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. NE by N of Honiton, on the river Otter. Area 2,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1841, 141.—Also a parish in Kent, 9¼ m. NE of Canterbury. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 376; in 1841, 402.

MONKTON and PRESTWICK, a united parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. Area, between 9 and 10 sq. m. The coast-line is about 2¼ m. long, low, flat, and sandy. The village of M. is situated 1 m. from the sea, and 4 m. N of Ayr, and has a pop. of about 380. Other villages are Prestwick and Prestwick-Toll. Pop. in 1831, 1,818; in 1841, 1,933.

MONKTON with JARROW, a township in Jarrow parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. E by N of Gateshead, on the river Tyne. Area 3,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, including Headworth and Hebburn, 1,566; in 1831, 3,598; in 1841, 3,600. The venerable Bede was born here in 673.

MONKTON-BISHOPS, a chapelry in the parish of Ripon, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S by E of Ripon. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1841, 460.

MONKTON-FARLEY, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. NW of Bradford, intersected by the river Avon and

the Great Western railway. Area 1,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 396; in 1841, 435.

MONKTON-MOOR, a parish and township in the upper division of the ainstey of the city of York; 6 m. NW of York, on the SE bank of the Nidd, including the townships of Hessey and M. Area 4,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1841, 454.

MONKTON-NUN, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NW of York, on the river Ure, at the junction of the Nidd. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. 365.

MONKTON-TARRANT, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. NE by E of Blandford-Forum. Area 3,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1841, 246.

MONKTON (West), a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NE by N of Taunton. Area 3,410. Pop. 1,164.

MONK-WEARMOUTH. See Wearmouth.

MONMOUTH, a parish and capital of the co. of the same name, situated in the hund. of Skenfreth, 13 m. E by S of Abergavenny, and 115 m. WNW of London, in a valley at the conflux of the Wye and the Monnow. Area of p. 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,345; in 1831, 4,916; in 1841, 5,466.—The town consists of one long principal street, with several smaller ones diverging from it. Many of the houses are handsome erections; and the streets are paved and lighted with gas. The county-jail is a massive stone building, commodiously constructed, and well-regulated. On the ridge of an eminence upon the banks of the Monnow, W of the principal street, are the ruins of an ancient castle. Under the reform act, M., in conjunction with Usk and Newport, continues as heretofore to return one member to parliament. The parliamentary boundary includes the p. of M., and also those parts of the old borough which lie beyond that parish. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 5,822; in 1851, 5,710. The number of electors registered for M. in 1837 was 360; in 1847, 352; for the district, 1,144. M. carries on a considerable trade with Bristol and other places by means of the Wye, and furnishes the surrounding country with supplies of various goods. The principal business of the town consists in converting pig-iron into bars, and in making tin plates. The iron is brought from Newport and Cardiff: the tin for coating is brought up the Wye to Redbrook in the form of blocks. Timber and bark are exported to Bristol and Ireland; and coals are brought from Coleford by means of a tram-road, which is said to have proved an unprofitable speculation to the projectors. On the neighbouring streams have been erected many mills for the manufacture of paper and the grinding of corn.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a maritime county of England bordering on South Wales, bounded on the N by part of Brecknockshire, and by Herefordshire from which it is divided by the river Monnow; on the E by Gloucestershire, from which it is divided by the river Wye; on the S by the Bristol channel; and on the W by Glamorganshire, from which it is divided by the river Romney or Rumney. It is about 110 m. in circumf., comprising an area of 550 sq. m., or 352,000 acres. Nearly one-third of the county is a rich plain or moor, upon the shore of the Severn; one-third consists of beautifully variegated ground watered by considerable rivers; and one-third assumes the mildest character of mountain abounding with lovely valleys. The most remarkable are the Skyrryd, or St. Michael's Mount, and the Sugar-loaf. The other mountains which attract notice are the Hatterel-hills, the Graig, Mynyth-Llwyd or Grey-hill, Mynyth-Allervig, Mynyth-y-Crug, and Twin-Barlwn.

Rivers.] The only river of importance properly belonging to this co. is the Usk. The Wye and the Severn only bound the co. The Monnow and the Romney, rivers of inferior magnitude, also merely bound the co., except that the Monnow crosses a small district to the town of Monmouth and its junction with the Wye. The Usk, rising in Brecknockshire, enters this co. on the NW, between Crickhowell and Abergavenny, where it is joined by the Grwyneu-Fawr, and afterwards, near Abergavenny, by the Kebby and Kevenny; it then runs SSE in a very winding course, by Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, and is joined by various other tributaries, the principal of which are the Avon and the Ebwy from the NW, and the Alwy from the NE. Expanding into an estuary to the S of Newport, it becomes tidal and navigable for about 5 m., and then falls into the Bristol channel. The river Ebwy, which falls into this estuary, rises in Brecknockshire to the S of the Usk, and passes round the Beacon mountain, by two branches. The Avon or Torvaen rises to the N of Aberystwith, and runs SE by Pont-y-pool, Llanvihangel, and Caerleon, to the Usk. The Alwy rises on the E border of the co., near the Wye, and flows WSW to the Usk, a little below the town of Usk. The Trothy is a small river in the NE part of the county, falling into the Wye, at its junction with the Monnow, near Monmouth. Numerous small streams cross the hundred and level of Caldicot, and fall into the Bristol channel, and the Severn estuary.

Canals and railroads.] The Brecon and Monmouth canal enters this co., in the valley of the Usk, a little to the S of the point at which the Usk itself enters; sends a branch to the Usk; and winds, in a somewhat devious S course, to the vicinity of Pont-y-pool, to a railroad NW of which a branch is carried. The main canal continues its course southwardly, through the valley of the Avon, to Newport; sending off another branch near its terminus, through the valley of the Ebwy, to Crumblin, where it also terminates in a railroad.—The Romney railroad runs from the Twyncarno iron-works, at the head of Romney valley, southwards down the valley of the Romney, and by Cock-y-north to Newport, crossing the river Ebwy near its termination. The Sirhowey railroad runs from the Tredegar and Sirhowey iron-works, at the head of the Sirhowey river, down the valley of that river, to near Risca, where it is joined by the Ebwy railroad, and then continues its course SE to Newport. The Ebwy railroad runs from the head of the Ebwy valley, at the Beaufort and Ebwy vale works, and follows a similar course with the former down the Ebwy valley to its junction with the Sirhowey railroad. The railroad joining the Brecon and Monmouth canal, near Pont-y-pool, runs down the Avon valley from the Blaenavon and other iron-works. The Mamhilad railroad unites the Brecon canal, and the Usk, between Mamhilad and Usk. The Abergavenny and Hereford railroad has been noticed under article Herefordshire. The Monmouth and Forest of Dean railway runs from the town of Monmouth into the forest, where branches radiate through it in different directions. There are various other branch railroads in this co., the whole being chiefly devoted to the conveyance of iron and coal. A railway has been projected to run from Newport by the Wye at Huntisham-ferry, to the terminus of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway, at Gloucester.—The principal roads in this co. are those entering near Monmouth from Hereford, London, &c., and radiating to Chepstow, to Cardiff by Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, to Pont-y-pool, and to Brecon by Abergavenny.

Mineral produce.] In the district comprehending Monmouth and Glamorganshires fuel, ore, and flux commingle almost of themselves, and so intimate and convenient is their mutual proximity, that towards the head of the parallel valleys of Monmouth and Glamorgan, with Merthyr-Tydvil in the focus, most of the great iron-works of Wales are concentrated. Here, lying chiefly in a continuous range of furnaces from Merthyr to Pont-y-pool, numerous masses of the pop., comprehending from 4,000 to 10,000 individuals, are collected. The ironstone of M. is argillaceous, occurring both in strata and in lumps detached. The ores contain on an average 35 per cent. of iron, with a remanent proportion of carbonic acid and clay in their composition. These ores are situated in the midst of the 'South Welsh coal-field,' which occupies the W district of this county, and is girt round with limestone strata. The coal and lime are, of course, as extensively used as the iron ore, the quantities mutually requisite in the manufacture of iron being about equal. The coal is of two kinds,—furnace and stone coal; the latter of which burns with great brilliancy and intensity of heat. The lime is broken into small pieces, and used as a flux, to combine with the clay of the ore in the manufacture of iron, and thus flow off in the form of 'slag' or refuse. It is also burnt in large quantities for manure and building purposes. There are numerous quarries of brescia for millstones, and other valuable stone for building. The E districts are chiefly occupied by the old red sandstone formation, which stretches N into Brecknockshire and Herefordshire.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil is of various kinds, but generally fertile, except in the hilly districts, particularly in the NW. The Caldicot-level, or southern district, is alluvial, and consists of light and heavy loam, with black and sterile peat. The vale of the Usk, particularly the tract of country to the E of the river, is fertile in corn and pasture, and well-wooded: so also is the land bordering on the Wye. The climate, except in the more exposed situations on the hills, is temperate and salubrious, particularly in the S quarter of the county, and in the valleys of the Usk and the Wye.

Divisions, population, &c.] This co. is divided into the 6 hundreds of Abergavenny, Caldicot, Ragland, Skenfrith, Usk, and Wentlloog; and subdivided into 127 parishes, containing the borough and county-town of Monmouth; with two contributary boroughs, Newport and Usk; and 8 market-towns, namely: Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepstow, Monmouth, Newport, Pont-y-pool, Tregedar, Usk.—Pop. in 1801, 45,582; in 1831, 98,200, consisting of 19,911 families, of whom 5,614 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 8,626 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 5,671 otherwise occupied; in 1841, 134,355; in 1851, 157,418, of whom 82,349 were males, and 75,069 females. Inhabited houses in 1841, 24,944; in 1851, 28,944.—M. is in the province of Canterbury, and dio. of Llandaff, except a small portion on the NE, including the borough of Monmouth, which is in the dio. of Hereford. According to the report of Mr. Seymour Tremenhere to the committee of council on education, in a pop. of 85,000, the total number of children occasionally attending 47 day and 53 dame schools, and these in general of a nearly useless description, was only 3,308; and upwards of 70·8 per cent. of the whole number of children belonging to the working classes in the district, did not attend any day school whatever. The number of savings' banks in the co. on 20th November, 1838, was 5; number of depositors, 2,505; amount deposited, £62,315. The number of savings' banks in 1851 was 5; number of depositors, 4,124; amount deposited, £107,960.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £2,898 on the poor of this county; for 1803, an expenditure of £19,762; for 1833, of £30,826; and for 1847, of £28,645.

Franchise, &c.] The county returns 2 members to parliament, besides 1 for the borough of Monmouth, to which Newport and Usk are contributory. Monmouth, Abergavenny, Bedwelty, Newport, and Usk are polling-places in the county-elections, the principal place of election being Monmouth. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was 4,347; in 1848, 4,614.—M. is included in the Oxford circuit. The quarter-sessions are held alternately at Monmouth and at Usk. The county-court and county-jail are at Monmouth.—According to the criminal returns, the total number of offenders in the co., in 1838, was 197; in 1849, the number of criminals was 370.

Trade and manufactures.] The great trade of the co. is in iron and coal: see articles NEWPORT, MERTHYR-TYDVIL, PONT-Y-POOL, USK, CHEPSTOW, and MONMOUTH. The celebrated Welsh flannel was at one time manufactured to a greater extent than now. In 1838 there were 9 woollen-mills employing 71 hands; but flannel is chiefly made by hand-loom weavers, of the number of whom there is no accurate return. There is a considerable trade in timber, bark, and foreign produce.

History and antiquities.] Under the British dynasty this co. was included under the name of Wales. At the time of the Roman invasion, it formed part of the Silurian territory. In early and obscure times its history can be traced only with great difficulty. Sometimes it formed a detached district called Gwent; at other times it was included in Morganwg, which comprehended Glamorganshire and part of Caermarthenshire. Henry VIII., when he divided Wales into 12 counties, annexed M. to England; it was, however, considered a Welsh county till the time of Charles II. In the great civil war, Chepstow-castle surrendered to the Parliamentarians in 1645. In 1648 it was surprised by the royalists, but retaken by assault. During the same year Ragland-castle, after a heroic defence, surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax. The most interesting event in the modern history of this co., is the Newport insurrection of Chartists in November 1839.

MONMOUTH, a county of Van Diemen's Land, having the Derwent river on the S, and the Clyde on the W; and comprising the 9 hundreds of Apsley, Bath, Bothwell, Pictou, Hamilton, Pontville, Brighton, Bellerive, and Yarlington.

MONMOUTH, a maritime county of New Jersey, U. S. Area 1,030 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 32,909; in 1850, 30,293. Its cap. is Freehold.—Also a township of Kennebec co., Maine, U. S., 17 m. WSW of Augusta. Pop. 1,882.—Also the cap. of Warren co., in Illinois.

MONMOUTH (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, at the entrance of St. Sebastian's sound, in S lat. 53° 23′, W long. 70° 24′.

MONMOUTH ISLAND, a small island in the straits of Magellan, 2 m. W of James island, or Isla-de-los-Infantes.—Also one of the Bashi islands, in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 20° 18′. It is about 3 leagues long, and a league broad, hilly, with many steep precipices.

MONNAIE, or MONNOYE, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 10 m. NNE of Tours. Pop. 1,550.

MONNIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Clisson. Pop. 1,100.

MONNIKENDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 8 m. NE of Amsterdam, in N lat. 52° 27′. Pop. 2,471. It has a harbour on the Zuyder-Zee, at the embouchure of the Mounik, but it is nearly blocked up by sand.

MONO, a township of Upper Canada, in Simcoe district. Pop. in 1842, 1,020.

MONOBLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 4 m. NE of St. Hippolyte. Pop. 1,140.

MONOCASY, a river of Maryland, U. S., which runs S into the Potomac, 50 m. above George-town.

MONODY CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which joins the Swatara, 12 m. W of Lebanon.

MONOHAN, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 770.

MONOKA, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, in 76° 53′ W long., 38° 10′ N lat.

MONOMIES. See MENOMONEE.

MONOMOTAPA, MUKARANGA, or MOCARANGA, a country of S. Africa, between the 15th and 19th parallels of S lat.; bounded on the N by the Zambese, which separates it from Mozambique; on the E by the Indian ocean,—or, more limitedly, according to some geographers, by the Manzora, which separates it from Manica; on the S by the territory of Delagoa; and on the W by countries in the interior, of which we are almost entirely ignorant, but which are supposed to be possessed by the Botongas, Changa-Meras, and other tribes who have received the general appellation of Kafirs. The longitude of its western boundary is not known.—It is a mountainous country, watered by several considerable rivers, of which the Zambeze, the Maçares, and the Manzora, are the chief. A large part of the country is uncultivated, and covered with forests, which shelter numerous herds of elephants whose teeth afford an important article of commerce. Gold is said to abound in the interior, especially at Zumbo in S lat. 18° and E long. 27°, whither it is brought from Abu-

tua, a distance of 360 m. to the W. To the same spot considerable quantities of ivory are brought, which is said to be procured in the countries along the Orange river. The natives are reported to be entirely black with woolly hair, and to have all the characteristics of the African negro. In many of their customs they appear to resemble the Abyssinians, particularly in their mode of hunting and dressing their hair. This country appears to be the Bonomotapa, and Mestapa, of some geographers. The tribes inhabiting this district appear to have pushed northwards, and to be now in possession of the country around the great lake N'yassi.

MONONGAHELA, a river of the United States, which has its rise in the Laurel mountains in Virginia; runs N into Pennsylvania; and, after a course of 300 m., unites with the Alleghany at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. It is navigable for barges to Brownsville, and still farther for lighter craft. It is deep, and in general of a gentle current. Its principal tributaries are the Cheat and the Youghisgony.—Also a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania, 14 m. SE of Waynesburg. Pop. 1,178.—Also a county in the NW part of Virginia, U. S. Area 550 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 17,368; in 1850, 12,387.

MONO POINT, the NW extremity of the island of Trinidad, in N lat. 10° 43′, W long. 61° 44′.—Mono or Ape's Island, off this point, has a length of about 2½ m. from NE to SW, and is 1½ m. in breadth. Its N part rises to 1,013 ft. above sea-level.

MONOPOLI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Bari, on the Adriatic, 26 m. ESE of Bari, in N lat. 40° 57′, E long. 17° 18′. It is well built, has two faubourgs, and contains a cathedral and a number of churches. Its streets are narrow, but extremely clean. "Domes, spires, and minarets rise above its bastions and flanking walls; but every thing is in miniature." [*Williams.*] Its principal manufactures consist of hempen and cotton stuffs; it also exports wine and olives. Pop. 19,000. It has two ports, capable of containing vessels of considerable size. At a small distance are several subterranean villages or series of habitations, hollowed out of a bed of calcareous spar, which, like the excavations near Modica in the SE of Sicily, seem to have been the primitive dwellings of shepherds. About 4 m. SE of Monopoli are the vestiges of the ancient town of *Egnatia*.

MONOS, a river of Guinea, which falls into the Atlantic, 15 m. S of Tombi.

MONOVAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Alicante. Pop. 10,000. Rock-salt is procured in the neighbourhood.

MONPAZIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the Dropt, 25 m. SE of Bergerac. Pop. 1,030.

MONPEYROUX-DU-BOSQUET, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. SW of La Guiolle. Pop. 1,500.

MONPIANO, a village of Lombardy, 3 m. N of Brescia. Pop. 1,400.

MONPON, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 18 m. SSW of Riberac, on the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 1,400.

MONPOX. See Mompox.

MONREAL, a town in the north of Spain, in Navarre, 10 m. SE of Pampeluna. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the prov. and 50 m. SW of Cuença.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. WSW of Coblenz. Pop. 600.

MONREAL-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNW of Teruel, on the l. bank of the Xiloca. Pop. 1,500.

MONREALE, a town of Sicily, situated on a hill 2 m. WSW of Palermo, of which city it may be considered a suburb. The view from the town is one of the most interesting in Sicily. Its cathedral is one of the finest specimens extant of the Gothic style. The walls are covered with mosaics and other ornaments, producing a very fine effect. In the neighbourhood is a richly endowed convent. Pop. 8,000.

MONROE, a county in the NW part of the state of New York, U. S., bounded on the N by Lake Ontario. It comprises an area of 607 sq. m., drained by Genesee river and several small streams, all affluents of Lake Ontario, and intersected by the Erie and the Genesee Valley canals, and by the Auburn, Rochester, and Tonawanda railroad. The surface is slightly undulating, and the soil is rich and highly productive. It contains large quantities of iron-ore, gypsum, and marl, and several sulphur-springs. Pop. in 1840, 64,902; in 1850, 87,838. Its cap. is Rochester.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Pennsylvania, comprising a superficies of 750 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Lehigh river, and on the E by Delaware river, and drained by branches of those rivers. It has a hilly surface, but possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 9,879; in 1850, 13,263. Its cap. is Stroudsburg.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Virginia, containing a surface of 750 sq. m., bordered on the W by New river, and drained by Greenbrier river. It is intersected in the E by the Alleghany mountains, and has a general alt. of 1,500 ft. above sea-level. The soil consists of a rich calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 8,422, of whom 868 were slaves; in 1850, 10,197. Its cap. is Union.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 370 sq. m., bordered on the NE by Ocmulgee river, and drained by branches of that river. Pop. in 1840, 16,275, of whom 8,447 were slaves; in 1850, 16,900. Its cap. is Forsyth.—Also a co. of the state of Florida, situated in the S part of the peninsula, bordered on the S by the Florida channel, and on the W by the gulf of Mexico. It comprises a part of the Everglades,—an inundated region covered with pine,—and the Florida keys. In the NW part it contains some fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 688; in 1850, 2,645. Its cap. is Key West.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 980 sq. m., watered by Alabama river and its branches, and containing along these rivers tracts of fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 10,680, of whom 5,292 were slaves; in 1850, 1,213. Its cap. is Monroeville.—Also a co. toward the NE part of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 650 sq. m., drained by Tombigbee river, and its tributary the Battahatchee. Pop. in 1840, 9,250, of whom 4,083 were slaves; in 1850, 21,131. Its cap. is Athens.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 750 sq. m., drained by branches of Tennessee river. Pop. in 1840, 12,056; in 1850, 11,878. Its cap. is Madisonville.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Kentucky, drained by Big Barren river and its branches, and to a small extent by Cumberland river. Pop. in 1840, 6,526; in 1850, 7,756. Its cap. is Tompkinsville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, bounded on the r. by the Ohio, and drained by Little Muskingum river, and by Sunfish, Duck, and Wills creeks. It is to a great extent hilly, but it has some level and fertile districts, and contains coal and iron-ore. Pop. in 1840, 18,521; in 1850, 28,378. Its cap. is Woodfield.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Michigan, comprising a surface, generally level and fertile, of 540 sq. m., bounded on the E by Lake Erie, and drained by Otter, Plum, Sandy, Stoney, and Swan creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,922; in 1850, 14,702. Its cap. is Monroe.—Also a central co. in the state of Indiana, containing a superficies of 390 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White river and its tributaries. It

has a level surface, and contains a considerable extent of prairie. Pop. in 1840, 10,143; in 1850, 11,283. Its cap. is Andersontown.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 360 sq. m., watered by Horse, Prairie, De Long, and Eagle creeks, and bounded on the W and SW by the Mississippi. Its W part is hilly, but toward the E it contains a considerable extent of good land. Pop. in 1840, 4,481; in 1850, 7,680. Its cap. is Waterloo.—Also a co. toward the NE part of the state of Missouri, comprising a superficies of 744 sq. m. The surface is undulating, to a large extent prairie, and generally fertile, and is watered by Salt river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,505; in 1850, 10,543. Its cap. is Paris.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Arkansas, comprising a surface of 1,150 sq. m., watered by Cache and White rivers. Pop. in 1840, 936; in 1850, 2,190. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, 54 m. NE of Augustus, watered by Marsh river, an affluent of the Penobscot, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,602.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, 15 m. NNE of Montpelier, watered by branches of Onion or Winooske and Lamoille rivers. Pop. 1,092.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 120 m. W by N of Boston, bordered on the E by Deerfield river. Pop. 282.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 54 m. SW of Hartford. It has a rough and stony surface, and contains little arable ground. Pop. 1,351.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, 14 m. SE of Goshen, 117 m. S by W of Albany. It is intersected by the range of the Highlands, and is generally hilly. It possesses considerable diversity of soil, and is drained by Ramapo, an affluent of Passaic river. Pop. 3,914. The village is on Ramapo river, and is intersected by the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Hardiston township, Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 80 m. N of Trenton.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey. Pop. 2,453.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,153.—Also a village of Durham township, Bucks co., in the same state, 116 m. E of Harrisburg, on the W bank of Delaware river, consisting in 1840 of about 12 dwellings.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the same state, 7 m. SE of Carlisle. It has a level surface, watered by Yellow Breeches creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,570.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state. Pop. 340.—Also a township of Armstrong co., in the same state. Pop. 1,151.—Also a village of Walton co., in the state of Georgia, 61 m. NW by N of Milledgeville, on the head of Ocmulgee river.—Also a village of Washiti parish, in the state of Louisiana, 300 m. NW by N of New Orleans, on the E side of Washiti river. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Overton co., in the state of Tennessee, 102 m. E by N of Nashville, on a small branch of Obie's river.—Also a village of Hart co., in the state of Kentucky, 100 m. SW of Frankfort, on the W side of Little Barren river.—Also a village of Lemon township, Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 95 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 250.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, on the Ohio river. Pop. 832.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the same state. Pop. 1,323.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state. Pop. 202.—Also a township of Carrol co., in the same state. Pop. 1,060.—Also a township of Clermont co., in the same state. Pop. 1,628.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state, between Killbuck and Mohiccan creeks. Pop. 557.—Also a township of Darke co., in the same state. Pop. 471.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the same state. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Harrison co., in the same state. Pop. 1,039.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the same state. Pop. 899.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state, intersected in the E part by Schenck's creek. Pop. 1,249.—Also a township of Licking co., in the same state. Pop. 1,156.—Also a township of Logan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,203.—Also a township of Madison co., in the same state. Pop. 385.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state, on the N side of the National road. Pop. 1,404.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the same state. Pop. 918.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 999.—Also a township of Preble co., in the same state. Pop. 1,176.—Also a township of Pickaway co., in the same state. Pop. 1,346.—Also a township of Richmond co., in the same state, on Mohiccan creek. Pop. 1,624.—Also a township of Putnam co., in the same state. Pop. 509.—Also a township of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,341.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,537.—Also a township, and the cap. of Monroe co., in the state of Michigan, 37 m. SSW of Detroit, on the river Raisin, 2½ m. from its mouth. It is connected by a canal with Lake Michigan, and by a railroad with Hillsdale. Pop. 1,703.—Also a village of Greene co., in the state of Wisconsin, 81 m. S of Madison, on a branch of Pickatonokee river.—Also a township of Hardin co., in the state of Illinois. Pop. 328.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 796.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 217.—Also a township of Lafayette co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 504.—Also a township of Sevier co., in the same state. Pop. 216.

MONROEVILLE, a village of Monroe co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 151 m. S of Tuscaloosa, on a branch of Limestone creek, and 12 m. E of Alabama river.—Also a village of Ridefield township, Huron co., in the state of Ohio.

MONROE-WORKS, a village of Monroe township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 105 m. S by W of Albany, consisting in 1840 of about 40 dwellings. Iron-ore of good quality is found in the environs.

MONROIG, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Tarragona. Pop. 3,000. It has soap-manufactories, and antimony is wrought in the vicinity.

MONROVIA, a town on the W coast of Africa, the cap. of the free state of Liberia, at the embouchure of the Mesurado, and on the side of Cape Mesurado, in N lat. 6° 16′. Pop. 2,000. Its appearance from the sea is picturesque. Its interior presents a few stone-houses, amongst which is a large legislative hall; and a stone-fort occupies the highest point of ground in the place.

MONROY, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Caceres. Pop. 800.

MONROYO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Saragossa, 30 m. W of Tortosa. Pop. 1,500.

MONS, in Flemish BERGHEN, a town of Belgium, capital of the prov. of Hainault, situated partly on a hill, partly in a plain on the small river Trouille, by which it is divided into two parts, and which joins the Haine, a little below the town, 20 m. ENE of Valenciennes, and 32 m. SW of Brussels. It is surrounded by an earthen mound and a ditch, and has, since 1818, received additional fortifications, especially on the W side. On the E it is protected by two large etangs or pools which discharge themselves into the Haine. It is the only strong place between Brussels and the French frontier. It is a well-built town, with several squares, and tolerably regular

streets, which are steep and winding, but in general wide and well-paved. The market-place is spacious, and contains the government-house, and the house of the provincial council. The hotel-de-ville is a large old building, with a fine steeple. The churches are in general well-built; that of St. Elizabeth is remarkable as occupying the site of an ancient castle, demolished in 1618, and said to have owed its origin to Julius Cæsar. The Trouille is crossed by 3 bridges. The charitable institutions are, a large hospital originally constructed by Vauban, a foundling-hospital, and a work-house. The library of the gymnasium is extensive. M. has a great variety of manufactures in woollens, cotton, linen, and lace; and its command of coal has also led to the establishment here of iron foundries, along with works for salt, earthenware, oil, soap, and copper and lead foundries. In these articles, and in coals, its trade is very considerable. There are also extensive bleaching-grounds in the vicinity. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal to Condé. The pop. of this town, at present 26,000, is said to have been formerly greater, but it has frequently experienced the calamities of war. In 1691 it was besieged by Louis XIV., and, to prevent bombardment, the citizens compelled the governor to capitulate. In 1709 it was taken by the allies under Marlborough and Eugene, after the sanguinary battle of Malplaquet. In 1746 it was taken by Marshal Saxe; and in the wars of the French revolution, it was successively taken and retaken by the opposing parties.

MONS, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, 15 m. E of Carcassonne. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of Var, 4 m. N of Fayence.

MONSAGSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, 18 m. ESE of Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 528.

MONSALES, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. NW of Villeneuve. Pop. 565.

MONSANTO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 18 m. NE of Castello-Branco. It is situated in an elevated position, and is surrounded by decayed fortifications. Pop. 1,400.

MONSARAS, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 18 m. S of Villa-Vicosa, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,400.

MONSEGUR, a town of France, in the dep. of La Gironde, on the l. bank of the Dropt, 9 m. ENE of La Reole. Pop. 1,344.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Monflaquin. Pop. 664.

MONSELICE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SSW of Padua, on a canal of the same name which runs from Este to Bacchiglione. It has manufactories of silk and woollens, and conducts an active trade by means of the canal. Pop. 4,500.

MONSELMINES, a race of people in the W part of the Sahara, and scattered along the coast of the Atlantic from Cape Nun to Cape Jubi, who appear to be a mixture of Arabs and fugitive Moors from Marocco. Their territory is fertile in dates, figs, almonds, and grapes; and they export these fruits, and oil, wax, and tobacco.

MONSEMPRON, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m. WSW of Fumel. Pop. 790.

MONS-EN-PERVELE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. S of Pont-a-Marcq. Pop. 1,700. Philip the Fair defeated the Flamands in the vicinity of this place on 18th August, 1304.

MONSERRAT. See MONTSERRAT.

MONSERRATE, an island in the gulf of California, in N lat. 25° 45′, SE of Carmen island.

MONSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, cant. of Pfeddersheim, 7 m. WNW of Worms, near the l. bank of the Pfrim. Pop. 819.

MONSOL, a village of Lower Guinea, the cap. of the kingdom of Anzico, 420 m. NE of San-Salvador.

MONSOL, a town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, arrond. and 18 m. NNW of Villefranche, near the source of the Grosne. Pop. 1,202.—The cant. of M., comprising 12 coms., had a pop. of 12,462 in 1841.

MONSON, a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 75 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 2,151.—Also a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, 77 m. N by E of Augusta. Pop. 548.

MONSOON, winds which blow in the N part of the Indian ocean from the parallel of 12° S, for about five months of the year, or from the middle of April to the end of September, in a SW, and for other five months, or from November to March, in a NE direction. When either of the monsoons is about to change, there is an interval, occurring between the middle of March and the middle of April, and the middle of September and that of October, during which the winds gradually fail, and are not unfrequently replaced by a dead calm. When in full they blow a moderate and sometimes even what in nautical phrase is termed a fresh gale. The name is derived from the Malay word *musim*, or the Arabic *mausim*, signifying 'a fixed time,' 'epoch,' or 'season.' Professor Guyot thus explains the origin and characteristics of these winds. The Indian ocean "is in reality only a half-ocean,—a great gulf surrounded on the sides by huge continental masses: the mighty Asia with its peninsulas and its table lands on the N, Africa on the W, Australia on the E. Asia prevents the oceanic trade-wind of the NE from arriving there, and the influence of the lands and of the vast plateaus remains greatly preponderating. Thus the movements of the atmosphere depend upon the unequal heating of the neighbouring continents during the extreme seasons of summer and winter, which are opposite in the continents situated in the N and in the S. The eastern trade-wind in this way changes into a sort of double semi-annual breeze, blowing regularly six months in one direction, and six months in another. While Africa, S of the equator, receives the vertical rays of the southern summer sun, in December, January, and February, Southern Asia, on the N of the equator, and the neighbouring seas, are feeling the low temperatures of winter. The air rushes in from the colder regions of the Indies and of Upper Asia towards the warmer regions of S. Africa, and the trade-wind is transformed into a north-easter, which blows as long as this difference of temperature lasts. It is for India the winter or NE monsoon. The reverse takes place when India and Asia are heated by the burning sun of the northern summer, and when Africa is cooled by the southern winter. The air blows towards the places of which the temperature is more elevated: it is for India the summer or SW monsoon. Hence, in place of a constant current setting from E to W, the relative position of the lands, combined with the action of the earth's rotation, gives occasion to two periodical winds: the monsoon of the SW, blowing from April to October during the northern summer, and the NE monsoon, blowing from October to April during the southern summer. In the S part of the Indian ocean, which is not under the influence of the lands, the SE trade-wind blows quite regularly through the whole year. The transition from one monsoon to another, depending upon the course of the sun, does not occur at the same period in places situated under different latitudes; but the approach of this critical season is always announced by variable winds succeeded by intervals of calm, and by furious tempests and whirlwinds, proving a general disturbance of the atmosphere. The phenomenon of the monsoon, or the change of winds according to the seasons, takes place in like manner between the Indies and New Holland; but is less regular and less marked than the Indo-African system just described. The seas of Southern China and the great archipelago of Sunda and of the Moluccas, by their position, feeling at the same time the influence of the trade-wind of the Great ocean, and of the double system of the monsoons of the Indies and Australia, it may be readily conceived that we must seek in this circumstance the cause of the tempests and typhoons which desolate this sea more than any other upon the surface of the globe."

MONSTER, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 15 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. 850.

MONSTREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Ittre. Pop. 318.

MONSUR, or MANSA, a small town and fortress of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Indus, and on the N frontier of the territory of the Sikhs.

MONSWILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. N of Saverne. Pop. 300.

MONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche. Pop. 834.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Comblain-au-Point. Pop. 210.—Also a com.

in the same prov., and dep. of Dison. Pop. 529.—Also a com. in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Flobecq. Pop. 125.—Also a commune in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Godinne. Pop. 315.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Perwez. Pop. 725.—Also a com. in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 241.—Also a com. in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Thieux. Pop. 106.

MONT (Le), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Biesnee. Pop. 185.—Also a com. in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Bioul. Pop. 237.

MONT (Le Grand), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and circle and 14 m. N of Rolle, and 16 m. NW of Lausanne. Pop. 673.

MONT (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. W of Riscle, and 32 m. WNW of Mirande, on the l. bank of the Adour. Pop. 610.

MONTA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, prov. and 11 m. NNW of Alba, mand. and 1½ m. NW of Canale. Pop. 2,850.

MONTABAUR, an amt or bailliage of the duchy of Nassau. The bail. is in the W part of the duchy, bordered on the S, SE, and E, by that of Nassau. Pop., chiefly Cath., 13,019. The town is 11 m. ENE of Coblenz, and 33 m. NW of Wiesbaden. Pop. 2,727. It is enclosed by walls; and has 2 suburbs, 5 churches, and an hospital. It possesses several paper, oil, and fulling-mills.

MONTACUTE, a parish in the co. of Somerset, 4 m. WNW of Yeovil. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,028; in 1841, 1,047.

MONTACUTO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 51 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. NW of Anghiari.

MONTAFIA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 35 m. WNW of Alessandria, prov. and 17 m. NW of Asti. Pop. 750.

MONTAGANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. NNW of Campobasso. Pop. 2,850.

MONTAGNAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,958; in 1841, 9,956. The town is 18 m. ENE of Beziers, and 24 m. WSW of Montpelier, on the l. bank of the Herault. Pop. in 1841, 3,446. It has a Calvinist consistorial church; and possesses manufactures of serge, druggets, and other woollen fabrics, a distillery of brandy, and several oil-mills. Wine is extensively cultivated in the surrounding country.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Monflanquin, and 14 m. NNE of Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. 1,795.

MONTAGNAC-SUR-L'AUVIGNON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Nérac. Pop. 1,177.

MONTAGNAC-LA-CREMPSE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Villamblard. Pop. 1,400.

MONTAGNANA, a walled town of Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Padua, on the r. bank of the Frassinone. Pop. in 1840, 8,640. It has manufactures of silk and linen, and a considerable traffic in the agricultural produce of the surrounding territory.—Also a village in the duchy and 9 m. SSW of Modena.

MONTAGNE-DE-SAINT-GEORGES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Lussac, 6 m. E of Libourne. Pop. 1,698. Good red wines are made here and in the vicinity.

MONTAGNY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Perreux, 8 m. E of Roanne. Pop. 1,724.

MONTAGNY, or Montenach, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. WNW of Friburg. Pop. 615.

MONTAGRIER, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, arrond. and 6 m. E of Riberac. Pop. of cant. 9,548; of com. 842.

MONTAGUE, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the New Hebrides, to the N of Sandwich island, in S lat. 17° 20′, E long. 168° 30′.—Also an island off the coast of Moneroo, New South Wales, in S lat. 36° 20′, E long. 150° 25′, 6 m. E of Cape Dromedary.—Also a river of Tasmania, which flows N, and falls into Bass's strait, to the S of Robbin's island.

MONTAGUE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Bathurst district. It is to a considerable extent fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1842, 2,097.

MONTAGUE, an island of Russian America, in the N. Pacific, at the entrance to Prince William sound, in N lat. 60°, W long. 147° 20′. It is nearly 60 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 9 m. in breadth.

MONTAGUE, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Boston, on the E bank of Connecticut river, which is here crossed by a bridge, and watered by Sawmill river. It has a hilly surface, and considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,255.—Also a township of Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 91 m. N of Trenton, bounded on the NW by Delaware river. It is mountainous towards the SE, but in the SW is a river alluvion. It is drained by Mill and Chambers'-Mill brooks, and Big and Little Flat kills, affluents of Delaware river, and is to a great extent fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. 1,026.—Also a village of Essex co., in the state of Virginia, 68 m. NE of Richmond. Pop. about 50.

MONTAIGU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of Bourbon-Vendée. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,138; in 1841, 15,246. The town is 23 m. NE of Bourbon-Vendée, and 21 m. ESE of Nantes, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Maine. Pop. 1,310.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 2,228.

MONTAIGU (Pic), a summit of a ramification of the Pyrenees, in France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and to the E of Argelis. It has an alt. of 2,376 metres = 2,599 yds. above sea-level.

MONTAIGU SOUND, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, to the W of Admiralty gulf, in S lat. 14° 30′, E long. 125° 30′. It is 36 m. in length from E to W, and 18 m. in breadth.

MONTAIGUT, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the river Seune, 28 m. NW of Montauban. Pop. of cant. 7,967; of town 4,073.—Also a town in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 27 m. WNW of Clermont, on the summit of a commanding eminence. Pop. 1,421.

MONTAIGUT-LE-BLANC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Champoix, 8 m. NW of Issoire. Pop. 1,352.

MONTAJONE, a town of Tuscany, 22 m. SW of Florence, near the Elsa. Pop. in 1839, 1,244.

MONTALCINO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, 45 m. SSE of Florence. Pop. 3,819. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTALE, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Florence, vicariat and 5 m. E of Pistoia.

MONTALEGRE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 69 m. W of Braganza, and 15 m. W of Chaves, on an elevated plateau. Pop. 720. It has a fortress, which protects the road to the frontiers of Galicia.

MONTALEGRE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 390 m. W of Para, in Guiana, on an island formed by the confluence of the Gurupatuba with the Amazon. Pop. in 1842, 4,000. It was one of the principal stations of the Jesuits. The surrounding district produces mandioc, cotton, coffee, cacao, &c. —Also a village in the prov. of Bahia, and district of Jacobino.

MONTALEMBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. SE of Sauze, and 18 m. SE of Melle. Pop. 800.

MONTALET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. of St. Ambroix, and com. of Meizannes, on the Cèze, 12 m. N of Alais. It has mines of zinc.

MONTALIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Touvet, and 20 m. NNE of Grenoble. It has a quarry of fine blue marble.

MONTALIVET, a group of islets off the NW coast of Australia, to the NW of Montaigu sound, in N lat. 14° 14′, E long. 125° 17′.

MONTALTO, a district and town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. of Ascoli. The town is 11 m. NNE of Ascoli, and 15 m. SSW of Fermo, near the r. bank of the Aso, an affluent of the Adriatic. Pop. 1,470.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 11 m. NW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,400.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 30 m. ENE of Alessandria, prov. and 11 m. E of Voghera.—Also a village in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 6 m. S of Mondovi, on the r. bank of the Corsaglia. Pop. 2,025.—Also a village in the dio. of Turin, in the prov. and mand. and 1½ m. N of Ivrea. Pop. 1,180.

MONTALTO-DI-CASTRO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 20 m. NNW of Civita-Vecchia. Pop. 432.

MONTALVAO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 29 m. N of Portalegre, and 21 m. S of Castello-Branco, on a height near the l. bank of the Sever. Pop. 740.

MONTALVEN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. N of Teruel, on the Rio-Martin. Pop. 3,700. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MONTALY, a village of France, in the de . of the Var, and cant. of Grimaud.

MONTALZAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. SW of Montpezat, and 18 m. NNE of Montauban.

MONTAMISE', a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. of St. George-les-Baillargeaux, and 5 m. NE of Poitiers. Pop. 750.

MONTAN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 36 m. WNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and partido of Viver or Vivel. Pop. 1,000. It has a convent, and possesses several distilleries of brandy, and oil-mills.

MONTANANA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 4 m. WNW of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 156.—Also a town of Catalonia, in the prov. of Huesca, partido and 8 m. E of Benabarri. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of linen and coarse woollen fabrics.

MONTANARO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 16 m. NNE of Turin. It retains its ancient walls and gates, and has several churches. Pop. 4,182. The vicinity is remarkably productive of hemp.

MONTANARO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 16 m. NNE of Turin, and 3 m. NW of Chivas. Pop. in 1841, 4,400. It is well-built, and has an orphans' asylum.

MONTANCHES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 20 m. N of Merida. Pop. 4,890. It has a considerable traffic in agricultural productions, and especially in hams, which are highly celebrated.

MONTANER, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. and 24 m. ENE of Pau. Pop. of cant. 6,102; of com. 925.

MONTANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 1 m. N of Chatillon. Pop. 720.

MONTANS, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 3 m. S of Guillac. Pop. 800.

MONTANT (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. N of Bourg St. Andreol. Pop. 1,580.

MONTANVERT, a ridge of the Lepontine Alps, in Savoy, running NE from Mont-Blanc, between the valley of Chamouni and the Mer-de-Glace.

MONTAPAS, a village of France, in the dep. of La Nievre, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Saint-Saulge, on the Aron. Pop. 850.

MONTARGIL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 36 m. ESE of Santarem, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,400.

MONTARGIS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Loiret.—The arrond., with an area of 161,721 hectares, had a pop. of 70,385 in 1841, and comprises 7 cants.—The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1841, 16,567. — The town is situated on the river Loing, at an alt. of 278 ft. above sea-level, 40 m. ENE of Orleans, near the junction of the canals of Briare and Loing. Pop. in 1789, 465; in 1821, 6,568; in 1841, 7,301. It is a place of considerable trade and manufactures. Woollen cloths, cottons, paper, and leather, are pretty extensively made; and white wines, grain, saffron, honey, and butter are largely dealt in.

MONTARLOT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 4 m. W of Rioz. Pop. 470.

MONTARRON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Guadalajara.

MONTASTRUC, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Salies.—Also a village in the same dep., in the arrond. and 12 m. NE of Toulouse.—Also a village in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Fleurance. Pop. 850.

MONTAT (Le), a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. S of Cahors. Pop. 1,400.

MONTATAIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 2 m. W of Creil, at the confluence of the Therain and Oise. Pop. 1,535. There is a large iron-founding establishment and engine-manufactory, here.

MONTAUBAN, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne. The arrond. comprises 10 cants., and has an area of 159,811 hect. Pop. in 1841, 105,592.—The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. 25,581.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is situated on the Tarn, in N lat. 44° 1′ 6″, W long. of Paris 0° 59′ 6″, 30 m. N of Toulouse, and 120 m. ESE of Bordeaux, at an alt. of 574 ft. above sea-level. It consists of three parts, of which those called the Old and New town are situated on the r. bank of the Tarn, and communicate with the other part, called the Ville-Bourbon, by a brick bridge of 7 arches, remarkable for the boldness of its construction. The streets of the older part of the town are narrow and ill-paved; but the suburbs present some straight wide streets, and handsome mansions. In the centre of the town is a square surrounded with good buildings, and presenting a double range of arcades adorned with pilasters of the Doric order. The interior of the square forms an agreeable public garden. This square forms likewise the point of junction of eight streets. The view from the elevated public walk called Les Ter-

rasses extends to the surprising distance of 30 leagues, being terminated on the one side by the sea, on the other by the Pyrenees. The principal buildings of the town are the cathedral, which is in the Italian style, the bishop's palace, and a college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. Here are also an astronomical observatory, a society of arts and sciences, and a public library of 12,000 vols. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Bonaparte in 1810, and has 4 professors of theology. The pop. in 1789 was 23,920; in 1841, 23,561, of whom about one-third are Protestants. —The manufactures of M. consist of silk and hair stuffs, stockings, linen, serge, and other woollen stuffs, also earthenware, starch, leather, and beer. Its trade consists in these and other articles of manufacture, as well as in the corn, wine, and brandy of the neighbouring country.—The origin of this place dates from 1144. In 1572 the inhabitants embraced the Reformation, and fortified the town, which became one of the principal strongholds of the Hugonots in the civil wars. In 1621 it was besieged by Louis XIII. in person, but did not surrender till 1629, when the fortifications were demolished. Under Louis XIV. it was deprived of many valuable citizens, who quitted France during the persecution of the Protestants.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 5 m. NW of Montfort, near the l. bank of the Garun. Pop. 2,626.—Also a v. in the dep. of Drôme, cant. of Sederon, 18 m. ESE of Nions. Pop. 600.

MONTAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of Ariege, 12 m. NW of Mirepoix.—Also a town in the dep. of Loire, 9 m. S of St. Etienne, on the l. bank of the Furand.

MONTAUDIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, on the Futaie, 18 m. WNW of Mayenne. Pop. 1,484.

MONTAUK, or Montuck Point, the E extremity of Long island, in the state of New York, U. S. It has a lighthouse upon it in N lat. 41° 4′ 12″, W long. 71° 51′ 55″.

MONTAUT, or Montault, a town of France, in the dep. of Landes, on the river Adour, 6 m. WSW of St. Sever. Pop. 1,407.—Also a town in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 5 m. NE of Auch. Pop. 1,084.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Clarac. Pop. 1,078.

MONTAUT-LE-JEUNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. SW of Villereal. Pop. 1,270.

MONTAZZOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 18 m. SW of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,900.

MONTBARD, or Montbart, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 36 m. NW of Dijon, on the Brenne and the canal of Burgundy. Pop. 2,215. It has manufactures of gloves and woollen stuffs; also some paper-mills, tanneries, and iron works. It was the birthplace of Buffon.

MONTBARREY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 10 m. SE of Dole. Pop. 500.

MONTBAYEY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Charente, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Chalais. Pop. 1,400.

MONTBAZIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Meze, on the l. bank of the Veine. Pop. 720.

MONTBAZON, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. S of Tours, on the l. bank of the Indre. Pop. 1,050.

MONTBELET, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 11 m. N of Macon.

MONTBELLIARD, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, near the river Alan, 15 m. NW of Porentruy, on the Halle and the Luzine. Pop. in 1841, 4,948. It has manufactories of cotton-stuffs, caps, and watches.—The arrond. of M. has an area of 110,323 hect., and comprises 7 cants.

MONTBENOIT, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 9 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,000.

MONTBERNENCHON, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lillers. Pop. 1,060.

MONTBERT, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Aigrefeuille, on the l. bank of the Ognon. Pop. 400.

MONTBEZOT, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 10 m. N of Le Mans. Pop. 1,117.

MONT-BLANC. See Blanc (Mont).

MONTBLANC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, 8 m. ENE of Beziers. Pop. 1,203.

MONTBLANCH, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Lerida, on the r. bank of the Francoli. Pop. 4,000. It has manufactories of coarse cottons and woollens, and some trade in brandy.

MONTBLYART, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 6 m. S of Beaumont. Pop. 568.

MONTBOISSIER, a village of France, dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 14 m. SE of Issoire.

MONTBOZON, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 15 m. SW of Lure, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 720.

MONTBRAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 6 m. NW of Aspres-les-Veynes. Pop. 500.

MONTBRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of Percy. Pop. 1,020.

MONTBREHAIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Bohain. Pop. 1,480.

MONTBRISON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of La Loire. The arrond., comprising 9 cants., has an area of 193,674 hectares, with a pop. in 1841 of 126,460.—The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1841, 17,888.—The town is situated 52 m. WSW of Lyons, on the Vizezy, an affluent of the Lignon, in N lat. 45° 36′, E long. 3° 4′. Pop. in 1789, 4,788; in 1841, 7,054. It is an ill-built town, but has a considerable trade in wool, cattle, and the produce of the surrounding district; and in the vicinity are mineral baths of some repute.

MONTBRON, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. of Angouleme. The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 12,696 in 1841.—The town is situated near the l. bank of the Tardoire, on a low hill, 18 m. E of Angouleme. Pop. 3,189.

MONTBRONN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Rorbach, 9 m. SE of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,711.

MONTBRUN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. S of Montesquieu-de-Volvestre. Pop. 1,630.

MONT-CENIS. See Cenis.

MONT-CENIS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun.—The town, 12 m. SSE of Autun, has a trade in coal which is wrought in the vicinity; and near it are the iron-works of Creuzot. Pop. of town in 1841, 1,508; of cant. 16,772.

MONCHAMPS-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 6 m. NW of Vassy. Pop. 1,050.

MONTCHATON, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Montmartin. Pop. 900.

MONTCHEMO, a village of France, in the dep.

of La Drome, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Saint-Donat. Pop. 680.

MON-TCHU, a river of Tibet, which rises to the S of Naibudung; runs SE; and joins the Yaru-zangbo-tchu near the defile of Sing-ghian-Khial, after a course of 300 m. Its principal affluent is the Subnak-tchu.

MONTCLERA, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Cazals. Pop. 700.

MONTCONY, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Beaurepaire. Pop. 750.

MONTCORBON, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Chateau-Renard. Pop. 780.

MONTCORNET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Rozoy-sur-Serre, near the confluence of the Hurtaut and the Serre. Pop. 1,743. Weaving and hat-making are carried on here; and there are tanneries, breweries, and beet-root sugar manufactories.

MONTCY-NOTRE-DAME, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 2 m. NE of Mezieres. Pop. 400. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

MONT-D'ASTERAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 8 m. S of Masseube, and 17 m. SSE of Mirande. Pop. 350.

MONT-DAUPHIN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Guillestre, and 11 m. NNE of Embrun, near the confluence of the Durance and Guil, and at an alt. of 2,953 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 669. It stands on a rocky acclivity commanding four valleys, and is well-fortified. In the environs are several thermal springs. This town is sometimes named Mont-Lyon.

MONT-DE-MARSAN, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes.—The arrond. comprises an area of 512,529 hect., and contains 12 cants. Pop. in 1831, 91,595; in 1841, 94,145.—The cant. comprises 19 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,333; in 1841, 16,015.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is 69 m. S of Bordeaux, 111 m. WNW of Toulouse, and 420 m. SSW of Paris, at the confluence of the Midon and Douze, which by their junction form the Midouze, in a sandy but well-cultivated plain, in N lat. 43° 53′, W long. 0° 29′. Pop. in 1789, 3,000; in 1821, 3,065; in 1831, 3,774; in 1841, 4,465; in 1846, 4,380. It is generally well-built, and has a good port. The streets are regular, broad, well-kept, and adorned with fountains. The principal buildings are the prefecture, the justiciary-hall, and the bridge across the Midouze. It has also a communal college, a theatre, several fine bathing establishments, barracks, a prison, 2 printing establishments, and in the environs fine promenades; and possesses manufactories of sail-cloth, common cloth, and blankets, and several tanneries and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in wine, brandy, wool, oil, and turpentine. This town was founded in 1140 by Viscount de Marsan. In 1560 it was taken and pillaged by the Protestants. It was the cap. of the small territory of the same name, in the ancient prov. of Gascogny.

MONTDIDIER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme. The arrond. comprises an area of 91,349 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 67,881; in 1841, 70,226. The cant. comprises 33 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,882; in 1841, 14,222. The town is 23 m. SSE of Amiens, and 27 m. SW of Peronne, on a hill near the r. bank of the Dam, at an alt. of 766 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,224; in 1841, 3,868. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of the town-house, the belfry of which is remarkable, and a monument to the Count-de-Montdidier in the church of Saint-Pierre, it contains nothing worthy of note. It has manufactories of hosiery, numerous tanneries, a dye-work, an oil-mill, and carries on an active trade in coal, grain, cattle, and poultry. This town, which is very ancient, was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges.

MONT-D'OL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and cant. of Dol, 15 m. ESE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,854.

MONT-DON-LES-BAINS. See Bains-du-Mont-Done.

MONTDOUBLEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendome. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,410; in 1841, 11,153. The town is 15 m. NW of Vendome, near the Graisne. Pop. in 1841, 1,671. It has extensive manufactories of serge, and linen and cotton fabrics, several tanneries, and extensive lime, tile, and brick-kilns; and carries on a considerable trade in cloves, dried fruit, iron, &c.

MONTDRAGON. See Mondragon.

MONTE (Rio-del), a river of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres. It has its source in the mountains of Villuercas, in the Sierra-de-Guadalupe; runs NW; and joins the Tagus, on the l. bank, 6 m. NE of Garrovilles, and after a course of 75 m. It forms in winter a rapid stream, but often becomes dry in summer.

MONTE-ACUTO. See Montacuto and Acuto (Monte).

MONTE-AGUDO, or Monteagudo, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. SSE of Cuenca, and partido of Canete-y-la-Huergina, 33 m. N of Tarazona, on a hill, near a pyramidal-shaped mountain, on the summit of which are the ruins of a fort. Pop. 312. It has several manufactories of salt.—Also a town in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 6 m. SSW of Tudela, and 39 m. S of Pamplona, on the l. bank of the Queyles. Pop. 630. On an adjacent height is a fine palace.—Also a town in the prov. and 26 m. SSE of Soria, and partido of Medinacele, 8 m. SE of Deza, on a steep mountain, near the l. bank of the Deza. Pop. 765. It has a parish-church, and a custom-house.

MONTE-ALBODO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 26 m. W of Ancona, and 8 m. SSW of Sinigaglia.

MONTE-ALEGRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Almansa, 27 m. ESE of Chinchilla, in a narrow valley, commanded by a Moorish castle, now in ruins. Pop. 3,490. It has 3 churches, an hospital, a custom-house, and a school; and possesses manufactories of soap, cloth, flannel, and linen, 2 distilleries of brandy, and 2 potteries. In the environs gypsum and sharping-stone are found in abundance, and in the vicinity is the salt lake of Higuera.—Also a town in the prov. of Valladolid, partido and 7 m. ENE of Medina-de-Rioseco, on a height. Pop. 823. It has 2 parish-churches, and an old castle. It possesses manufactories of common woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in mules.

MONTE-ALLEGRO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 17 m. WNW of Girjenti, and 5 m. SW of Cattolica.

MONTE-APERTO, a village of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 2 m. WNW of Girjenti, on a mountain. Pop. 1,000. It is noted as an asylum for criminals and brigands.

MONTE-APPONE, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Macerata.

MONTEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 1 m. N of Saint Etienne.

MONTEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Hirbault, and 13 m. WSW of Blois. Pop. 480.

MONTE-BAROCCIO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SSW of Pesaro, and 12 m. ENE of Urbino. Pop. 1,952.

MONTEBECCARIA. See MONTUBECCARIA.

MONTEBELLO, a group of islands, three in number, in the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 20′, E long. 115° 40′. They are named Hermite, Tremouille, and Lowendaal. A series of reefs and small islands extends from this group towards Barrow's island.

MONTEBELLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Aldego. Pop. 3,060.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. ENE of Alessandria, near the r. bank of the Coppo, an affluent of the Po. On the 10th of June 1800, the Austrians under Melas were defeated by the French under Lannes at this place.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra-1ma, 10 m. SE of Reggio. Pop. 1,450.

MONTEBELLUNA, or MONTBELLUNA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 12 m. WNW of Treviso. Pop. 4,070.

MONTEBOURG, a town and canton of France, in the dep. of La Manche, arrond. of Valognes.—The cant., comprising 22 coms., had a pop. of 11,750 in 1841; the town, 4 m. S of Valognes, of 2,502.

MONTECALVO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Ariano. Pop. 4,500.

MONTECARLO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 26 m. WNW of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 2,966.

MONTECAROTTO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 27 m. WSW of Ancona. Pop. 2,240.

MONTECASCIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. N of Macerata. Pop. 4,063. There is a house-of-correction here.

MONTECASTELLI, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Alessandria, near the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,440.

MONTECASTELLO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. SSE of Forli.—Also a village in the deleg. and 21 m. S of Perugia.

MONTECATINI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Florence, in the Val-di-Nievole. Pop. in 1839, 1,201. It is celebrated for its hot saline baths, which have been in repute since the 14th cent. A copper-mine is wrought here, which has yielded, until of late, 100,000 lbs. of copper per ann. A curious grotto, 800 ft. long, by 70 ft. in width, and richly incrusted with stalagmites and stalactites of the most varied and fantastic forms, which it must have taken ages to generate, was recently discovered here. The most singular circumstance connected with this grotto is, that its temp. is permanently at 96°, which circumstance, together with the close air, renders it impossible to stay within, unless in a state of nudity; and even then a copious perspiration is unavoidable.—Also a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Pisa.

MONTECCHIO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. W of Macerata.—Also a town in the duchy of Modena, 9 m. W of Reggio, near the r. bank of the Lenza. Pop. 2,000.

MONTECCHIO-MAGGIORE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 16 m. SW of Vicenza. Pop. 4,200.

MONTE-CERIGNONE, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbin-et-Pesaro, 15 m. NW of Urbino.

MONTE-CERVOLI, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Pisa. The lagunes in the Volterra district near this town furnish about 600,000 lbs. of boracic acid annually. These lagunes are spread over a surface of about 30 m.; but the most productive district is that of Monte Cerboli. Before the boracic lakes were turned to profitable account, their fetid smell, their frightful appearance agitating the earth around them by ceaseless explosions of boiling water, and the great danger to man and beast of being precipitated into them through the thin crust of soil, gave to the whole district a singularly forbidding character.

MONTECH, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, arrond. of Castel-Sarrasin, 6 m. SW of Montauban, on the l. bank of the Mouline, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,468; of com. 2,574.

MONTECHEROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Saint Hippolyte. Pop. 806.

MONTECHIARI. See CHIARI.

MONTECHIARO-D'ASTI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the div. and 27 m. W of Alessandria. Pop. 1,900.

MONTECHIARO. See CHIAROMONTE.

MONTE-CHIARUGOLO, a town in the duchy and 9 m. SE of Parma, on the l. bank of the Lenza.

MONTE-CHRISTI, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. and 102 m. NW of Guayaquil, near the coast.—Also a town in the island of Hayti, on a small bay of the same name, 18 m. NNE of Port-de-la-Liberté. It has a good roadstead.

MONTE-CHRISTO, a small island belonging to Tuscany, the *Oglasa* of the ancients, in N lat. 42° 19′, E long. 10° 20′, 14 m. S by E from the SE end of Pianosa. It is very high, though only 2 m. in extent from N to S.

MONTE-CLARA, one of the Canary islands, lying between Graciosa and Allegranza. It is a mere rock, but yields a little pasture for goats, and is noted for its beautiful canary birds.

MONTE-COMPATRI, a town of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 19 m. ESE of Rome, and 4 m. E of Frescati.

MONTE-CORNO. See GRAN-SASSO-D'ITALIA.

MONTE-CORVINO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. E of Salerno, and 9 m. WNW of Campagna. Pop. 4,270.

MONTE-COSARO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 10 m. E of Macerata, and 24 m. S of Ancona.

MONTE-CUCCOLO, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district and 27 m. SSW of Modena, and 14 m. NW of Poretta.

MONTE-DEL-BUCHON, a headland of the W coast of New California, 114 m. SE of Monterey, in N lat. 35° 18′, and W long. 120° 30′.

MONTE-DELL'-OLMO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 5 m. SSE of Macerata, and 14 m. WNW of Fermo.

MONTE-DI-NOVE, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 9 m. N of Ascoli, and 17 m. SSW of Fermo.

MONTE-D'OGLIO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, vicariat and 3 m. NNE of Anghiari, and 4 m. NW of Borgo-S.-Sepolcro, on the l. bank of the Tiber.

MONTE-D'ORO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 15 m. W of Caltanisetta, and 5 m. W of Serra-di-Falco, on a mountain.

MONTE-ELPARE, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 13 m. N of Ascoli, and 14 m. SW of Fermo.

MONTE-FALCIONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 6 m. NE

of Avellino, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Monte-Miletto. Pop. 4,000.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 21 m. SE of Perouse, and 13 m. NNW of Spolète. Pop. 3,398.

MONTE-FALCONE, a village of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 12 m. NW of Ascoli. —Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. WNW of Larino, and 21 m. N of Campobasso. Pop. 2,500.

MONTE-FANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. SSW of Ancona, and 9 m. N of Macerata. Pop. 3,372.

MONTEFEGATESI, a village in the N part of the duchy of Lucca. Lead and jasper are wrought in the vicinity.

MONTE-FERRATO. See MONTFERRAT.

MONTEFESTINO, a town in the duchy and district and 18 m. SSW of Modena.

MONTEFIASCONE, an ancient town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 11 m. NNW of Viterbo, and 54 m. NNW of Rome, on the W branch of the Tuscan Apennines, and near the E bank of the lake of Bolsena. Pop. 5,288. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of its cathedral, an early work of Sanmichell, and a few convents, it contains no buildings worthy of note. The environs are noted for their wine, a species of sweet muscat.

MONTEFIK, a tribe of Arabs who inhabit the pash. of Bassora in Turkey in Asia, to the S of the Euphrates and of the Shat-el-Arab. The sheik of this tribe is said to be able to put under arms 4,000 mounted men. It originally consisted of two principal stocks,—the Ajwad, and the Ben-i-Malek, who are both deducible from a very ancient tribe called Zahtan. They are in possession of the finest and most fertile tracts of the country, and have begun to congregate near the rivers, and even to plant groves of date-trees, yet few of them will condescend to become *fellahs* or operatives. Among the conditions of tenure by which they hold possession of the Shamieh or W bank of the Euphrates, is their maintaining the *suds* or dykes from Semava down to Bassorah, on both sides.

MONTE-FILATRANO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 17 m. SW of Ancona, and 12 m. NNW of Macerata.

MONTE-FILIPPO, a fortified town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 69 m. S of Sienna, podesteria and 3 m. SE of Orbitello, on a small bay of the Tyrrhenian sea.

MONTE-FIORE, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. S of Fermo.

MONTE-FIORINO, a town of the duchy and district and 21 m. SW of Modena, and 18 m. S of Reggio, on the r. bank of the Dolo.

MONTE-FOLLONICA, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Sienna, capitanate and 6 m. SW of Asinalunga. Pop. 600. It has 2 churches, a convent, and a glass-work.

MONTE-FORTE, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. E of Verona, district and 1½ m. N of S. Bonifacio, on the r. bank of the Alpon. Pop. 1,672.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 5 m. WSW of Avellino. Pop. 3,500. It has 2 churches and a glass-work.

MONTE-FORTINO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 27 m. WNW of Frosinone, and 8 m. S of Palestrina.

MONTE-FOSCOLI, or MONTE-FUSCO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 7 m. SSE of Benevento. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs. There is a large prison here, in which political offenders are confined. Its galleys or cells are 50 palmi, or nearly 25 ft. beneath the square of San-Giovanni, and beneath the public sewer.

MONTE-FRIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Grenada.

MONTEGALDO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Padua, on the Bacchiglione, 7 m. NW of Padua.

MONTE-GARDO, a mountain of the island of San Nicolas, in the Cape-de-Verde group, which rises to the height of 4,380 ft. above sea-level. Its ascent is regular and even on all sides; and it is well-clothed with vegetation even to the summit. The *Euphorbium balsamifera* reaches an elevation of 3,700 ft. upon it. It is thickly covered with volcanic soil. At its foot lies the v. of Ribeira-de-Calhao.

MONTE-GEORGIO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. S of Macerata.

MONTE-GIORDANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 4 m. SSW of Rocca-Imperiale, and within 4 m. of the coast of the gulf of Taranto. It rises from the base of a conical hill, which it covers to the summit.

MONTEGLIO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Asti, 20 m. W by N of Turin.

MONTEGO BAY, a bay on the NW coast of the island of Jamaica, having its N point in N lat. 18° 31′, W long. 77° 59′. It gives name to a port of the island, made a legal port in 1758, and now a flourishing town with a pop. of 4,000, 17 m. W of Falmouth.

MONTEGNE'E, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Grace-Montegnée. Pop. 1,905.

MONTEGO KEY, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 17° 50′, W long. 88° 48′.

MONTE-GORDO, a decayed village of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana.

MONTEGRANARO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. ESE of Macerata.

MONTE-GRANDE, a town of Piedmont, prov. of Biella, on the small river Vionna. It has manufactures of linen and cotton.

MONTE-GROSSO-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Asti, on the Tion. Pop. 2,600.

MONTE-GUASCO, or MONTE-CIRIACO, a promontory on the E coast of Italy, in the States of the Church, stretching out into the Adriatic, near Ancona.

MONTEGUT-SUR-CHAMPEIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 6 m. S of Clermont.

MONTE-HERMOSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Caceres. Pop. 2,860.

MONTEILS, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Najac. Pop. 800.

MONTEITH, MONTEATH, or MENTEITH, a district occupying the SW part of Perthshire. Excepting Balquidder, which anciently belonged to the stewartry of Strathern, the district of M. comprehends all the lands W of the Ochils in Perthshire, whose waters discharge themselves into the Forth. The vale of the Teith, whence the name is derived, occupies the central and larger part, but is flanked on the one side by the Perthshire section of the upper vale of the Forth, and on the other side by the lower part of the vale of the Allan. The entire district is about 28 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. It anciently gave the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Graham. The earldom was created in 1428; became conjoined with the earldom of Airth; and since 1694 has been dormant.

MONTEITH (LOCH OF), a fine sheet of water in the parish of Port-of-Monteith, Perthshire. It is of a circular form, and about 7 m. in circumf. It contains three islands, two of which, from the noble wood that adorns them, add greatly to the beauty of its

expanse; a long, narrow, wooded promontory, which runs far into the water, diversifies the S shore. The larger island is called Inchmahome or Inchmahoma.

MONTEITH (Port of), a parish in the district of Monteith, Perthshire. Area about 32 sq. m. The lochs of Monteith and Vennachoir give great brilliance to its landscape. The N district, comprising about one-third of the whole area, is wildly upland. The SE corner comprises a part of Flanders moss. Pop. in 1801, 1,569; in 1831, 1,664; in 1841, 1,446.

MONTEJAQUE, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Malaga, 4 m. W of Ronda, near the Guadiaro. Pop. 1,360. It is inhabited by "a horde of half-tamed Saracens," who foiled all the attempts of the French to make themselves masters of the place in 1810.

MONTEJICAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 43 m. ENE of Grenada. Pop. 2,400.

MONTEJO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Segovia.

MONTELANICO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. W of Frosinone.

MONTELEONE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra-2da, near the gulf of Santa-Eufemia, 12 m. NNE of Nicotera. Pop. 10,000. It is placed in an airy commanding situation, which, with its fine old castle, gives it an imposing aspect from without; its streets however are narrow and crooked, and its houses low and mostly of wood. Lofty mountains covered with forests rise close to the town, and protect it from N winds. It was almost entirely overthrown by the great earthquake of 1783. It has manufactories of silk produced in the neighbouring country; and its local position between the two richest plains in the kingdom, and at no great distance from the sea, confers a certain degree of prosperity and importance upon it. Its situation is supposed to be the same with that of the ancient *Hipponium* or *Vibona*.—Also a town in the Capitanata, 6 m. SW of Bovino. Pop. 2,500.

MONTELEONE, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. SW of Fermo.—Also a v. in the leg. and 18 m. SE of Forli.—Also a v. in the deleg. and 12 m. SE of Spoleto.—Also a v. in the deleg. and 38 m. N of Viterbo.

MONTE-LERNO, or Monte-Lerno-de-Paltada, a mountain-ridge in the N part of the island of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 40′, about 7 m. NE of Ozieri. It divides the head-streams of the Coguinas flowing NNW, from those of the Tirso flowing SSW. Its craggy summit attains an alt. of 3,586 ft. above sea-level. It is finely clothed with wood, and forms a rich preserve to the sportsman, full of deer, muffloni, boars, quails, partridges, and woodcocks.

MONTELIMART, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Drome.—The arrond. comprises 5 cants., and has an area of 113,167 hect. Pop. in 1841, 65,689.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. 14,841.—The town is beautifully situated at the junction of the two small rivers Jabron and Roubion, on the l. side of the Rhone, 26 m. S of Valence, on the railway from Lyons to Aveyron. It is built in the form of a crescent, whose extremities, turned towards the E, are closed by an eminence and a citadel which overlooks and commands the town. Pop. in 1821, 7,161; in 1841, 8,245. It has manufactories of silk, woollen, cotton, and leather. The environs are beautiful, and fertile in wine and silk. The Reformed religion was early introduced here, and it still contains many Protestant families.

MONTE-LINAS, a mountain in the SW part of the island of Sardinia, in N lat. 39° 25′, 12 m. E of Cape-Pecora. Alt. 4,092 ft. above sea-level.

MONTELLA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 9 m. ESE of Avellino. Pop. 5,800. It was the birthplace of Bartoli, a physician, commonly considered the inventor of the thermometer.

MONTELLANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Seville. Pop. 3,900.

MONTELLIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 6 m. E of Valence. Pop. 1,373.

MONTELUPO, a town of Tuscany, on the Arno, 11 m. WSW of Florence. Its chief manufacture is of large vases and urns for the decoration of gardens.

MONTE-LUPONE, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. NNE of Macerata. Pop. 4,000.

MONTELOVEZ. See Monclova.

MONTE-MAGGIORE, a town of Sicily, on the great road from Palermo to Catania, in the Val-di-Mazzara, 25 m. SE of Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

MONTEMAGNO, a town of the Sardinian states, 14 m. S of Casale. Pop. 2,200.

MONTEMAGRE, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Vicenza. Pop. 750.

MONTEMARANO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 40 m. E of Naples. Pop. 1,800.

MONTE-MAYOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, 38 m. SE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the r. bank of the Cuerpo-de-Hombre.

MONTEMBŒUF, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, 18 m. SSW of Confolens. Pop. 1,237.

MONTEMIGLIANO, or Montmelian, a small town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, on the Isere, 22 m. NE of Grenoble.

MONTEMILETTO, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, 12 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 3,000.

MONTE-MILONE, a town of the Papal states, 5 m. WSW of Macerata. Pop. 4,684.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, 9 m. N of Paluzzo. Pop. 1,400.

MONTEMOLIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. SW of Badajoz.

MONTE-MONACO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. WNW of Ascoli.

MONTEMOR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, near the l. bank of the Mamanguape, and 6 m. from the coast.

MONTEMOR-NOVO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, 68 m. S of Fortaleza.

MONTEMOR-O-NOVO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, on the river Canha, 55 m. E of Lisbon. Pop. 2,945.

MONTEMOR-O-VELHO, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, on the Mondego, 108 m. N by E of Lisbon. Pop. 2,525.

MONTEMURIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, 27 m. S of Potenza. Pop. 5,000.

MONTEMURLO, a town of Tuscany, 12 m. NNW of Florence.

MONTENACH. See Montagny.

MONTENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, 10 m. W of Mayenne. Pop. 2,693.

MONTENDRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 12 m. S of Jonzac. Pop. 1,023.

MONTENEGRO, [Turkish, *Kara-dagh;* Illyrian, *Zerna-gora,*] a district of Western Turkey, between the parallels of 42° 5′ and 42° 55′ N, so called from the mountains clothed with dark pine-forests which cover the greater part of its surface. It is an elevated plateau, separated by a narrow strip of territory from the Adriatic, and bounded on the NW and N by the Bosnian Herzegovina, and the sanj. of Novibazar; on the E and S by the Albanian pash. of Scutari; and on the SW by the Austrian frontier of Dalmatia at the Bocca-di-Cattaro. Its E border is only from 1 to 3 m. distant from the W banks of the Moratsha, and its tributary the Zenta. Its most elevated part lies to the N of the lake of Scutari, between the parallels of 42° 10′ and 42° 40′.

Its declivity towards the sea and the bays of Cattaro and Traste is very steep, and its mountains, at a short distance from the sea, attain an alt. of upwards of 1,000 ft. The interior is elevated probably 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Its surface is divided by short ridges running in every direction, and forming valleys rarely more than 3 or 4 m. long, or more than 1 m. wide. The highest summits in the interior, taking them in succession from N to S, are Pusti-Lissaz, Stavor, Doberstik, Zeklinsta, and Virayl. A few inconsiderable streams issue from its eastern gorges, and join the Zenta, the Moratsha, and the lake of Scutari. It does not exceed 50 m. in length, by 30 m. in breadth; and contains between 200 and 300 villages, the largest of which, however, has not a pop. exceeding 1,200. These villages are principally situated in hollows and on the slopes of mountains; none of them are fortified, and few of them can be said to have any streets; the houses are not unfrequently so scattered and distant from each other, that they appear rather to be farm-houses or hamlets than the component parts of one village. [*Wilkinson.*] The country is ill-adapted for agricultural purposes, wild, and destitute of roads, without either fertile plains, or access to the sea. The woods are mostly composed of oak and beech. The places which are not clothed with wood are covered with a thick turf, thickly interspersed with aromatic plants. The climate is rude, and the soil rocky. Indian corn and potatoes are grown, but the inhabitants live principally on the produce of their flocks. Their manufacturing industry is limited to the production of coarse cloth and linen, with which each household supplies itself, and the repairing of guns, swords, and pistols. Timber, sheep, goats, cattle, mutton-hams, tallow, bees'-wax, sumach, charcoal, silk in cocoons, poultry, and cheese, form its only exports; and its principal commerce is with Cattaro and Badua.—Niegush or Niegussi is called the only town in M.; but the palace of the Vladika is at Cettigne or Zettinie, which is merely a fortified convent.

Inhabitants.] The inhabitants of this region, called by the Italians Montenegrini, and in their own language Zernagorzi, [*i. e.* 'Black mountaineers,'] are a mixed race of Slaves and Slavonians, in number about 100,000. They are armed shepherds, living with their flocks, but ever ready for plunder, and delighting in war. M. Broniewski, a Russian naval officer, who travelled in M., thus describes them: "A Montenegrin is always armed, and carries about, during his most peaceful occupation, a rifle, pistols, a yatagan, and a cartouch-box. They spend their leisure time in firing at a target, and are accustomed to this exercise from their boyish years. Inured to hardships and privations, they perform without fatigue very long and forced marches, climb the steepest rocks with facility, and bear with patience, hunger, thirst, and every kind of privation. Inhabiting mountains which present at every step passes where a handful of brave men may arrest the progress of an army, they are not afraid of a surprise, particularly as they have on their frontier a constant guard; and the whole of their force may be collected within twenty-four hours upon the threatened point. When the country is in danger, the Montenegrins forget all personal feelings of private advantage and enmity, obey the orders of their chief, and consider it a happiness and a special grace of God to die in battle. It is in such a case that they appear as real warriors; but beyond the limits of their country they are savage barbarians. They cut off the heads of those enemies whom they take with arms in their hands, and spare only those who surrender before battle. A Montenegrin himself never craves for mercy; and when one of them is severely wounded, and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. Like the Circassians, they are constantly making forays in small parties, for the plunder of cattle, and consider such expeditions as feats of chivalry. Arms, a small loaf of bread, a cheese, some garlic, a little brandy, an old garment, and two pair of sandals made of raw hide, form all the equipage of the Montenegrins. In rainy weather the Montenegrin wraps his head with the *strooka*, lies down on the ground, and sleeps very comfortably. Their usual manner of fighting is as follows:—If they are in great force, they conceal themselves in ravines, and send out only a small number of shooters, who, by retreating, lead the enemy into the ambush; here, after having surrounded him, they attack him, usually preferring on such occasions swords to fire-arms. When their numbers are inferior, they choose some advantageous position on high rocks. Their attacks are mostly made during the night, because their principal system is surprise. However small their force may be, they always try to wear out the enemy by constantly harassing him. The best French *voltigeurs*, on the advanced posts, were always destroyed by them; and the enemy's generals found it more advantageous to remain under the cover of their cannon. Their tactics are confined to being skilful marksmen. A stone, a hole, a tree, offer them a cover from the enemy. Firing usually in a prostrate position on the ground, they are not easily hit, whilst their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have, besides, a very practised eye for judging of distance; thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground; and are so cautious, that the most skilful manœuvres cannot deceive them. They cannot withstand regular troops beyond the mountains; because, destroying every thing with fire and sword, they cannot long keep the field. During the siege of Ragusa, it was never possible to know how many of them were actually under arms, because they were constantly going to their homes with spoil, whilst others would join the army in their places, and after a few days of indefatigable exertion return to the mountains to carry away some insignificant trifle. In one respect they have a great advantage over regular troops, by their skill in mountain warfare, although they are completely ignorant of the military art. In the first place they are very lightly dressed, are exceedingly good marksmen, and reload with much more rapidity than regular soldiers. The Montenegrins dispersed, and deliberately firing from a lying position on the closed rank of the enemy, are not afraid to attack columns composed of 1,000 men, with numbers not exceeding 100 or 150. In a pitched battle their movements can be ascertained only by the direction of their standards. They have certain signal-cries, which are uttered when they are to join in a compact body for attacking the weaker points of the enemy. As soon as such a signal is given, they rush furiously onwards, break into the squares, and, at all events, create great disorder in the enemy's ranks. The Russian commander-in-chief had much difficulty in persuading them not to cut off the heads of their prisoners. He finally succeeded, not only in this (chiefly by paying them a ducat for every prisoner), but, what was more difficult, in persuading them, with the assistance of the Vladika, to embark for an expedition on board ship; a thing which they had never done before. Notwithstanding that they were treated with the greatest kindness, they proved very troublesome guests."—The language of the Montenegrins is a dialect of the Servian, and is considered the nearest of all the Slavonian dialects to the original Slavonic tongue into which the Scriptures were translated in the 9th cent. Reading and writing is considered amongst them a high degree of learning.

Government.] The Montenegrins are governed by a *Vladika* or prince-bishop, who until the accession of the present chief combined in his person the episcopal dignity also, and seemed to support his temporal power mainly on his ecclesiastical authority. He was styled 'Monsignore,' or 'Eminenza;' and in official documents 'Metropolitan of Skenderia' or Scutari. This dignity has been hereditary in the Petrovitsch family for at least a century and a half. The present Vladika succeeded, at the age of 18, to his uncle's functions and authority, in October 1830; and in 1831 he created a senate of 16 principal chiefs, which was henceforth not only a council of deliberation but also the supreme court of justice, and an inferior tribunal of 135 for the decision of minor affairs. He also organized a small revenue, which with an annual subsidy of 40,000 florins = £4,000, received from Russia, not only covers all the expenses of state and the tribute due to the Porte, but enables the Vladika to exercise considerable influence over the other leading families. The country is divided into 4 *nahias* or districts, each of which is under a military governor; and each district is subdivided into communes. These nahias are called Katunska, Rietshka, Zermnitshka, and Lieshanska. Each village elects its *glavar* or headman. That the Porte has not hitherto been able to enforce its claim to sovereign power in M. does not admit of denial, but no historical notice, no state-document, warrants the assertion that M. is *de jure* independent of Turkey. In 1688, M. placed itself under the protection of the Venetian republic; but by the treaty of Passarowitz (1718) it again became subject to the Porte. In 1791 it still formed part of the Turkish empire; for by the treaty of peace concluded in that year at Sistowa between Austria and the Porte, it was expressly stipulated that none of the inhabitants of M. should be "disquieted, molested, or punished for having declared against their proper sovereign." In

1796 the Montenegrins waged a successful war against the Porte, and in the same year they *de facto* proclaimed their independence by placing themselves under the protection of Russia, from which Power, as all writers on the subject agree, "they received considerable sums under the form of a contribution towards the proper maintenance of the national church." It is notorious that this contribution has ever since been regularly paid by Russia. "But the truth is, that although the inhabitants of M. are scarcely known beyond the line of their own fastnesses, and are still living in a condition of barbarism that has probably undergone no sensible alteration for three or four hundred years, they are the occupants of a natural citadel which has long attracted the attention of some of the chief Powers of Europe. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance which the Russian cabinet has avowedly attached for nearly a century to the species of protectorate she has exercised over the Montenegrins. The chief families of the mountain have been educated in St. Petersburg, and appointed to grades in the Russian army. The religion and rude literary instruction of the people is entirely Russian in its form. The tribute due from the district to the Porte has been long paid by a remittance from the emperor. A series of patents from the Russian emperors beginning with Peter the Great, to the Vladikas of M., and a variety of Russian ornaments, the only wealth of this simple people, are preserved with religious veneration in the monastery at Cettinye [Cettigne]; and nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and veneration inspired in these mountaineers by the very name or image of a Russian sovereign. It was for the maintenance of his relations with this people that the emperor Alexander disavowed his plenipotentiary Oubril in 1806, and refused to ratify a treaty of peace with France which had surrendered the Bocca-di-Cattaro to the kingdom of Illyria; and, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, the Russian forces shortly afterwards attacked Marshal Marmont and the French in the position of Ragusa, from which that officer took his title. The motive of this connection is twofold. The relations of M. with the court of Russia have become traditional, after nearly a century of benefits conferred by the greater Power on the less; and a momentary inspection of the geographical position of M. explains the interest felt towards it at St. Petersburg. The independence of the Montenegrins is admitted to be due mainly to the inaccessible aspect of their country; but they are within reach of the finest harbour on the Adriatic or the Illyrian coast, and, in the hands of a great Christian Power, the natural advantages of that position over the adjacent territory could not fail to make their importance felt in the future revolutions of Eastern and of Southern Europe. This state of things is equally distasteful to the Porte and to the Austrians. The Bocca-di-Cattaro and the whole Ragusan territory (with two small exceptions) are now part of the Austrian dominions; but the Montenegrin territory is a wedge commanding to a great extent this country, and especially formidable in the hands of an adversary. The Turks have retained, it appears, two small points upon the coast, which were ceded to them by the treaties of Carlowitz and of Passarowitz, as if for the purpose of isolating what was then the territory of the seignory of Ragusa from the Venetian frontier. In 1806 Ragusa lost her independence, and in 1815 the former possessions of Venice on that coast were definitively annexed to Austria; but, singularly enough, these tongues of land to the N and to the S of Ragusa,—known by the names of the Leck and the Sutorina,—are still held by the Turks; even though an Austrian military road [leading from Castelnuovo towards Ragusa] crosses one of them." [*Times.*] The present ruler of M., on succeeding to his uncle, refused to accept the spiritual power with the temporal, which had been until that time united with it. His motive in this appears to have been to escape from the obstacles to an energetic ruler desirous of founding a family which the canon of the Greek church enforcing celibacy on its bishops presents.

History.] In the latter half of the 15th cent., Ivan Czernojevich, leaving his paternal mountains near the lake of Scutari, fixed himself, with a few followers, in the fastnesses of M. Of his two grandsons, one embraced Islamism, the other, professing the Greek religion, governed M. under the protectorate of Venice. Soliman the Magnificent subdued the hardy Montenegrins. In 1623, Suleiman Pasha, of Scutari, in spite of a most desperate resistance, took possession of Cettigne, and long afterwards the Montenegrins paid *haratsch* or capitation tax to the Turks. In 1700 the Vladika Daniel induced his countrymen to put the Mahommedans to death, and accordingly "one Christmas-eve all were killed, excepting a few who embraced Christianity." In 1712, in order to obtain the protection of Russia, they declared themselves the subjects of Peter the Great, who received their oath of allegiance. In 1714, the Turks, under Duman Pasha Kjuprelich, again took Cettigne, and a fearful massacre occurred: 2,000 Montenegrins were also led away as slaves. In 1767 "the Turks and Venetians determined to extirpate" the restless Montenegrins, but they failed in the attempt to reach Cettigne. In 1785 Mahmud Pasha, of Scutari, penetrated into the very heart of the land, plundering and destroying many villages. After laying several tribes under contribution, he evacuated M., "as an army cannot find sustenance in such a poor country." In 1796 Mahmud undertook a second expedition against M., but was defeated, and lost his head. In 1799, when the united forces of Russia and Turkey took the Ionian islands from the French, the Russians sent a political agent into M., who succeeded in engaging their active hostilities against the French. It does not appear, however, that they took any part in the Russo-Turkish war in 1828-29. In the year 1832 Reshid Pasha, after he had subdued Albania and Bosnia, talked of reducing M. to obedience, but he subsequently gave up the idea. In 1852 the young prince of M., at the head of 2,000 men, attacked and carried by a *coup-de-main* the fortress of Zablijak, at the head of the lake of Scutari. The Turkish government thereupon determined not only to meet these aggressions, but to attempt the complete subjugation of M.; and a force of 50,000 men under Omer Pasha was ordered to advance against M. by land; while the Capudan Pasha should blockade the Montenegrins by sea. The British and French governments advised Turkey, without departing from her *de jure* title to the sovereignty of M., to respect the *quasi* independence which that territory had hitherto preserved; but the invasion of M. gave Austria an opportunity of complaining that a large force had been assembled on her frontiers without due notice given her, and of demanding by her envoy the instant evacuation of that province by the Turks, and the re-establishment of the *status quo ante bellum*, both of which points were conceded. The important question concerning the territories of Kleck and Sutorina, the only points of land where Turkish Herzegovina touches the Adriatic, was also concluded entirely in favour of Austria. It is true these places are not ceded to the latter Power, but they are not to be in any way made use of by Turkey; the *mare clausum* is to be observed, and no Turkish vessels to approach them. Austrian consulates are to be established in Bosnia, Servia, Herzegovina, and other parts of Romelia; and indemnities for several real or imaginary grievances towards Austrian subjects, amounting to a large sum of money, were also demanded and obtained on this occasion. A Russian note demanding the evacuation of M. arrived just when that evacuation had been accorded to Austria. If the Turks had refused to yield to the demands of Vienna, General Leiningen, its envoy, had instructions to stay at Cattaro, and to order the advance of Austrian troops into M. At the same time Austrian troops, already concentrated on the frontier, would have invaded Bosnia and called to arms all the Christian population of Turkey in Europe.

MONTENEGRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov., partido, and 23 m. ENE of Soria, and 5 m. NNW of Obega, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 619. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of common woollen fabrics, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

MONTENERO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 14 m. NNW of Larino, cant. and 6 m. N of Palata. Pop. 2,500.

MONTENEUF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Guer, 12 m. ESE of Ploërmel. Pop. 1,043.

MONTENOISON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Prémery, and

29 m. ESE of Cone, on a mountain of the same name, which rises to the height of 560 yds. above sea-level, and on the summit of which are the remains of a fortress. Pop. 706.

MONTENOTTE, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 26 m. W of Genoa, prov. and 9 m. N of Savona, on the E side of a summit of the Apennines of the same name. It is divided into an upper and lower village. It is noted for a victory over the Austrians by the French in 1796; and was constituted the cap. of a French dep. of the same name.

MONTE-NUOVO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation and 26 m. W of Ancona, and 12 m. SW of Sinigaglia. Pop. 2,749.

MONTE-ODORIBIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 4 m. WSW of Il-Vasto. Pop. 1,200.

MONTE-ORTONE, a hamlet of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and dist. and 8 m. SW of Padua, in the Euganean mountains. It has a mineral spring.

MONTE-OTTONE, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 9 m. SW of Fermo.

MONTE-PEGANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 17 m. E of Teramo, cant. and 5 m. E of Noteresco. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE-PELOSO, a walled town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 23 m. WNW of Matera, and 26 m. ENE of Potenza. Pop. 3,100.

MONTE-PENNECCHIO, a mountain of the Papal states, lying between Licenza and Moricone, and united with the range of Monte-Genaro. It reaches an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

MONTEPIANO. See MONPIANO.

MONTEPORZIO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 18 m. S of Pesaro, and 9 m. W of Sinigaglia. Pop. 1,000. It is finely situated on a hill nearly detached from the Tusculan range.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, capital of a communita, in the comp. and 27 m. SSW of Arezzo, and 54 m. SE of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 2,814. It stands on a mountain, is enclosed by an embattled wall, and contains several churches and convents, a college, a seminary, and an hospital. It has manufactories of fine china and of soap, several oil-mills and tallow-works. The wine of the surrounding district is reputed the best in the duchy.—Also a lake on the confines of the grand-duchy of Tuscany and of the Pontifical states, 9 m. E of Monte-Pulciano, and 8 m. W of the lake of Perugia. It is 6 m. in length from N to S, 2 m. across its widest part, and averages about 100 ft. in depth. It is intersected by the Chiana-Toscana, which flows to the Arno.

MONTERADO. See MONTRADOC.

MONTERBLANC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. W of Elven, and 8 m. NE of Vannes. Pop. 850.

MONTE-REALE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 15 m. NNW of Aquila, and 18 m. ENE of Civita-Ducale. Pop. 5,600.

MONTEREAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Ouzouer-sur-Loire, and 14 m. NNW of Gien. Pop. 1,048.

MONTEREAU, or MONTEREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,400; in 1841, 11,017.—The town is 13 m. E of Fontainebleau, and 18 m. SE of Melun, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne, each of which rivers is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. in 1841, 4,450. It is divided by the above-named rivers into 3 parts, the principal of which is on the l. bank of the Yonne. That to the r. of the Seine rises on the slope of a hill. It is well-built, and contains a fine Gothic church, a town-house of modern structure, and an hospital. It has extensive manufactories of china, pottery, pipes, paving and common tiles, roman-cement, and of hosiery, and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, and faggots. In the environs are extensive quarries of potters' clay. The bridge across the Yonne is noted as the scene of the assassination of the duke of Burgundy in 1419. In 1437 it was taken and sacked by Charles VII.; and in 1814 Napoleon defeated the allied forces of Austria and Russia under its walls. The Paris and Lyons railroad passes this town; and the Troyes branch here leaves that line, and follows the valley of the Seine.

MONTERET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, 8 m. WNW of Louhans. Pop. 1,500.

MONTEREY, or SAN-CARLOS-DE-MONTEREY, the capital, under Mexican rule, of New California, in S lat. 36° 36′ 24″, W long. 121° 51′ 46″ [*Beechey*], situated upon a broad gentle slope of land between the coast and a range of hills covered with woods of pine and oak, in the S corner of a large indentation of the coast, and about 2 m. from Point-Pinos, which the American surveyors place in N lat. 36° 37′ 59″, W long. 121° 54′ 25″. The hills in the rear of the town increase in height as they run to the SE, till they are merged in the high mountains of the coast-range. The N point of the bay curves so far to the W, that the Pacific is not visible from any part of the town. Towards the E, a high rocky ridge called the Toro mountains is a prominent object. In 1846 M. was described as "a straggling village built of stone and whitewashed, with red-tiled roofs to most of the houses." Its pop. in 1836 did not exceed 500, of whom 15 or 20 were Americans engaged in exchanging European goods for hides and tallow. Its fort, previous to its capture by the Americans, was of little value. It had been taken by a small party of seamen, who landed from a Buenos Ayrean pirate vessel in 1819, destroyed the greater part of the guns, and pillaged and burnt the town. In 1836 the inhabitants of M. declared themselves independent, attacked the Mexican garrison, and forced the commandant to capitulate. Two parties, however, soon sprung up in the provisional government, one of which declared for entire independence, and the other adhered to Mexico on certain conditions. The latter prevailed for the time; but the submission of the community to a power so feeble as to be unable to protect them from the Indians, and whose rule was at the same time intolerant, was little more than nominal. In October 1842 Commodore Jones, of the United States, appeared before M. and took possession of the place; but finding that he had been too precipitate in his measures, restored it within 24 hours to its former rulers. This affair, however, greatly increased the irritation already existing. In the latter part of the summer of 1845, Captain Fremont, of the United States topographical corps, who had for the last five or six years been employed by his government in surveying the country between the Missouri and the Rocky mountains, made his appearance at M. with five or six trappers, and waiting upon General Castro, governor of the department, asked and obtained leave to remain for a week on the banks of the river Sacramento, in order to recruit his men and horses after his long overland journey. Having purchased a few supplies, and had an interview with the United States' consul, he returned to his troop, who were supposed to be near San Francisco. He was not again heard of till October, when, with 35 followers, he encamped about 15 m. from M. On hearing this, Castro collected 200 men, and advanced so boldly that Fremont

thought it best to decamp during the night; and eluding the pursuit of the Mexicans, retired to the northernmost parts of California. Previous to his retreat, however, he managed to get on board an American merchant-barque Moscow, and with the assistance of her crew, captain, and boat, to spike the five or six brass 24-pounders which were lying unwatched and uncared-for in an old battery on the S side of the harbour's mouth. On the 2d of July 1846, Commodore Sloat arrived at M. in the United States frigate Savannah. He had heard of the first difficulties between the Mexicans and the United States forces on the Rio Grande [see article MEXICO], and on the 7th of July he landed with a party of 250 marines and seamen, and hoisted the American flag at M. without opposition. Since its occupation by the Americans, M. has rapidly increased, numerous houses have been built, stores opened, hotels established, and a handsome two-story edifice of yellow sandstone erected for the offices of the federal government.

The bay of M. extends, in the segment of a circle, from Punto-Pinos (*a*) on the N, to Point Ano-Nuevo (*b*) on the S. It is a spacious sandy bay about 18 m. across, with anchorage near the shore in almost every part. On its N side is the town of Santa Cruz (*c*), whose inhabitants, Americans chiefly, are actively engaged in the lumber trade; and about 17 m. to the NE of which, at the sources of the Guadaloupe river, which flows into the harbour of San Francisco, are the celebrated cinnabar mines of Forbes & Co. (*d*). The Rio-Paguro, which passes San Juan (*e*), flows into the E side of the bay (at *f*); and 5 m. to the S of its embouchure, is that of the larger river, the San-Buenaventura (*g*). The roadstead is at the S end of the bay, about 2 m. SE of Point Pinos, which partially protects it from the W winds, in from 4 to 6 fath. The points of coast which form the bay, and the land a short distance back, are all elevated, but the beach is sandy, and a heavy swell rolls into it from the W. The water deepens towards the N; and the soundings are yellowish mud mixed with sand. The tides are regular, and rise 7 ft., but are not felt at the usual place of anchorage, the current flowing inside and around the bay. The ordinary winds are from the SW and WSW in the morning; towards 10 o'clock they veer to the W, and WNW, from which quarter it freshens till 3 or 4 o'clock, when it begins to decrease, and becomes calm until midnight, when light winds come off shore till daylight. In November there are frequent short gales from the SE. Fogs generally prevail in the morning to seaward, but do not extend into the bay. It always clears about 10 o'clock, and remains so till near sunset; but vessels frequently run below Point Pinos in attempting to enter the bay during these fogs. From the S point of the bay to the entrance of San Francisco bay, a distance of 53 m., the appearance of the coast, skirting along the foot of the sandy and barren San-Bruno hills, is uninviting. The bay of M. was discovered in 1602, and named in honour of Don Gaspar de Zuniga, Conde de Monte-Rey, at that time viceroy of Mexico. The Manilla galleons bore away for this bay when driven to the N by contrary winds.—*Wilkes.—Beechey.—Taylor.*

MONTEREY, a town of Mexico, the capital of Nuevo-Leon, on the l. bank of the Tigre. Pop. 15,000. It is built of stone, and well-fortified, and offered considerable resistance to the American invading army under General Taylor. The streets were barricadoed, the walls of the houses pierced for musketry, and the heights by which it is commanded strongly fortified. The assault lasted three days, and honourable terms of capitulation were granted to the garrison under Ampudia.

MONTERODUNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. S of Isernia, and 9 m. ENE of Venafro. Pop. 1,740.

MONTERONI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 5 m. WSW of Lecce, and 23 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 1,890.

MONTE ROSA. See ROSA (MONTE).

MONTE-ROSSI, a village of the Pontifical states, in the comarca and 24 m. NNW of Rome, and 5 m. SE of Sutri, on the banks of a small lake at the foot of a woody hill. Pop. 500. The Rossi mountains, so called from the reddish colour of the soil and volcanic tufa of which they are composed, exhibit extensive excavations, forming subterranean chambers which are often found to contain vases and tombs bearing Etruscan inscriptions.

MONTE-ROSSO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 11 m. ENE of Monteleone, and 23 m. SW of Catanzaro. Pop. 2,200. —Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Syracuse, district and 18 m. N of Modica. Pop. 6,500.

MONTE-ROTONDO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 32 m. SSW of Rieti, and 15 m. NNE of Rome. Pop. 1,000. Alumina and sulphur are found in its environs.

MONTEROT-SENARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Mézières, and 8 m. SSW of Bellac. Pop. 1,146.

MONTERRAY, a fortified town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Orense, and partido of Santa-Maria-Verin, on a height commanding a fine valley of the same name, and near the Portuguese frontier. Pop. exclusive of the garrison, 240. It contains a palace, a convent, and an hospital. The valley, which is 9 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth at its widest part, is extremely fertile, producing corn, maize, flax, and wine—the latter however of inferior quality—in great abundance. The mountains by which it is enclosed are richly wooded, and contain mines of tin, sulphur, and marcasites.

MONTERRUBIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. ESE of Badajoz. Pop. 2,622. Its vicinity produces an esteemed wine.—Also a village in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Segovia, near the l. bank of the Moros. Pop. 320.—Also a village in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Seria.

MONTE-RUBBIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 6 m. S of Fermo.

MONTESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. WNW of San-Felipe. Pop. 1,050. It is the

head-quarters of a military order instituted in 1317. Its castle was destroyed by an earthquake in 1748.

MONTE-SAN-ANGELO. See ANGELO (SAN).

MONTE-SAN-GIOVANNI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. E of Frosinone.

MONTE-SAN-GIULIANO. See GIULIANO.

MONTE-SAN-MARTINO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 18 m. E of Camerino.

MONTESANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 9 m. SE of La Sala. Pop. 4,600.

MONTE-SAN-POLO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 12 m. ENE of Ascoli.

MONTE-SAN-SAVINO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 43 m. SE of Florence. Pop. 2,800.

MONTE-SANTA-MARIA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 27 m. NNW of Perugia. Pop. 2,000.

MONTE-SANTO, a town and small port of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 11 m. ENE of Macerata, and 21 m. S of Ancona, on a hill, near the Adriatic. Pop. 5,718.—Also a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Saloniki, at the SE extremity of the peninsula, formed by Mount Athos, in N lat. 40° 7′, and E long. 24° 24′. It is the *Acro-Athos* of the ancients.—Also a gulf of the Archipelago, on the coast of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. of Saloniki, between the peninsulas of Mount Athos and Monte-Santo, on the NE, and the peninsula terminating in Cape Drepano on the SW. Its entrance between Capes St. George and Drepano is 21 m. in width, and the depth of its embrasure about 30 m. Its average breadth is 12 m. It contains several islands, of which Muillain or Muliani, and Diaporo or Demetrio, are the principal. To the NW is the port of Vurvuru, or St. Nicolas. This gulf is the *Singiticus Sinus* of the ancients. See also ATHOS.

MONTE-SAN-VITO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 14 m. W of Ancona, and 24 m. NNW of Macerata.

MONTE-SARCHIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Avellino, and 8 m. SW of Benevento. Pop. 4,600.

MONTE-SARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 26 m. SE of Gallipoli, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Alessano. Pop. 570.

MONTE-SCAGLIOSO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicata, district and 9 m. S of Matera, and 17 m. WSW of Castellanata. Pop. 6,100.

MONTES-CLAROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 51 m. WNW of Toledo, and 11 m. NW of Talavera-de-la-Reina, on a hill. Pop. 230. In the environs are several lime-kilns and quarries of jasper.

MONTE-SCUDOLO, a town of the Pontifical states, in the leg. and 35 m. SE of Forli, and 5 m. E of St. Marin. Pop. 1,915.

MONTESE, a town of the duchy, and district and 27 m. S of Modena, and 9 m. N of Poretta.

MONTE-SECCO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 18 m. SE of Urbino, and 33 m. W of Ancona.

MONTE-SICURO, a village of the Pontifical states, in the deleg. and 6 m. SW of Ancona.

MONTESPAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and cant. of Salies, 10 m. E of Saint-Gaudens, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,087.

MONTESPERTOLI, a town of Tuscany, in the emp. of Florence. Pop. in 1839, 1,274.

MONTESQUIEU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Lizier, and 4 m. NE of St. Girons. Pop. 540. In the environs are mines of coal.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 11 m. E of Lavardac, and 11 m. NE of Nerac. Pop. 1,481.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Moissac. Pop. 1,437.

MONTESQUIEU-LAURAGAIS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Villefranche-de-Lauragais, and 18 m. SSE of Toulouse, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 1,320.

MONTESQUIEU-DE-VOLVESTRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Muret. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,480; in 1841, 8,050. The town is 20 m. S of Muret, and 30 m. SSW of Toulouse, on the r. bank of the Arize. Pop. in 1841, 3,745. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and of saltpetre.

MONTESQUIOU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Mirande. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10.444; in 1841, 10.321. The town is 7 m. NW of Mirande, near the r. bank of the Losse. Pop. in 1841, 2,015.

MONTESSON, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Argenteuil, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,200.

MONTESTRUCQ, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Lagor. Pop. 520.

MONTET-AUX-MOINES (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, 9 m. NNE of Montmarault. Pop. 472. Coal is mined in the vicinity.

MONTEU-DA-PO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Turin, near the r. bank of the Po, and supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Industria*.

MONTEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, arrond. of Carpentras, near the l. bank of the Auzon, 12 m. NE of Aveyron. Pop. 5,450.

MONTE-VAGO, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Girjenti, 18 m. N of Sciacca.

MONTEVAL (CAPE), a cape on the Arabian coast, in N lat. 17° 25′, E long. 55° 36′.

MONTEVALLO, a village in Shelby co., in Alabama, U. S., 58 m. E of Tuscaloosa.

MONTEVARCHI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 32 m. SE of Florence. Pop. 3,602.

MONTEVECCHIO, a village of the Papal states, in the leg. and 18 m. S of Forli.—Also a v. in the deleg. of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 12 m. SE of Urbino.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 21 m. ENE of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, near the r. bank of the Orfanto. Pop. 2,200. It is the see of a bishop.

MONTE-VERDE ISLANDS, a group of 29 low isles in the Pacific, to the S of the Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 3° 27′, E long. 155° 48′.

MONTE-VETTOLINI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Florence.

MONTE-VIDEO, or SAN FELIPE-DE-MONTEVIDEO, the capital of the Banda-Oriental, or republic of Uruguay, situated on a low tongue of land which forms the E side of a small bay, on the N side of the river Plata, in S lat. 34° 53′, W long. 56° 0′, 130 m. from Cape St. Mary, the N entrance of the La Plata, and 105 m. ESE of Buenos-Ayres. It derives its name from a hill on the opposite side of the bay (M) called the Cerro, or the Green mount, which rises to the height of 450 ft. above sea-level. The harbour, which is 4 m. long, and more than 2 m. wide, although shallow, and quite open to the *pamperos* or SW winds, which blow with incredible fury over the vast plains of the interior, is the best on the Rio-de-la-Plata; yet when the wind continues for some time at NE, ships drawing 12 ft. water are frequently aground

for several days, so that vessels above 400 tons cannot enter this port with perfect safety, and even merchant ships are confined to one side of it, and frigates generally anchor about 5 m. from the landing-place. The bottom of the bay, however, is a soft mud.—The town occupies the whole of the peninsular promontory, and is about ¾ m. in length from E to W, and a ½ m. in breadth. The houses are built closely together, but the streets are in general straight, and provided with pavements for foot-passengers. The houses are generally two stories high, and built of brick after the Spanish fashion, with low grated windows and flat roofs. The fortifications to the N are regular works built of stone, enclosing the whole of the peninsula, and mounted with brass cannon. The barracks are bomb-proof. The Cerro, on the other side of the bay, has a fortress with 8 guns on the summit. Rat island is also fortified. In the accompanying chart of the harbour Point Clara is marked *a;* Point Caleta,

b; Point San Josef, *c;* the Mole, *d;* Point Fondo, *e;* Point Piedros, *f;* Point Colorada, *g;* Point South-East *h;* Point Cerro, *i;* Rat or Rabbit island, *k;* and Piedra Blanca, *l.* The great square contains the cathedral, which is a large brick building in the Norman style, the *cabildo* or town-hall, and the public prison. An English church has recently been erected. The market is held in an open area at the W end of the town, and is tolerably well supplied; but the inhabitants experience great inconvenience from the want of water, the spring which furnishes the place being 2 m. distant.—The climate is moist; in summer and autumn the heat is very great, and the sky is frequently overcast by storms of thunder, lightning, and heavy rain, which not unfrequently terminate in a pampero; but the winter is cold; and the air, during the months of June, July, and August, keen and piercing. The mean temp. of winter is 55°. M. is upon the whole a much healthier place than Buenos-Ayres.—The vicinity of the city is in general flat, the only eminence being the Cerrito, a hill about 3 m. inland, but much lower than the Cerro. Very little of the undulating grassy plains is enclosed. Near the town are a few scattered hedge-banks covered with agaves, cacti, and fennel; but it wants trees; so scarce, indeed, is wood, that almost all the houses are floored with brick. The soil of the vicinity is productive, yielding fine wheat, beans, Indian corn, melons, apples, and peaches; but the inhabitants do not attend to the cultivation of the fertile country that surrounds them, their principal property consisting in the herds which feed in the plains towards the Brazilian frontier. The chief trade of M. is in hides, tallow, and dried beef; the two former are exported to Europe; the latter is sent to the W. Indies, especially to the Havannah. The other articles of export are horns, horse-hair, wool, sheep-skins, seal-skins, tongues, mules, horses, and bones. Coarse copper from Chili is sometimes shipped here, as well as the herb called *matte* from Paraguay, the infusion of which is a common beverage in S. America. Attempts are now making, since the fall of Rosas, to raise a capital of £20,000 to £25,000 in this place and Buenos-Ayres, to purchase two iron steam-vessels to run between the two ports, and it is expected they will pay well. If passports were abolished, and other vexatious restrictions to prompt movement removed, there is no doubt there would be ample employment for them. An Englishman, who is secured for a period of 12 years in the exclusive privilege of navigating the Uruguay with steam-vessels in the coasting-trade, is about to offer it to capitalists in England. The vessels are to run under the British flag. The pop., previous to the late desolating struggle, was about 45,000. It is of a very mixed nature, but chiefly of Spanish descent. The remainder is made up of French, English, Basques, Italians, and manumitted Negroes. The ladies are generally fond of dress, and neat and cleanly in their persons. They adopt the English costume at home, but go abroad usually in black, and covered with a large veil or mantle. An opera affords the chief public amusement, besides gambling and horse-racing.

History.] The first settlements in the neighbourhood of M. took place in 1724. In 1731, a few families from Palma, one of the Canary islands, were located here, and laid the foundation of the city. In 1806, a British force which had been despatched to make an attack on the Spanish territories in this quarter, took M. by assault, after a desperate conflict, in which one-third of the troops engaged were either killed or wounded. After the unsuccessful attack on Buenos-Ayres in 1807, Monte-Video was evacuated with all the other Spanish settlements. When the Spanish provs. threw off the yoke of the mother-country, the court of Rio-de-Janeiro, taking advantage of some alleged incursions made on its territory by Artigas and other chiefs, seized on the town of M., and occupied the l. bank of the Rio-de-la-Plata and Uruguay. Against this proceeding the Buenos-Ayreans protested, and after a long and disastrous siege, they succeeded in recovering M. in 1814. In 1821 the Brazilians retook it, and the better to preserve it from again falling into the hands of the republicans, they forthwith declared it to be an independent republic, federatively allied to Brazil. This arrangement, of course, dissatisfied the Buenos-Ayreans, who immediately blockaded the town from the land side. Betwixt its two belligerent protectors M. was threatened with utter destruction, until a treaty was concluded, by which its independence of either party was expressly stipulated. In 1838, the Monte-Videans declared war against Rosas, the dictator of Buenos-Ayres, and a sanguinary struggle ensued, in which, but for the interference of France and Britain, the Monte-Videans must have been annihilated. In 1842, Rosas despatched General Oribe against the Banda Oriental, and that general contrived to maintain his footing in the country, and to shut up the Monte-Videans straitly within their lines. In 1845, the British minister at Buenos-Ayres was instructed to insist on the independence of Monte-Video and the free navigation of the river Plate; and concurrently with France, a large fleet was kept in that river, and Buenos-Ayres was blockaded. In 1849, Rosas was induced to listen to certain propositions, which provided that he should at once unite with France and England to put an end to the hostilities between the city of M. and the besieging forces by an armistice; that the foreigners bearing arms in M. should be disarmed, and that the whole of the Argentine troops, officers and soldiers, should be simultaneously withdrawn from every part of the Oriental territory; that the blockade should be raised; the island of Martin-Garcia evacuated; the Argentine flag saluted, prizes restored, and the navigation of the river Parana admitted to be an inland navigation of the Argentine confederation so long as the republic continued to occupy both banks of the river. After these conditions were fulfilled, a new election for the presidency of the Banda Oriental was to take place according to the forms prescribed by the constitution, and without influence or restraint, Oribe agreeing to abide by the result, with a general amnesty. Such was the tenor of Mr. Hood's propositions, which had been approved by Lord Aberdeen in May 1846, and which the Argentine government affected to accept on the 27th August of the same year. Unfortunately, when an attempt was made to carry them completely into effect, some unforeseen difficulty was raised by the foreigners in M. which induced Lord Howden to abandon their cause so abruptly as to consign them exclusively to French protection. In the conferences which subsequently took place with the Argentine minister for foreign affairs, that plenipotentiary showed no disposition on the part of Rosas to adhere to the assurances which had been given in his name. It ap-

pears, moreover, that the intrigues of Louis Philippe were secretly directed to creating a predominant French influence on the N side of the Plate. The French admiral on the station negotiated a similar treaty with Rosas; but his government refused to ratify it; and after a desperate struggle, Rivera, who had been elected president of the Oriental or Uruguay republic, was obliged to give way before the combined forces of Rosas, and his representative Oribe, who had been chosen president. The latter being in want of money, proceeded to levy contributions on the proprietors on the debatable lands on the frontiers of Brazil, and even made forays into the Brazilian prov. of Rio-Grande. For these depredations Brazil demanded of the Uruguay republic satisfaction and compensation. At the instigation of Rosas those demands were rejected. Rosas withdrew his minister from Rio; and the emperor of Brazil, who had never recognised the government of Oribe in Uruguay, "resolved, as a measure of security justly due to his own dominions, to expel that aggressive marauder from the state, in which he was only maintained by foreign arms and domestic ruffians. Scarcely had this determination been come to by Brazil, when allies and succour arose in the Plate. For the last twenty years the Argentine confederation has been but a name; it never was much more. Each of the states supposed to belong to it ruled themselves as best they could; federal government or centre of unity there was none; there was, indeed, no pretence of such a thing. Nominally Rosas had been foreign minister to a confederation that continued to endure only his annual addresses to the fictitious legislature of his own state. But he had neither actual nor delegated authority from the other provs. of the old Spanish vice-royalty. Monte-Video being *hors de combat* and in the hands of Oribe, he had, however, command over the mouth of the Plate; at Buenos-Ayres he levied import duties in the name of the whole confederation, which he appropriated entirely to himself; and as his general policy was externally one of isolation from European connection, and internally one of conquest, the upper states of the Plate and its tributaries suffered deeply. They were, however, of themselves unable to attack successfully the superior military power of Rosas. About the period when Brazil came to this decision, Rosas had performed his annual farce of affecting to resign power. The chiefs of Entre-Rios and of other upper states accepted his mock resignation of the office of foreign secretary of the Argentine confederation: declared their determination to abate pretensions which injured their prosperity and retarded their growth; and, seizing the golden opportunity, effected an alliance with Brazil, to secure the expulsion of Oribe from Uruguay, and to defend each other from any retaliation of Rosas." [*Daily News.*] Their combined military operations were successful; Oribe was driven from the Oriental republic, and a regularly constituted native government formed at M.; means were taken to secure and fortify the islands which command the higher navigation of the Plate; and the policy of the offensive and defensive alliance which was formed is to render free that river, which it was the design of Rosas to keep either in a perpetual state of disturbance or closed. It appears, however, that the capitulation of Oribe, as agreed to by Urquiza, was an act of clemency on the part of the latter hardly consistent with a sound discretion, and the subsequent hurrying forward of the elections before any reorganization had taken place, has been productive of serious inconveniences. During eight years past, Oribe held the country-districts under a military domination, and appointed all the local authorities from the ranks of his adherents. These kept the people subservient by the terror of the sword; and when the elections took place, they were still in office. It is easy to perceive that under such circumstances the *Blancos*, the party of Oribe, though few, and not possessed now of any physical force, would have a majority in the chamber of representatives, and being bitterly opposed to the *Colorados*, or liberating party, would offer every obstruction possible to measures brought forward by them, and especially to such as concern amicable relations with Brazil, and with the public creditors whose money was borrowed by the late government to defend the state from the aggressions of Oribe's followers. The ratification of the Brazilian treaties was ungraciously clogged with a hope that further modifications would be admitted by the imperial government; and the demand of the government to be authorized to make arrangement with its creditors, and to raise the means for settling their claims, was altered by the legislative body to a mere authority to initiate both. A bill also passed the two chambers virtually abolishing the legal right to interest on any unpaid bill, mortgage bond, or other written instrument or obligation, whether entered into between private individuals or on the part of the government, from the period of the invasion in Dec. 1842, to the raising of the siege on the 8th of Oct. 1851. The government, however, to its honour, refused to ratify it. See articles PARANA, PLATA, and URUGUAY.

MONTE-VIDEO, a hill about 2 m. from Watchman's cape, on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 48° 18′, W long. 66° 18′, so called from its resemblance both in shape and colour to the Cerro of Monte-Video on the Plate.

MONTE-VIDEO (REPUBLIC OF). See URUGUAY.

MONTEZUMA, a village of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 162 m. W by N of Albany, at the junction of the Cayuga canal with the Erie canal. Pop. 650. The M. marshes extend 14 m. along the outlet of Cayuga lake and Seneca river, and are from 2 to 3 m. wide. In summer they are covered with grass from 3 to 4 ft. high.—Also a v. in Parke co., in Iowa, 72 m. W of Indianapolis, on the E side of Wabash river.—Also a v. in Pike co., in Illinois, 60 m. W by S of Springfield.—Also the cap. of Corrington co., in Alabama, on the E bank of the Conecul.

MONTFA, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Mas-d'Azil. Pop. 300.

MONTFARVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, 10 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 1,543.

MONTFAUCON, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. and 12 m. ENE of Issingeaux. Pop. of cant. 11,161; of com. 1,129.—Also a cant., com., and v., in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. and 10 m. S of Beaupreau, on the r. bank of the Moine. Pop. of cant. 14,398; of com. 653.—Also a cant., com., and v., in the dep. of Meuse, arrond. and 22 m. SSE of Montmedy. Pop. of cant. 9,554; of com. 1,224.

MONTFERMEIL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 9 m. SE of Gonnesse. Pop. 1,064.

MONTFERMY, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Pont-Givaud, on the l. bank of the Sioule. Pop. 400.

MONTFERRA, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Saint-Geoire, 12 m. SE of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 1,326.

MONTFERRAND, an ancient town of France, formerly the strongest place in the prov. of Auvergne, now united as a suburb to Clermont, cap. of the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and named Clermont-Montferrand, or by abbreviation Clermont-Ferrand.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. WSW of L'Ile-en-Jourdain, and 10 m. N of Lombes. Pop. 930.

MONTFERRAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. NW of Callas, and 7 m. N of Draguignan. Pop. 800.

MONTFERRAT, or MONTEFERRATO, an ancient duchy of Italy, which was bounded on the N and W by Piedmont; on the S by the republic of Genoa; and on the E by the Milanais; now comprised in the Sardinian divs. of Alessandria, Coni, Genoa, Novare, and Turin. Casale was its cap. In 980 we have notice of a marquis of M., great-grandson of Otho II. In 1305, M. passed by inheritance into the family of the Paleologi; and on the extinction of the male branch, was given in 1536 by Charles V. to the duke of Mantua. In 1575 it was erected by Maximilian II. into a duchy. In 1631 a portion of the duchy was ceded by the duke of Mantua to the dukes of Savoy; and in 1803 the latter were invested with the remainder by Napoleon.

MONTFERRET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 3 m. W of Arles, and 10 m. WSW of Ceret. Pop. 892.

MONTFERRIER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 4 m. SW of Lavelanet, and 12 m. ESE of Foix, on the Touire. Pop. 1,751. It has quarries of fine marble.

MONTFLANQUIN. See MONFLANQUIN.

MONTFLEUR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Julien, and 27 m. S of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 600.

MONTFOORT, a town of Holland, in the prov. and arrond. and 9 m. SSW of Utrecht, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Ysselstein, on the l. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 1,752. It is well-built, and formerly possessed a strong fortress, built on an adjacent hill in 1157, and destroyed by the French in 1672.

MONTFORD, a parish of Salop, 5 m. W by N of Shrewsbury. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 490.

MONTFORT, a parish in Shropshire, 5 m. WNW of Shrewsbury, on the Severn. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 566; in 1841, 490.

MONTFORT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 6 m. E of Roquefort, and 23 m. S of Limoux, on the l. bank of the Boulsane. Pop. 904.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. NNW of Mauvesin, and 15 m. SE of Lectoure, near the r. bank of the Orle. Pop. 1,150.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Landes, and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 22 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,049; in 1841, 13.654. The town is 12 m. E of Dax, and 23 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsaw, near the l. bank of the Loutz. Pop. 1,727. It has a considerable trade in wine.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. S of Cotignac, and 6 m. NNE of Brignolle. Pop. 924.

MONTFORT-L'AMAURY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Rambouillet.—The cant. in 1841 had a pop. of 14.787.—The town is 16 m. NW of Rambouillet. It is a well-built place, and finely situated. Pop. in 1841, 1,760.

MONTFORT-LA-CANNE, or MONTFORT-SUR-MEU, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine.—The arrond. comprises 5 cants., and has an area of 94,671 hects. Pop. in 1841, 57,576.—The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1841, 14,612.—The town is situated on the Meu, at the confluence of the Chailloux, 16 m. W of Rennes. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and a ditch. It has manufactures of linen and thread, and a trade in grain, butter, lint, and other agricultural produce of the environs.

MONTFORT SUR-RILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Eure. The town is 9 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, on a branch of the Rille. Pop. in 1841, 571; of cant. 9,322.

MONTFRANC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Sernin, 18 m. S of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 300.

MONTFREIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Nismes, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Aramont, on the l. bank of the Gard. Pop. in 1841, 2,516. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

MONTGAILLARD, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 5 m. E of Saint-Sever, on the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 2,122.

MONTGERON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Boissy-Saint-Leger. 6 m. NW of Corbeil. Pop. 923.

MONTGISCARD, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 8 m. NW of Lauragais. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 10,721; of com. 1,475.

MONTGIVRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 1 m. N of La Chatre, on the r. bank of the Indre. Pop. 900.

MONTGOMERY, a central county of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area, generally mountainous, of 356 sq. m., terminating in the N in the valley of the Mohawk, and drained by East Canada, Otsquake and Schoharie creeks, all affluents of the Mohawk. The banks of the rivers are extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 35,818; in 1850, 31,913. Its cap. is Fonda.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Pennsylvania, containing a surface of 425 sq. m., bordered on the S by the Schuylkill river, and drained by Manatawney, Perkiomen, Wissihickon, and Pennypack creeks. The surface is undulating, but the soil, especially in the valley of the Schuylkill, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 47,241; in 1850, 58,000. Its cap. is Norristown.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Maryland, containing a superficies of 576 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Patuxent, and on the SW by the Potomac, and drained by branches of the latter river. The surface is hilly, and the soil, except on the streams, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 15,456, of whom 5,377 were slaves; in 1850, 15,860. Its cap. is Rochville.—Also a county toward the SW part of the state of Virginia, containing a surface of 1,000 sq. m., bordered on the E by Blue Ridge, and drained by New river and by the head-waters of Bannister river. The surface is hilly, but the banks of the streams are very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,405; in 1850, 8,357. Its cap. is Christianburg.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of N. Carolina, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Yadkin river and its branches. The surface is to a great extent mountainous, but the soil is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,780; in 1850, 6,821. Its cap. is Lawrenceville.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 1,100 sq. m., bordered on the S and SW by the Ocmulgee and Auchenahatchee, and drained by Oconee river and its branches, and by Pendleton creek. Pop. in 1840, 1.616; in 1850, 2,145. Its cap. is Mount Vernon.—Also a central county of the state of Alabama, containing an area of 900 sq. m., bordered on the N and W by the Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers, and drained by their branches. Pop. in 1840, 24,574; in 1850, 29,779.—Also a county in the NW part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Cumberland river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 16,927, of whom 7,059 were slaves; in 1850, 21,049. Its cap. is Clarkesville.—Also a central county of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 260 sq. m., drained by Red river and its tributaries, and by branches of Kentucky and Licking rivers. Pop. in 1840, 9,332; in 1850, 9.904. Its cap. is Mount Sterling.—Also a county in the SW part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 480 sq. m., drained by Miami river and its branches. Its surface is undulating, and its soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 31,938; in 1850, 38,218. Its cap. is Dayton.—Also a central county in the state of Indiana, containing an area of 504 sq. m., drained by Sugar, Big and Little Racoon creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 14,348; in 1850, 18,227. Its cap. is Crawfordsville.—Also a central county of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 684 sq. m., drained by Shoal creek and its branches, the head-waters of Macoupin creek, and a branch of the S fork of Sangamon river. The surface is elevated and undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,490; in 1850, 6.325. Its cap. is Hillsboro.—Also a county in the E part of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 576 sq. m., bordered on the S by Missouri river, and drained by Au Cuivre and Loutre creeks. The surface is undulating, and the soil considerably diversified. Pop. in 1840, 4,371, of whom 827 were slaves; in 1850, 5,489. Its cap. is Danville.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, 61 m. N of Montpelier, drained by Trout river, a branch of Missisque river, and by its tributaries. It is partly mountainous, but contains a tract of fertile land. Pop. in 1840, 548.—Also a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, 108 m. W by S of Boston, on the N side of Westfield river. Pop. 740.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, 95 m. SSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Wall-kill river. The soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. 4,100. The village is on the E bank of the Wallkill river. Pop. 1,000.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, 12 m. SW of

Somerville. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Boden's brook and its tributaries, and by Stoney Brook. The soil consists of clay, sandy loam, and red shale. Pop. 1,482.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 16 m. SW of Chambersburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by Conecocheague and its tributaries. The soil consists chiefly of sandy loam. Pop. 4,360.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the same state, 20 m. N of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is drained by Wisahickon and Neshaminy creeks. The soil consists of red shale and loam. Pop. 1,000. The village, named Montgomery Square, contains about 10 dwellings.—Also a township of Indiana co., in the same state. Pop. 787.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Ohio. It has an undulating surface and a fertile soil. Pop., exclusive of that of Columbus, the cap. of the state, which is situated in its western part, 1,449.—Also a township of Marion co., in the same state. Pop. 552.—Also a township of Richland co., in the same state. Pop. 2,445.—Also a township of Wood co., in the same state. Pop. 609.—Also a township of Benton co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 633.—Also a town, cap. of the co. of the same name, in the state of Alabama, 200 m. NE of Mobile, and 112 m. SE of Tuscaloosa, on the E side of Alabama river, on a high bluff at the head of steam-boat navigation. Pop. 2,250. It is connected by a railroad with West Point, in the state of Georgia, at a distance of 87½ m.

MONTGOMERY, a parish and borough, the capital co. of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, situated 20 m. SW of Shrewsbury, and 168 m. NW by W of London, on the E bank of the river Severn. The parish and borough boundaries, which are co-extensive, comprehend an area of about 10 m. in circumf. Pop. in 1801, 972; in 1831, 1,188; in 1841, 1,208; in 1851, 1,248. The town is pleasantly situated on an acclivity commanded by a higher eminence, whence there is a rich and extensive prospect of the vale of Montgomery, bounded by the hills of Salop. The streets are steep; the houses in general are built of brick. The situation is healthy and inviting; but, from want of either thoroughfare, trade, or manufactures, few country towns are more secluded or inanimate. The chief buildings are the church, the guild hall, the jail, and the house-of-correction. The castle of M. stood upon the extremity of an eminence on the N side of the town. From what remains, it is difficult to ascertain either its original shape or extent. With the contributory-boroughs of Llanfyllen, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool, it sends a member to parliament. The number of electors in 1848, in a total pop. returned in 1851 at 17,942, was 960; in 1837 it was 915.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a county of North Wales; bounded on the N by the cos. of Merioneth and Denbigh; on the E by Salop; on the S by Radnor and Cardigan; and on the W by Merionethshire. Its form is nearly quadrangular, extending, from NE to SW, about 35 m., by 30 m. in breadth, from NW to SE. Its area is variously estimated at from 450,000 to 500,000 acres. Of these it is computed that about one-half is in course of cultivation; 70,000 acres being arable, and 180,000 under pasturage. The remainder, besides waste and uncultivated land, includes woodlands and other plantations.

Physical features.] The greater portion of this district assumes a mountainous aspect, with marked indications of sterility. A line commencing at Plinlimmon, on the SW boundary of the co., and running NW between Llanbrynmair and Carno, to Llyn-gwyddior lake; then to Drws-y-nant, between Bala and Dolgelleu, and crossing the mountains to Llyn-trywerin, and terminating near Festiniog, being about 50 m. in extent, forms the parting range to the E and W of the water-courses in this co. and Merionethshire. The Freiddin hills form a striking group upon the E side of the co. Of these, Moel-y-Golfa is the most conspicuous, and Cefn-y-Castell is not much inferior in height. Upon the S, the Biga mountains, on the N side of the valley above the Severn, and a collateral branch of the Plinlimmon ridge, form a line of high table-land several miles in extent. Plinlimmon rises 2,463 ft.; while the table-land occupying the centre generally averages 1,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The more favoured and fertile spots lie chiefly in the S and E parts of the co., intersected by the Severn and its numerous tributary streams.—The main streams on the W side of the ridge above noticed are, the Dovey, passing through the valley of Machynlleth; the Maw, watering the valley of Dolgelleu; and the Traethbach river, flowing through the valley of Festiniog. Upon the E side of the back-bone ridge are the sources of the Wye, Severn, Fyrnwy, Tanat, Rhaiadyr, Ceiriog, Dee, and other secondary streams. The Wye rises upon the S side of Plinlimmon, and taking an E course, is joined by the Bedw rivulet at Llangerrig. The Severn does not much assimilate with its mountainous origin, and soon loses its native rapidity, forming large vales, and generally burying itself within deep banks. Its colour is less transparent than that of the Wye, nor does it equal that river in picturesque beauty or variety of scenery. Even at Lanidloes it ceases to be a torrent, and thence flows through a rich valley, to commence its early commercial importance at Welshpool. The Fyrnwy, or Vyrnyw, rising in the vicinity of Bwlch-y-groes, takes an E direction to Llanfair, where it suddenly turns to the NE, and at Llanymynech changes its course again, to join the Severn near Llandrinio. The Tanet, after having been joined by the Rhaiadyr, a little below the village of Llanrhaiadyr, continues its course in a similar direction, and then turns suddenly to the S, and becomes confluent with the Fyrnwy.

Minerals, soil, and produce.] The soil rests chiefly on a basis of slaty strata which spread throughout almost the whole co. The mineral treasures of the district are hence comparatively of no great value. Lead and zinc, however, are procured near Llangynog and Llanfyllin. Millstones are quarried in the Breiddin hills, and slates in various quarters, especially near the confluence of the Fyrnwy and the Severn. Coal and lime in small quantities are worked near Coedwae and Llanymynech, on the Shropshire border.—The soil in the vales is chiefly argillaceous, becoming more and more loamy and rich in the course of their descent; that on the mountains is of a more schistose nature.—The native breed of cattle are brindled, short-legged, and deep in the carcase. The Devonshire breed has been introduced, and latterly the Herefordshire. There are two kinds of sheep reared in the co., the one in request for its wool, and the other, which is black-faced, for its mutton. The Welsh pony, celebrated for its hardihood and sureness of foot, is still found here in its unsophisticated condition, though now in general crossed with a large and handsomer breed. Sheep, however, form the principal riches of the co., the mountains being wholly occupied as sheep-walks. The flocks during the summer months, like those of Spain, are driven to feed at a great distance, and the farms in the valleys are mostly held as appendages to the sheep-walk, for winter-habitations, and for raising provisions and fodder. The greater part of the flannels in the English market are supplied by this co. Cattle, butter, and cheese are also exported in considerable quantities. The oak of the co. is in

high repute for shipbuilding, and it yields considerable quantities, vast plantations of oak being formed by the landed proprietors to meet the increasing demand.

Canals and roads.] The M. canal begins at Newtown, in the Severn, and runs along the valley of that river to Welshpool, whence it quits the course of the Severn, and is continued to Llanymynech on the border of Salop, crossing the river Fyrnwy by an aqueduct of 5 arches, each 40 ft. in span, and 25 ft. above the ordinary level of the water. The Llanymynech branch unites it with the Ellesmere canal. A short branch to this canal runs from the main line N of Welshpool, SW to Guilsfield.—The roads from London by Shrewsbury to Carnarvon, Barmouth, Towyn, and Aberystwith, are the principal roads traversing this co. The highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £2,557 on 824 m. of road; and the returns of turnpike trusts an expenditure of £13,554.

Manufactures and trade.] As above remarked, this county supplies the English market with the greater part of the celebrated Welsh flannels. The flannel trade in 1838-39 was considered to be in a steady condition; but the Lancashire imitation flannels, though not so good as the Welsh, had for seven years militated considerably against the Welsh trade. The hand-loom is considered preferable for the production of the finer qualities: the power-loom has been unsuccessfully attempted at Welshpool and Newtown. The native Welsh wool is said to have much improved in quality; but the Radnorshire or South Devon wool, which is of a short quality, is best adapted for the flannel manufacture.

Population, &c.] The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 49,978; in 1831, 65,700; in 1851, 67,447.—It is divided into 9 hundreds, viz. Llanfyllin, Deuddwr, Pool, Cawrse, Mathrafal, Machynlleth, Llanidloes, Newtown, and Montgomery, comprising 47 parishes, 1 borough, and the 5 market-towns and contributory boroughs of Welsh-Pool, Llanfyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Llanidloes.—It is in the prov. of Canterbury, and chiefly in the ancient dio. and archd. of St. Asaph. The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750 show an average expenditure of £1,383 on the poor of this co.; for 1803, of £37,399; for 1833, of £36,723; and for 1847, of £28,172, being at the rate of 1s. 10¾d. in the pound, that for all Wales being 1s. 11¾d. The proportion of paupers annually relieved, to the whole pop. in the unions, as at Lady-day 1840, was 12 per cent.; in 1847, 14·6 per cent. —The county returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Montgomery, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Llanfyllin, and Llanfair; the principal places of election being Montgomery or Machynlleth. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 2,819; in 1848, 3,065. The borough of Montgomery returns one member; and Newtown, Welshpool, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Llanfyllin, are contributory to it. —The co. is included in the North Wales circuit. The spring assizes are held at Welshpool; those of the winter at Newtown.

History.] During the period of British independence, this district was included in the territory occupied by the *Ordovices;* under the Romans it was comprised in the province of *Britannia Secunda.* The borders long formed a continual scene of rapine; the Mercians and Powysians alternately making depredations into each other's dominions. Offa drove the Britons into the mountains, and threw up a boundary rampart, the famous dyke of Offa, which still traverses the co. from N to S, by Welshpool and Montgomery. After the Conquest, the castle of Montgomery was erected by the Normans, and that of Powys, near Welshpool, by the Welsh, during the continuance of their warfare. In the civil war these castles were objects of contest.

MONTGOMERY'S FERRY, a village of Perry's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 19 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna, which is here crossed by a bridge.

MONTGOMERY-VILLE, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 101 m. E of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

MONTGUYON. See MONGUYON.

MONTHERME', a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, arrond. of Mezières. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 9,561; of town, 1,976. The town is situated on the l. bank of the Meuse, 7 m. N of Charleville. It has manufactories of glass, pottery ware, and bricks.

MONTHEY, or MONTHAY, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, 4 m. NW of Saint-Maurice, near the l. bank of the Rhone, at the entrance of the Val-de-Lie. Pop. in 1850, 1,841, nearly all Catholics; of the *dizain* or circle, 8,267, of whom only 110 were Protestants.

MONTHIERENDER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-et-Marne, and arrond. of Vassy. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,271; in 1841, 8,424.—The town is 12 m. W of Vassy, on the Voire. Pop. 1,432.

MONTHION, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Dammartin, 4 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 1,068.

MONTHOIS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, and arrond. of Vouziers. —The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,955; in 1841, 9,561.—The village is 6 m. S of Vouziers. Pop. 673.

MONTHOUMET, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, 11 m. SSW of La-Grasse, and 21 m. SSE of Carcassonne. Pop. 320.

MONTHUREUX-SUR-SAONE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and arrond. of Mirecourt. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,073; in 1841, 8,137.—The town is 30 m. SSW of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,618.

MONTI, a village of the island of Sardinia, at the foot of Monte-Niddu, on a head-stream of the Coghinas, 20 m. NE of Ozieri. The pop., about 800, consisting of shepherds and *viandanti*, lives in a most abject state of poverty, ignorance, and idleness. Some years since an infant school—the only one of the district—was established, but the number of pupils in its Augustan age of literature never exceeded 12; and it was found in 1833 that not a soul in the whole parish could either read or write. Their chief commerce is in honey and wax, of which latter the dist. produces to the annual value of 12,000 lire, or about £480 sterling. Perfectly unacquainted with the system of pasturage or agriculture, the cultivated lands do not return a ninth part of what they might; and the rest are said to be capable of supporting fourteen times their present pop. So grossly mismanaged are the pastures that the shepherds take their flocks and herds to the neighbouring districts of Ala and Berchidda; and this encroachment being stopped by the Berchiddese, some disturbances lately took place, in which the huts and *stazii* were burnt and destroyed, and the Montini driven back into their own district. —*Tyndale.*

MONTICELLE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Pavia, district and 6 m. ESE of Corte-Olona, near the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of the duchy and 30 m. NW of Parma, and district of Borgo-San-Donino.

MONTICELLO, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 110 m. SW of Albany, in Thompson township. Pop. in 1840, about 500.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Georgia, 35 m. WNW of Milledgeville. Pop. 60.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Florida, 29 m. ENE of Tallahassee, on a ridge, 4 m. E of the Mickatoosy lake, and 10 m. S of the Georgia line.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Alabama, 169 m. SE of Tuscaloosa, on a small branch of Pea river.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Mississippi, 85 m. S of Jackson, on the W side of Pearl river.—Also a village of Wayne co., in the state of Ken-

tucky, 110 m. S of Frankfort, on the N side of Beaver creek, a branch of Cumberland river. Pop. 142. —Also a village of White co., in the state of Indiana, 73 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the W bank of Tippecanoe river.—Also a village of Piatt co., in the state of Illinois, on the E side of Sangamon river. Pop. about 100.—Also a village of Lewis co., in the state of Missouri, 145 m. N by E of Jefferson city, on the NE side of Fabias river.

MONTIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 53 m. ESE of Ciudad-Real, partido and 8 m. SE of Villa-Nueva-de-los-Infantes, on the l. bank of the Jabalon, on the border of a plain of the same name. Pop. 1,165. It has a church, the tower of which is remarkable and was formerly fortified. Sheep and mules are extensively pastured in the surrounding district.

MONTIERI, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Sienna, capitanate and 17 m. S of Casale. Pop. in 1839, 1,047. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

MONTIER-SUR-SAULX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,645; in 1841, 6,816. The village is 12 m. S of Ligny, and 18 m. S of Bar-le-Duc, on the Saulx. Pop. 1,204. It has several blast-furnaces and founderies.

MONTIGLIO, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the div. and 27 m. WNW of Alessandria, prov. and 15 m. SW of Casale. Pop. 2,550.

MONTIGNAC, or MONTIGNAC-SUR-COMTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Sarlat. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,356; in 1841, 15,489. The town is 12 m. N of Sarlat, on the Vezere. Pop. in 1841, 3,752. The locality affords good wine.

MONTIGNAC-SUR-CHARENTE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 1 m. SSW of St. Amans-de-Bouexe, on the Charente. Pop. 530.

MONTIGNE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. NW of Baugé, and 22 m. NW of Angers. Pop. 1,600. It has quarries of freestone and lime, and carries on a considerable trade in tiles and bricks, both of local manufacture.—Also a commune in the same dep., in the cant. of Montfaucon, 15 m. SSW of Beaupreau, on the Moine. Pop. 1,010.

MONTIGNOSO, a village of the duchy and 21 m. NW of Lucca, in the district and 14 m. N of Vareggio. It forms, with the district belonging to it, an enclave 5½ m. in length, and about 1½ m. in breadth, lying between the duchy of Massa Carrara on the N, the Tuscan enclave of Pietra-Santa on the SE, and the gulf of Genoa.

MONTIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Dun, and 12 m. SW of Montmedy. Pop. 570. It has a quarry of freestone.—Also a village in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. NE of St. Just, and 14 m. NNE of Clermont. Pop. 1,050. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.—Also a village in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Argenteuil, and 14 m. N of Versailles, on the slope of a woody hill, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 380. It contains a number of pretty villas, and has two tile-kilns. In the environs are several gypsum quarries.

MONTIGNY (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 1½ m. N of Arbois, and 8 m. NNE of Poligny, near the source of the Larine. Pop. 1,054. It produces excellent wine.

MONTIGNY-AUX-AMOGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 6 m. W of St. Benin-d'Azy, and 8 m. NNE of Nevers, in the plain of the Amognes, on a small stream of the same name, an affluent of the Nievre. Pop. 474. It has a large blast-furnace, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

MONTIGNY-SUR-AUBE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Chatillon-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,674; in 1841, 8,949. The town is 12 m. NE of Chatillon-sur-Seine, on the l. bank of the Aube. Pop. 840. It has a fine paper-mill, and several iron-works. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in the locality.

MONTIGNY-SUR-AURE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 4 m. NW of Brezolles, and 18 m. W of Dreux, on the r. bank of the Aure. Pop. 500. It has a paper-mill.

MONTIGNY-SUR-CANNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 9 m. S of Chatillon-en-Bazois, and 17 m. SW of Château-Chinon, in a narrow valley, on the Quenn, an affluent of the Aron. Pop. 684.

MONTIGNY-LE-CHARTIF, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Thiron-de-Gardais, and 17 m. E of Nogent-le-Rotrou. Pop. 1,450.

MONTIGNY-LEUCOUP, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Donne Marie, 16 m. SW of Provins. Pop. 1,172. It has a manufactory of pottery, and extensive tile and brick kilns.

MONTIGNY-LES-METZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 2 m. SW of Metz, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,189. It has manufactories of hair-cloth and of animal black, and several nursery-gardens.

MONTIGNY-LE-ROI, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,468; in 1841, 6,700. The town is 12 m. NE of Langres, near the source of the Meuse. Pop. 1,211. It has manufactories of iron-ware.

MONTIGNY-LES-TILLEUL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. and 4 m. SW of Charleroi, and 4 m. SE of Fontaine-l'Evêque. Pop. 1,374.

MONTIGNY-SUR-VINGEANNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 4 m. NE of Fontaine-Francaise, 29 m. NE of Dijon, on the Vingeanne. Pop. 400. It has excellent iron-forges.

MONTIJO, a town of Estremadura, in the prov. and 17 m. E of Badajoz, partido and 17 m. W of Merida, in a plain, on the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 4,150. It has a fine parish-church, a convent, a palace, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen, sackcloth, and coarse woollen fabrics.

MONTILLA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 3 pueblos. The town is 20 m. NNW of Cordova, and 14 m. NNE of Don-Gonzalo, on a hill. Pop. 13,224. It is well-built, and has 2 parish-churches, several convents, 3 hospitals, several schools, and several charitable institutions. It has manufactories of pottery, oil, and coarse cloth, and several mills. The environs are noted for their wine, and pasture large numbers of cattle. M. was formerly fortified, and possessed a strong castle, which was destroyed by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1508.

MONTILLIERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Vihiers, and 22 m. WSW of Saumur. Pop. 1,100.

MONTILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of

the Orne, cant. and 4 m. W of Athis, and 17 m. N of Domfront, near the r. bank of the Noireau. Pop. 1,500.

MONTILS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Pons, and 10 m. SSE of Saintes. Pop. 1,186.

MONTILS (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 8 m. S of Blois, on the r. bank of the Beuvron. Pop. 578.

MONTIRAT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 18 m. N of Albi. Pop. 2,026.

MONTIVILLIERS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, on the small river Lézarde. Pop. of cant. 13,636; of town, 3,920. The latter has manufactories of cottons, leather, paper, woollens, and lace; also oil-mills, breweries, and beet-root sugar-works.

MONTJALERA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltawa, 21 m. NNE of Krementshug.

MONTJAUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Bauzeley. Pop. 1,511.

MONTJAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Rozans, on the Blasance. Pop. 837.

MONTJEAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Sanct-Florent-le-Viel, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,404.

MONTJOIE, or Montshau, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m. SSE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Roer. Pop. in 1840, 2,756. It has a castle on an eminence, and is surrounded by steep rocks. It has extensive woollen manufactories, dye-works, and iron forges.

MONTJOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 9 m. SE of Fronton. Pop. 812.

MONT-JOUY, a strong fortress of Spain, in the prov. and 1 m. SW of Barcelona, on a hill of the same name. It commands the town, citadel, and harbour of Barcelona.

MONTJOYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 1 m. E of Saint-Lizier. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Francescas, on the Saolle. Pop. 684.—Also a village in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Pois. Pop. 970.—Also a village in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. N of Valence, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 850.

MONTLAUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. NE of Pontarlier. Pop. 400.

MONTLEBON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 1 m. SE of Morteau.

MONTLEHE'RY, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 15 m. SE of Versailles, at an alt. of 446 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,653. It has a very ancient hotel-de-ville.

MONTLIEU, a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 18 m. SSE of Jonzac. Pop. 2,030.

MONTLIGNON, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Montmorency. Pop. 300.

MONT-LOUIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, near the Loire, 3 m. E of Tours. Pop. 2,300.—Also a strongly fortified town in the dep. of Upper Pyrenees-Orientales, situated near the r. bank of the small river Tet, 18 m. WSW of Prades. Pop. 1,100. It is regularly built, and has a citadel constructed by Vauban, with good barracks.

MONLUÇON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier.—The arrond., comprising 6 cant., has an area of 208.916 hect. Pop. in 1841, 75,703; of cant. 19.095.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Cher, at the entrance of the canal of Berry, and at an alt. of 564 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 5,740 in 1841; in 1831, 4,991. It has manufactories of lace, ribbons, serge, and woollens.

MONTLUEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ain, 24 m. SE of Trevoux, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,946. It has manufactories of army clothing and of packing cloth.

MONTMARAULT, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 22 m. SSW of Moulins. Pop. 1,419. It has manufactures of machinery and cutlery. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MONTMARTIN-EN-GRAIGNES, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, near the mouth of the river Vire, 9 m. N of St. Lô. Pop. 1,466.

MONTMARTIN-SUR-MER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, arrond. and 4 m. SW of Coutances. Pop. 1,470: of cant. 12,493.

MONTMARTRE, a village of France, immediately to the N of Paris, on a hill of the same name which commands a great part of the city, 4 m. S of Saint-Denis, and now within the enceinte of the city fortifications. Pop. in 1841, 7,802. It has extensive chemical works, scagliola works, oil-cloth factories, and bronze foundries. It was the scene of some sharp fighting between the French and Allies on the 30th March 1814, the day before the surrender of Paris to the Allies.

MONTMAUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, near the canal of Languedoc, 6 m. NW of Castelnaudary. Pop. 655.—Also a village in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Vergne, 9 m. W of Gap. Pop. 200.

MONTMEDY, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse. The arrond. comprises an area of 128,650 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 66,947; in 1841, 69.664. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,113; in 1841, 15.796. The town is 27 m. N of Verdun, and 57 m. N of Bar-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Chiers, which is here crossed by a bridge, a little above the confluence of the Othain. Pop. in 1789, 1,886; in 1841, 3,169. It consists of two parts, one of which is situated on a steep height, and is defended by advanced works of considerable extent. The other lies on the river, in a plain, and possesses as its only defence a wall flanked with bastioned towers. The houses are ill-built, and the streets irregular, and, with the exception of a military hospital, the barracks, and a prison, it contains no public buildings worthy of notice. It has manufactories of hosiery, of nails, and of vinegar, several tanneries, a brewery, and several oil, flour and saw-mills. The trade consists principally in leather, hides, gloves and other articles in leather, nails, and grain. In the vicinity are quarries of freestone, and at the distance of 6 m. is the abbey of Orval, in which Louis XVI. and his family took refuge on their arrest at Varennes. M. is a town of considerable antiquity. Its walls were built in 1220. In 1541 it was taken by the French; again in 1552; and again from the Spaniards in 1657.

MONTMEILLAN. See Montmellan.

MONTMELARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Matour, and 22 m. W of Macon, on a height a little to the NW of the mountain of Crozaut. Pop. 1,139.

MONTMELLAN, Montmeillan, or Montemigliano, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, 11 m. SE of Chambery, and 27 m. NE of Grenoble, at an alt. of 295 yds. above sea-level, on the r. bank of the Isère, which is here crossed by a bridge, and on the roads from Italy by Mont Cenis and the Little St. Bernard. Pop. 1,500. The situation it occupies

is no less strong than beautiful, but the town itself consists of only a long, wide street, almost circular, and extremely steep. It has little trade, but its wines are esteemed the best in Savoy. M. is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Mantala*, which was burned in the 4th cent. On being rebuilt it was fortified and defended by a good citadel, and became an important boulevard of the states of Savoy. In 1691 it was entered by Catinat, and partly destroyed, and it has twice subsequently fallen into the hands of the French.

MONTMERLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 8 m. S of Toissey, and 11 m. N of Trevoux, on the l. bank of the Saone, near a height on the summit of which is a convent. Pop. 1,801. It has a manufactory of earthenware, and a tile-work; and carries on a considerable trade in fruit, horses, cattle, staves, and wood-ware. The locality affords wine and fruit.

MONTMEYRAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Chabeuil, and 9 m. SSE of Valence. Pop. 1,842.

MONTMIRAIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. of Epernay.—The cant., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 9,396 in 1841. The town is situated near the r. bank of the Petit-Morin, 20 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 2,545. It has an active trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district, and in mill-stones which are quarried in the vicinity.—Also a cant. and v. in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. and 30 m. SE of Mamers, near the Braye. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 8,964; of com. 912.—Also a com. in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Romans. Pop. 1,958.

MONTMIREY-LA-VILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Jura, 8 m. N of Dole. Pop. of cant. 7,153; of com. 544.

MONTMOREAU, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Charente, arrond. and 15 m. ESE of Barbezieux, on the r. bank of the Tude. Pop. of cant. 10,119; of com. 436.

MONTMORENCY, a river of Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence about 9 m. below Quebec. It runs in a very irregular course, first through a thickly wooded country, and then over a bed of broken rocks, through a richly cultivated country, until, not far from the spot where it discharges itself into the St. Lawrence, it comes to the brink of a precipice, down which it descends in one uninterrupted and nearly perpendicular fall of 220 ft. The stream of water, except at the time of floods, is not great, but broken into foam, and much dilated in its swift descent, in its fall appears to be a sheet of water of no inconsiderable magnitude. The breadth of the river from bank to bank is about 50 ft. only. In summer, the volume of water is greatly reduced, but before winter sets in it is immense.

MONTMORENCY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 8 m. N of Paris. Pop. 1,900. There are hot sulphureous springs here.—Also a town in the dep. of Aube, 23 m. N of Troyes.

MONTMORILLON, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 164,622 hect. Pop. in 1841, 57,219. It comprises 6 cants.—The pop. of the cant. in 1841 was 11,319.—The town is situated on the river Gartempe, 17 m. ESE of Poitiers. Pop. 3,658. It has manufactories of paper, and a considerable traffic in wool and in cattle.—Also a commune and village in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 20 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,200.

MONTMORIN, a town of the United States, on the Ohio river, 18 m. below Pittsburg.

MONTMOROT, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 1 m. W of Louis-le-Saulnier. Pop. 1,617. It has salt springs, of which the annual produce is about 10,000 cwt.

MONTMORT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, arrond. and 8 m. SW of Epernay, on the l. bank of the Surmelin. Pop. of com. 609; of cant. 8,037.

MONTODINE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 10 m. ESE of Lodi, on the Serro, 2½ m. above its junction with the Adda. Pop. 2,000.

MONTODORISIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 3 m. WSW of Il Vasto. Pop. 2,500.

MONTOIRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 30 m. WNW of Nantes. Pop. 4,500. It has manufactories of vitriol.—Also a town in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 24 m. WNW of Blois. Pop. 2,475. It has manufactories of linens and woollens, hosiery, paper, and leather.

MONTOIRON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. E of Vouneuil-sur-Vienne, and 7 m. SSE of Chatellerault.

MONTOIZON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 7 m. NW of Crest, and 11 m. S of Valence.

MONTOLIEU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Alzonne, and 11 m. NW of Carcassonne, in a valley, at the confluence of the Durre with the Rougeaune. Pop. 1,727. It has an old castle, supposed to have been built in 1146 by Roger, Viscount Carcassonne. It possesses manufactories of common cloth, Tunis caps, hosiery, and a spinning and several fulling-mills, and in the environs several tanneries and iron-works. This town bore in the Middle ages the name of *Castrum Malasti*, and was celebrated for its manufacture of fine cloth for the markets of the Levant. Its present appellation (*Mons Oliveti*) is derived from an adjacent olive-planted hill.

MONTON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and com. and 1 m. W of Veyre, and 9 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,600. It has several tanneries.

MONTONA, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Trieste, circle and 10 m. NW of Pisino, on the Quieto, and near a forest of the same name, reserved for the imperial marine. Pop. 1,000.

MONTONCELLO (Puy-de), a mountain of France, in the dep of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. of St. Remy, 6 m. NE of Thiers. It belongs to one of the E ramifications of the Auvergne chain.

MONTONE, a river of Italy, which has its source in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, and prov. of Florence, near San Benedetto-in-Alpe, on the N side of the Apennines; runs NE; enters the States-of-the-Church, in the leg. of Ravenna; and 5 m. from the town of that name throws itself into the Adriatic, after a course of 48 m.—Also a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 19 m. N of Perugia, and 13 m. W of Gubbio.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Syracuse, district and 7 m. WSW of Modica. Pop. 4,000.

MONTOPOLI, a town of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. W of S. Miniato. Pop. in 1839, 3,020.

MONTORFANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of Como, on the E bank of a small lake of the same name.

MONTORIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. SSW of Teramo, and 36 m. NW of Chieti. Pop. 2,300.—Also a town in the prov. of Sannio, district and 5 m. S of Larino, and 5 m. E of Casacalenda. Pop. 1,500.

MONTORO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido

comprises 3 pueblos. The town is 24 m. ENE of Cordova, and 9 m. NNE of Bujalance, on a height encircled by the Guadalquivir, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 10,732. It is of ancient foundation, but is well-built, and contains several fine fountains, a parish-church, a convent, 2 hospitals, and several other charitable institutions. It has manufactories of cloth, linen, and pottery, and several fulling, oil, and flour mills. The surrounding district produces fruit, oil, and figs in great abundance.—Also a town in Aragon, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Teruel, and partido of Aliaga.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 12 m. N of Salerno. Pop. 6,200.

MONTORY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. SE of Tardets, and 11 m. SW of Mauleon. Pop. 1,000.

MONTOUR, or MONTOURS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NE of St. Brice-en-Cogles. Pop. 1,351.

MONTOURNAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pouzanges. Pop. 1,528.

MONTOURTIER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 5 m. N of Montsurs, and 15 m. NE of Laval. Pop. 1,050.

MONTOUTO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 19 m. E of Evora, and 36 m. WSW of Elvas.

MONTPAON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SW of Cornus, and 14 m. ESE of St. Affrique, near the l. bank of the Sorgues. Pop. 2,102.

MONTPAZIER. See MONPAZIER.

MONTPELLIER, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Herault, situated between the rivers Masson and Lez, in N lat. 44° 17′, E long. 3° 33′, 75 m. WNW of Marseilles, and 368 m. direct distance S by E of Paris. It stands on the declivity of a low hill, which renders the streets in many places steep and irregular; in the interior of the town they are in general winding and narrow; but in the suburbs, which are as large as the town itself, they are laid out with tolerable regularity. The houses generally are of stone, and substantially built. The squares, or open places, are numerous, but none are remarkably spacious or elegant. It has still some fortifications, viz. an old stone wall, and a citadel built by Louis XIV. Of the gates, the finest is that which leads to the Place-du-Peyrou, a promenade outside of the town, said to be one of the finest public walks in Europe, consisting of a grassy platform, raised 10 or 12 ft. above another exterior terrace, surrounded with balustrades, and planted at intervals with trees. The view from it embraces the city, the surrounding country, the Mediterranean, and in very clear weather extends to the SW as far as the Pyrenees. The number of the public buildings, coffee-houses, baths, and other such establishments, owing to its having long been the seat of the states of Languedoc, give M. the look of a larger city than it really is: yet none of these structures are remarkable for elegance. The principal structures are the cathedral, partly in ruins, the hotel-de-ville, the prefecture, the exchange formerly the anatomical theatre, the public hospital, the central prison, the barracks, and the hotel-des-monnaies. The theatre is a neat and even elegant building; but an object of still greater interest is a magnificent aqueduct composed for a length of 880 metres, or 962 yds., of three rows of arches, which conveys the water from a mountain 3 m. distant, to a grand reservoir, from which the water is plentifully conveyed in pipes to supply the different quarters of the city. —The pop. in 1789 was 33,202; in 1831, 35,825; in 1841, 40,746. The reputation of M. for a pure air and mild climate long made it a favourite residence of invalids from England, particularly of consumptive patients. Its merits in this respect have of late been questioned. It is said to have a variable climate, and to be exposed to the *mistral*. The mean temp. of the year is 59° 5′; of winter 44° 2′; of summer 76°.

M. is the seat of a college royal, or one of the great provincial schools, which was attended by 310 pupils in 1842, and likewise a normal school. In 1801 a school of medicine was erected here, and the bishop's palace, a large building with several fine apartments, given to the professors for their lectures. It has 14 chairs, and 16 professors. Its anatomical theatre is a large building, capable of containing 2,000 persons; and its library contains 35,000 vols. The botanical garden, situated near the Place-du-Peyrou, is divided into two parts, the one for plants, the other for trees; the latter is always open, and serves for a public promenade. It was founded in 1593, and was long superintended by the celebrated M. de Candolle. The other public institutions are a library with 38,000 vols., a museum with cabinets of natural history and anatomy, and the observatory. There is here likewise a literary society of some note, a society of agriculture, and a museum of painting and sculpture founded in 1825 by Baron Fabre, which possesses a large collection of paintings and engravings, and a library of 15,000 vols.

M. is only 5 or 6 m. from the sea, and communicates with it through the medium of the Canal-de-Grave; the commodious little harbour of Cette, 17 m. to the SW, serves as its port, and is connected with it by the railway from Nismes to Cette, which passes M. The principal trade is in the products of the neighbouring country, particularly in wine, flax, and dried fruits, oil, and wool. A brisk trade is also based on its local manufactures, particularly in verdigris, saltpetre, brandy, liqueurs, chemical compositions, and essences and perfumery, a branch of industry common in the S of France, and here carried to a great length. Blankets, cottons, paper-hangings, cutlery, and surgical instruments are also made here. This part of France is hilly, and the sheep pasturage extensive; wool is consequently abundant, and woollen manufactures extensive. M. is the seat of the different branches of the departmental administration, and the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Avignon, whose diocese comprehends the dep. of Herault.—M. is said to have been founded so far back as the age of Charlemagne. It was the *Mons Pessulanus* or *Mons Puellarum* of the Middle ages. In the 12th cent. it was one of the chief commercial places in France. It was acquired by Philip-de-Valois in 1349. The Calvinists held it in 1622, when it was taken, after a long siege, by Louis XIII. —The cant. of M. comprises 16 coms., with a pop. in 1841 of 51,637.—The arrond., comprising 12 cants., has an area of 201,253 hect., with a pop. of 131,815 in 1841.

MONTPELLIER, a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, of which it is the capital, on an alluvial plain, at the junction of the N and S branches of Winooski, or Onion river, and surrounded by hills, in N lat. 44° 16′, and W long. 71° 33′, 38 m. ESE of Burlington, 60 m. N of Windsor, and 150 m. NNE of Albany. Pop. in 1830, 1,792; in 1840, 3,725. The surface is hilly. The principal v. is in the SW part of the township, and 10 m. NE of the centre of the state, on Onion river, and intersected by the road through the Green mountains. Pop. 1,700. It has a fine state-house.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Georgia, 17 m. W of Macon.—Also a village of Blackford co., in

the state of Indiana, 81 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the S side of Salamanie river.

MONTPENSIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Aigueperse, and 12 m. NNE of Riom. Pop. 638. Louis VIII. died here in 1226, on his return from Guyenne.

MONT-PERDU. See PERDU (MONT).

MONTPEYROUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Laguiole, 9 m. NNE of Espalion. Pop. 2,032.—Also a com. and town in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Gignac, and 11 m. ESE of Lodève. Pop. 1,713. It has manufactories of olive-oil, brandy, and soap; and has a considerable trade in linen, oil, almonds, and drugs. Silk and almonds are extensively cultivated in the environs.

MONTPEZAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and arrond. of Largentiere. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,900; in 1841, 9,706. The town is 14 m. NNW of Largentiere. Pop. in 1841, 2,902. It has several silk-mills, and carries on a considerable trade in chestnuts, grain, timber, cattle, cloth, and linen.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. N of Prayssas, and 12 m. NNW of Agen. Pop. 1,687.—Also a cant., com., and town in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Montauban. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,556; in 1841, 7,741. The town is 18 m. NNE of Montauban. It has quarries of limestone.—Also a town in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Lombes, near the l. bank of the Gradou. Pop. 450.

MONTPINCHON, or MONTPINSON-LA-SALLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Cerisy-la-Salle, 6 m. E of Coutances. Pop. 1,936. It has several flour-mills.

MONTPONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,264; in 1841, 6,993. The town is 6 m. S of Louhans, and 26 m. NE of Maçon, on the Saone. Pop. 2,259. It has manufactories of earthenware and hardware, and an oil-mill. See also MONPONT.

MONTQUHITTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, 6 m. E of Turiff. It extends about 9 m. from N to S, by 6 m. from E to W. Pop. in 1831, 2,004; in 1841, 2,074. It comprises the villages of Cumineston and Garmond.

MONTRADOCK, a town of Borneo, in the kingdom and about 60 m. SW of Sambas, finely situated in the midst of a plain. It is about 3 m. in length, and is built in the Chinese style. In the environs are mines of gold.

MONTREAL, an island of Lower Canada, at the confluence of the Grand Ottawa river with the St. Lawrence, 580 m. from the mouth of the latter river. It is of a triangular shape, 32 m. long, by from 5 to 10½ m. broad. The Rivieres-des-Prairies separates it on the NW from Isle Jesus, which is 21 m. long, and 6 m. wide, and is connected with it by a wooden bridge. The island forms the county of M., and is divided into the 9 parishes of St. Ann, St. Genevieve, Pointe-Claire, La Chine, Sault-au-Recollet, St. Laurent, Rivieres-des-Prairies, Pointe-aux-Trembles, and Longue Pointe. In the neighbourhood of the city there are two or three considerable elevations of hornblende rock: Mont-Real, the largest of these, stands at the distance of about 1 m. from the town. The base of this mountain is surrounded with country-houses, orchards, and gardens; the remainder is covered with lofty trees. The view from this elevation embraces a prodigious expanse of country, with the river St. Lawrence winding through it, and flowing with a smooth stream, after passing the tremendous rapids above the town. On the l. appears the city, with its lofty dwellings of dark limestone, its painted wooden edifices, churches, monasteries, glittering spires, and shipping. With the exception of the mountain, the ridge of the Coteau-St.-Pierre, and one or two smaller ones of no great elevation, the island exhibits a level surface watered by several little rivers and rivulets, as La Petite-Rivière-St.-Pierre, Rivière-Dorval, Ruisseau-de-l'Orme, Ruisseau-de-Notre-Dame-des-Neiges, La Coulée-des-Roches, Ruisseau-de-la-Prairie, Ruisseau-Migeon, and a few others of inferior note. These streams turn numerous grist and saw-mills in the interior, while many more around the island are worked by the great rivers. From the city to the eastward the shores are from 15 to 20 ft. above the level of the St. Lawrence; but in the opposite direction, towards La Chine, they are low; between the Coteau-St.-Pierre and the river the land is so flat, and particularly near the little lake St. Pierre so marshy, as to induce a conjecture that it was once covered by water. Over this place a canal has been opened, by which a direct communication between the city and La Chine is formed, and the difficult passage of the rapid of St. Louis avoided. The soil of the whole island, if a few insignificant tracts be overlooked, can scarcely be excelled in any country, and is highly productive in grain of every species, vegetables, and fruits of various kinds; there is hardly any part of it but what is in the most flourishing state of cultivation, and may justly claim the pre-eminence over any other of Lower Canada. Several roads running from NE to SW, nearly parallel to each other, are crossed by others at convenient distances, so as to form a complete and easy communication in every direction. There is a good turnpike-road from M., almost in a straight line, to the village of La Chine, a distance of 8 m., by which the constant intercourse between these places is rendered easy. By this route all the commodities intended for Upper Canada were formerly conveyed to the place of embarkation; but the canal has superseded the turnpike, as regards at least the transport of heavy articles of trade. Between the city and the village there is a great variety of prospects, some of which are very romantic. A mile or two from the town, near the tanneries, the road ascends a steepish hill, and continues along a high ridge for more than 3 m., commanding a beautiful view over the cultivated fields below, the rapid of St. Louis, the islands in the St. Lawrence, and the varied woodland scenery on the opposite shore; descending from the height, it passes over a flat country until it reaches La Chine. [*Bouchette.*] This island is a seignory belonging to the seminary of St. Sulpice, by which order the island was originally settled about the year 1657.—The surrounding islands and river-channels may be here briefly noticed. About midway of the Riviere-des-Prairies is the strong rapid called the Sault-au-Recollet. The rafts of timber brought down the Ottawa from the upper townships descend this river into the St. Lawrence at the Bout-de-l'Isle. The communication between Isle-Jesus, and the islands of M. and Bizard, and the mainland, is kept up by several ferries in convenient situations for maintaining a continual and sure intercourse.—Isle Bizard, separated from the SW end of Isle Jesus by the Riviere-des-Prairies, is nearly of an oval form, rather more than 4 m. long, by 2 m. broad. It is a place of great fertility, wholly cleared and cultivated. A good road passes round it near to the river, and another crosses it about the middle; by the sides of these the houses are pretty numerous, but there is neither village, church, nor mill upon it.—Isle Perrot lies off the SW end of the island of M.

It is 7 m. or a little more in length, and nearly 3 m. in breadth at its widest part. The soil is of a light sandy nature generally.

MONTREAL, a district of Lower Canada, bounded on the NE by the district of Three Rivers; on the S by the states of New York and Vermont; on the SW by the prov. of Upper Canada and the Grand or Ottawa river; and on the N and NW it may be supposed to run as far as the limits of the prov. in that direction, which is about the 52d parallel of N lat. The perpendicular breadth from St. Regis, along the general course of the river, is 73½ m. The area of the district is 44,711 sq. m. It was divided in 1844 into the following counties:

	Pop. in 1844.
Berthier,	26,859
Leinster,	25,533
Terrebonne,	20,646
Two Mountains,	26,835
Ottawa,	12,434
Montreal,	64,306
Vaudreuil,	17,063
Beauharnois,	28,746
Huntingdon,	36,204
Chambly,	17,155
Vercheres,	13,167
Richelieu,	20,888
St. Hyacinthe,	21,937
Rouville,	22,898
Shefford,	10,105
Missisquoi,	10,865
	375,637

MONTREAL, a city of Upper Canada, on the S side of the island of Montreal, on the river St. Lawrence, in N lat. 45° 30′, W long. 73° 25′, 142 m. SW of Quebec. It covers above 1,200 acres, including the suburbs; stretches along the river from N to S about 2 m.; and has above 100 streets, and 6,200 houses. Seen at a distance it appears a compact mass of buildings confined within narrow boundaries. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, although the elevation of one above the other is scarcely perceptible. The streets are airy, the new ones particularly of a commodious width, some of them running the whole length of the town, parallel to the river, and they are kept in excellent repair. The houses are for the most part built of a greyish stone, many of them large, handsome, and in a modern style, and from 3 to 4 stories high. Sheet-iron or tin is the universal covering of the roofs. Some travellers remark a heavy sameness of appearance which pervades all the streets, and is aided by the darkness of the stone and the custom of painting the iron-covered doors and window-shutters of a similar colour. The only open place or square in the town, except the two markets, is the Place-d'Armes, which under the French government was the place where the garrison troops paraded. The principal street of the lower town extends from N to S, the whole length of the city, near the river's edge. Here are situated the wholesale and retail stores of the merchants and traders, the lower market-place, the post-office, and the Hotel-Dieu; and though narrow, this street, called Paul-street, presents a scene of greater bustle than any other part of the town, and is the chief mart of trade and commerce. Several short streets proceed westward from Paul-street, and communicate with that of Notre-Dame, which runs in a parallel line to Paul-street, the whole length of the city. The dwelling-houses of the principal merchants are mostly situated in Notre-Dame street, and other parts of the upper town. These two streets are considerably lengthened to the N by the suburb of Quebec, and to the S by the suburbs of St. Antoine and Recollet. In the centre of Notre-Dame street a long street branches off to the W, and forms the suburb of St. Lawrence. It is also the high road to the interior of the island. Along the bank of the river is an extensive line of quays and warehouses of massive and solid masonry. Opposite to the town is St. Helen's isle, which is fortified; and beside it the isle of Nuns, and several others. Among the edifices which attract notice are the Hotel-Dieu, established in 1644, for the purpose of administering relief to the destitute sick, and administered by a superior and 36 nuns, who attend and nurse the patients; the convent of Notre-Dame, composed of a superior and 60 sisters, distinguished as *Sœurs noir* or Black nuns, founded in 1650, for the instruction of females in all the necessary branches of their education; the general hospital, or convent of the *Sœurs gris* or Grey sisters, a refuge for invalids, and for such of the poor as are afflicted with the infirmities of age, founded in 1752. The Roman Catholic cathedral church, in the Place-d'Armes, is a large substantial stone building, 255 ft. in length, by 134 ft. in breadth. It was built in 1824-9; and comprises 7 chapels, and 9 spacious aisles; and can accommodate 10,000 persons. In the same square stands the bank of M., which cost 200,000 d.; and the seminary of St. Sulpice, for the education of youth, a large and commodious building, adjoins the cathedral. It occupies three sides of an oblong area, and is surrounded by spacious gardens. The new college in Recollet suburbs is a handsome edifice, built for the purpose of extending the plan of education beyond the original establishment. The Macgill college was founded in 1821. The principal English church is a handsome building in the Grecian style. The court-house in Notre-Dame street is a plain handsome building, where the courts of civil and criminal judicature are held. The jail of the district stands near the court-house, in a healthy situation, on the site of the old one which was destroyed by fire in 1803. The government-house, on the S side of Notre-Dame street, is an old building, of rude architecture, and little entitled to notice. At the W extremity of the same street stands the old monastery of the Recollets; and at the upper end of the new market-place is a handsome monument, erected in honour of Nelson. The general hospital, erected in 1821-2, is a large edifice. — The natural history society of M. established in 1826, has a good library, and a very extensive museum.—The mechanics' institute, incorporated in 1845, numbers 569 members.

The pop. of M. in 1825 was 22,357; in 1831, 27,297; in 1844, 44,093, of whom 29,280 were Roman Catholics. "The signs of progression and of stationary habits," says a recent traveller, "are nowhere more strikingly conspicuous than at Quebec and M.; and nowhere, perhaps, are domestic contrasts of almost every kind exhibited in more varied shapes. Side by side are seen the modern commercial store and the ancient secluded convent. Here appears the harbour enlivened by an array of British shipping; there, the lingering remnants of primitive inactive life. Jostling each other on the narrow causeway, or grouped in the wider square or market-place, are the red-coated soldier of England and the cowled priest of France; the antiquated *habitant* of the country in his homespun suit of grey, and the spruce denizen of the town attired in the latest European fashion; the swarthy aborigine of the soil enveloped in his blanket, with his squaw carrying her *papoose* at her back, and the British artisan or labourer in his peculiar garb; while, to crown the whole, the alternate sound of two conflicting languages breaking on your ear at every step you take, leaves you momentarily undecided as to whether you be not in some provincial town of France or England; the first impression, moreover, being strengthened by the general appearance of the streets and houses, and the last by the British designation of many of the

thoroughfares, and the preponderance of British names along their line of frontage."

The principal manufacturing establishments in M. are cast-iron foundries, engine-making yards, distilleries, breweries, soap, candle, and tobacco manufactories, and ship-building yards. It was formerly the grand depot of the principal trading company of North America who conduct the fur trade. It is also the channel through which is carried on the commerce between Canada and the United States, by Lake Champlain and the Hudson. In winter its trade is not suspended, but is actively conducted with the interior by means of sledges. The harbour is not large, but always secure for shipping during the time the navigation of the river is open. Vessels drawing 15 ft. water can lie close to the shore to receive or discharge their cargoes. The general depth of water is from 3 to 4½ faths., with good anchorage everywhere between Market-gate island and the shore. In spring, this island is nearly submerged by the rising of the river; but it is always useful in protecting ships anchored within it from the violent currents of that period. The greatest disadvantage to the harbour is the rapid of St. Mary, about 1 m. below it, the current of which is so powerful, that, without a strong NE wind, ships cannot stem it, and are sometimes detained even for weeks, about 2 m. only from the place where they are to deliver their freight. To obviate this difficulty the La Chine canal was executed. The number of first-rate ships from Great Britain and the Colonies, from the West Indies, Africa, and various ports of Europe, with the steamers to Quebec, Bytown, and various places on the river, and steam-propellers from the lakes, barges, scows, batteaux, and timber-rafts, give the port unusual animation and activity. From the end of November until the middle of May, all intercourse with the ocean by means of the river is closed. This disadvantage will be in a great measure obviated when the railroad from Portland, in the state of Maine, U. S., by Andover, Hereford, and Sherbrooke, is completed. This line is now in operation from M. to Richmond on the St. Francis river, which will be the point of junction with the line from Quebec. From Richmond to Sherbrooke it follows the bank of the St. Francis. Another line, the M. and St. John's, has been prolonged to Rouse's Point, where it joins the line from Boston to Ogdensburg. By this route the traveller can reach Boston in 12, and New York in 16 hours. Another line, now in progress, commences at the Indian village of Caughnawaga opposite to La Chine, and entering the state of New York, in the township of Mooers, unites with the line to Plattsburg on Lake Champlain. Great efforts are being made to render the city approachable by ships of large tonnage, and deepening the channel of communication between this port and Quebec. The shallows of Lake St. Peter have hitherto compelled vessels drawing more than 11 ft. to transfer a sufficient portion of their cargo to lighters to enable them to pass the bars during the summer-season, when the waters are low. In the month of May, when the navigation opens, the depth of water is often 16 and 17 ft.; gradually lessening until it declines to 11 ft., in the months of August, September, and October. The character of Lake St. Peter—which commences 45 m. below M., and extends 40 m. in a NE direction, with a breadth varying from 10 to 15 m.,—is that of a sluggish stream. It is, in fact, an enlargement of the river St. Lawrence, which spreads over the depressed alluvial bottoms. The bed of the lake, where the operations of deepening have been conducted, is a yellow adhesive clay, with occasional deposits of sand. The machinery employed to excavate the bed, consisting of dredging machines and a harrow worked by steam-power, have been found efficient instruments, inasmuch as the engineer predicts that the channel will contain 13 ft. 6 in. of water at the most unfavourable season. The funds provided for these various ameliorations, including quays, steam-dredges, lighthouses, &c., are secured by an impost upon shipping.—The commerce of M. is exhibited in the article CANADA. The comparative value of exports and imports from Quebec and Montreal between the years 1841 and 1848, is shown in the subjoined tables:

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	QUEBEC.	MONTREAL.
1841,	£1,727,726	£700,070
1842,	991,489	728,729
1843,	1,367,651	388,199
1844,	1,486,848	754,231
1845,	2,056,851	720,797
1846,	1,866,456	658,338
1847,	1,831,399	848,982
1848,	1,357,326	391,841

VALUE OF IMPORTS AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

	QUEBEC.	MONTREAL.
1841,	£217,916	£2,068,135
1842,	216,669	2,021,106
1843,	402,227	1,289,571
1844,	655,868	2,475,084
1845,	712,398	2,620,252
1846,	750,982	2,303,908
1847,	796,917	2,063,440
1848,	625,845	1,481,418

In 1850, the value of goods imported at this port was £1,726,350; the entire imports of Canada in the same year being £4,245,217. The exports in 1850 from M. were valued at £436,193; the entire exports from Canada, in the same year, being £2,990,428. The number of ships which entered inwards was 304 = 56,312 tons; of which 88 = 33,140 tons, were from Great Britain, and 92 = 7,912 tons, from British colonies. The number of steamers registered at the port of M. in 1850, was 14 = 1,239 tons, and of sailing-vessels 31 = 3,717 tons. The total registered tonnage of the port being 4,956 tons; and that of all Canada 36,133 tons. The revenue of the port in 1849–50 was £4,272; in 1850–51, £6,732.

History.] In 1640 a few log-houses built close together, on the site of an ancient Indian village called Hochelaga, formed the nucleus of this city, and bore the name of Villemarie,—a name afterwards changed to that of Mont Real from the eminence of that name which commands the city. The convenience of the situation causing a rapid increase, its pop. soon amounted to 4,000. In consequence of the hazards to which the newly established town was exposed from the hostility of the Iroquois, a barrier was drawn round it with palisades, and it was afterwards surrounded by a high wall with battlements. All danger of Indian hostility having long ago ceased, the wall was allowed to fall into decay, and the last remains of the ancient fortification were removed to make way for the introduction of some important improvements for the convenience and embellishment of the place. M. was taken by the English, under the command of General Amherst, in 1760. In 1775 it was taken by the Americans under General Montgomery, but was soon after evacuated. In July 1852, M. was devastated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed from 1200 to 1500 houses, chiefly in Quebec suburb, and consumed property to the value of 4,000,900 d.

MONTREAL, a small island in Lake Superior, near the E coast, in N lat. 47° 9′.—A river of the same name runs into it.

MONTREAL, an island of the Yellow sea, in the Amherst group, archipelago of the Corea, in N lat. 34° 20′, E long. 126° 15′.

MONTREAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, and arrond. of Condom. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,205; in 1841, 10,401. The town is 9 m. W of Condom, and 32 m. NW of Auch, on the r. bank of the Lauson. Pop. 2,877. It has a wool spinning-mill, a distillery of brandy, lime, brick, and tile-kilns, and a manufactory of hardware.—Also a cant., com., and town in the dep. of the Aude, and arrond. of

Carcassonne. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,022; in 1841, 6,839. The town is 12 m. W of Carcassonne, on a height bathed by the Rebenty. Pop. in 1841, 3,062. It contains a fine church and an hospital, is of great antiquity, and was formerly of much greater extent. It was destroyed by the Prince of Wales in 1355, by the Protestants in 1594, and in 1632 was taken by the duke of Montmorency. —Also a town in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Guillon, and 8 m. NE of Avallon, on the slope of a mountain near the l. bank of the Serein. Pop. 592. It formerly possessed a castle, in which it is said, Francis I. resided.—Also a village in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. NW of Nantua. Pop. 645.

MONTREDON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,092; in 1841, 7,609.—The town is 28 m. NNE of Castres, and 26 m. E of Alby. Pop. in 1841, 5,213. —See also SALINELLES.

MONTREDON (NOTRE-DAME-DE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 4 m. from Marseilles, near the sea. Pop. 550. It has a manufactory of soda.

MONTREGARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 2 m. SE of Montfaucon. Pop. 1,936.

MONTREGEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Saint-Gaudens. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,313; in 1841, 11,722.—The town is 9 m. W of St. Gaudens, and 60 m. SW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Garonne, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the confluence of the Neste. Pop. in 1841, 3,081. It has manufactories of hosiery, bonnets, liqueurs, wax and tallow candles, and nails, several tanneries and dye-works, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, horses, mules, pigs, wool, leather, hides, timber, and staves.

MONTRELAIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. E of Varades, and 12 m. NE of Ancenes, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 2,480. It has manufactories of hosiery and of leather. The environs contain extensive coal-mines, and produce excellent wine.

MONTREN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Grignols, 9 m. SW of Perigueux. Pop. 1,050.

MONTRESOR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,835; in 1841, 8,340.—The town is 10 m. E of Loches, and 32 m. SE of Tours, on the r. bank of the Indroye. Pop. 731. It has an ancient castle, and has manufactories of common cloth.

MONTRET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, and arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,379; in 1841, 6,711. —The town is 8 m. NW of Louhans. Pop. 792.

MONTREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Vassy, on the l. bank of the Blaise. Pop. 127.—Also a village in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. W of Horp, and 8 m. NE of Mayenne. Pop. 600. It has a large forge.

MONTREUIL - L'ARGILLE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Broglie, and 12 m. SSW of Bernay, on the l. bank of the Charentonne. Pop. 842. It has several paper-mills.

MONTREUIL - SOUS - BOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1½ m. N of Vincennes, and 5 m. E of Paris. Pop. in 1841, 5,337. It has manufactories of porcelain, leather, hardware, and turnery, and several tile and brick kilns. Gypsum is wrought in the locality.

MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, and arrond. of Saumur. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,841; in 1841, 11,559.—The town is 11 m. SSW of Saumur, and 33 m. SE of Angers, on the r. bank of the Trouet. Pop. 1,907. This town was formerly fortified; and sustained a long siege by Geoffroy Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by whom it was eventually taken and its fortifications destroyed.

MONTREUIL-BONNIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of Vouille, 12 m. W of Poitiers, on the Boivre. Pop. 1,346.

MONTREUIL - LE - CHETIF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 4 m. SW of Frenay-le-Vicomte or Fresnay-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,228. In the vicinity are several iron-works.

MONTREUIL - SUR - MER, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais.—The arrond., comprising 6 cants., has an area of 112,688 hect. Pop. in 1841, 79,711; of cant. 17,455.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Canche, 9 m. from its embouchure in the Channel, and 21 m. SSE of Boulogne-sur-Mer. It has a pretty strong citadel; and is a well-built place, conducting some commerce in wines and brandies by means of its river. The vicinity is marshy.

MONTREUX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 10 m. SE of Vevay, on the N bank of the lake of Geneva. Pop., with that of Chatelard, in 1850, 2,278. mostly Protestants.

MONTREVAULT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Beaupreau, on the r. bank of the Evre. Pop. of cant. 13,537; of com. 579.

MONTREVEL, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the l. bank of the Reyssouce, 12 m. SE of Pont-de-Vaux. Pop. 1,408; of cant. 13,537.—Also a village in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 5 m. W of Virieu. Pop. 1,075.

MONTRICHARD, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. and 18 m. SSW of Blois. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 14,396.—The town, situated on the r. bank of the Cher, has a trade in wine and wood. Pop. 2,369.

MONTRICOUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. E of Negrepelisse, on the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,641. Marble is quarried in the vicinity.

MONTRIGAUD, a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Grand-Serre, on the r. bank of the Herbasse. Pop. 1,689.

MONTROLLET, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 12 m. ESE of Confolens. Pop. 865.

MONTROND, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, cant. and 6 m. NW of Champagnoles. Pop. 600.

MONTROSE, a parish in the NE extremity of the maritime district of Forfarshire, bounded on the E by the German ocean, and on the W by Montrose basin. Area, about 3,080 Scottish acres. M. basin is an expanse of nearly ellipsoidal outline, and about 7 m. in circumf. At high water it washes the walls of the gardens which subtend the whole W side of the town of M., and by the regular and rapid rush of waters which it occasions in the action of the tide, both promotes the cleanliness of the borough and prevents the formation of a bar injurious to navigation across the mouth of the river. The beach along the sea-coast is pure sand. A low bank of bluffs and sandy knolls, thinly clad with belt, flanks the line of floodmark from Esk to Esk. Behind this bank, and

parallel to its whole length, stretches a belt of undivided common,—a sandy or very light-soiled tract. A low bank of round water-worn stones, only a few yards in breadth, and used as the line of the Great North mail-road, runs for a mile parallel with the sea, and flanks the sandy grounds. West of this mound the lands are all powerfully fertile, and under prime cultivation. The surface slowly rises toward the NW. Pop. in 1831, 12,055; in 1841, 15,096.

MONTROSE, a royal borough, a seaport, and an important town, stands in 56° 34′ N lat., and 2° 10′ W long.; 8 m. E of Brechin; 30 m. from Dundee; and 70 m. from Edinburgh; in the peninsula which forms the S end of its cognominal parish. The town stretches N and S along Montrose basin, and expands a large wing to the SE along the South Esk. The ground around it, excepting three hillocks or knolls on the basin, and the low sand-bank along the margin of the links, is nearly all a dead-level; but the dryness of the soil, the absence of all marsh and stagnant water, and the sweeping action of the current between the basin and the sea, act favourably on the climate. The town-house has an arcade below, and makes a fine termination to a long spacious area in the centre of the town. The jail is a neat and substantial structure. The M. academy, standing on the links, is an elegant structure surmounted by a neat dome. Near the academy stands the school of the seven incorporated trades, built in 1832. Dorward's house-of-refuge, built in 1839, and affording accommodation for 200 inmates, is a neat building in the old English style of architecture. The lunatic asylum, situated on the links, a ¼ m. SE of the academy, and 250 yds. from the river, is an extensive and commodious edifice, originally built in 1780, and repeatedly enlarged. Till near the end of last cent., communication was maintained across the South Esk with the burgh and the great road to Aberdeen only by means of a ferry at Ferryden. A magnificent suspension-bridge across this river was founded in September 1828, and finished in December 1829, at a cost of about £20,000. The distance between the points of suspension is 432 ft. The roadway is 26 ft. broad between the suspending rails. Including all repairs, the whole cost of the erection has been nearly £27,000. The duties levied at the bridge yield an annual revenue of £1,500. The harbour of M. extends from the bridge 650 yds. down the South Esk, and is very commodious, and furnished with excellent quays. A good wet dock was constructed during last century; a patent slip for the repairing of vessels was provided at a later period; and a dry dock was a few years ago constructed on the opposite bank. Two lighthouses stand on a line, 400 yds. apart, between the harbour and the sea. The shipping belonging strictly to its own harbour, or exclusive of that belonging to subordinate ports, was in 1789, 53 = 3,543 tons; in 1838, 115 = 15,000 tons. In 1848, exclusive of that of the port of Arbroath, which was returned separately, the shipping of M. was 112 sailing-vessels = 14,326 tons. The number of sailing-vessels that entered coastwise in 1848 was 627 = 41,116 tons; of steam-vessels 68 = 8,702 tons; from the colonies, 9 = 2,403 tons; from foreign ports, 39 = 5,908 tons. The principal foreign import is flax, annually brought from the Baltic to the amount of about 2,500 tons. Timber, chiefly fir, is brought from the same quarter to the annual amount of between 1,500 and 1,600 loads. Hemp and tallow are the only other imports from abroad. Exports for home-markets consist, with the exception of some pavement or 'Arbroath stones,' of agricultural produce, fish, and pork. The grain sent from the port is said to be greater in quantity, and to be not lower in quality, than that sent from any other in Scotland. A great part of the produce of excellent salmon-fishings in the river, and along the coast, is sent in a fresh state to the London market, and to the same market and other parts of England are sent vast quantities of dried and salted cod.—The manufactures of the town are very considerable both in importance and in variety. Four flax spinning-mills are driven by steam-power aggregately equal to 129 horse-power, and produce nearly 900,000 spindles a-year. Three other mills connected with the town produce about half the quantity of the town-mills. Between 500 and 600 looms, five-sixths of which are in factories, are all employed on the heavier and finer linen fabrics,—dowlas, sheetings, sailcloth, and bagging. The largest article is bleached dowlas, and the next largest bleached ducks. The minor manufactories are two large tan-works, a foundry, two extensive rope-works and sail-making establishments, five breweries, a starch-work, two soap and candle works, and two large establishments for making machinery. Ship-building, both for the port of M. and for other ports, has long been carried on to a considerable extent, and with a ratio of increase nearly proportioned to the slow but steady prosperity of the town. Bricks and tiles are made in the vicinity. There are in the town a natural and antiquarian society established in 1837, and a museum of mineralogy, zoology, and antiquities; a commercial news-room, and an exchange coffee-room; a public subscription-library, founded in 1785, and containing between 7,000 and 8,000 volumes, a library belonging to the Montrose Reading society, and 2 parochial libraries. The burgh of M. is of high antiquity. The corporation revenue is about £3,000. M. unites with Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 387; in 1848, 457. Pop. estimated in 1709, at 6,000; in 1801, at 7,000; in 1821, at 9,000; in 1841, 15,094; in 1851, 15,238.—Montrose, according to Boethius, was anciently called *Celurea*. It is named in 1244 as one of the principal towns of the kingdom which in that year were destroyed by fire. In 1534, Erskine of Dun established a seminary in M. in which the Greek language was taught by persons brought by him from France. This seminary was the earliest appliance in Scotland for conveying a knowledge of Greek. In December 1715, the Chevalier, missing the Frith of Forth, sailed into M., and commenced there his preposterous expedition. The noble family of Graham have from M. the titles successively of Earl, Marquis, and Duke in the peerage of Scotland.

MONTROSE, a township and the capital of Susquehannah co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 175 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 632.—Also a township of Columbia co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a village in Lee co., in Iowa.

MONTROSE ISLAND, an island in the gulf of Penas, in Western Patagonia. It is 11½ m. long, and 4 m. wide; high, and thickly wooded. Xavier bay, on its N coast, is in S lat. 47° 05′, W long. 74° 16′.

MONTROTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 17 m. W of Lyons. Pop. 1,808.

MONTROUGE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine, 4 m. SW of Paris. Pop. 7,125. The entrance to the catacombs extending under Paris is at this v.

MONTROUIS, a town in the W part of the island of Hayti, at the head of the bight of Leogane, 5 leagues SE of St. Mark.

MONTROZIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Bozouls, on the Aveyron. Pop. 1,218.

MONTS, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-

et-Cher, 6 m. SE of Blois.—Also a village in the dep. of Vienne, 8 m. SE of Loudun. Pop. 850.

MONTSALVY, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, arrond. of Aurillac. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 11,201. The town is 18 m. S of Aurillac. Pop. 1,172.

MONT ST. JEAN, a petty hamlet of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 11 m. SE of Brussels, and 6 m. NNE of Nivelles, near the scene of the battle of Waterloo, which has led some French writers to call it the battle of Mont St. Jean. See WATERLOO.

MONT ST. JEAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, on the Sarthe, 9 m. E of Beaumont-le-Vicomte.—Also a town in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 30 m. NW of Beaune. Pop. 1,200.

MONT ST. MICHEL, a strongly fortified village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, situated on a rocky island in Cancale bay, 6 m. SW of Avranches, in N lat. 48° 38′, W long. 1° 30′. Pop. 300, for the most part fishermen.

MONT ST. SULPICE, a large village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 6 m. SW of St. Florentin.

MONTSAUCHE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 14 m. NE of Chateau-Chinon, near the Cure. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 14,207; of town, 1,425.

MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, on the Vigeanne, 17 m. S of Langres. Pop. 344.

MONT SAXONEX, a village of Savoy, in the prov. of Faucigny, 6 m. SE of Bonneville.

MONTSECRET, or MONSEGRET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Tinchelrai. Pop. 1,243.

MONTSEGUR, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, cant. and 4 m. S of Lavelanet, on the l. bank of the Lers. Pop. 587.—Also a v. in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 9 m. E of Pierrelatte. Pop. 760.

MONTSERRAT, or MONSERRAT, a mountain-group of Spain, in the district of Manresa, 28 m. NW of Barcelona, remarkable for its hermitages, and a rich monastery of Benedictines. It extends in the direction of E and W, on the r. bank of the river Llobregat, and is about 24 m. in circumf. It consists of an assemblage of conical calcareous hills rising above each other, and one of which, in N lat. 41° 38′ 59″, attains a height of 3,803 ft. above the level of the sea.

MONTSERRAT, one of the British West Indian islands, 27 m. SW of Antigua, discovered by Columbus in 1493. It is situated in N lat. 16° 45′, W long. 62° 20′. It is about 10 m. long, of an oval form, and is supposed to contain 35,000 sq. acres, or about 48 sq. m., of which almost two-thirds are mountainous, or very barren. It is well-watered and fruitful, at the base of the mountain-slopes, where a light volcanic soil produces excellent coffee and sugar, arrowroot, Indian corn, and cotton; it is also well-suited to the growth of the vine and mulberry; and the planters formerly raised a great deal of indigo. Firewood is shipped to Barbadoes, and timber for mill-works and ship-building to Antigua. In 1844 the value of exports was £26,724; in 1849, £15,048; in 1850, £8,577. The imports in 1844 were £25,994; in 1848, £10,218. The export of sugar in 1845 was 656 hhds.; in 1848, 426 hhds.; of rum in 1845, 36 pun.; in 1848, 11 pun.; of molasses in 1845, 316 pun.; in 1848, 126 pun. The entire relinquishment of cultivation on some estates must account for the falling off in exports and imports. In 1832, this island exported 1,288 hhds. of sugar; 640 pun. of rum; and 289 pun. of molasses; amounting in total value to £32,838. Its chief town is Plymouth, on the SW coast. The island is divided into two parishes. Pop. in 1838, 7,600, of whom six-sevenths were Blacks; in 1846, 7,365; in 1851 nearly 8,000, of whom not above 150 were Whites. The number of schools in 1849 was 87; of pupils, 1,015.—The government is conducted by a governor, a board of council, and a house-of-assembly. The revenue in 1847 was £3,563; in 1848, £2,673; in 1850, £3,171. The expenditure in 1847 was £3,316; in 1848, £2,693; in 1850, £3,073. The amount of taxes per head of the pop. is about 8s. 3½d., but this includes a temporary taxation to pay off debt. In 1668, after the French had made themselves masters of Antigua, M. de la Barre made a descent upon M., which he reduced. In 1712 the French took and burnt all the shipping in the road.

MONTSERRAT, a small island in the gulf of California, situated near the coast, between the islands of Carmen and La Catalina.

MONTSESTIN, a small town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, 3 m. SE of Crescentino.

MONT-SEVEROUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, 9 m. SE of Vienne. Pop. 800.

MONTSOREAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 14 m. ESE of Saumur. Pop. 987.

MONTS-PELE'ES (CAPE DES), a promontory on the N coast of the St. Lawrence, in N lat. 49° 35′.

MONTSURS, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, arrond. and 16 m. NE of Laval, on the Dinard. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 7,975; of town, 1,405.

MONT-TENDRE, one of the Jura mountains, in the Swiss cant. of Vaud, on the SE side of the lake of Joux. Alt. 5,538 ft.

MONT-TORO. See MINORCA.

MONTU-DE-GABBI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Alessandria, 15 m. ENE of Voghera. Pop. 1,400.

MONTUIRI, a town of the island of Majorca, 17 m. E of Palma.

MONTUOSA, a small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 8° 15′.

MONTURANO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. NW of Fermo.

MONTUREUX-SUR-SAONE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, 24 m. SSW of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,200.

MONTURQUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Cordova. Pop. 770.

MONTUSCLAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Saint-Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,000.

MONTVENDRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 2 m. S of Chabeuil. Pop. 780.

MONTVIGNEMAL, a mountain of France, situated in the highest part of the Pyrenean chain, between Mont-Perdu and the Pic-du-Midi, about 8 m. S by E of the former. It attains an alt. of 10,500 ft. above sea-level.

MONTVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Cleres, on the Cailly, 10 m. N of Rouen. Pop. 2,581. There are several large spinning-establishments here.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. SW of Cleres. Pop. 760.

MONTVILLE, a township of New London co., Connecticut, U. S., 36 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 1,990.—Also a township in Waldo co., in Maine, U. S., 26 m. ENE of Augusta. Pop. 2,153.—Also a village in Medina co., in Ohio.

MONTZEN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 8 m. NE of Verviers. Pop. 1,070.

MONUBLES, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Soria, in the valley of Lenar, and flows SSE to the l. bank of the Jalon.

MONUMENT ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, to the N of Montague island. It appears to be a rock in the form of a pyramid, inaccessible to every animal but birds.

MONUMENT (Point), a cape of the state of Massachusetts, in Cape Cod bay, in N lat. 41° 55′.

MONY-CREEK, a river of the United States, in Maryland, which joins the Wicomico, a little above its entrance into the Chesapeake.

MONYMUSK, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 19 m. WNW of Aberdeen, between the rivers Don and Oyne. Pop. 895.

MONZA, a considerable town of Austrian Italy, on the river Lambro. 9 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. in 1840, 15,382. It is a place of antiquity, and was once fortified, but is now an open town regularly laid out and well built. It has manufactories of silk, coarse cotton stuffs, hats, and leather, and is connected with Milan by a railway. There is a royal villa here, the usual residence of the viceroy. It is a building in the old Italian style, situated in a park of 9 or 10 m. in circuit. In a huge cross placed over the altar of the church of St. John the Baptist is preserved the iron crown of the kingdom of Lombardy, so called from an iron ring on the inside, made, as is pretended, of a nail of the cross; the rest of the crown is of gold, set with jewels, though without points, rays, or any other ornament. Charlemagne was crowned here with it in 774, as were the emperors of Germany in subsequent ages when they wished to assert their rights as kings of Lombardy; and Bonaparte followed this example in 1805.

MONZAMBANO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. NW of Mantua, district and 5 m. N of Volta, on the l. bank of the Mincio. Pop. 2,448. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800.

MONZE (Cape), or Ras Mursari, a headland on the coast of Sind, in N lat. 24° 46′, E long. 66° 38′.

MONZIE, a parish of Perthshire, 3 m. NE of Crieff. Area 48 sq. m. Pop. 1,261.

MONZINGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 40 m. S of Coblenz, circle and 10 m. W of Kreusenach. Pop. 945.

MONZON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 39 m. SE of Huesca, and partido of Barbastro, on the l. bank of the Cinca, a little below the confluence of the Sosa, and on the slope of a hill, the summit of which is surmounted by a fortress. Pop. 2,880. It is a place of considerable strength, but is commanded by the hill of Santa-Quiteria. It contains 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, and an hospital; and has manufactories of soap, earthenware, and pottery. This town is by some identified with the *Mendiculeia* of Antoninus; by others with the ancient *Tolous*. It was ceded to the Templars in 1143, and received important privileges from Charles V.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 8 m. N of Palencia, and partido of Astudillo, on the Carrion. Pop. 586. On the S it is commanded by an old castle. It contains an hospital, and has manufactories of common woollen fabrics.

MOOER'S, a township of Clinton co, in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. N of Plattsburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Chazy and English rivers. It possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,703. The Montreal and Plattsburg railway here intersects and crosses the Ogdensburg line.

MOOKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Kadsusa, about 45 m. SE of Jedo.

MOON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of St. Clair, near the l. bank of the Elle. Pop. 700. It has a manufactory of pottery, and a coal-mine. See also Moen.

MOON, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 748.—Also a township of Alleghany co., in the same state, bounded on the NE by the Ohio, and drained by Raveden's, Flaugherty's, and Monture's run. It has a hilly surface. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. 1,281. The v. is on the Ohio, 10 m. below Pittsburg.

MOONE, a parish in co. Kildare, 1 m. SSW of Timolin. Area 7,280 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,591.

MOONEY, a township of Polk co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 864.—Also a township of Phillips co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 348.

MOOR, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 18 m. E of Loheia.

MOOR, an island in Magelhaen's archipelago, in N lat. 31° 27′, E long. 145° 30′.

MOOR, or Mor, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Stuhl-Weissenburg, 41 m. SE of Raab, and 29 m. S of Komorn. Pop. in 1845, 7,000. It is well-built, and has 2 churches, cavalry barracks, a citadel, and a Capuchin monastery. Its trade consists chiefly in wine. It has suffered severely from earthquakes.

MOORBURG, a village 5 m. S of Hamburg, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,616.

MOORBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. SSE of Horncastle. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 152.

MOORDRECHT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Rotterdam, cant. and 2 m. SW of Gouda, on the r. bank of the Yssel. Pop. 1,904.

MOORE, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4¼ m. ENE of Ballinasloe. Area 21,013 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,379; in 1841, 4,608.—Also a township in Runcorn p., in Cheshire, 4 m. SW of Warrington. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1841. 317. The Grand Junction section of the North-Western railway has a station here, 3½ m. from Warrington.

MOORE, a central county in the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 740 sq. m., drained by Deep and Haw rivers, and by the sources of Lumber river. The soil on the margins of the streams is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 7,988; in 1850, 9,341. Its cap. is Carthage.—Also a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania. It has an undulating surface, drained by the head-waters of Hookendogue and Monokissy creeks, and bounded on the N by Blue mountain. The soil is chiefly gravel. Pop. in 1840, 2,389.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Kent, skirted on the W by the St. Clair river. Pop. 780.

MOORE-CHURCH, a parish in co. Meath, 4½ m. E of Dnleek. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,007.

MOOREFIELD, a village of Hardy co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 178 m. NW of Richmond, on the E bank of the S branch of Potomac river, at the junction of the S fork, and in one of the richest valleys in Virginia. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a v. of Nicolas township, in the state of Kentucky, 58 m. E by N of Frankfort, on a small branch of Licking river.

MOORESBORO, a village of Cleveland co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., on the W side of Sandy run, 16 m. from Rutherfordton.

MOORESTOWN, a village of Chester township, Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 26 m. S of Trenton, near the N branch of Pensauken creek. Pop. in 1840, 300.

MOORESVILLE, a village of Morgan co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 16 m. SW of Indianapolis, on the E side of White Lick river.

MOORGAGA, a parish in co. Mayo, 2 m. NNW of Shrule. Area 1,789 acres. Pop. in 1841, 627.

MOORGHAUB. See Murghab.

MOORHOUSE, a township in Burgh-upon-Sands p., in Cumberland, 5 m. W by N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 277; in 1841, 271.

MOORLINCH, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. E of Bridgewater. Area 8,520 acres. Pop. 2,281.

MOORSEELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 4 m. W of Courtrai, on the r. bank of the Heuellebeke. Pop. 4,256.

MOORSHAM (GREAT), a township in Skelton p., in Yorkshire, 6 m. E by S of Guilsborough. Pop. 316.

MOORSHEDABAD. See MURSHEDABAD.

MOORSLEDE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 8 m. ENE of Ypres. Pop. 6,333, of whom a large proportion are employed in linen-weaving.

MOORSLEY, a township in the p. of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham. Pop. 821.

MOORTHWAITE, a township in Cumwhitton p., in Cumberland, 8 m. SE of Carlisle, on the Eden. Pop., with Northreach, 291.

MOORWINSTOW, a parish of Cornwall, situated upon the Bristol channel, 7 m. NNW of Stratton. Area 7,780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,050.

MOORZAN, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 75 m. NE of Sego.

MOOS. See Moss.

MOOSBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 10 m. SW of Landshut, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. in 1838, 1,700. It is an old but well-built place, with 3 churches, and a fine hotel-de-ville.

MOOSE HILLOCK, a granite mountain of New Hampshire, U. S., 14 m. E of Haverhill. Alt. of N peak 4,636 ft. above sea-level.

MOOSE ISLAND, an island of the Lucayos group, 27 m. SE of the E extremity of Great Bahama island, in N lat. 26° 17′.—Also an island of the state of Maine, U. S., on the W side of Passamaquoddy bay. At its S end is an excellent harbour.

MOOSE LAKE, a lake of N. America, in N lat. 52° 40′, W long. 93°.

MOOSE RIVER, a small river of Lower Canada, one of the head-waters of the St. Francis, which falls into the St. Lawrence at the entrance of Lake St. Peter.—Also a river of N. America, which issues from Lake Misenabe, and enters James's bay, in conjunction with the Abulibbe, after a NE course of 250 m.—Also a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which runs NE from the White mountains to the Androscoggin, in Shelburne.—Also a river of New York, which enters Black river a little above the High falls.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, a lake of the state of Maine, U. S. It is of an irregular shape, being about 35 m. long, and from 10 to 15 m. broad, and containing 100,000 acres. It gives rise to the E branch of the Kennebec.

MOOSETUCMAGUNTIC, a lake of the state of Maine, U. S., a little NE of Umbagog lake, with which it communicates. It is 24 m. in length from NE to SW.

MOOSH. See MUSH.

MOOSSI, or MOOSSIDU, a city of Central Africa, reported to Park as the cap. of the kingdom of Gotto, which is situated to the SW of Bambarra.

MOOSSO. See MASHOW.

MOOTAPILLY. See MUTAPILLY.

MOOUPTI, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Omsk, which flows in a SW course into the lake of Balkhash.

MOOZTAGH. See MUZ-TAGH.

MOPEHA. See HOWE'S ISLAND.

MOQATTAM. See MOKATTAM.

MOQUEHUA, a province and town of Peru, 16 leagues from the Pacific. The prov. is bounded on the N by the prov. of Lampa; on the NE by Paucarolla or Puno; on the E by Chucuico; on the S and SE by Arica; and on the W by Arequipa. It is of a cold temperature, from its being situated on the Cordillera. The lower districts, however, are fertile, and produce great quantities of wine and brandy, which constitute its chief commerce, and with which it supplies all the country as far as Potosi on the Andes, by land-carriage, or by sea to Lima.—The town is situated at the foot of the Cordillera, in a pleasant and fertile valley, 80 m. SE of Arequipa. Pop. 6,000. It has a good church, and several convents. It suffered severely in 1715 by an earthquake.

MORA, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Alba, situated near the river Tanaro, 7 m. SW of Alba.—Also a river of Silesia, which rises on the borders of Moravia, and falls into the Oppa near Troppau.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Toledo. Pop. 5,267. A manufactory of sword-blades here was formerly celebrated, but has fallen into decay.—Also a town in the prov. of Tarragona, on the Ebro, 23 m. N of Tortosa. Pop. 3,500.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 21 m. WSW of Avis, on the r. bank of the Odivor.

MORA, a town of Central Africa, the cap. of Mandara, in N lat. 10° 20′, E long. 14° 48′.

MORACCA. See MORATSHA.

MORAD. See MURAD.

MORADABAD, a district of Hindostan, in the Doab. Area 2,405 sq. m. Pop. 861,146. Its soil is sandy, but produces rice, wheat, and sugar.—Its cap., of the same name, is delightfully situated on the W bank of the Ramgunga, which is here, in December, "a sluggish river, as wide nearly as the Severn at Shrewsbury." It has some good streets; the principal one is paved with bricks. The houses are generally built of stone or brick, and are two or three stories high. Pop. 32,600. It has an active trade.—Also a town in the prov. of Ajmir, in N lat. 26° 40′, E long. 75° 28′.

MORAD-DAG, or MURAD-TAGH, a mountain-ridge of Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. SW of Kutahiyah, intersecting the W side of the eyalet of Kutahiyah and Kermiyan, and enclosing by its numerous ramifications the valleys of the *Rhyndacus*, *Macestus*, *Hermus*, and *Mœander*.

MORADNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 18 m. SW of Merut.

MORAD-SU-GOLU, a salt lake of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Koniyeh, adjoining the lake of Tuz-Goli on the W. It is about 8 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth.

MORAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 48 m. ESE of Jypur.

MORALJE, a range of mountains in Africa, on the road from Augila to Murzuk.

MORAINVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, 11 m. E by N of Lisieux. Pop. 1,067.

MORAISA, a small sea-port of Tunis, anciently called *Maxula*, 24 m. ESE of Tunis.

MORAITES, a tribe of wandering shepherds, who inhabit certain parts of the Morea, and particularly the mountainous districts in the E of the peninsula adjacent to Napoli-di-Malvasia. They are said to correspond, in a striking degree, to the shepherds described by Theocritus, having preserved the garments of antiquity in all their original simplicity.

MORAL, a township of Shelby co., in Iowa, U. S. Pop. 1,146.

MORAL (EL), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SSE of Segovia, on the Caravias, a tributary of the Riaza.

MORAL-DE-CALATRAVA (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 4,972.

MORAL-DE-LA-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Valladolid. Pop. 417.

MORALEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NNW of Caceres, between the river Arrago and Gata. Pop. 900.

MORALEJA-DE-EUMEDIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Madrid. Pop. 400.

MORALES, a settlement of New Granada, situated on the Rio Magdalena, in N lat. 8° 15′.

MORALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Zamora. Pop. 900.—Also a village in the prov. and 4 m. S of Zamora. Pop. 1,280.

MORALES-DE-CAMPOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Valladolid. Pop. 450.

MORAL-ZARZAL (El), a village of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, 9 m. W of Colmenar-Viejo. Pop. 420.

MORANGE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Gros-Tenquin. Pop. 1,284.

MORANNES, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 5 m. N of Chateauneuf. Pop. 2,841. It stands on the l. bank of the Sarthe, and has paper-mills.

MORANO, a town of Piedmont, on the Po, 5 m. WNW of Casale. Pop. 2,204.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. NW of Castrovillari. Pop. 8,500. It has manufactories of silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics.

MORANT, a river of the island of Jamaica, which runs into Morant bay, 22 m. ESE of Kingston.

MORANT KEYS, or Ranas, a few islets or rocks in the Caribbean sea, about 36 m. SE of Jamaica.

MORANT POINT, or East Point, a cape of the island of Jamaica, forming its E extremity, in N lat. 17° 56′, W long. 76° 11′. An iron lighthouse has been erected upon it.

MORAR (Loch), an inlet of the sea, on the E coast of the sound of Slate, in Inverness-shire, 8 m. in length, a little to the S of Loch Nevis.

MORARIA (Cape), a cape on the coast of Valencia, in Spain, in N lat. 38° 40′.

MORAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 38 m. N of Valence. Pop. 4,229. It has grain and oil mills, and a considerable manufactory of agricultural implements.

MORAT, or Murten-See, a lake of Switzerland, in the cants. of Friburg and Vaud, 2 m. SE of the lake of Neufchatel, with which it is connected by the Broye. It is 7 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. It is 27 toises in depth, and abounds in fish. On the N it receives the Biberenbach. On its SE bank is the town of M., 8 m. NW of Friburg. Pop. 1,853. It has an hospital, and an old castle, and was anciently walled. It sustained a severe siege in 1032, and again in 1292; but is chiefly memorable as the scene of the glorious defeat of Charles-the-Bold's army of 60,000 men by a handful of Swiss, on the 22d June, 1476.

MORATA, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the E coast of Ruatan, in N lat. 16° 25′.

MORATA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Madrid, on the r. bank of the Taguna. Pop. 2,500.

MORATA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xalon. Pop. 1,986.

MORATALLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. WNW of Murcia, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 7,988. It has 8 monasteries and 2 hospitals, and a large square fort.

MORATILLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Madrid. Pop. 1,086.—Also a town in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Guadalajara.

MORATSHA, or Moracca, a river of Albania, which rises in the Dinaric Alps, to the S of Mount Dormitor, not far from the sources of the Narenta, and flows in a SSE course through the Berdas territory, at first in a very narrow elevated valley or glen, as far as Ritshani, where it is joined by the Malarieka; it then turns S, gradually striking to the SW, till it enters the plain of Scutari, a few miles N of Podgorizza, and is soon afterwards joined, on the r. bank, by the Zenta. Near Gerlic, 5 m. below Podgorizza, it is joined by the Zievna or Sim-sin, descending in a SSW course from Mount Troizza; and about 8 m. below this point it flows into the NW extremity of the lake of Scutari, at the fortress of Zabliak.

MORAVA, a river of Servia, formed by the union of two streams of that name, one of which descends from Mount Tschermene in Bosnia, the other from the Kara-dagh near Ghilan in Albania. The former has a N and E course of 150 m., and receives the Ivar; the other has about the same length of course N and W, and is swelled by the Toplitza and the Nissava. After the junction of the two main streams, the M. flows N to the Danube at Kullica, 6 m. NE of Semendria, a course of 116 m. It receives the Ravenatz and the Ressava on the r.; and the Zevasna, Osavnitza, Lepenitza, and Lemirvatz on the l. In contemplating the possible execution of a prolongation of the railway lines of Germany and Hungary across Turkey, the valley of the M. offers considerable facilities, and would probably be selected for the course of the line through Servia towards Vrana, and thence into the valley of the Vardar.

MORAVA, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, situated on a small lake formed by the river Morava, 40 m. NNW of Nizza.

MORAVIA AND AUSTRIAN SILESIA, a province of the Austrian empire, lying between the parallels of 48° 35′ and 50° 15′ N lat.; and bounded on the N by Prussian Silesia, from which it is separated by the Oppa, the Oder, and the Vistula; on the NE by Galicia; on the E and SE by Hungary, from which it is separated by the Carpathian chain and the river March or Morawa; on the S by the archd. of Austria, from which it is separated, for a short distance, by the Taya; and on the W by Bohemia. It has an area of at least 10,600 sq. m. The two Silesian circles, which are separated from M. proper by the Sudetic chain running NW and SE, are the remnants of the duchy of Silesia, which Austria kept, on yielding the rest to Prussia in 1742. M. is administratively divided into 8 circles, namely,

	Area in Austrian sq. miles.	Pop. in 1837.
1. Brunn {Chief town} {Circle}	82	37,183 329,043
2. Olmutz	85	430,739
3. Prerau	54	259,164
4. Hradisch	65	248,101
5. Iglau	48	181,957
6. Znaim	52	157,752
7. Troppau	48	237,156
8. Teschen	42	193,151
		Troops 42,996
	476	2,117,242

Physical features.] The country is intersected by several ranges of mountains, of which the highest are on the side of Bohemia. A branch of the Sudetic chain extends from the NW to the centre of the province; a branch of the Carpathians occupies a considerable part of the E and NE; while another less lofty Carpathian branch extends across the S part of the province. The lofty ridges are interspersed with fertile valleys; and a considerable part both in the S and N is composed of extensive plains. The rivers are numerous, but the greatest is the March or Morawa, which gives name to the county through which it flows from N to S, and, after absorbing most of the other rivers, in particular the Theya or Taya, falls into the Danube above Presburg. The general inclination of the surface is to-

wards the Danube; that of Austrian Silesia, however, is towards the N. Towards the centre of M.-Proper, and in the E part of Silesia, a number of small lakes occur. The general elevation of the surface is from 480 to 900 ft. above sea-level.—The soil is in general of great fertility, particularly in the S. Fine wheat, rye, barley, and oats are grown; but little corn is raised for exportation. Flax is cultivated in the circles of Brunn and Olmutz, and is noted for its fineness and length. In certain favourable situations the soil and climate are well-adapted to the grape, and the average yearly produce of wine is 440,000 *eimers*. Fruit is very abundant. The pasture-grounds are extensive in the mountains; and a great proportion of the Austrian heavy cavalry is or was furnished from this province. Horned cattle are not largely reared; but the case is otherwise with some of the humbler objects of the agriculturist's care, such as hogs, geese, and poultry. An estate of average size in this country comprises from 800 to 1,400 acres of arable land, from 150 to 300 acres of meadow-land, and from 1,000 to 3,000 acres of wood. The size of the peasants' holdings—of whom about two-thirds hold land—is about 24 acres. Distilleries and breweries are common on the farms.

Climate.] M., though remote from the sea, is subject, from the unevenness of its surface, to considerable variations in the temp. The mean temp. of Olmutz is about 47° 50′. The summer-heat sometimes reaches 95°. The prevailing winds are from the NW or SE. The NW winds are cloudy; the SE render the air pure and serene; which is the general characteristic of the climate.

Productions.] The mines of M. are of great antiquity, those of Iglau having been discovered in the 8th cent. Some gold and silver mines were formerly wrought, but they were lost sight of during the troubles of the 15th and 16th cent., and have never been resumed. At present, the most productive mines are those of iron and lead. The working of coal is little practised, but the strata are supposed to be rich. A kind of clay [*meerschaum*] used in making the bowls of tobacco-pipes, occurs in various quarters. It is so soft as to admit of being moulded by the hand; but soon hardens, and loses a great deal of its specific gravity.

Manufactures.] This prov. has made considerable progress in manufactures, and has become, since the close of last cent., one of the most thriving portions of the Austrian empire. Woollens, linen, and cotton are manufactured on a large scale; the two former consuming not only all the wool and flax raised in the country, but requiring a large importation from other parts. Wool is brought from Hungary; flax from Silesia and Austrian Poland. The oldest woollen manufactures are in the neighbourhood of Iglau. Woollens are also manufactured on a large scale at Fulnek and Maehrisch-Neustadt in the N, and at Brunn and Peltsch in the S. Dyeing is conducted in great perfection at Brunn, almost all the cloth made in M. being sent thither for that purpose. Machinery on the English plan has of late come into extensive use. Cotton-works also are extensively diffused. The other manufactures of M., such as leather, paper, potash, beet-root sugar, and glass, are comparatively of small importance. The imports consist chiefly of oil, flax, cotton, and silk, or the raw materials of manufacture; besides cattle, wine, and hardware, for consumption.—The only navigable river is the March or Morawa; goods are almost always conveyed in waggons. There are two great commercial roads, both leading from Vienna; the one passing by Prague, Znaim, and Iglau, in the W; the other by Brunn and Olmutz, through the centre of the country. The traffic of the country has been vastly facilitated by the execution of two great lines of railway; one entering the country at Zwittau on the NW, and running down the valley of the Zwittawa to Brunn, and thence bending SSE to Kostel, a little beyond which it crosses the Taya, and enters the archd. of Austria; the other crossing the NE frontier at Mahr, and running down the valleys of the Oder, and the Becsawa, to Prerau; thence S to Napagedl; and thence SSW down the valley of the Morava to its junction with the former line near Lundenburg, in the S extremity of the country. A third line runs from Prerau, up the valley of the Morava, and joins the first-mentioned line at Trubitz. By these lines, M. is connected with Dresden, Breslau, Cracow, and Vienna.

Population.] The great bulk of the pop. consists of Slavonians, who were once nearly wholly Protestant in their form of worship; but the emperor Ferdinand introduced the Roman Catholic worship after the fatal battle of Prague in 1620; and the pop. is now almost wholly Catholic, and subject to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop of Olmutz. In 1840 the Catholics numbered 1,983,402; the Lutherans 77,606; and the Calvinists 28,935. The doctrines of Huss, Luther, and the Anabaptists, were early received in this country; and these sects formed the union of Herrnhut negociated by the celebrated Count Zinzendorff. When the toleration edict of Joseph appeared in 1788, a number of the inhabitants left the Catholic church; and in Silesia, the Lutherans, by right of ancient treaties, have always enjoyed the free exercise of their religion. The pop. of M. and Austrian Silesia amounted in 1818 to 1,749,486 souls; in 1837, to 2,117,242, being an increase of 21 per cent. on 20 years; on 1st January 1840, the pop. was 2,166,638; in 1850, 2,238,424, of whom 1,799,838 were returned as the pop. of M. proper, and 438,586 as that of the Silesian portion of the prov. The Germans settled here in the 9th and following centuries, and their descendants now form about a fourth of the whole pop. They form the majority of the pop. in the mountain-districts. The Slavonians, the aborigines of the country, are divided into a number of tribes who differ greatly in language, manners, and dress. They are generally located in the plains. The Moravian language is of course a Slavonic dialect, and seems to have been first reduced to writing by Cyrillus, a Christian missionary, who was sent by the emperor Michael, in the 9th century, to convert this uncivilised race from Paganism.

Government, &c.] M. has, like the other provs. of the Austrian empire, an assembly of states or representatives, but their influence is little more than nominal. They meet once a-year to determine, not the amount of their taxes, but their repartition and mode of levy. The sessions of the collective body are short, but a deputation or committee sits the whole year for the despatch of business. The civil administration is conducted by a governor and court of appeal; the military, by a general and other officers.—As to education, there are in M. 7 gymnasia or classical schools, and about 1,500 elementary schools. A university was founded at Olmutz in 1567; in 1782 it was converted into a lyceum or academy; and in 1827 was re-established as a university, with 7 professors of theology, 5 of jurisprudence, 7 of medicine, and 6 of philosophy. The number of pupils attending it in 1849 was 946.—The revenue of M. is stated by Zimmerman to amount to 5,793,120 florins, and that of Austrian Silesia to 557,209, making a total of 6,350,329 fl. or £740,880. —In 1850 there were 117 towns, 186 market-towns, and 3,691 villages in the prov.

History.] M. bore in ancient times the name of Quadia, and formed part of the territory possessed by the *Quadi* and *Marco-*

manni, two tribes who were for several centuries the terror of the Roman frontier, and found means to preserve their independence till overpowered in the 5th cent. by Attila. The Slavonians whom that rude invader had hurried away, retreating after his defeat by Œtius, founded a republic here, and assumed the title of *Slavi Maravani* from the name of their principal river. They preserved a precarious independence, sometimes at the expense of an annual tribute to the Franks, the Bohemians, and the Saxons, till a chieftain of the name of Swatopluk, or Zventibaldus, had the address to unite the whole of the Slavonic republics into one state, and founded the kingdom of *Moravia* or *Marahania*, which, if we may put faith in the traditions of that age, comprehended not only the present Moravia, but Bohemia, the Voightland, Misnia, Lusatia, Brandenburg, Pomerania, Silesia, with part of Upper and Lower Pannonia, and Dalmatia. Swatopluk died in 894, and left his possessions among his three sons; but dissensions arising among them, the *Boii*, ancestors of the Bohemians, conquered a part of their dominions; and soon after a more formidable enemy appeared in the Magyars, who gave the Moravians a complete defeat in 907, and put an end to their independence. After being reduced to little better than a desert by this barbarous invasion, M. was seized by the dukes of Bohemia, who kept it till 1182, when it again became a separate government, and was erected into a marquisate. It fell next into the hands of the Hungarians, but was not finally subdued till 1527, when, Ferdinand I. succeeding to the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia, M. was added to the possessions of the house of Austria, and has ever since been subject to the same sovereign. In 1805 it was the theatre of the war between the French and the Austro-Russian armies.

MORAVIA, a township of New York, U. S., 158 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,010.

MORAVICZA, a large village of Austrian Illyria, in the maritime circle of Fiume, 32 m. E of Fiume.

MORAWA, or MARCH, a large river of the Austrian states, which has its source at the foot of the Schneeberg, a lofty mountain situated at the junction of the territories of Bohemia, Moravia, and the co. of Glatz, near Altstadt. It flows, from N to S, through Moravia, separates Lower Austria from Hungary, and falls into the Danube above Presburg. It is joined by several streams of considerable size, such as, on the r., the Hanna, Taya, Zaya, and Rust; and, on the l., the Beczwa, Miava, and Bodawa. It was the *Mora* or *Marus* of the Romans.

MORAWKA, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Teschen. Pop. 2,930.

MORAY (PROVINCE OF), an ancient division of Scotland, which comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray proper, or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff.

MORAYSHIRE. See ELGINSHIRE.

MORAZES, a name by which the Ostiaks who inhabit the N part of the gov. of Tomsk, in the environs of Narym, in Asiatic Russia, are distinguished. They are, like the Samoiedes, from whom they have sprung, idolaters, and are governed by their shamans.

MORBAT, or MIRBAT, a village of 30 or 40 mud and stone houses on the SE coast of Arabia, in N lat. 16° 59′ 15″, E long. 54° 47′ 40″, situated in the centre of a small but well-sheltered bay, open only to the S and W. A rocky point to the S, in N lat. 16° 57′ 50″, E long. 54° 47′ 26″, is known as Ras-Morbat. Its sheikh levies a small anchorage-fee proportioned to the size of the vessels using the anchorage. Indifferent bullocks and brackish water may be obtained here.

MORBECQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. S of Hazebrouck. Pop. in 1841, 3,975. It has a brewery, an oil-mill, and distilleries of gin, and carries on a considerable trade in cloth.

MORBEGNO, or MORBEN, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 14 m. WSW of Sondrio, and 35 m. NE of Como, on the r. bank of the Bitto, near its confluence with the Adda, and at the foot of Mount Legnone. Pop. 3,300. It is one of the largest and finest towns in the Valteline, and has an ancient cathedral. It possesses numerous silk-mills. Cheese is extensively manufactured in the adjacent valley of Bitto.

MORBEYA, MORBEA, OMER-BEGH, or UMM-ER-R'BIEH, a river of Marocco, which has its source in Mount-Magran, in the Great Atlas, to the E of Tadla; runs WNW between the provinces of Marocco and Fez; and throws itself into the Atlantic near Azamor, and after a rapid course of 180 m. It possesses considerable depth; but its bar is dry at low water, and its entrance dangerous.

MORBIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 2 m. N of Morez, and 14 m. NNE of St. Claude. Pop. 2,042. It has manufactories of watches and clocks, and various kinds of iron ware, and has a considerable trade in wine.

MORBIHAN, a maritime department in the W of France, lying between the parallels of 47° 15′ and 48° 10′ N; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord; on the E, by that of Ile-et-Vilaine, from which it is separated by the Aff; on the SE by Loire-Inferieure; on the W by Finistere; and on the S by the Atlantic, which here forms the gulf which gives name to the dep. Its length from E to W is about 70 m.; its breadth varies from 25 to 45 m. Its area is 681,935 hectares. Its coast-line is very sinuous, and a number of islets are scattered along it, the principal of which are Belle-Ile, Groix, Houat, Hoëdie, Ile-aux-Moines, and Ile-d'Arz.—The principal rivers are the Vilaine in the E, and the Blavet and Ille on the W. The next in importance are the Oust and the Aff, both affluents of the Vilaine; and the Scorf, an affluent of the Blavet. The canal of the Blavet, from Hennebon to Pontivy, is wholly in this dep., and a portion of that from Nantes to Brest. The surface is low; but in the N, a few spurs of the Montagnes-Noires diversify the face of the country.—The soil is thus classified: 271,191 hect. wastes and heaths; 318,028 h. gravelly or stony; 1,541 h. sandy; 60,373 h. clayey. Towards the coast, the fertility generally increases. Agriculture is in a backward state, yet more corn is grown than is required for home-consumpt. Wheat, oats, rye, maize, potatoes, turnips, hemp, and flax are the chief productions. Cattle and horses are reared in considerable numbers. The live stock in 1839 was returned at 42,399 horses, 294,461 horned cattle, 254,948 sheep, 59,495 pigs, and 10,353 goats. Bees are extensively reared, the annual export of honey amounting to 450,000 kilog., and of wax to 30,000 kilog., worth together about £15,000. Cyder is extensively made; but little wine is produced. Iron and salt are the chief mineral productions. The pilchard fishery employs about 500 boats on the coast; and its produce is estimated at 1,400,000 fr. yearly. At Josselin and Malestroit are large woollen factories. Ship-building is conducted at Lorient, and several other ports.—The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 401,215; in 1831, 433,522; in 1841, 446,331; in 1851, 478,171. In 1840, the dep. possessed a royal college, 5 communal colleges, 10 secondary establishments, and 253 elementary schools, attended by 14,032 pupils in winter.—The dep. is administratively divided into 4 arrondissements: viz. Lorient, Ploermel, Pontivy, and Vannes; which were subdivided in 1851 into 37 cantons, and 234 communes. It sent 6 deputies to the legislature under the late regimé, who in 1839 were chosen by 1,452 electors. In 1835 of 96,602 properties subject to the *contribution fonciere*, 45,234 were assessed at less than 5 fr., and only 163 at about 500 fr. The chief towns are Lorient and Vannes. The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Vannes.

MORBORN, a parish of Huntingdonshire, 2¼ m. NW of Hilton. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 94; in 1841, 93.

MORCHANSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tambov. The district occupies the central part of the gov., and is very fertile,

producing grain, fine pasturage, and excellent timber. Pop. 105,000.—The town is 60 m. N of Tamboy, on the l. bank of the Tsna, an affluent of the Wolga. Pop. 5,500. It contains 3 churches, two of which are built of wood, and has manufactories of sailcloth and of vitriol and of tallow, a large ropework, a fine paper-mill, and several saw and fulling mills. The trade consists chiefly in corn, honey, and cattle.

MORCHARD-BISHOP, a parish of Devonshire, 6 m. NW of Crediton. Area 6,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,003; in 1841, 1,880.

MORCO, or MORCOVICO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, district and 6 m. SSW of Lugano and circle of Carona, on the lake of Lugano.

MORCONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 17 m. SSW of Campobasso, and 15 m. E of Piedimonte, on a height. Pop. 5,000. It is walled round and defended by a fort, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

MORCOTT, a parish in the co. of Rutland, 4½ m. W by N of Duddington, on a branch of the river Chatter. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1841, 516.

MORDEIRA, a bay of the island of Sal, in the group of the Cape Verd islands, in N lat. 16° 41′, and W long. 23°.

MORDELLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Rennes. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,432; in 1841, 7,413. The village is 9 m. WSW of Rennes, on the l. bank of the Meu, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,687.

MORDEN, a parish in the co. of Dorset, 5¼ m. N by E of Wareham. Area 7,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 819; in 1841, 1,001.

MORDEN-STEEPLE, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4¾ m. W by N of Royston. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1841, 797.

MORDIFORD, a parish in Herefordshire, 4½ m. SE of Hereford, on the river Frome, at its junction with the Wye. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 595.

MORDINGEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 5 m. E of Breisach. Pop. 1,640.

MORDINGTON, a parish on the coast of Berwickshire, 4½ m. NW of Berwick. Area 3,523 acres. Pop. 392.

MORDON, a township in Sedgefield parish, co.-palatine of Durham, 7¾ m. SE of Bishop-Auckland, on the Sherne. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1841, 161.—Also a parish in Surrey, 9½ m. SW of London. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1841, 685.

MORDOVSKAIA-BOGOROSLANE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 10 m. N of Bogoroslane.

MORDVINOV, a bay of the SE coast of the peninsula of Sagalin, enclosed on the E by Cape Tonin.

MORDWINS, one of the many uncivilized tribes who inhabit the Russian empire. They are of Finnish descent, and are spread over the NE part of European Russia, in the govs. of Nizni-Novgorod, Simbirsk, Kasan, and Orenburg. They are pretty numerous, and are divided into two classes.—the Mokshans, and Ershans. A portion have embraced Christianity; the rest are pagans. They cultivate the ground with more industry than the Russian peasantry in general do.

MORDY, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie, obwodie and 11 m. ENE of Siedlec. Pop. 450.

MORE, a parish in Salop, 2½ m. N by E of Bishop's-Castle, on the river Osmy. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 272; in 1841, 246.

MOREA. See article GREECE.

MOREA, a group of lofty mountains, in the island of Java and prov. of Japara.

MOREAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. N of Locmine, and 15 m. SE of Pontivy. Pop. in 1841, 3,075.

MOREBAR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 45 m. ENE of Bombay, prov. of Aurungabad, district and 18 m. E of Kallianee.

MOREBAT. See MORBAT.

MOREBATH, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. N by W of Bampton, on the river Exe. Area 4,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1841, 466.

MOREBATTLE, a parish in Roxburghshire, 6 m. SE of Kelso. Pop. 1,051.

MORECAMBE-BAY, a large inlet of the Irish sea, between the coast of the main body of the N division of Lancashire, and the district of Furness. Including Lancaster bay, its entrance lies between Rossal-point, the NW point of Amounderness hundred, and S point of Lancaster bay, and the SE point of Walney isle. Between these two points, the distance is 8 m. N by W ¾ W; and a line drawn nearly perpendicular to this line to the mouth of the river Kent, at the extreme head of the bay, measures 19 m. The average breadth of the bay is 10 m. On the S side of Lancaster bay lies the newly formed port of Fleetwood, in N lat. 53° 57′, W long. 3° 1′. On the opposite side of Lancaster bay is Sunderland harbour, at the mouth of the Lune. On the same side of the larger bay, about 4 m. N by E of Sunderland-point, is the rising village of Morecambe, which is connected with Lancaster by railway. On the NW side of the bay the river Leven discharges itself by a broad estuary. Walney lighthouse is in N lat. 54° 2′, W long. 3° 10′, 36 m. NE by N from the NW lightship in Liverpool bay, and 55 m. NE by E ½ E from the Menai lighthouse. Within the S point of Walney island lies the Piel or Foudray harbour; and from Roe island, on the l. side of the harbour, a railway is now carried upon piles into Walney island, and thence to Dalton, Ulverstone, and the Lake district.—The upper part of M. bay is quite dry at low water. See articles DUDDON, FLEETWOOD, and LANCASHIRE.

MOREDA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 29 m. ENE of Granada, and partido of Iznalloz, on a height. Pop. 660.—Also a town in Old Castile, in the prov. of Alava, Hermandad, and partido and 10 m. ESE of La Guardia. Pop. 546.

MOREE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, and arrond. of Vendôme. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,710; in 1841, 9,670. The town is 12 m. NE of Vendôme, on the l. bank of the Loir. Pop. 1,218. It is enclosed by an old wall flanked with bastions, but now much dilapidated. It has a tile-work.

MOREFIELD, a township of Clark co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 1,071.—Also a township of Harrison co., in the same state. Pop. 1,505.

MOREHOUSE, a township of Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 82 m. NW of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and contains numerous lakes and ponds. The soil consists chiefly of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 169.

MOREHOUSEVILLE, a village of Morehouse township, Hamilton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 117 m. NW of Albany.

MOREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 4 m. NNE of Trancoso, and 32 m. E of Viseu, on the r. bank of the Sobrado. Pop. 702.

MOREISHWAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 34 m. SE of Punah, in N lat. 18° 16′.

MORELAND, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 14 m. NE of Norristown, and 16 m. N of Philadelphia. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Pennypack river and its tributaries. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,162.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state, 94 m. N of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Little Muncy creek. The soil is gravelly. Pop. 682.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the same state. Pop. 469.—Also a township of Scott co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,318.

MORELEIGH, a parish of Devonshire, 5½ m. SSW of Totness. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. 202.

MORELLA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 44 m. NNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. The partido comprises 26 pueblos

The town is 28 m. NW of Peniscola, built amphitheatrally, on a steep eminence, the summit of which is crowned with a castle. Pop. 6,211. It contains 3 parish-churches, several convents, numerous fountains, and a public granary; and has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

MORENA (Sierra), [*i. e.* 'Brown mountains,'] a mountain-chain or region extending ENE and WSW, along great part of the S of Spain and Portugal, between the parallels of 37° 5′ and 39° 30′ N lat., forming the S buttress of the great table-land of Spain, and separating the two basins of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir. It begins to the W of Albucete, near the E border of La-Mancha, in the Sierra-de-Alcaraz, and runs W, separating La-Mancha and Estremadura from Jaen, Cordova, and Seville. It sinks towards the borders of Portugal, so as to admit the passage of the Guadiana; but it soon reappears to the W, and separating Alemtejo from Algarva, terminates in Cape St. Vincent on the Atlantic. It may be regarded as a mountainous tract covered with short ridges, running SW in its E part, and SE as they approach the W extremity. Towards its E extremity this mountain-tract is from 30 to 40 m. in breadth; but it increases to double the latter breadth as it approaches the frontiers of Portugal. The most eastern section of the Sierra M. stretches from the Sierra-Consuegra, by which it is connected with the great Iberian chain, SW to the sources of the Guadiana. The next section, which is the largest, and the most elevated, is comprised between the sources of the Guadiana and those of the Bembezar and Matachel. It runs WSW, and forms the Sierra M. properly so called, and sometimes is known in its W part as the Sierra-de-Cordova. The third section is the Sierra-de-Constantina, which, bending towards the N, describes the arc of a circle around the sources of the Biares. The most western section extends from the source of the Huelva, in a SW direction, under the name of the Sierra-de-Aroche. From the first or eastern section a spur is propelled NW between the sources of the Guadiana and its affluent the Zaneara. The Sierra M. proper throws off 4 spurs from its N flank, of which the most eastern runs in a low chain between the Guadiana and the Azuer; the next, between the Azuer and the Jabulon; the third runs along the r. bank of the Guadalmez; and the W separates the basins of the Zuga and the Matachel. The spurs on the S flank of this division are 10 in number, and respectively run between the rivers Guadarmena, Guadalen, Almudiel, Herrumblar, Jandula, Yeguas, Arenoso, Guadamellato, Cuzna, Guadiato, and Bembezar. Among the chief branches of the Sierra-de-Constantina are one running N between the Matachel and the Guajira; the Sierra-de-los-Santos or los-Caballeros, which separates the upper courses of the Guajira and Ardilla; and the Sierra-de-Guadalcanal, between the Bembezar and Biares, on the S. From the Sierra-de-Aroche a branch runs NW between the basins of the Chanza and the Ardilla; and from its SE flank, two chains run between the Rio-San-Lucar, the Tinto, and the Odiel, towards the Atlantic.—The most important pass over the Sierra M. is that of Despena-Perros, formed by the Almudiel, and along which the road from Madrid to Andujar, "one of the finest high-roads in Europe" [*Bourgoing*], passes.—It has been inferred by recent geologists, that the Sierra M., though a low range, is the most ancient of the three chains of mountains which form the nucleus of Central Spain, from the fact that, on both its sides, the tertiary strata in contact with the old rocks are horizontal. The Sierra M., though of so great extent, in point of altitude cannot be compared to several even of the inferior chains of the peninsula. Its elevation never exceeds 3,000 ft.; and in many places, particularly in its E and W extremities, it is much less. Few parts are covered with snow more than three months. Its central part is broad, and covers nearly the whole of the prov. of Cordova. It owes its chief celebrity to the romantic and gloomy scenery of many spots, particularly on the great roads; and its extensive forests, rocks, precipices, and valleys, still afford a secure retreat to lawless banditti, particularly in times of political agitation. Many parts of the chain, though capable of cultivation, are totally deserted even on the great roads. The Spanish minister Olivade, about the middle of last cent., conceived the idea of settling colonies of foreigners, particularly French and Germans, on these mountains. The plan at first met with considerable success; and in 1767, the *nuevas poblaciones* or colonies consisted of about 10,000 individuals, spread over a space of 1,350 sq. m.; but on the removal of Olivade from office, they were neglected, and soon decayed. Many of the settlers were cut off by disease and want, others returned to their own countries. Their places were, however, in part occupied by native Spaniards; and in 1791, the number of settlers still amounted to 6,200. They are employed partly in tillage, partly in manufacturing glass, linen, and woollen. The district which they inhabit is reckoned part of the prov. of Jaen, and the chief place is Carolina.

MORENTE, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Cordova, partido and 2 m. NNE of Bujalance. Pop. 314.

MORERA (La), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 32 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 14 m. NNW of Zafra. Pop. 686.

MORES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Zaragoza, partido and 8 m. NNE of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xalon, at the foot of a hill. Pop. 509. It possesses a castle, and has several oil-mills.

MORESBY, a parish of Cumberland, 2¾ m. ENE of Whitehaven. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. 1,175.

MORESNET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers, watered by the Gueule. Pop. of dep. 524. The v. is 21 m. ENE of Liege, and 6 m. SW of Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 152.

MORESTEAD, a parish of Hampshire, 3 m. SE of Winchester. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1841, 86.

MORESTEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, and arrond. of La-Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,735; in 1841, 20,419. The town is 9 m. N of La-Tour-du-Pin, and 39 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,326. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

MORET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,916; in 1841, 10,338. The town is 6 m. ESE of Fontainebleau, and 14 m. SSE of Melun, on the l. bank of the Loing, at the junction of the canal of that name, and near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 1,672. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains a fine Gothic church, and a castle, now in ruins, which belonged to Sully, and which was purchased in 1604 by Henry IV. for Jacqueline-de-Beuil. It has three gates, and a suburb extending between the river and the canal; its streets are straight and well-kept, and the houses generally well-built. It possesses numerous corn and tan mills, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, corn, wood, potatoes, flour, and paving-stones. This town was taken by the English in 1420, and held by them

for 10 years. Its fortifications were constructed by Charles VII.

MORETON, a township in Bidston p., co.-palatine of Chester, 9½ m. NW of Great Newton. Area 1,160 acres. Pop., with Lingham, in 1831, 247; in 1841, 330.—Also a township in Astbury p., co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. SW of Congleton. Area 710 acres. Pop., with Alcumlow, in 1831, 141; in 1841, 148.—Also a parish in Dorset, 7 m. E by S of Dorchester, on the river Frome. The SW railway has a station here. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1841, 294.—Also a parish in Essex, 11 m. W of Chelmsford, on a branch of the Roding. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 513.—Also a parish in the liberty of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, 2 m. SE of Southwell, on the Trent. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 131.—Also a chapelry in Llanyblodwell p., Salop, 3½ m. S by E of Oswestry, in the line of the Montgomery canal.—Also a hamlet in Gnosall p., Staffordshire, 3 m. ESE of Newport. Pop. in 1821, 754.

MORETON BAY, an inlet on the coast of Stanley co., New South Wales, between the parallels of 27° and 28° S, enclosed by the mainland on the W, and Stradbroke and Moreton islands on the E, but open to the N. It is 45 m. in length, by 20 m. in greatest width. The river Brisbane enters the bay about the middle of its W side, and is the means of opening up an immense extent of fine pastoral country in the interior. Its entrance, however, has only a depth of 10 or 11 ft. at high water, with 18 ft. over the bar on both sides; and is both guarded and concealed by a small island called Bird island, the position of which is in S lat. 27° 1′, E long. 153° 26′. The rivers Logan, Tweed, and Scott, also flow into the bay. The townships of North and South Brisbane, are 14 m. from the mouth of the river.—The W shores of the bay, from the entrance of Pumice-stone river to Red-cliff point, are faced by a reef of considerable breadth. The *dugong* frequents the mud-flats of the harbour and the river Brisbane. The species of fish most common in the bay are mullet, bream, whiting, cod, turtle, and *puddinha*, a species of fish resembling a mullet.—The M. bay district is bounded on the S by the ranges which separate the sources of the Brisbane and Logan from those of the Richmond and Clarence; on the W by the water-shed dividing the rivers flowing W into the interior from those which flow towards the coast; and on the N by the present limits of New South Wales, namely the parallel of 26°. Its soil and climate are admirably adapted for the production of every species of European grain, as well as of those peculiar to warmer climates; for as vegetation goes on without interruption all the year round, the farmer has only to select for the growth of any description of grain the particular season that will insure the temp. required to bring it to maturity. Maize returns on alluvial land in good condition, 80 bushels an acre; wheat, from 30 to 34 bushels, of from 62 to 65 lbs. per bushel. Coffee has been produced, and cotton, sugar, and tobacco. Among the fruits are the bananas, pine-apple, orange, wild fig, and the cabbage and bangolo palms.

MORETON-CORBET, a parish in Salop, 4¾ m. SE of Wem, on the river Roden. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 247; in 1841, 248.

MORETON-HAMPSTEAD, a parish and market-town in Devonshire, 12 m. WSW of Exeter. Area 7,370 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,768; in 1831, 1,864; in 1841, 2,037. The town is situated on a gentle eminence near the verge of Dartmoor, and is nearly surrounded by lofty hills. It consists of one principal street, and two or three smaller ones; the houses are generally ancient, and irregularly built. The woollen trade, which formerly flourished here, is now confined chiefly to worsted spinning. Tanning and rope-making are carried on to some extent; in the vicinity are quarries of granite.

MORETON ISLAND, an island off the coast of New South Wales, on the E side of Moreton bay. It is 19 m. in length, and 4½ m. in greatest breadth; and consists for the most part of a series of sand hills, one of which, Mount Tempest, is said to be 910 ft. in height. On the NW, it has a large tract of swampy ground. The soil is poor; the grass coarse and sedge-like; all the timber of small size.

MORETON-MAIDS, or Maidsmorton, a parish in Bucks, 1 m. NE of Buckingham. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 474; in 1841, 570.

MORETON-IN-THE-MARSH, a parish and market-town in the co. of Gloucester, 26 m. ENE of Gloucester. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,331; in 1841, 1,345. The town, which consists chiefly of one long street, is pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Roman fosse way. The manufacture of linen cloth is carried on here.

MORETON (North), a parish in Berks, 3 m. W of Wallingford. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1841, 397.

MORETON-SEA, a parish in Salop, 3 m. W by N of Drayton-in-Hales, on a branch of the Tern. Area 5,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1841, 770.

MORETON (South), a parish in Berks, 3½ m. SW of Wallingford, on a branch of the Thames, and nearly separated from North M. by the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 410; in 1841, 417.

MORETON-VALENCE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. WNW of Stroud. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1801, 265; in 1831, 324; in 1841, 344.

MORETOWN, a township of Washington co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 13 m. W of Montpellier. It has a mountainous surface to a great extent unfit for cultivation, and is watered by Mad river, an affluent of Winooski river. Pop. in 1840, 1,128.

MORETTA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Coni, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Saluccio, and 15 m. SE of Pignerol, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 3,387. It is well-built, and has a church dedicated to the Virgin, which attracts large numbers of pilgrims.

MOREUIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Montdidier. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,668; in 1841, 14,743. The town is 11 m. NNW of Montdidier, and 14 m. SE of Amiens, on the r. bank of the Avre. Pop. in 1841, 2,222. It has manufactories of hosiery, a brewery, and a brick work.

MOREVI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and peninsula of the Gujerat, capital of the Muchukaunta, 120 m. WSW of Ahmedabad, on the Mechu, 27 m. from the gulf of Kutch.

MOREVSKOE′, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 240 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 24 m. E of Kurgan.

MOREWAURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of the Gujerat, near the E bank of the Run, and 24 m. NW of Rahdupur. It is the capital of a small state, which is governed by a khan.

MOREY, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 8 m. SW of Dijon. Pop. 660.

MOREZ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Jura, 25 m. ESE of Lons-le-Saulnier. Pop. 2,804.

MORFIL, or Morvil, a parish in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 6½ m. SE by E of Fishguard or Abergwain. Pop. in 1801, 125; in 1841, 188.

MORFIL (Ile a), an island formed by the Senegal river of Western Africa, in the Fulah territory, by its dividing into two arms at the junction of the Guilum, in about 16° 12′ N lat., and 13° 15′ E long. These arms, of which the northern and largest retains the name of the Senegal, while the southern is called the Morfil, or 'River of Ivory,' enclose first the island of Bilbos, and then that of M, and reunite at the W extremity of the latter island, after having been separated for about 100 m. The length of Bilbos is about 28 m.; of M. 72 m. They have an average width of 6 or 7 m.

MORGAB. See Murgab.

MORGAN, a county in the N part of the state of Virginia, comprising an area of 350 sq. m. It has an irregular and rocky surface, and is drained by Cacapon river and Sleepy creek, both affluents of the

Potomac. In the valleys the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,253; in 1850, 3,557. Its cap. is Bath.—Also a central co. of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 320 sq. m., drained by branches of Oconee river. Pop. in 1840, 9,121, of whom 5,646 were slaves; in 1850, 10,743. Its cap. is Madison.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 720 sq. m., bounded on the N by Tennessee river, and drained by Flint river and Cotaco creek and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 9,841, of whom 3,216 were slaves; in 1850, 10,125. Its cap. is Summerville.—Also a central co. of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 640 sq. m., drained by Emery river and its branches, affluents of Tennessee river, and by branches of the S fork of Cumberland river. It is traversed by Cumberland mountains, and is generally hilly. Pop. in 1840, 1,660; in 1850, 4,330. Its cap. is Montgomery.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 890 sq. m., drained by Licking river and its branches, and by a branch of Kentucky river. Pop. in 1840, 4,603; in 1850, 7,622. Its cap. is West Liberty.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, containing an area, generally hilly, of 500 sq. m., and drained by Muskingum river and its branches, and by Duck creek. The soil is fertile, and on the Muskingum are extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1840, 20,852; in 1850, 28,326. Its cap. is Macconnelville.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 453 sq. m., drained by the W fork of White river and its branches. It has a hilly surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 10,741; in 1850, 14,654. Its cap. is Martinsville.—Also a central co. of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 510 sq. m., bordered on the W by Illinois river, and drained by Indian, Mauvaiseterre, Apple, and Sandy creeks. The soil is extremely fertile, and is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 19,547; in 1850, 16,065. Its cap. is Jacksonville.—Also a central co. of the state of Missouri, containing an area of 792 sq. m., drained by the S fork of La Mine river and Moreau creek, and by branches of Osage river. Its surface consists of woodland and prairie, and on the streams possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,407; in 1850, 4,648. Its cap. is Versailles.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 50 m. NE of Montpellier. The surface is hilly, and is drained by a head-branch of Clyde river. It contains also a lake of considerable size. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 422.—Also a township of Greene co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,094.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 195 m. NE of Columbus, and watered by Grand river. Pop. 643.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state. Pop. 1,726.—Also a township of Gallia co., in the same state. Pop. 744.—Also a township of Knox co., in the same state. Pop. 912.—Also a township of Morgan co., in the same state. Pop. 1,518.—Also a township of Scioto co., in the same state, on the W side of Scioto river. It is hilly, with fertile valleys, and is intersected by the Ohio canal. Pop. 265.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 178.—Also a township of Polk co., in the same state. Pop. 870.—Also a village of Morgan co., in the state of Tennessee, 156 m. E of Nashville, on the W side of Emery's river.

MORGANFIELD, a village of Union co., in the state of Kentucky, 221 m. WSW of Frankfort, and 10 m. S of Ohio river.

MORGANS, a parish in co. Limerick, 1¾ m. NNW of Askeaton. Area 1,228 acres. Pop. 564.

MORGAN'S ISLAND, a small island on the N coast of Australia, in the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 13° 27½′.

MORGANTOWN, a village of Caernarvon township, Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S, 56 m. E of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Monongahela co., in the state of Virginia, 295 m. NW of Richmond, on the E bank of Monongahela river. Pop. 700.—Also a village of Burke co., in the state of North Carolina, 197 m. W of Raleigh, on the S side of Catawba river.—Also a village of Butler co., in the state of Kentucky, 143 m. SW by W of Frankfort, and on the S side of Green river.—Also a village of Morgan co., in the state of Indiana, 39 m. S of Indianapolis, on the N side of Big Indian creek.

MORGAP, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 72 m. NE of Shiraz. Pop. 500.

MORGARTEN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cants. of Schwytz and Zug, 5 m. N of Schwytz, near the E border of Lake Egeri, known as the scene of the most celebrated efforts of the Swiss in defence of their liberties, in 1315 against the Austrians, and in 1798 against the French.

MORGE, a river of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, which rises to the S of Manzat, and joins the Allier on the l. bank, after a sinuous course of 34 m.

MORGENE, a mountain of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, situated to the E of St. Jaire.

MORGENITZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Usedom. Pop. 155.

MORGENSTERN, a large village of Bohemia, 56 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,900. Here are several glass-manufactories and flax-spinning works.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Cöslin, circle of Lauenburg-Butow. Pop. 249.

MORGES, or MORSEE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the N shore of the lake of Geneva, 7 m. W of Lausanne. Pop. in 1850, 3,241, of whom 161 were Catholics. It is well built, and has a harbour on the lake, and a castle which was formerly the residence of the bailiff appointed by the cant. of Berne. The environs produce good wine. A railway from M. to Yverdon on the lake of Neufchatel, a distance of 29 m., was projected in 1852.

MORGESTEL, a large village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 17 m. E by S of Breda. Pop. 1,200.

MORGEX, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Aosta, on the l. bank of the Dora-Baltea.

MORGINENVAL, a small town in the north of France, dep. of the Oise, 6 m. SE of Compiegne. Pop. 1,100.

MORGOW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Cammin. Pop. 164.

MORHAM, a parish of Haddingtonshire, 3 m. SE of Haddington. Pop. 287.

MORHANGE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 24 m. SW of Sarreguemines. Pop. 1,200.

MORHINGEN, a town of Baden, on the l. bank of the Danube, in the circle of the Lake.

MORI, a mountain-summit of the S. Himalaya, in about N lat. 32° 10′, on the NE of the Punjab.—Also a village of the Tyrol, 3 m. SW of Roveredo.

MORIAH, a township of Essex co., New York, U. S., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 2,595.

MORIATTU, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, the northernmost point of the Goulburn range.

MORIC, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Vendée, 20 m. ESE of Les Sables, at the embouchure of the Lay. Pop. 350.

MORICE-TOWN, a suburb of Devonport, in Devonshire, beyond the lines with which the town and arsenal are surrounded, but included within the boundaries of the parl. borough. It is inhabited chiefly by those who find employment in the docks, &c. The

military hospital is situated on the NE, and the powder-magazine on the W, of this suburb.

MORIENNE-BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of Cape Breton.

MORIENVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Crepy. Pop. 700.

MORIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 4 m. E of Avignon. Pop. 500.

MORIES, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 9 m. NNW of Castellane. Pop. 900.

MORIKEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 9 m. E of Aarau.

MORILA, a walled village of Central Africa, 4 days E of Diecura, and WSW of Kankari.

MORILLAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Vitoria, on the r. bank of the Bayas.

MORILLEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalajara. Pop. 700.

MORILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SW of Gueugnon.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Faucigny, 12 m. E of Bonneville. Pop. 850.

MORIN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. NNW of Frankfort, on a small lake.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. ENE of Grodno, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

MORIN (Grand), a river of France, which rises to the N of Sezanne, in the dep. of the Marne; passes Coulommiers and Crecy; and flows into the Marne, on the l. bank, near Ebly, 3 m. SW of Meaux, after a W course of about 70 m.

MORIN (Petit), a river of France, which rises near Baye, in the dep. of Marne; passes Montmirail; and flows into the Marne, on the l. bank, after a W course of 50 m.

MORING, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. S of Friedberg. Pop. 1,200.

MORINGEN. See Möhringen.

MORINIGO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Salamanca. Pop. 260.

MORISON'S-HAVEN, a harbour 5 furl. W of the v. of Prestonpans, Haddingtonshire. Though small, and possessing only 10 ft. water at spring-tides, it is one of the safest harbours on the Forth.

MORISTON, a river, partly of Ross-shire, but chiefly of Inverness-shire. It rises at the head of Glen-Clunie, in the former co.; runs 5 m. E to Loch Clunie, and, while traversing that lake, passes into Inverness-shire; thence it has a course of 17 m. prevailingly E to Loch Ness, at Invermoriston. It gives the name of Glenmoriston to all the vale below Loch Clunie, and to the p., which consists principally of that vale, and is now united to Urquhart. Its chief tributary is the Luing, which, 2 m. below Loch Clunie, comes down upon its r. bank from Loch Luing.

MORITZ (Saint), a small town of the Swiss cant. of the Grisons, in the Upper Innthal, 27 m. SSE of Coire. At some distance from the town is an acidulous mineral spring, much in vogue both among Italians and Germans. The v. stands at the extraordinary elevation of 4,800 ft. above sea-level, near a small lake from which the Inn flows. It is in the neighbourhood of the Bernina and other glaciers; and the climate is so cold that snow falls not unfrequently at midsummer.

MORITZ (Saint). See Maurice (Saint).

MORITZBERG, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and to the W of Hildesheim, of which it is a suburb.

MORITZFELDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. — Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 332.

MORJA, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. NE of Saint Petersburg, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name, which flows into Lake Ladoga.

MORKE, or Morkowo, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, circle of Fromstadt. Pop. 320.

MORKO, an island of the Baltic, in N lat. 58° 57′.

MORKOWITZ, a town of Moravia, on the Hanna, 21 m. S of Olmutz. Pop. 1,000.

MORLAAS, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, 7 m. ENE of Pau. Pop. 1,680.

MORLACHIA, a district belonging to Austria, lying between Dalmatia and Croatia. It is about 100 m. in length, and 25 m. in breadth; and seems not at any period of its history to have formed an independent or even a distinct prov. It takes its name from its inhabitants, an uncivilized tribe, who call themselves *Vlassi* or *Moro-Vlassi*, *i. e.* 'Wallachians of the sea-coast.' While the Dalmatians of the coast, and the principal families in the large towns of the interior, are mostly of Venetian extraction, and those who are of Hungarian origin have adopted the customs and language of the Italians, so that there is little worthy of notice in their notions or mode of life, the Morlacchi differ much from the other inhabitants, far more than the peasantry generally do from the people of the towns; which is readily explained by their having come into the country at a comparatively recent period. Many of their customs are singular, and of these their superstitions are not the least remarkable. They believe that when a man dies who has led a bad life, he comes out of the tomb about forty days after his death, and haunts his neighbours as a vukózlak or vampire. Dreams are of great importance among them. Belief in a good and bad genius is universal. Charms against the evil eye and various calamities are used by them, as in the East; and they have the same Oriental belief of men and women being liable to possession by devils. On meeting any one on the road, their uniform salutation is, '*Hvalien isus*,' 'Jesus be praised!' the answer to which is, '*Vazda*,' or '*Vazda budi i Maria*,' 'always,' or 'He always is, and Maria!' No one, however callous to crime, would omit the most extravagant signs of devotion on passing a cross by the road-side. See Dalmatia.

MORLAIX, a town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 36 m. NE of Brest, about 5 m. from the sea, on the small river Morlaix, which forms a harbour, and by which coasters or small vessels of 100 tons can come up to the town at high water. Pop. in 1821, 9,781; in 1841, 10,539. It is well-built, and has two large and handsome streets. The trade, though not great, embraces a diversity of articles, cattle, flax, hemp, and linen. Its manufactures are also various, comprising tobacco, paper, leather, chemical substances, and linen. This place was appropriated to the reception of flags of truce from England during the war in the peninsula.—The cant. of M., comprising 5 coms., had a pop. of 18,086 in 1841.—The arrond. of M., comprising 10 cants., has an area of 131,102 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 139,912.

MORLAND, a parish in Westmoreland, 5 m. WNW of Appleby, including the townships of King's-Meaburn, Newby, Sleagill, Strickland Great, and Strickland Little, and the chapelries of Bolton-in-the-Sands, M., and Thrimby. Area 15,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,942; in 1841, 1,923.

MORLANE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénees, cant. and 6 m. W of Arzac, and 14 m. E of Orthez. Pop. 1,000.

MORLAS, a river in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Tave.

MORLE (Ober), a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 5 m. S of Butzbach, and 18 m. N of Frankfort-on-the Maine. Pop. 1,593.

MORLENBACH, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, ldbz. and 6 m. from Lindenfels, at the confluence of the Morlenbach with the Weschnitz. Pop. (Cath.) 683.

MORLEY, a parish and township in Derbyshire, 4¼ m. NE by N of Derby. Area 3,530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,064; in 1841, 1,132.—Also a chapelry in Batley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW by S of Leeds. Area 2,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,819; in 1841, 4,087, chiefly employed in the woollen manufactory. The Leeds and Manchester railway has a station here.

MORLEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 3 m. N of Montier-sur-Saux, and 17 m. SSE of Bar-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Saux. Pop. 472. It has a large iron-work.

MORLEY ST. BOTOLPH, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. SW of Wymondham. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1841, 328.

MORLEY ST. PETER, a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. SW of Wymondham. Area 950 acres. Pop. 191.

MORLHON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 1½ m. S of Villefranche.

MORLOCK, a river of Western Australia, which has its source in the co. of Victoria; runs through that of Fork; and falls into the Avon at the town of Northam.

MORMANNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 15 m. NW of Castrovillari, and 11 m. NE of Scalea. Pop. 5,800.

MORMANT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Melun. The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,012; in 1841, 9,938. The town is 13 m. ENE of Melun, and 33 m. SE of Paris. Pop. 861. It possesses a fine chateau. Cider apples are extensively cultivated in the environs.

MORMAR, a station of the Sahara, on the road from Fezzan to Yen, in the Tibbus territory, 360 m. SE of Tegherry.

MORMOIRON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and arrond. of Carpentras. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,489; in 1841, 11,288. The town is 8 m. E of Carpentras, and 13 m. WSW of Sault, on the r. bank of the Auzon. Pop. 2,416. Coal and sulphate of iron are found in the environs.

MORMOND-HILL, a small but conspicuous conical hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, 6½ m. SSW of Kinnaird-head. Though possessing an alt. of only 810 ft. above sea-level, it is a good land-mark to mariners.

MORNA, a bay of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, and p. of Tomaree.

MORNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 9 m. E of Angouleme. Pop. 1,146.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. N of Royan, on the Seudre, in a saline marsh. Pop. 688. It has a small port.

MORNANT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,021; in 1841, 10,041. The v. is 14 m. SW of Lyon, on the Mornancet, an affluent of the Rhone. Pop. 2,147. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of hats.

MORNAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 6 m. S of Bollene, on the l. bank of the Lez, and near its confluence with the Rhone. Pop. 1,688. It has several spinning-mills. M. is supposed to occupy the site of the *Forum-Neronis* of the Romans, and is commanded by a rocky height, on which are the ruins of a castle.

MORNE (Le Gros), a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Nord, 21 m. SSW of the Port-de-Paix, on the Three-Rivers.

MORNE-A-L'EAU, a quarter of the island of Guadalupe, in the E part of La Grande-Terre, and to the E of La Pointe-a-Petre. Pop. 3,023, of whom 2,293 are slaves.

MORNING-THORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 7¾ m. NW of Bungay. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. 192.

MORNINGTON, an island on the N coast of Australia, at the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 16° 24′, E long. 139° 37′, the most northern of the group of the Wellesley islands. It is 35 m. long, and 90 m. in circumf., not including the sinuosities of the coast.

MORNINGTON, a village of co. Meath, in the p. of Colpecum-Mornington, on the r. bank of the Boyne. Pop. 1,841.

MORO, or Montemort, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, 12 m. ENE of Rosa. It has an alt. of 1,600 toises = 3,410 yds. above sea-level.

MOROCCO. See Marocco.

MOROGNES, a commune of France, in the dep of Cher, cant. of Les Aix-d'Angillon. Pop. 1,440.

MOROKAI, or Morokoi, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific, to the NW of Mawi, and N of Ranai, in N lat. 21° 9′, E long. 157°. It is formed by a chain of volcanic mountains 40 m. in length; but is not above 7 m. in breadth. There is little level land in it, and consequently little cultivation. Its pop. was estimated in 1828 at 3,000.

MOROKINI, or Morotinni, one of the Sandwich islands, between the SW coast of Mawi and the island of Tahurawe, in N lat. 20° 36′. It is a mere rocky islet.

MOROLO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. W of Frosinone.

MORON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. ESE of Seville, with a castle on an eminence. Pop. 9,445. It stands on a fine plain, and has a trade in wool and oil.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Soria.—Also a settlement of Buenos-Ayres, 20 m. SW of Buenos-Ayres.

MORONA, a river of New Granada, which, after receiving a variety of tributary streams, enters the Tunguragua, with a large stream, 41 m. S by E of San Borja, between the Pastaza and Santiago.

MORONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Molise, and 8 m. SW of Larino. Pop. 3,200.

MOROSAGLIA, a commune and canton of the island of Corsica, 8 m. NE of Corte. Pop. of com. 820: of cant. 3,782.

MOROSQUILLO BAY, a bay on the coast of New Grenada, and in the bight of coast coming out of Darien gulf, in N lat. 9° 30′.

MOROZZO, a commune and village of Piedmont, 12 m. NE of Coni, on an affluent of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,685.

MORPETH, a parish and parl. borough in the W division of Morpeth ward, Northumberland, 18 m. S by E of Alnwick, and 15 m. N of Newcastle, intersected by the river Wansbeck, and the post-road from Newcastle to Edinburgh. The p. includes the townships of M., Buller's-Green, Catchburn, Hepscott, Newminster-Abbey, Shilvington, Tramwell and High-church, and Twizell. Area 7,600 acres. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 3,707; in 1831, 4,797; in 1841, 4,237. Pop. of the old borough in 1801, 2,951; in 1831, 3,890. The new parliamentary boundaries include a large agricultural district, stretching between the Wansbeck on the N, and the Blyth on the S, eastward to the German ocean, and including various villages and hamlets, as Bedlington, Netherton, Hepscott, Sleekburn, and Cambois. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 10,012. This district is traversed by railroads, one of which extends from the town of M. to collieries at Netherton, and another runs through the township of Bedlington to the navigable part of the

river Blyth. The York and Newcastle railway also intersects the p., and has a station here. The Wansbeck flows E to the boundary of the municipal borough, which it skirts on the W, S, and E, and then running through a succession of narrow but fertile vales, falls into the sea at Cambois, about 7 m. E of M. It is a shallow and rapid stream, and flowing in a rocky channel, it is very improbable that it will ever be rendered navigable. On the S side of the town this small river is crossed by a bridge, erected in 1831, immediately below a strong but narrow and steep old bridge of 2 arches, and connecting the castle with the town. On the W it is crossed by a suspension foot-bridge. A little to the E of the first bridge, on the river-bank, is a public promenade or terrace, tastefully laid out. The town chiefly consists of two spacious and well-built streets, with a market-place in the centre. On the W side of the market-place stands the town-hall. The church, a plain structure with 3 aisles and 2 galleries, stands on an eminence called Kirkhill, S of the town. The Independents, Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have places of worship in the town and p. —The revenues of the corporation amounted in 1831 to £268; in 1850 to £733. M. returned 2 members to parliament until the Reform act reduced the number of representatives to 1. Electors in 1837, 368; in 1848, 428.—M. is of no note for manufactures. It has a small woollen-mill, a brewery, and two or three corn-mills worked by steam. The chief dependence of the town is on its cattle and corn-market, which is held weekly. In the first week of September, horse races are run on a race-course N of the town.

MORPETH, a town of New South Wales, in the p. of Maitland, and co. of Northumberland, at the head of the navigation on Hunter river, and 29 m. by water from Newcastle. Steamers ply between this place and Sydney. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in Howard township, 1½ m. from Lake Erie.

MORPHIL. See MORFIL.

MORRA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 30 m. SE of Benevento. Pop. 3,300.

MORRA. See MORA.

MORRAGE, a township of Ipstones p., in Staffordshire, 4 m. NNE of Cheadle. Pop. in 1831, 403.

MORRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 2 m. E of Besançon. Pop. 320.

MORRION (EL), a mountain in the W part of Patagonia, in S lat. 53° 33′, W long. 72° 32′.

MORRIS, a county in the N part of the state of New Jersey, U. S., comprising an area of 500 sq. m., drained by Rockaway and Whippany rivers, affluents of the Passaic, and by the head-branches of Raritan river, and intersected by Morris canal. It is hilly towards the N, and abounds in iron ore. Pop. in 1840, 25,814; in 1850, 30,173.—Also a township of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, 28 m. W of New York. It is partly hilly, is bounded on the W and S by Passaic river, and watered by tributaries of that river, and by Whippany river. Pop. in 1840, 4,013.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 133 m. N by W of Harrisburg. Its surface is hilly, and the soil chiefly gravel and clay. Pop. 120.—Also a township of Greene co., in the same state. Pop. 1,162.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the same state. Pop. 1,516.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,683.—Also a township of Knox co., in the state of Ohio. The three upper branches of Vernon river unite in this township, and form a tract of 6,000 acres of dry fertile bottom land. Pop. 1,072.

MORRISONIA, a village of Westchester township, Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the NE side of Harlem river. It consisted in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

MORRISTON, a chapelry in the p. of Langefelach, Glamorganshire, 2½ m. ENE of Swansea, on the r. bank of the Taw. Pop. in 1831, 1,530. In the vicinity are copper-mines, and extensive potteries.

MORRISTOWN, a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 28 m. N by W of Montpellier. It has a diversified surface; and the soil, particularly on Lamoille river, is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,502.—Also a township of Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 199 m. NNW of Albany, on the SE side of St. Lawrence river. It has an undulating surface, and is bordered on the SE by Black lake. Its soil is chiefly clay loam. Pop. 2,809. —Also a village of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, 53 m. N by E of Trenton, on an elevated plain. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Union township, Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, 105 m. E of Columbus, on the national road, 9 m. W of St. Clairsville. Pop. 300.—Also a village of Shelby co., in the state of Indiana, 26 m. E by S of Indianapolis, on the E side of Blue river.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Illinois, 141 m. NNW of Springfield, 4 m. S of Green river.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Tennessee, 226 m. E of Nashville, on the road from Greenville to Knoxville.

MORRISVILLE, a village of Morristown township, Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 26 m. N of Montpellier.—Also a v. of Eaton township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 102 m. W by N of Albany, on Cherry Valley turnpike. Pop. 700. —Also a town of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 125 m. E of Harrisburg, on the W side of Delaware river, opposite Trenton. The Delaware is here crossed by a fine bridge.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in the state of Virginia, 88 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 50.

MORRITO (POINT), a point on the coast of the dep. of Ystmo, in New Grenada, 1 m. S 65° W from Point Arenas, at the mouth of the Chagres.

MORRO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. W of Ancona.—Also a lofty and steep islet, 4 leagues N 78° W of Point Mono in Trinidad.

MORRO-ACARI, a sugar-loaf shaped hill on the N side of the bay of San Juan, on the coast of Peru.

MORRO-DE-BENGUELA, or OLD BENGUELA HEAD, a steep, black, rugged point, on the W coast of Africa, forming the S point of Bahia-Songa.

MORRO-BO, an insulated mountain on the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 20° 47′, W long. 40° 41′.

MORRO-DE-BONIFACIO, a cape on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 39° 25′.

MORRO-CAINVA, a hill on the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 25° 49′, W long. 48° 34′.

MORRO-DE-CAMBORELLA, a summit of the Eastern Cordilheiras, on the coast of Brazil.

MORRO-DE-CARAPUCHO, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 19° 35′.

MORRO-CHICO, a cape on the coast of Honduras, in N lat. 15° 35′.

MORRO-COBIR, a cape on the E coast of Africa, in Zanguebar, in S lat. 8° 5′.

MORRO-COLORADO, a hillock on the coast of New Grenada, in N lat. 9° 34′, W long. 79° 9′.

MORRO-DE-COPIAPO, a round topped hill to the N of the port of Copiapo, on the coast of Chili.

MORRO-DE-LOS-DIABOLOS, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 18°.

MORRO-DAS-LAGOSTAS, a projecting headland, on the Angola coast of Africa, 7 m. W of the entrance of the Bengo river.

MORRO-DE-PICA, a mountain of Peru, in the prov. of Tarapaca, in S lat. 21° 28′, E long. 68° 42′.

MORRO-DE-PUERCOS, a cape on the W coast of Mexico, in N lat. 7° 35′.

MORRO-DE SAN-JOAO, a hill on the N bank of the San João river, which flows into the bay of St. Ann, on the E coast of Brazil. It is in S lat. 22° 32′, W long. 41° 59′.

MORRO-DE-SAN-JOSEF, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 24°.

MORRO-DI-VALLE, a town of the Papal states, in the marquisate of Ancona, 4 m. N of Jesi.

MORRO HERMOSO, a projecting promontory on the W coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 52′. —Also a hill on the coast of New Grenada, in N lat. 10° 58′, W long. 75° 2′.

MORRO ITACOLUMI, a mountain on the W side of Maranhao bay, on the N coast of Brazil.

MORRO-MORENA, a cape on the coast of Chili, in S lat. 23° 10′.

MORRO-MORRO, a town of Buenos Ayres, 40 m. NE of Cocha.

MORRO POINT, a steep abrupt point on the coast of Chili, to the N of Port Yngles.

MORRO-QUEMADO, a headland on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 14° 20′.

MORRO-SOLAR, a remarkable cluster of hills standing on a sandy plain to the N of Chorillo bay, on the coast of Peru, in S lat. 12° 11′, W long. 77° 06′.

MORRO-TICONDIBA, a hill on the N coast of Brazil, in S lat. 3° 10′, W long. 40° 34′.

MORRONE. See MORONE.

MORROPE, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Sana, 105 m. NW of Truxillo, near the coast.

MORROPON, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Piura, which runs SW, and enters the Piura, in S lat. 5° 24′.

MORROS (POINT), a headland on the coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 19° 45′, W long. 90° 40′.

MORROS-DE-COMMANDATUBA, the southernmost of a group of mountains on the E coast of Brazil, in about S lat. 15° 19′.

MORS. See MEURS.

MORS, or MORSOE, an island of Denmark, in the Lymfiord gulf, in the N of Jutland, bail. of Thisted, in N lat. 56° 41′. Its area is 136 sq. m. With the adjacent islands of Jegondöe and Ageröe, it had a pop. of 13,500 in 1848. The surface is in general level, except on the S side. In several places the sea has gradually formed subterranean excavations, and the ground has sunk. The climate is variable; but the soil is fertile, and about two-thirds of the whole are under cultivation. The inhabitants, who speak a peculiar dialect, are a simple race, strangers equally to luxury and extreme poverty. From Nykiöbing, the only town in the island, N lat. 56° 47′, W long. of Copenhagen 3° 43′, there is a considerable export of corn. There are several villages and hamlets.

MORSCH, a village of Baden, near the Rhine, 6 m. NW of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,209.—Also a village of Hesse-Cassel, 5 m. SE of Melsungen. Pop. 848.

MORSCHANSK. See MORCHANSK.

MORSEE. See MORGES.

MORSPURG, a town of Baden, on the lake of Constanz, 6 m. NE of Constanz, formerly the residence of the bishop of Constanz. It is surrounded with walls, and has some traffic by means of the lake.

MORSTON, a parish of Norfolk, 6 m. E of Wells. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. 173.

MORSUM, a village of Denmark, on the E extremity of the island of Sylt, in the bail. and 18 m. W of Tondern in Sleswick. Pop. 1,000.

MORT (LOC-LA), a lake of Upper Canada, 40 m. NNW of Sturgeon lake.

MORTAGNE, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Orne. The arrond., comprising 11 cants. and an area of 195,963 hects., had a pop. in 1841 of 125,050.—The town is situated 21 m. ENE of Alençon, on a hill near the small river Huine. Pop. 4,392. It has some manufactories of linen, thread, leather, and cyder.—Also a town in the dep. of La Vendée, 27 m. ESE of Nantes, on the Sevre-Nantaise, remarkable as the scene of an engagement in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former suffered a heavy loss. Pop. 1,404.—Also a town in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, on the r. bank of the Gironde, 12 m. SSW of Pons. Pop. 1,436.—Also a town in the dep. of Vosges, with large iron works.—Also a town in the dep. of Nord, 9 m. NNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 1,318.—Also a river of France, an affluent of the Meurthe, which it joins on the l. bank, 3 m. SW of Luneville, after a course of about 40 m.

MORTAGOA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 24 m. WSW of Viseu. Pop. 800.

MORTAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, situated on the small river Lance, 16 m. E of Avranches. Pop. in 1841, 2,523. It has manufactories of lace and linen. The arrond., comprising 8 cants., has an area of 87,408 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 74,615.

MORTANO, a town of the Papal states, in the leg. and 21 m. S of Forli.

MORTANSVELS, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. and 6 m. NE of Bineh, on the r. bank of the Haine. Pop. 1,450.

MORTARA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese prov. of Lomellina, between the rivers Agogna and Terdopio, 25 m. SW of Milan, and 7 m. SE of Vigevano. It contains 382 houses, 1,051 families, and 5,316 inhabitants. In ancient times it had a castle of such importance that it excited the jealousy of the Milanese, who dismantled it in the 13th cent.; after which it was twice rebuilt and destroyed by contending factions; now little remains of its fortifications but a circumvallation or fosse. There are 2 parochial and 5 other churches in the town; one of the former, dedicated to San Lorenzo, is a handsome structure, and has some fine pictures. To the other parish-church was attached a large Augustine convent, which was suppressed by the French; and the buildings are now used as the residence of the intendent of the prov., and for his offices. Among the public edifices are the municipal palace, schools, &c. There are markets and fairs of some importance here; and hence radiate six provincial roads, to Vigevano and Milan, Novara, Pavia, Alessandria, Casale, and by Lumello to Genoa.

MORTARO, or MORTERO, commonly called MORTAR, a small island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, to the NW of the town of Sebenico. It is only 13 m. in circumf. The inhabitants cultivate the olive and the vine, and manufacture the fibres of a particular kind of broom produced on the W side into coarse canvass. This island has a beautiful village of the same name, the ruins of a town supposed to be the *Colentum* of Pliny, and some small hamlets.

MORTAVAIA, a town of Russia, in the government and 36 m. E of Charkov, on the l. bank of the Donetz.

MORTEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Doubs, situated on the river Doubs, 12 m. SE of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,550, engaged in linen and cotton weaving.

MORTEFONTAINE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 6 m. S of Senlis. Pop. 387. There is a fine chateau here.

MORTEMART, a village of France, in the dep.

of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Mezieres. Pop. 550.

MORTERO, or Mortori, a small islet on the E coast of the island of Sardinia, with a village inhabited by fishermen, in N lat. 41° 12′ 46″.

MORTES (Rio-das), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, the highest western branch of the Rio-Grande.

MORTHOE, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. WSW of Ilfracombe. Area 3,480 acres. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1841, 379.

MORTIER, a village and fort of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 2 m. ENE of Neu-Brisach.

MORTIER-BANK, a fishing-bank near the S coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 47° 5′.

MORTIMER'S CROSS, a township in Amestry p., Herefordshire, 5½ m. NW of Leominster, on the W bank of the Lugg. Here, on Candlemas eve 1461, a severe conflict took place between the partisans of the rival houses of York and Lancaster, the issue of which was the settlement of Edward IV. on the throne of England. A Tuscan pillar of white stone, placed in an angle formed by the junction of two roads, marks the scene, and records the issue of this memorable battle.

MORTIMER (West), a tything in Strathfield-Mortimer p., Hants, 8 m. N of Basingstoke. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1841, 334.

MORTIZABAD, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bijapur, situated principally between the 17th and 18th parallels of N lat.; and skirted on the W by the Western Ghauts, which separate it from Concan. It is intersected from NW to SE by the river Krishna. Its chief towns are Merritch, Sattara, and Sangli.

MORTIZANAGUR. See Guntur.

MORTLACH, a parish in the Moray district of Banffshire, bounded on the N by Boharm, and on the S by Inveraven. It is of an oblong form, and its superficial extent is about 35,000 acres. From a mountainous line of water-shed across the S end of the parish, two glens extend 7½ m. NE at the distance from each other of from 2 to 2½ m. The stream of the W glen is the Dullan; and that of the E and of the united glen is the Fiddich,—giving the name of Glenfiddich to all the district which forms its basin. The screen of much of the W side of the W glen is the huge and broad-based Benrinnes, whose vast mass fills a large part of the neighbouring p., and whose summit rises 2,747 ft. above sea-level. The uplands are clothed to the extent of about 600 acres with wood; elsewhere they are variously moorland and coarse pasture, but are in general duskily dressed out in heath. The soil of the arable grounds is almost all loamy, deep, and fertile. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,876; in 1831, 2,633; in 1841, 2,594.—The old village of M. stands on the Dullan, a ½ m. above its confluence with the Fiddich; but has dwindled away to insignificance. The modern thriving village of Dufftown stands a ½ m. N of M., and is distant 9 m. from Keith. It was commenced in 1817, and has at present a pop. of nearly 850.—Malcolm II., immediately after his victory at M. over the Danes, in 1010, got the parish church converted into a cathedral, and the village into the seat of a dio. Nectan, the 4th and last bishop, was removed by David I. to Aberdeen, and became by translation the first bishop of that city. The bishopric of Mortlach, thus transmuted into that of Aberdeen, lasted from 1010 to 1139. In the order of precedence it was next to St. Andrews, or ranked as the second dio. in Scotland.

MORTLAKE, a parish in Surrey, 8 m. WSW of London, on the S bank of the Thames, and intersected by the London and Richmond railway. The parish includes East Sheen. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,698; in 1841, 2,778.

MORTLESTOWN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NE of Cahir. Area 1,839 acres. Pop. 573.

MORTLOCK ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, in S lat. 4° 55′, E long. 156° 10′.

MORTO ISLAND, an island on the coast of Peru, about 2 m. in length, 13 m. NW of the river Tumbez.

MORTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 2¾ m. N of Alfreton. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 501; in 1841, 646.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. N of Bourne, including the hamlet of Hanthorpe or Harmthorpe. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1841, 952.—Also a hamlet in Gainsborough p., Lincoln, 1¾ m. NW of Gainsborough, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 2,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 543; in 1841, 569.—Also a township in Ainderby-Steeple p., Yorkshire, 3¼ m. SW of North-Allerton, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1841, 252.

MORTON, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire. Area 6,496 Scottish acres. Much of the surface shoots up in bold pastoral heights, forming part of the southern Alps of Scotland, and attaining altitudes of 2,500 ft. and under, between the two grand basins of the Lowlands. Nearly in the centre of the parish, 2½ m. N of Thornhill, on the brink of a glen traversed by a little tributary of Cample, stands Morton-castle, one of the least dilapidated ruins of its class in Nithsdale. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,255; in 1831, 2,140; in 1841, 2,161.

MORTON-BAGGOTT, a parish in Warwickshire, 2¾ m. WSW of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1841, 170.

MORTON (East and West), a township in Bingley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. NE of Keighley, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,219; in 1841, 1,693.

MORTON-GRANGE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring p., co.-palatine of Durham, 5½ m. NE of Durham. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1841, 185.

MORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Norfolk, 8½ m. NW of Norwich, on the W bank of the Winsum. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 165.

MORTON-JEFFRIES, a parish in Herefordshire, 5½ m. SW of Bromyard. Area 660 acres. Pop. 53.

MORTON-MORRELL, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. NW of Kington. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. 253.

MORTON-PINKNEY, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. W by N of Towcester. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 565.

MORTON'S BAY, a bay on the W coast of the island of Nevis, 2 m. N of Charleston.

MORTREE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 13 m. N of Alençon. Pop. 1,590; of cant. 7,301.

MORTUGARA, a settlement of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, 20 m. SW of Para.

MORTY, an island in the N part of the Molucca archipelago, in N lat. 2°, E long. 128° 30′, separated from the NE part of the island of Gilolo, by a channel about 25 m. wide, called the strait of Morty. It is estimated to be 65 m. long, and from 10 to 25 m. in breadth. The sultan of Ternate formerly claimed the sovereignty of this island.

MORTZO, a lake of Independent Tartary, in the Kirghiz territory, within 30 m. of the l. bank of the Ural.

MORUES BAY, a bay on the S shore of the river St. Lawrence, southward of Gaspè bay, and W of Bonaventura and Miscan islands, in N lat. 48° 35′.

MORUGA, a small river to the NW of the gulf of Essequibo, on the coast of Surinam.

MORUL, a village of Ladakh, in N lat. 34° 43′,

E long. 76° 9′, on the r. bank of the Indus, opposite the confluence of the Dras.

MORUMBATEMAN, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, an affluent of the Yass.

MORUMBIDGEE. See MURRUMBIDGEE.

MORUMGEN. See MOHRUNGEN.

MORUNDAVA, a port on the W coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 20° 16′, where some trade is carried on, and refreshments may be procured.

MORUNG, a district of Northern Hindostan, tributary to the rajah of Nepal, extending from the river Cosi to the Tista. The surface is very mountainous, some parts of it being 7,000 ft. higher than Bengal; but it is extremely unhealthy, and has been little explored.

MORUNGEN. See MOHRUNGEN.

MORUYA, a river of New South Wales, flowing into the sea 20 m. N of Bateman's bay.

MORVAH, a parish of Cornwall, 6 m. WNW of Penzance. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1841, 407.

MORVAL, a parish of Cornwall, 3 m. N of East Looe. Area 3,750 acres. Pop. 733.

MORVAN (MONTAIGNES DES), a chain of mountains in France, which separate the basin of the Seine from that of the Loire, traversing the dep. of the Nievre, and the SW portion of that of Yonne. They are of small elevation, and covered with wood.

MORVEN, a township of Marion co., in Ohio, U. S. Pop. 980.—Also a village of Ansan co., N. Carolina.—Also a village of Shelby co., Iowa.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a mountainous parish on the coast of the mainland of Argyleshire, forming a large peninsula extending SW between Lochs Suinart and Linnhe, to the Sound of Mull, and connected with the district of Ardgour by a peninsula of 6 m. Its greatest length from E to W is 20 m.; its greatest breadth, 15 m.; and its superficial extent, 65,000 acres. A chain of lakes, partly marine and partly fresh-water, commencing with Loch-Teagus on the N, and terminating with Loch-Aline in the SW, nearly isolates most of the district lying along the Sound of Mull. All the waste parts abound with deer and other game. Such arable ground as exists lies at the bottom of the hills, and principally along the Sound of Mull. Morven, as to its geognosy, consists principally of gneiss, which has been originally covered by a deposit of secondary rocks consisting of limestone and sandstone, with coal occasionally interspersed; a deposit so overwhelmed by trap, which in its turn has been much abraded and worn away, as to present to an observer a confused and obscure object of geognostic study. The situation of the coal is, on certain occasions, very remarkable; and occurring as it does on the summits of primary mountains exceeding 2,000 ft. in elevation, it is quite fitted to startle a geologist nearly as much as a coal-surveyor. Pop. in 1801, 2,083; in 1831, 2,137; in 1841, 1,774.

MORVEN, a very high hill in the S district of the p. of Latheron, Caithness-shire, not far from the boundary with Sutherlandshire. One account says, it is "elevated about a mile above the level of the sea;" another says it is "supposed to be more than a mile above the level of the sea;" but both, we suspect, over-estimate its alt.—Also a summit of the Grampians in the p. of Logie-Coldstone, Aberdeenshire. Alt. above sea-level 2,880 ft.

MORVIEDRO. See MURVIEDRO.

MORVILE, a parish of Salop, 3 m. W of Bridgenorth. Area 5,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 542.

MORVILLARS, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. NW of Delle. Pop. 350.

MORVILLIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 6 m. SW of Neufchateau. Pop. 1,460.

MORWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 30 m. SSW of Theraud.

MORZINE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Chablais, 15 m. SE of Thonon. Pop. 1,600.

MORZ-ZUSCHLAG, or MURZ-ZUSCHLAG, a small town of Styria, 20 m. ENE of Bruck. Pop. 800. A valley called the Murz-thal, extending from this place along the Murr to Bruck, contains the best pasturage in Styria.

MOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. SE of Vigo, on the l. bank of the Louro.

MOSALSK, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kaluga, on the Mosolka, 55 m. W of Kaluga. Pop. 1,200.

MOSAMBIQUE. See MOZAMBIQUE.

MOSBACH, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. N of Schweinfurt. Pop. 900.—Also a small town of Nassau, pleasantly situated near Wisbaden. — Also a town of Baden, in the principality of Leiningen, situated on the river Elzbach, 16 m. N by W of Heilsbronn. Pop. 2,200. It is surrounded with walls, and has a salt-work and several oil and saw mills.

MOSBACK, a village of Bavaria, near Sonthofen. Pop. 800.

MOSBURG, or MOSPURG, a town of Bavaria, on the river Iser, 24 m. NE of Munich. Pop. 1,400.

MOSCHE (PUNTA DELLE), a headland in the Adriatic, in N lat. 45° 29′, on the W coast of the Illyrian circle of Istria.

MOSCHELHORN, a summit of the Lepontine Alps, on the frontiers of the Grisons and the Valais, at the head of the valleys of St. Peter and the Rheinwald. Alt. 9,600 ft. above sea-level.

MOSCHENIZZA, a town of Austrian Illyria, in the maritime district of Istria, on the gulf of Quarnero. Pop. 2,000. Wine, olive-oil, and honey are produced by the neighbouring district.

MOSCHO. See MOCHI.

MOSCIANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 9 m. ENE of Teramo. Pop. 2,500.

MOSCISKA, a small town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 17 m. E of Przemysl.

MOSCOLURI, a town of Livadia, 30 m. ESE of Trikala.

MOSCOW, a central government of European Russia, lying between 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E long., and 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N lat.; and bounded by the gov. of Tver on the N; Vladimir on the E; by Riazan, Tula, and Kaluga on the S; and Kaluga and Smolensk on the W. It has a superficial area of 11,688 sq. m., with a pop. in 1842 of 1,398,977. It presents an undulated surface, diversified only in a few points by small ridges or hills. The soil is for the most part clay and sand. Heaths and marshes intersect various parts of the country, the fertility of which is on the whole very indifferent. The soil reposes on granite, of which large blocks, as in the north of Germany, here appear scattered over the surface of the ground. Storch enumerates 2,610 streams, and 109 lakes in this gov., but none of them are of any considerable extent. The Volga, the Oka, and the Moskva—from which latter the gov. and the capital take their name—are the only important rivers. The climate is temperate and healthy, and nowise distinguished from the other provs. of Russia which lie within the temperate zone. The winter, including the broken days of spring and autumn, lasts about five months. Agriculture is the principal branch of industry; yet, as this prov., though the best cultivated, is inferior in soil, and the capital consumes a vast quantity of provisions, the harvest is insufficient for the bare consumption. Fruit is rare; flax, hemp, and hops are only cultivated for domestic consumption. There are manufactories of

cloth, silk, hats, cotton, linen, leather, copper, glass, china, and vitriol: almost every family of peasants, in the circle of M., conducts some branch of manufacture. On account of its natural situation, this prov. can only engage in land-commerce; but this is very considerable, Moscow being to the interior commerce what Petersburg is to the exterior. The roads are excellent, and the rivers Oka and Moskva offer important channels of communication. The great road from M. to St. Petersburg is continued, for a space of 500 m., almost in a straight line cut through a forest. It is of uniform breadth, and formed of trunks of trees laid in rows parallel to each other, and bound down in the centre and at each end by long poles or beams fastened into the ground; these trunks are sometimes covered with boards, and sometimes with layers of boughs strewed over with sand or earth. Where the road is new, it is remarkably good; but as the trunks decay, or sink below the level of the adjoining parts, it becomes very uncomfortable for travellers. The scenery along this route is far from pleasing; but the great high-road itself is ever crowded with caravans loaded with merchandise, droves of oxen from the plains of the Ukraine, and bands of travellers. The adjacent country, however, presents throughout the same melancholy aspect of interminable swamp, studded with plantations of abortive birch-trees and thinly-scattered firs. The eye seeks in vain for refreshing varieties of cultivation, or well-grown timber trees with thick foliage, and encounters nothing save an impoverished soil and patches of stunted forest. The horizon seldom bounds the view of the plain, as the obstacle of a bush or fence on the dreary level conceals miles of its extent, without a rise or undulation to mark the distance beyond; in fact, there is no scenery to fix the memory, no bits of landscape to gladden the eye. Even the Valdai hills, among which the Volga takes its source, are of inconsiderable elevation, and present no new feature in the scene. The signs of pop. are scanty, and the appearance of villages unfrequent. The houses are entirely formed of the rough stems of trees, with the interstices stuffed with moss and lime; but, uncouth as they are, they are not unsightly, nor without some pretensions to a kind of rustic elegance. The general aspect of the villages is monotonous; they consist invariably of two rows of houses removed to some little distance from the road, already too wide; and as the distance from St. Petersburg increases, they look more impoverished and neglected. [*Thompson.*] This state of things, however, improves for the last 50 m. before entering the city of Moscow. There the country is so well-cultivated that it might almost be called beautiful: meadows and corn-fields stretch back as far as the eye can reach, with villages, churches, and fine mansions on the soft heights. [*Bremner.*] The railroad from M. to Petersburg, finished in Nov. 1851, intersects this gov. It is 397 m. in length; and has been pushed onward to Kolomna, at the junction of the Moskva and Oka, 65 m. SE of Moscow.—The archb. of this gov. is chief of the Russian Greek church. Next to Moscow, the principal towns are Kolomna and Dmitrov.

Moscow, — written Moskva, and pronounced Maskva by the natives,—the capital of the above gov., and formerly the capital of the empire, 487 m. SE of Petersburg, in N lat. 55° 45′ 13″, E long. 37° 37′ 54″, is situated at an alt. of 781 ft. above sea-level, upon a number of gentle elevations, valleys, and plains,—the hills branching from an elevated region on the E and SE, and the lower grounds skirting the Neglina and the Yausa, streams which here join the Moskva. It covers an immense extent of ground; and measures more than 25 English m. in circuit. In its greatest diam. it has an extent of 8 m.; in its least, 5 m. Its appearance is not less varied than the character of its inhabitants; and as the rivers flow between the chief elevations of the city, they give a beautiful relief to its extended range, which spreads with a certain degree of openness and irregularity over a finely undulating hollow, embosomed amid a circle of broken heights fringed with wood or green with cultivation. "Moscow," says Dr. Lyall, "is an ancient, Petersburg a modern city; the chief beauty of the latter consists in regularity,—the beauty of the former in irregularity. In Petersburg, the triumph of art over nature is everywhere visible; in M. these appear still engaged as it were in the attempt to excel each other, forming the finest combinations, or the greatest discordances." "The streets of St. Petersburg," observes Kohl, "are so broad, the open places so vast, the arms of the river so mighty, that, large as the houses are in themselves, they are made to appear small by the gigantic plan of the whole; and this effect is increased by the extreme flatness of the site on which the city stands; no building is raised above the other; whereas in M. the streets are seldom sufficiently long to form a perspective, for the greater number of them wind like the paths of an English park or like rivers meandering through fields. St. Petersburg, again, rests upon a flat surface; M. is built upon hills; and presents, instead of the rigid regularity of the modern capital, a labyrinth of courts, shrubberies, and gardens,—a mass of streets which nowhere take a direct business-like course, and give to it more the character of a suburb than of a city." The houses are in general low; in very rare cases containing more than two stories. In the part of the town called the Zemlenoi-gorod, and in the faubourgs, they are usually built of wood; but everywhere else brick is the material, interspersed with deals; for the foundations, however, stone is used. The houses do not stand in straight rows, nor are they all of similar height and dimensions; one house will be large and magnificent, another small and paltry; one is painted white, another green, a third yellow; one stands boldly forward seeking notice, another retreats within its little garden, or stately courtyard in which coaches-and-four are constantly circling. The low wooden houses which formerly encircled all the gardens, and appeared scattered among the stone buildings, are now confined chiefly to the suburbs; but the roofs of many of the houses are painted green, and from a distance completely blend with the groups of tall trees in their vicinity. The gardens of the palaces and churches, the public squares and open places, occupy a very considerable portion of the spacious area within the supposed limits of the city. A city in the sense of an assemblage of human dwellings pressed closely together, till they seem as if hewn out of one rock, M. is not, excepting perhaps the square verst contained in the Kremlin and Kitai-gorod. Mr. Maxwell thus describes the view of the city from the Prigorok-Notorago, or Sparrow-hills, very trifling elevations 4 m. from the Kremlin, but quite conspicuous in the vicinity of the city. "The day was radiant, and the city of the Muscovites lay spread out beneath us like a gilded toy. A thousand burnished domes and cupolas in blue and gold, glittering with silver stars and clusters of graceful minarets and spires, white terraces and towers, roofs and walls of every colour, all confused and shapeless, yet all gay and curious, sparkled in the light of the declining sun. The white buildings of the Kremlin, the gaudy eminences of St. Basil, the red and white enclosures of the Donskoi convent, the antique battlements of the Devitchei, were below us; beyond, as far as the eye could reach, infinite in variety and almost endless in succession, arose other fantastic forms

arrayed in the same brilliant colours,—the whole exciting more wonder than admiration, more surprise than pleasure. Far away toward the S and W extended a fertile plain, and meandering through the meadows flowed the shining Moskwa, 'a line of silver in a fringe of green.' The gardens and orchards, the grain and cattle, and the bountiful appearance of the environs, were pleasant to the sight. Both city and country, seen at noonday from the Sparrow-hills, conveys the most lively impression it is possible to conceive of Moscow."

Quarters.] The Kremlin-hill, the nucleus around which the city is built, is to M. what the Acropolis was to Athens, or the Capitol to Rome. The walls which encircle it are approached from the W and the NW through the new and well-built streets of the Kitai-gorod; on the E and SE, the hill extends to the cliff at the foot of which the Moskva and Neglina unite their waters. It contains the imperial palace, a portion of which consists of what remains of the ancient palace of the czars. This hill has also a highly sacred character, no fewer than 32 churches, including several cathedrals, resting upon it. The cathedral of St. Michael encloses the tombs of the Russian sovereigns, from the time that M. became the capital (in 1147) till the demise of Peter the Great. In this quarter also is the imperial museum, the arsenal, the palace of the patriarch, a nunnery, and a monastery. The term *Kremlin* is derived from the Slavonic word *krim*, which signifies 'a fort.' "Taken as a whole," says Dr. Lyall, "the Kremle is one of the most original, beautiful, and magnificent objects I have ever beheld. Its commanding situation on the banks of the Moskva river,—its high and venerable white walls, with numerous battlements, and variously coloured towers and steeples,—the number and the magnitude of some of its fine edifices, with their differently painted roofs,—the variety of its cathedrals, churches, monasteries, and belfries, with their almost innumerable domes, gilt, tin-plated, or green: indeed, the whole picture presents at the same time a varied unity, a consonance and incongruity of objects,—a contrast of ancient and modern works of art and taste,—a beauty, grandeur, and magnificence indescribable and altogether unique." Its walls are from 12 to 16 ft. thick. Externally their height varies at different places from 30 to 60 ft.; and they are furnished with battlements and embrasures, numerous towers and steeples, and a number of gates. There are no regular streets within the walls; all the edifices have stone foundations, or foundations faced with white calcareous tufa, while the superstructures are formed of brick, stuccoed and painted white, orange, yellow, blue, green, &c. The interior presents a crowd of government-offices, churches, and monasteries.—The second quarter, or Kitai-gorod, is the centre of trade; and appears to have received its name in early times as being the centre of the Chinese trade. At present it contains two *gostinie-doori*, or bazaars, to be afterwards noticed.—The Bieloi-gorod, or third division, is the seat of learning and education, and is also the residence of the governor and the troops. Its most remarkable building is an enormous covered military parade, or exercise-house, within which the evolutions of 2,000 foot and 1,000 horse soldiers can be conveniently performed.—Zemlianoi-gorod, [*i. e.* 'earthen-town,' so called from an earthen rampart which once surrounded the city,] is a miscellaneous assemblage of spirit stores, schools, public offices, handsome public promenades, and houses of all grades.—The fifth division is the Slobodi or suburbs, which form an immense irregular polygon, completely surrounding the Zemlianoi-gorod, and are in fact an aggregate of some 40 suburban villages.

Principal edifices.] In 1835, M. numbered between 9,000 and 10,000 houses, 60 principal streets, 25 squares, places, and markets, upwards of 500 cross streets, 7 cathedrals, 21 monasteries, 245 Greek, 2 Roman Catholic, 3 Protestant, 2 English, 3 Armenian chapels, and a Turkish mosque. The churches, most of which have survived without injury the great fire of 1812, give to M. a most picturesque appearance. Each has a small cupola rising from the roof, shaped like a bulb or onion, painted exteriorly of the gaudiest colours the palette can afford, and often silvered or gilt. From their "interior a gigantic picture looks down, whose enormous ugliness is much better calculated to scare than to assist devotion: it is generally the figure of the Redeemer, the Virgin, or of John. In the centre cupola is the pictured form of an old grey-headed man, meant to represent the Father. The walls are usually painted from top to bottom with grotesque-looking saints and angels; and the centre cupola is generally supported by 4 pillars, so immoderately thick that they diminish the space of the church very considerably.—In the cathedral of St. Michael, in the Kremlin, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred. Their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Upon great festivals these tombs are covered with rich palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels.—The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, also in the Kremlin, has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The Treasury in the Kremlin contains some splendid halls in which are preserved the state jewels. "The intrinsic value of these relics," says Bremner, "glistening as they are with gems of great size, is immense. The history of many of them is so obscure, that men of learning have lately been expressly commissioned to make careful researches concerning them, and the other treasures with which the halls of the Kremlin once groaned. The crowns alone would furnish materials for a volume. They are twelve or fifteen in number, each of a splendour and value far outshining those of the crowns made now-a-days. Some of them are supposed to have been gifts from the Greek Emperor Comnenus to the great Vladimir; but this is one of the points which the learned are now trying to clear up. Several are entirely covered with the costliest diamonds, some with large turquoises, and often on the top is a ruby of great size. The shapes are all different—some low and simple, some high and conical, with stout ribs of gold. The work is generally most exquisite. Never, perhaps, throughout the whole of his sojourn in Russia is the foreigner more forcibly struck with her immense power than while walking about among these crowns. Almost every one of them formerly belonged to an independent king; now they might be melted down into the one massive diadem of him whose empire has swallowed up the fair kingdoms whose majesty they separately adorned. Here stands the crown of fallen Poland, side by side with that worn by Nicholas when crowned at Warsaw. Next come the ancient crowns of the kingdoms of Kasan, Astracan, Georgia, Siberia, &c. Then follow imperial sceptres massive with gold and gems. In short, apart even from all consideration of the power which it represents, this rich collection really amazes the visitor by its intrinsic value. There is no great anxiety displayed about locking up these treasures. They are placed in a room of beautiful proportions and well lighted, most of them under bells of crystal, elegantly shaped, ranged by the wall on one side, and the principal ones placed on handsome pedestals on the floor. Rich, however, as this collection is, the jewels now remaining in Moscow are of trifling

value compared with those described by ancient travellers: in fact, this city has so often suffered by fire, that not only its treasures but its very records have disappeared; all the ancient documents have been burnt; so that now, very strangely, the Russians themselves are forced to go to the books of Olearius, or of English travellers, in order to get information about these very jewels and their ancient Kremlin."—Boris Godonof, who ascended the throne by usurpation and multiplied murders, could conceive no better way of atoning for his crimes than by bestowing on a church a bell of unprecedented size. He accordingly gave one to the cathedral of St. Nicholas weighing 312,480 pounds; and 'died in peace.' The Empress Anne recast this bell, and added to it 2,000 poods of metal. It is the largest in the world, that of Pekin being lost in the comparison. Its circumference is 63 ft. 11 inches; its height 19 ft.; its greatest thickness 23 inches; and its weight 443,772 pounds. It is doubtful whether the bell was ever actually suspended: at all events none of the Russian sovereigns have been so pious as to recast it, and replace it in its tower. Erman says: "that a peculiar expertness in the casting of metal had been handed down by uninterrupted tradition, from the earliest ages in this part of the world, is proved by the bells suspended in the still remaining portion of the tower of Ivan Welíkoi, which were all made about the same time, when the church was erected in 1600. The largest of them weighs about 400 poods, or 133,684 French pounds, or more than five times the famous bell at Erfurth, and nearly four times that of Rouen. Perhaps the early proficiency of the Chinese in works of this kind,—for already, in 1403, in the reign of the Emperor Yum lo, they cast a bell weighing 120,000 pounds—may help to account for the skill of the Scythians and their Russian descendants. The Siberian nations learned most of their arts from the Chinese, and the Russians have been but slowly estranged from Southern Asia by their intercourse with Western Europe."—The new city has wider streets, and greater uniformity in its private buildings, than that which existed before the French invasion, and its destruction by fire; but in its churches and public edifices the Asiatic taste is still preserved. Before the fire even private houses were overloaded with ornaments of architecture, such as bas reliefs, statues, vases, and columns; many of the churches were surmounted, not only by a high and pointed spire, but by five or six turrets with gilded crosses; but those lately erected are distinguished by a more simple and regular architecture, occupying, however, the same sites, and many painted in the same colours as before. The streets are paved partly with stone, partly, as in other Russian towns, with trunks of trees.

University, &c.] The University having been rebuilt in a magnificent form by aid from the public treasury, was opened on 11th November, 1818, and the former course of study resumed. The present edifice is of great extent and beauty, in the Italian style, containing the new library, museums, lecture-rooms, &c., all of the most complete description. The museum has again become one of the richest in Europe —not as a whole, but in some of the departments of natural history. The collection of zoophytes is very complete, and that of minerals even more so; but the most singular portion of it is the collection of Siberian fossils, among which, as is well known to the learned, there are things not paralleled in any other museum. The library is recovering rapidly. It already contains about 30,000 volumes; but being formed from general contributions, the collection is not very select. The catalogue is on a principle seldom employed in England. In place of keeping a folio for entering each work as it arrives, the title is written on a loose slip of paper, which is placed, under its proper letter, in a line of open boxes, five inches square, along the side of a desk containing a box for each letter of the Russian alphabet. This, though a very mechanical system, is found very convenient for the librarians. In addition to this flying catalogue, there is an admirable *Catalogue Raisonnée* now in the course of being printed. The University of M., though the oldest in Russia, was founded only in the year 1755. Among its professors may be reckoned many names of great eminence. Fischer, the naturalist, and others still living, enjoy a high reputation. The number of students in 1808 was only 135, but is now generally about 700; of whom one-third belong to the faculty of medicine, about the same number to the ethico-political faculty, and the remainder to the two other faculties, mathematics and literature.—Of the new buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Exercier-haus, a vast hall erected near the Kremlin, and more than twice the size of Westminster-hall. It is intended for the parade of troops, when the weather does not admit of their exercising out of doors; and has a length of 560 ft., with a width of 168 ft. The walls are partly of stone, but more of brick; and the roof, 506 ft. 10 in. long, and 133 ft. broad, is not supported by pillars. —Among other public buildings, M. contains a general post-office for the interior of Russia; also several military hospitals. No public institution in M. is more remarkable than the foundling-hospital, erected by Catherine II. in 1764, and amply supported by legacies and voluntary contributions. The building is of a square form, and stands on the banks of the Moskva, where it has the advantage of good air. It is fitted for the reception of 8,000 children. The children who have been received into this hospital, as they advance in years, are distributed into three classes. For the two first years they are under the care of the nurses. They are then admitted into the lowest or first class. The boys and girls are educated indiscriminately, till they are seven years of age; and both sexes are taught not only reading, writing, and arithmetic, but the knitting of stockings, and the carding of flax, hemp, and wool. To these the girls add needle-work, spinning, cooking, baking, and such arts as are necessary to housewifery. Those who evince more than ordinary capacity, are instructed in the French and German languages; and some of the boys are taught music, dancing, drawing, and Latin. Fourteen is the age at which they are admitted into the last class. They have at this period the liberty of choosing the profession in which they are to be instructed. And for this purpose it is not necessary that they should quit the hospital, as several manufactures are established within it for the sole purpose of training the youth to particular professions. At the age of twenty they receive a sum of money, and are at liberty to settle in any part of the empire which they think proper. The number of children supported by this establishment is about 30,000; and its annual outlay nearly £800,000.

Manufacture and commerce.] The commercial importance of M. is very considerable: as, from its central situation, it is the entrepot for most of the internal trade of the empire. The bazaar, or principal market of M., is a colossal building of three stories; three rows of pillars and three rows of shops stand, one above another, connected together by countless passages and steps. "In these courts and galleries, from year's end to year's end, is the greatest standing warehouse of the empire, and a continual fair. Hither, from the Black sea, streams all that

the Levant can produce; from the Baltic, the produce of Western Europe; from Siberia, what China and Tartary yield. Along the galleries long-bearded Russians and black-robed Persians, with their pointed sheep-skin caps, roam about; silken-clad Bokharians rustle by, and Tartars and Greeks sit on the balustrades reckoning their gains. The *gostinnoi dvor* has magazines and shops for the most considerable merchants of M., who are more than 900 in number." The retail trade is carried on in the Ryädi, which signifies, literally, rows of shops. The number of shops in the Ryädi is not less than 1,200, all united under one common roof. The whole range of shops is plentifully adorned with pictures of saints nailed to the beams, with lamps burning before them, singing birds in cages, and flights of pigeons, which nestle under the eaves of the shops, and are cherished and fed by the owners as a kind of sacred bird. The merchandise is arranged here, as elsewhere, in masses; here a range of 30 shops for paper, another range for spices, a third for ornamental articles, a fourth for pictures of saints. M. boasts of 30 booksellers' shops, some of which have a stock of not less than 100,000 volumes. In 1806, there were only three booksellers of any consequence in the city; in 1808, four; and in 1810, six. After 1812, however, the number of the venders of literature increased rapidly. Woollens and cottons are largely manufactured in the city and the surrounding country. The totals were estimated a few years back at nearly 32,000,000 yds., value £1,200,000. In 1851 the district of M. possessed 107 woollen factories employing 20,900 hands. A large quantity of cotton-yarn is spun. Several large machine-factories have been established of late years within the city.

Railroads.] M., as already noticed, is connected by railway with St. Petersburg.—Another projected line of communication, the importance of which cannot be contested, is one from M. to Odessa, the most important commercial city of the S. The distance between the two cities is about double that from M. to St. Petersburg; but the country being generally very level, it is calculated that the cost of the railway would not exceed 37,000,000 d. At present the whole distance from Odessa to two stages from M. is a mere tract marked by verst-posts about 10 ft. high on each side, and goods are generally from 30 to 35 days on the entire road. The expense of carriage is from 1 ruble 50 copecks, to 3 rubles per 40 lbs., according to the time of the year.—A third railway is that from M. to Kolomna, on the river Oka, a distance of 66⅔ m. From the terminus of this railway, steam-boats conduct the passengers to Nishni-Novgorod, on the confluence of the Oka and Volga, where annually the celebrated great fair is held for the merchants of Europe and Asia.

Population.] The pop. of M. was estimated by Dr. Lyall, in 1817, at 312,000. It was returned in 1831 at 305,631, of whom 4,946 belonged to the clergy, 22,394 to the nobility and higher classes of public officers, 2,691 as foreigners, and 16,210 were described as merchants. In 1842, the district of M. had 455,644 inhabitants. The M. dialect is said to be superior to all the other dialects of the Russian language.—The great distinctive feature of M. is its religious character. It is the residence of two archbishops, and contains the most important ecclesiastical establishments in the empire. Thus, the Russo-Greek Christian regards M. with the same veneration that Mecca is looked on by a Mahommedan. By a kind of political fiction, it is still considered the capital; and it is here that the splendid coronation-ceremony of the Russian emperors takes place.—A native writer says that when Petersburg took the place of M. as the centre of administration to the empire, it left her another distinction,—in losing her political position, she maintained her moral. This distinction, allowed her, he says, by latest history, "is acknowledged not only by Russians, but by foreigners, at the head of whom may be placed the great conqueror of modern times. Wishing to humble Russia, he sought, in accordance with his usual tactics, to pierce her through the heart; and only to Napoleon's sense of the national pre-eminence of M. do we owe the undesired honour of his memorable visit. The same relations existed between M. and Petersburg as had formerly existed between the former city and Kieff; and M. became the centre of Russia's mental and spiritual activity. The foundation of the Slavonic Greek and Latin academy, and subsequently of the university, made M. to a certain degree what the Pecherchaia monastery and the academy there had formerly made Kieff. M. at this time educated the greater part of our first-rate writers and statesmen; she dispersed to all the ends of the Russian empire, beginning at Petersburg, the flower of Russian youth, the best pledges of Russia's future weal. In course of time many amongst us grew accustomed to look upon Petersburg as the representative of European life, and upon M. as the cradle of national life. The perpetual existence in Russia of two centres, one administrative and outwardly civilizing, the other intellectual and spiritual, belongs to us only of all European states. It is universally allowed that the relations of Rome to Catholic countries are quite unlike the relations existing between Kieff and the Russian cities; that, on the other hand, the distinctive marks of, for instance, Oxford and Cambridge in England, or Upsal in Sweden, are very different from what characterized Kieff during the Muscovite monarchy, or M. at the present day. The position of Kieff formerly, and M. now, relative to the administrative centre of Russia, reminds us rather of the relation between the right and left halves of Paris,—that is, between the Sorbonne and the university, and the other parts of the city. But there only a river divides the spiritual and temporal hemispheres of France, whilst in our case they are not only separated by a vast space, but by all the peculiarities of local development, all the polarity in the process of Russian society. Novgorod and Kieff,—Kieff and Moscow,—Moscow and Petersburg,—these are the two poles on whose unceasing action the history of Russia revolves; one city is the complement of the other, and the indispensably mutual need of each other is most remarkably manifest in times of crisis and general misfortune. Kieff, whilst she kept secure within her walls the national faith and orthodoxy, was not able to save the nation from intestine war or from the Tartar invasion; M. did save her. In 1612 the imperial capital of the Muscovite dominions was saved, not by Kieff, but by the second Russian monastery, the living inheritor of the first. The pulse of Russia ceasing to beat for a time in M., throbbed within the walls of Troitzka-Sergeivskaia monastery. In 1812 a new calamity overtook M. Had she been alone,—had there been no other capital where the machinery of government could continue to work without interruption,—who can tell what miseries Russia might have had to pass through! The Sergeivskaia monastery had now no longer power to save her. Russia was saved,—not solely by the noble self-devotion of M., and the national spirit, and the Russian army,—but by Petersburg, which preserved inviolable the administration of government. Whoever is acquainted with Amsterdam and Berlin, must acknowledge that Petersburg is a combination—on a larger scale—of those two cities,—one-half reminds us of the capital of Prussia, the other of the capital of Holland: M. recalls no other place; it is like nothing but itself. This proceeds from the fact that

Petersburg is a city that was made—M. one that has made itself. To be convinced of the latter fact, without the necessity of comparison with history, we will only glance at a plan of the city. M. herself is of a moderate size; her cradle is her centre; around this centre, the Kremlin, history has drawn four circles more or less accurate; the *Kitai-gorod* [China town] or city by privilege; beyond this, at some distance from its walls, comes the *Bieloi-gorod* [White town], which is succeeded at a considerable distance by the *Semlanoi*, a wide ribbon of boulevard; the *Semlanoi-gorod* is surrounded by the so-called ramparts, and by the *Sadovia* [Gardens], which are again succeeded by suburbs locked in on every side by mounted ramparts. In such a way does the genius of history seem to have thrown the Kremlin like a stone into the wide ocean of Russian life, and produced circles ever widening. This is not all; if we raise our glance from the plan of M. to the map of European Russia, we shall see that the circles round the Kremlin do not stop with the outline of the city; new circles are described around it, or rather wreaths of cities, at 30, 60, 90, 180, and 360 versts distance. Further, the central power of M. is not limited to this. If we remember that the city lies in the middle of an elevated flat, so to speak, at no great distance from which flows the Volga, Okka, and Dnieper, with other rivers of less consequence; that in its navigable, and consequently mercantile relations, spite of the insignificance of its own river, M. forms one of the most favourable and natural knots of junction, where are seen converging and diverging roads to every corner of Russia; we cannot sufficiently admire the happy choice of such a capital, and the true national feeling that prompted that choice. Volumes might be written on the central importance of M., with regard to its historical, physical, industrial, and philological relations. Contrasted with the central position of M., Petersburg, standing on the verge of the empire, offers to view an extensive point that may be called the key, rather than the centre of Russia. Its remote situation imparts to it something of a colonial character. The augmentation of its pop. does not proceed from within, but from accumulation of new arrivals. According to the most recent statistics, the number of deaths in Petersburg exceeds that of births, yet the total pop., instead of decreasing, is largely increased every year. The centripetal force of Petersburg lies in its service. One in every five passengers in the favourite street of Petersburg is sure to be in a uniform, whilst in M. scarcely one uniform is to be met with in fifty passengers. Matuschka [Moscow] is the mother of modern, as she was the bride of ancient Russia. A century and a half has elapsed since she formed an union with Petersburg, and the ribbon of iron in course of construction will soon bind them together in closer and firmer bonds. Yet it will be no more than a connection between the greatest Russian village and the first Russian burgh. The words of the poet which style M. widow,—

> 'And before the new built city
> Ancient Moscow bends her head;
> And before the young tzarina,
> The widow of the imperial dead,'

will have then less meaning than ever. The railway from Petersburg, together with other lines talked of from Kolomna, Saratov, and perhaps in time from Odessa, will rather carry living sap to M. than carry any away. The railway, instead of converting M. into a mere Petersburg suburb, will make it a centre of fresh vitality. Even for those remote extremities of the empire which formerly did not acknowledge her sovereignty, and even now incline but feebly towards her, M. will acquire a more important significance. Being constituted, through her railways, the entrepot for the produce of the middle and southern tracts, she will literally feed the far-north and the semi-foreign west of Russia. The railway will make her acquainted with the inhabitants of Archangel, of White and of Little Russia. Every cold and unfriendly feeling that they may have nourished towards her will vanish under the influences of increased intercourse, and a better acquaintance with her great moral and political features. Yet for all this M. will continue as much as ever a village, as Petersburg will a town. In these two words, in fact, is comprised the radical distinction between the Slavonic and the German elements. There is not the slightest doubt that the cities of Western Europe are tending to acquire, in course of time, a ruralized character. The multiplication of gardens, and of wide and shady walks, in place of the level fortifications of former times; an effort in many places to erect detached dwelling-houses, tenements for single families,—all exhibits a growing desire to draw town and country life together, to cease to live in masses in order to live in families. Within the walls of M. there are not more than 350,000 or 360,000 inhabitants; whilst her circumf. is second only, and that by very little, to London, whose population numbers 1,600,000. At M., as in Russia herself, every thing is wide and spacious; her fields are fields indeed, and such a place as the historic Devitchie Pole is not likely to be built over, though it may one day be paved. The Sadovia boulevard, and some of our principal streets, occupy as much space in breadth as many of the capitals of German principalities."

Temperature.] Though M. does not lie further to the N than Edinburgh, the cold in winter is nearly three times more intense than that felt in the Scottish capital. This seeming anomaly is thus accounted for:—"In islands, and on the sea-coasts of Europe, the mean temperature of the year is higher, and the heat is more equally distributed through the different seasons, than in any of the other great divisions of the world in the corresponding latitudes. As we advance from the W eastward, the mean annual temp. diminishes; but the heat of summer and the cold of winter increase. Thus London has the same mean annual temp. as Vienna; but it has the summer of St. Petersburg, and the winter is warmer than at Milan. The Mediterranean, the Baltic, and inland lakes of Europe, produce the same effect as the ocean in an inferior degree. The following table, taken from Humboldt's *Memoir on the Distribution of Heat* shows the temp. of the year, and the various seasons, in places having the same latitude:

MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Places in lat. 56.	Of the year.	Warmest month.	Coldest month.
Edinburgh,	47·3	59·4	38·3
Copenhagen,	45·6	65·	27·2
Moscow,	40·2	70·6	6·

Copenhagen is about 620 m. E of Edinburgh; Moscow about 1,000 m. farther." [*Ency. Brit.*]—The following table exhibits the comparative temp. of Petersburg and M. in the years 1836 and 1837, in degrees of Reaumur:

	1836.		1837.	
	Petersburg.	Moscow.	Petersburg.	Moscow.
January,	— 7·47	— 5·03	— 7·37	— 7·79
February,	— 4·35	— 3·27	— 3·11	— 5·73
March,	+ 1·45	+ 4·35	— 3·75	— 0·61
April,	+ 5·46	+ 7·79	+ 2·70	+ 8·15
May,	+ 6·56	+ 8·62	+ 8·85	+12·17
June,	+11·67	+12·72	+11·75	+14·43
July,	+13·15	+15·33	+12·66	+14·61
August,	+12·06	+12·79	+14·12	+11·80
September,	+ 7·96	+ 7·47	+ 8·74	+ 4·67
October,	+ 6·46	+ 4·03	+ 2·62	+ 1·19

November,	— 1·31	— 3·28	+ 1·09	— 4·44
December,	— 4·14	— 7·53	— 6·10	—12·65
Mean temp.,	+ 3·97	+ 4·52	+ 3·54	+ 3·03

History.] M. is not of great antiquity, having been founded in the middle of the 12th cent., previous to which Kief or Kiev was the residence of the sovereigns of Russia. It was progressively enlarged in the 13th and 14th cents.; but in 1382 was taken after a short siege by Tamerlane, and though soon evacuated it subsequently fell more than once into the hands of the Tartars. The last attack by these rude invaders took place in 1571. They gave the city to the flames; but were unable to force the Kremlin, to which the czar had retired. M. was afterwards rebuilt with augmented splendour, and remained for a century and a half the sole capital of the empire. Though the building of St. Petersburg dates from the early part of the 18th cent., M. continued the frequent residence of the court until the commencement of the reign of Catherine II. in 1760. The plague has often produced great mortality here, the last time in 1771. In 1831 M. was severely ravaged by cholera morbus. Under Catharine II., M. was extended and embellished. It comprised in 1812 a circuit of about 25 m. When Napoleon advanced, in that year, with the most numerous army which Europe had seen since the great migration of the nations, into the interior of the Russian empire, and her armies had in vain attempted to stay his course at the Moskwa, near Borodino, Kutusoff determined, in spite of the opposition of many members of the council of war, to sacrifice the city in order to save the empire. The stores from the arsenal, together with the public treasures, had been already transported from M. and secured. The greater part of the inhabitants followed, with their moveable property; 17,000 wounded were conveyed in 4,000 waggons, leaving only 2,000 severely wounded and sick in the hospitals of Moscow. The army retired to Kaluga. Count Rostopschin, governor of M., in the meantime prepared to prevent the enemy from maintaining himself in the heart of the empire. He set fire to his country seat near M.; others, equally determined not to see their property in the hands of the enemy, did the same; and many citizens loudly exclaimed that it would be better to burn Moscow than to give it up to the French. But Rostopschin could only effect the departure of all the civil and military authorities, together with the officers of the fire department, and 2,100 firemen, with 96 fire-engines. These, as belonging to the military, were despatched from M. a day before the entry of the enemy. The prisons were not opened, but cleared; and 810 prisoners were conveyed to Nishni-Novogorod, under an escort, two days before the arrival of the French. Half of the inhabitants remaining at M. were a mere mob, many of whom may have profited by the universal disorder to set fire to several houses that they might the better plunder. The conflagration, which in the course of three days consumed three-fourths of all the houses, was, according to universal opinion, not accidental, but a preconcerted plan under Rostopschin. The latter repelled the charge in a tract entitled *La Vérité sur l'Incendie de Moscau* [Paris 1823], and contradicted the reports of the French army, disclaiming the honour of this great act; but he acknowledged that incendiaries had been taken in the act by the French. According to the printed reports of the examinations, 30 persons were arrested by the French, 13 of whom were shot, being convicted of having put fire to different parts of the city by Rostopschin's command. In the first night after the arrival of the French, the large warehouses in the neighbourhood of the Kremlin were in flames; the fire afterwards broke out in several parts of the city. The fifth day after the French had entered, a high wind carried the flames in every direction, so that in the course of three days 7,932 houses were consumed to ashes. The Russians maintained that the conflagration was entirely the work of the French, which added to the exasperation of the people. Even Kutusoff declared to Lauriston that he had only given orders to destroy several magazines. The rest had been done by the French. On the 15th of Sept. Napoleon entered with his guards, and took up his abode in the Kremlin. But volumes of smoke soon rose from 500 different quarters: all Moscow was on fire. It being found impossible to subdue the conflagration, Napoleon left the Kremlin, and retired to Petrowskoi, a league from the city. Horrors upon horrors now succeeded: Moscow was burning till Sept. 21. At last order and tranquillity were restored on the 1st of October. But the destruction of 'the holy city' roused the people to vengeance against the French; and the army, in the midst of plundered treasures, was soon deprived of the very necessaries of life. Of 150,000 soldiers who had entered M., Napoleon in five weeks had lost 40,000: thus retreat became unavoidable. From the 19th to the 22d of October preparations were made for retiring. On the last day it was resolved to destroy the Kremlin, but this only partly succeeded. Of 2,600 stone houses but 525, and of 6,600 wooden buildings only 1,797, were preserved. The entire loss which the fire and the war occasioned to the city and the government of M. was estimated at 321,000,000 of rubles. After the recovery of the country, the Russians were so actively employed in rebuilding M. that in the course of 9 years it had risen from its ruins in greater beauty than before the conflagration.

MOSCOW, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 58 m. N of Augusta. Pop. 562.—Also a v. in Leicester township, New York.—Also a v. in Clermont co., in Ohio, 129 m. SW of Columbus.—Also a township in Hillsdale co., in Michigan, 84 m. WSW of Detroit. Pop. 758.—Also a v. in Hickman co., in Kentucky, 309 m. SW by W of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Fayette co., in Tennessee, 194 m. SW of Nashville.—Also a v. of Rush co., Iowa.

MOSE, a river of England, which runs through the counties of Leicester, Derby, and Stafford, and falls into the Trent near Croxall.

MOSE, an island in the eastern seas, in S lat. 6° 20′, E long. 131° 30′, to the N of Timor-Laut.

MOSEIRAH, an island off the SE coast of Arabia, 38½ m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth. Its surface rises to 600 ft. above the sea. Its N end, Ras Jei, is in N lat. 20° 43′ 30″, E long. 58° 57′; its S end, Ras Bir-Resas, in N lat. 20° 8′, E long. 58° 38′. Parts of it are cultivated, and its pop. appears to be considerable.

MOSELLE, a frontier department in the NE of France, including part of Lorraine, lying between the parallels of 48° 54′ and 49° 34′ N lat.; and bounded on the N by Belgium, Prussia, and Bavaria; on the SE by the dep. of Bas-Rhin; on the S by the dep. of the Meurthe; and on the W by that of the Meuse. Its area is 534,385 hect. Its surface is traversed on the E by branches of the great range of the Vosges; on the W by the Eastern Ardennes. The general declination is towards the N. It is watered by the Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Nied, and the Orne. In several places occur extensive tracts of marshy ground. The soil is silicious between the Nied and the Vosges; argillaceous in the mountainous district of Bitche; and calcareous in other parts. The quantity of corn raised is not equal to the consumption of the inhabitants: the lower orders live in a great measure on barley bread and potatoes. The pastures too are in general poor; and the breed of cattle small and stunted, in comparison with those of the level country. In 1839, the live stock consisted of 63,733 horses, 109,200 horned cattle, 183,314 sheep, 108,089 pigs, and 9,934 goats. Fruit, especially prunes, flax, hemp, and rapeseed, are produced in considerable quantities; to the cultivation of the vine leading attention is given. Quills and honey are important articles of production. The mineral productions are iron, lime, salt, and coal.—The manufactures consist of glass, paper, leather, woollen cloths, and linen.—The pop. in 1801 was 348,141; in 1841, 421,258; in 1851, 459,684, of whom two-thirds speak German, and the rest a provincial dialect of German and French. It is administratively divided into 4 arrondissements, viz., Metz, the cap., Brieg, Thionville, and Sarreguemines; which are subdivided into 27 cants., and 628 coms. The total public revenue of the dep. in 1831 was 13,577,481 fr.; in 1848, 16,523,000 fr. The dep. forms the dio. of the bishop of Metz.

MOSELLE, the Mosel of the Germans, and Moezel of the Dutch, a river of Europe which takes its rise in Mount Faucilles, in the French dep. of Vosges, to the E of Bussang, at an alt. of 725 metres = 792 yds. above sea-level; flows NW past Remiremont, Epinal, Metz, and Thionville; and, quitting the French territory at Aspach, forms for a short distance the boundary between the extreme frontier of Prussia and Belgian Luxemburg, traverses the Prussian prov. of the Lower Rhine, and falls into the Rhine, on the l. bank, at Coblenz, after passing Remich and Grevenmacher in Belgium, and Treves and Traben in Prussia. It becomes navigable at Pont-a-Mousson, above Metz, and in its course of nearly 270 m., receives in France the waters of the Valogne, the Meurthe, and the Seille, on the r., and the Madon, the Math, and the Orne, on the l.; and in Prussia, the Sure, the Kill, and the

Elz, on the l., and the Sarre on the r., and a number of smaller rivers, which render it a large stream in the lower part of its course. Its average breadth is about 170 yds.; mean depth 6 ft.; ordinary current 1½ m. per hour. Wood, charcoal, wine, iron, salt, potash, slates, and coal, are largely transported upon it. Its situation between France and Germany has often rendered its banks the scene of hostile operations.

MOSELWEIS. See Coblenz.

MOSENIA, a village of Khusistan, in Persia, 36 m. SW of Shuster.

MOSERADA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Treviso.

MOSES (Point), a head of land on the E side of the entrance into Bonavista bay, on the E coast of Newfoundland island, 5 m. SW of Cape Bonavista.

MOSFEIA, a village of the Mandara territory, in W. Africa, 90 m. S of Mora.

MOSHAK, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 20 m. NW of Doran.

MOSI, a territory of Nigritia, to the NE of the kingdom of Kong, and NW of Dagomba.

MOSKENASOE, or Moskoe, an island of Norway, at the SW extremity of the Loffodin group, in N lat. 67° 50′, E long. 12° 5′. It is 15 m. in length, by 8 m. in breadth.

MOSKIRCH, a small town of Baden, in the principality of Furstenberg, 18 m. N of Constanz. Here the French, under Moreau, obtained a victory over the Austrians, in the beginning of the campaign of 1800. Pop. 1,200.

MOSKIRCHEN, a small town of Styria, 10 m. SW of Gratz, on the r. bank of the Kainach.

MOSKONISI, an island of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Adramytti, in N lat. 39° 20′, 10 m. NE of Mitylene. It is 6 m. in length, and produces fruits and cotton. On its S coast is a small port called Mosko.

MOSKOUSKAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 104 m. WNW of Ekaterinograd.

MOSKVA, a river of Russia, which rises near Gjatsh, in the gov. of Smolensk, and running E, traverses the gov. of Moscow from W to E, passing Moscow, Mojaisk, and Borodino; and joining the Oka, on the l. bank, 3 m. SE of Kolomna, after a course of 210 m. Its tributaries are the Iskona, Rouza, and Istra, on the l.; and the Pakhra on the r. It communicates with the Volga by means of a canal from its affluent the Istra, to the Sestria, an affluent of the Doubna, which latter river joins the Volga.

MOSLACHE, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Cayor, 24 m. E of Saint Louis.

MOSLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 3 m. S of Birmingham, on the Gloucester and Birmingham railway.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, in Lancashire, 9 m. ENE of Manchester.

MOSOCZ, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurotz, 15 m. N of Kremnitz.

MOSONGO, a province of Anziko, in Africa, in the interior from Congo.

MOSQUERUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ENE of Teruel. Pop. 2,400.

MOSQUITIA. See Mosquito Territory.

MOSQUITO BAY, a bay on the E coast of the island of St. Christopher.—Also a bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, between the port of Havannah and Mariel bay.—Also a bay on the coast of Nicaragua, close to Cape Gracias-a-Dios.—Also a bay on the coast of Labrador, in N lat. 60° 40′.

MOSQUITO COVE, a bay on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 28′.—Also a bay on the W coast of the island of Antigua, in N lat. 17° 12′.—Also a bay on the coast of West Greenland, in N lat. 65°.

MOSQUITO ISLAND, one of the smaller Virgin islands, near the N coast of Virgin Gorda.

MOSQUITO ISLANDS, small islands on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 43° 55′.

MOSQUITO POINT, a cape at the entrance of Port Royal harbour, Jamaica.—Also a cape on the coast of Guayana, at the mouth of Essequibo.

MOSQUITOS, an island near the E coast of Florida, just without the Bahama channel.

MOSQUITOS, or Mosquito Bank, a cluster of small islands, near the coast of Honduras, in N lat. 14° 30′, which gives name to the Mosquito shore or territory.

MOSQUITO TERRITORY, a district of Central America, on the shores of the Caribbean sea, situated between 16° 10′ and 10° 25′ N lat., and 85° 50′ and 83° 20′ W long.; bounded by Honduras on the W, from which it is separated by the river Roman, and touching on the states of Nicaragua and Costa-Rica on the S and W, with which its frontier is the Colorado and the San Juan rivers to the lowest rapid on the latter, and thence a line running along the heights dividing the waters which flow to Lake Nicaragua from those which flow to the Caribbean sea. In magnitude, this country exceeds Portugal. It is well-watered, and fertile; but its coasts are marshy and unhealthy. The chief rivers, enumerating them eastwards from the Roman, are the Tinto, which falls into the sea by two deltoid branches, known as Cape river and Black river, and the upper part of which is called the Poyais; Plaintain river, and Patouk river, the Carataska forming a large lagune at its mouth, and the Wanks or Segovia flowing into the sea at Cape Gracias-a-Dios; all these rivers belong to the N coast of the territory. On the E coast, we meet in succession the Sicapulca, Sandy river, Dockwarra, Twappie, Wara, Wongta, Walpa-Sisca, Prinza-Palka, Aoula-Tara, Pearl river flowing into Pearl Kay lagune, Bluefields, Ramas, Rama, Corn river, Indian river, and the San Juan. Wild horses scour the savannas in countless herds; the Indians catch them with the lasso, but use them only for riding. The cattle are of great beauty, but such a thing as a drove is not to be seen in the possession of an Indian throughout the entire coast.—The town and territory of Poyais, where, some years ago, some adventurers from this country attempted to establish an independent colony, are situated near the N coast on the Tinto or Black river, which discharges itself into the Atlantic near Cape Camaron. The town of Soohee lies about 50 m. SW of Cape-Gracias-a-Dios, near the r. bank of the Segovia; Adam's Town lies on the point of land called Bluefields Bluff, nearly under 12° N lat.; and Bluefields town, on the opposite or SW side of Bluefields lagune. The following account of the M. territory and its inhabitants is given in a document published at Berlin in 1845, purporting to be the report of a commission of examination sent out by the Prussian government in 1844.—"The entire region," say the reporters, "is inhabited by several races, differing much in external appearance, and but little as regards manners and customs. Their chief divisions are three: the tribe of Sambos, the original Indians, and the Karaibees. The former comprehend the reigning power. All live in established dwellings, passing their days in hunting and fishing, and cultivating just so much of the land as is necessary for their existence. There are, of course, no means of rightly estimating the amount of population. Their history is absolutely buried in darkness. Their months are reckoned by the moon; but of years they keep no account, and

no man knows his own age; consequently, whatever they relate is marked by disorder and confusion. It is, however, well known that they resisted the arms of the Spaniards under Alonzo-de-Ojada and Diego-di-Nicuesca, yielding neither to their force and cruelty, nor to the mandate of the Pope, which enjoined them to 'deliver themselves peacefully to the dominion of the lawful ruler of the world.' To this day their hatred to the Spaniards is intense; tales of their horrid barbarity are transmitted from father to son; and this quiet and gentle people become violently excited at the idea of subjection to, or friendship with, a Spaniard. The first colony laid here was in the year 1730, when some English settled near the Black river, Cape Gracias-a-Dios, and at Blewfields. During the war between England and Spain in 1739, a few forts were built for the protection of the young colony, which, with the exception of some disasters, continued in a flourishing condition until, in consequence of the peace of Paris (1783), the colonists were commanded to evacuate the country. Some few, however, in Blewfields, remained in their possessions; and the Indians, left once more to themselves, were attacked by the Spaniards, who were anxious to secure the deserted fort at the mouth of the Black river. This unsuccessful attack was the last made upon the unfortunate Indians by their ancient enemies. Much has been attempted by their late kings, who have had the advantage of education among the English in Jamaica, to improve the condition of their people. The inhabitants of the M. country, with the exception of some European settlers, are aboriginals, giving themselves the general name of Misskĭtŏs, and are called by Europeans Indianos, Bravos, Moscos, Mosquitos, Mosquito Indians. It has frequently been the question, to what circumstance this country owes the designation of Mosquito Coast, seeing that the insects known by that name are here far less numerous than in many other coasts of America. Some time since the opinion was current that the name had been acquired from the numberless small islands, lying near the coast, which have been said to have the appearance of innumerable flies swimming on the water. Upon a map, perhaps, one's fancy may discover some truth in this resemblance, but hardly in looking upon the reality, where the islands, viewed either near or at some distance, have, if possible, less resemblance to flies than to any thing else. It may be permitted to add one more conjecture to the many that have been broached on this subject. Let us then suggest that the name of the coast is derived from that of the inhabitants, and that the latter is originally an Indian name, corrupted by the Spaniards; for it must strike all who hear them that the Indians, who, from their intercourse with the Spaniards, are perfectly well acquainted with the expression mosquitos for flies, and are also in the constant habit of using it, never call themselves Mosquitos, or Mŏskĭtŏs, but on the contrary style themselves distinctly and uniformly Mueskitos (Miskĭtŏs); and if the other word is applied to them, they correct it carefully, adding, 'Mosquitoes are flies,—we are Miskito men,' as has more than once occurred to us. If now, the race originally living on the coast were called Misskitos or Misskos, it is highly probable that, naming themselves thus to the first Spaniards arriving in their territory, these latter gradually corrupted it, and applied to them, instead of Misskito, Mosquito, the name of the numerous insects on the coast." The ethnological position of these Indians is a difficult question. "With nothing in Honduras to compare them with,—with nothing tangible, or with an apparently incompatible affinity in Nicaragua,—with only very general miscellaneous affinities in Guatemala,—their ethnological affinities are as peculiar as their political constitution. Nevertheless, isolated as their language is, it has undoubted general affinities with those of America at large; and this is all that it is safe to say at present. But it is safe to say this. We have plenty of data for their tongue, in a grammar of Mr. Henderson's, published at New York, 1846. The chief fact in the history of the M. is that they were never subject to the Spaniards. Each continent affords a specimen of this isolated freedom —the independence of some exceptional and impracticable tribes, as compared with the universal empire of some encroaching European power. The Circassians in Caucasus, the Tshuktshi-Koriaks in North-Eastern Asia, and the Kaffres in Africa, show this. Their relations with the buccaneers were, probably, of an amicable description. So they were with the negroes—maroon and imported. And this, perhaps, has determined their *differentiæ*. They are intertropical American aborigines, who have become partially European, without becoming Spanish. Their physical conformation is that of the South rather than the North American; and, here it must be remembered, that we are passing from one moiety of the new hemisphere to the other. With a skin which is olive-coloured rather than red, they have small limbs and undersized frames; whilst their habits are, *mutatis mutandis*, those of the intertropical African. This means, that the exuberance of soil, and the heat of the climate, make them agriculturists rather than shepherds, and idlers rather than agriculturists, since the least possible amount of exertion gives them roots and fruits, whilst it is only those wants which are compatible with indolence that they care to satisfy. They presume rather than improve upon the warmth of their suns, and the fertility of the soil. When they get liquor, they get drunk; when they work hardest, they cut mahogany. Canoes and harpoons represent the native industry. *Wulasha* is the name of their evil spirit, and *Liwaia* that of a water-god. I cannot but think that there is much intermixture amongst them. At the same time, the data for ascertaining the amount are wanting. Their greatest intercourse has, probably, been with the negro; their next greatest with the Englishman. Of the population of the interior we know next to nothing. Here their neighbours are Spaniards. They are frontagers to the river San Juan: this gives them their value in politics. They are the only well-known extant Indians between Guatimala and Veragua: this gives them their value in ethnology. The populations to which they were most immediately allied have disappeared from history. This isolates them; so that there is no class to which they can be subordinated. At the same time, they are quite as like the nearest known tribes as the American ethnologist is prepared to expect. What they were in their truly natural state, when, unmodified by either Englishman or Spaniard, Black or Indian, they represented the indigenous civilization (such as it was) of their coast, is uncertain." [*Latham.*]

Historical notice.] This region, it is alleged, has belonged to an independent race of Indian kings ever since the fall of Montezuma, having a recognised territory appertaining to themselves. It never formed part of Nicaragua, nor even of the viceroyalty of Guatimala. The country it embraces is constantly spoken of by Spanish historians as being in the occupation of unsubdued Indians. Moreover, it is an undoubted fact that, for 200 years or more, Great Britain has been in intimate relation and friendship with its chiefs and people. Articles of agreement were signed between the governor of Jamaica and the M. chief in 1720; and, on many occasions in the last cent., these tribes were shown to be not subject to the crown of Spain, but under the protection of this country. Upon examination of the historical evidence collected by the British missions on the spot, Lord Palmerston instructed the British agents to inform the authorities of the several states of Central America bordering on the kingdom of M. that her ma-

jesty's government consider the king of M. to be entitled to the extent of coast reaching from Cape Honduras to the S mouth of the river San Juan. In spite of this announcement, the Nicaraguan government declared, in October 1847, that it did not recognise any king of M., or any such territorial pretensions; and formally laid claim to the northern coast and the port of St Juan as a part of its own dominions, declaring that it would receive as war on the part of the British government any occupation of the port of San Juan effected by the Mosquitos under its protection! The council of state of M. responded to this defiance by a resolution for "practically establishing the full rights of sovereignty of the king of M. over all the mouths of the St. John, and over the navigation of the lower part of that river, on the appearance of the first British ship-of-war with orders to co-operate with the M. government." Shortly afterwards, her majesty's ships Alarm and Vixen arriving off Bluefields, the Nicaraguan establishment was removed from the mouth of the St. Juan, the British forces stormed Serapaqui, and entered the lake of Nicaragua, where, on the 7th of March, 1848, a treaty was signed by Captain Loch and the Nicaraguan ministers, by which the government of that state promised not to disturb the peaceful inhabitants of San Juan, understanding that any such act would be considered by Great Britain as an open declaration of hostilities, and that the M. tariff established in that port should be respected. At the same time, the Nicaraguans refused altogether to forego their claims upon the port of San Juan: whilst the British government treated that port as a part of the M. territory, recognised, protected, and defended for more than a century by Great Britain; and this protectorate, it appears, has ceased to be a mere abstract or honorary function. The San Juan is the inlet to the most practicable line of water-communication across the isthmus, and on the possession of its port of Greytown depends the command of the passage. The Nicaraguans therefore proceeded to make a concession of the passage, with very visionary powers and privileges, to citizens of the United States with a view to obtaining, if possible, the countenance and guarantee of the United States' government to their pretended rights over the M. territory. The great object of the inter-oceanic Nicaraguan canal being common to all nations, it would be absurd, illiberal, and impolitic to take advantage of our ancient relations with the M. Indians to frustrate such a scheme. But precisely because it is a great public object, the little state of Nicaragua has no right to claim sole possession of such a passage by a direct violation of the territories of an independent neighbour. If, however, the canal is to be made, it may fairly be the subject of a treaty or equitable convention between the different states through whose territories it may pass, and the terms of such a treaty ought to be of the most liberal kind. In conformity with these views, a treaty was negotiated on the 19th of April 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, for the settlement of the Mosquito and other boundary questions, of which the main provisions are as follows: The M. territory is to be pushed back northward, from the San Juan to the rivers Rama and Segovia, and the king of M. is to receive in consideration the net proceeds of an import duty of 10 per cent. *ad val.*, to be levied at Greytown for three years. Any existing grants of land within the ceded district are to be recognised, provided they shall not interfere with the privileges of the Ship Canal company. The boundaries between Nicaragua and Costa Rica are to begin on the S side of the Colorado, from its mouth on the Caribbean sea to its confluence with the San Juan, and to proceed thence along the S bank of the San Juan and Lake Nicaragua till it reaches that part of the strip of land between the lake and the Pacific nearest to the river La Flor, which flows into that ocean, and to the mouth of which a straight line is to be drawn. Costa Rica is to enjoy in common with Nicaragua the right to navigate the Colorado, the San Juan, and the lake, by any vessels excepting steamers, subject to the paramount right of the Canal company to appropriate these waters in any way they may find necessary. It is also stipulated that the Canal company are to have the privilege of locating on the S bank of the San Juan four of their eight sections of land, and that neither Nicaragua nor Costa Rica shall erect any works or in any way interfere either with the rivers or the harbour of Greytown so as to obstruct that company or the Accessory Transit company. The next clause fixes 25 m. from the termini of the canal on the Atlantic and Pacific as the distances to be exempt during war from blockade, detention, or capture for vessels of the United States and Great Britain. By the first article of the treaty, the two parties agree that neither the one nor the other will ever erect or maintain any fortification commanding the canal, nor in the vicinity thereof, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the M. coast, or any part of Central America. But the relations of Great Britain to M. and the M. Indians, over whom she claims to have exercised a protectorate for a long course of years, remained until this treaty somewhat indeterminate. The port of San-Juan-del-Norte, or Greytown, though claimed as within the limits of a protectorate, has for some time been really governed in the name of the titular king of M. by a committee of 5 American citizens chosen by the people. The British government subsequently came to the conclusion, that since Great Britain first assumed the protection and defence of the M. Indians, the position of all parties had changed. Spain, instead of exercising absolute sovereignty over Central America, and prohibiting all commerce on the coasts under her sway, has entirely lost her dominion over all parts of this continent; and the M. Indians, instead of governing their own tribe according to the custom of their race, furnish only a name and title, by which foreigners trading at Greytown and along the M. coast, according to the usages of civilized states, exercise the effective government of the country. In consequence of those changes, Great Britain, instead of having as formerly an interest in the defence of the M. Indians, for the sake of exempting a part of the territory of Central America from Spanish control, and thereby obtaining admission for her commerce, has no other interest in M. but such as she derives from an honourable regard to her old connections with the M. Indians. The British government regards the committee of government of Greytown or San-Juan-del-Norte, above referred to, as in fact the only real power which exercises authority in that part of Central America. It would be a matter of indifference to Great Britain whether that authority was exercised in the name of the king of M. or in the name of the city of San-Juan-del-Norte itself; but it is desired by the British government that the apparent state of things should be made to conform to the reality, which is not now the case, the government being nominally carried on in the name of the king of M., while it is really exercised by the committee organized at San-Juan-del-Norte or Greytown under a popular election. What the British government would consider a good and final adjustment would be:—First, that San-Juan-del-Norte or Greytown should be a free and independent port, connected with M. by such relations of friendship and alliance as may be agreed upon. Secondly, that indemnification or advantages equivalent to those laid down in the project of convention of the 13th April 1852, should be assured to M. in return for its withdrawal from its present position in reference to San-Juan-del-Norte. Thirdly, that the United States and Great Britain, without formally guaranteeing San-Juan-del-Norte, should be ready to act in concert to defend the independence of the free city or port, in whatever quarter it may be attacked. The British government deem it essential that the city and port of San-Juan-del-Norte or Greytown should be established either in a state of unqualified independence, with an engagement to defend M., or of qualified independence, owing allegiance and support to M. In lieu of an indemnity in money to M. for relinquishing her claims to San-Juan-del-Norte, it is suggested by the British government that a greater security for a certain fixed territory should be the consideration for that object.

MOSS, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Smalehnen, 38 m. S of Christiania, in N lat. 59° 26′, on a large bay, which forms a harbour of sufficient depth to allow ships of considerable size to come close to the town. Pop. 3,132. It has a brisk trade, chiefly in the export of deals and timber. There are sawmills at the mouth of a neighbouring stream, and also a large iron-work and cannon-foundry.

MOSSALSK. See MOSALSK.

MOSSAMBIQUE. See MOZAMBIQUE.

MOSSAMEDES, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Goyaz.

MOSSAMEDES (NOVO-PORTO-DE), a Portuguese settlement and port in Lower Guinea, in the kingdom of Benguela, on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the Rio-das-Mortes into the Atlantic, 225 m. SSW of St. Philippe-de-Benguela. The bay bears also the names of Rio-das-Mortes and of Little Fish bay.

MOSSARANGA. See MONOMOTAPA.

MOSSEGUEYOS, a people of Zanguebar, who inhabit the locality between 2° and 5° S lat., but of whom little is yet known.

MOSSEL BAY, an indentation of the S coast of the Cape of Good Hope, in the district of George, to the NE of the embouchure of the Gauritz, and enclosed on the W by Cape St. Blaise. It is 9 m. in depth, and 18 m. in breadth, at the entrance.

MOSSET, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientale, cant. and 6 m. NW of Prades, and 31 m. W of Perpignan. Pop. 1,297. In the environs are several marble quarries.

MOSSIDU, a town of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Gotto, to the S of Timbuctu.

MOSSIG, a river of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, which has its source in the cant. and 9 m. WSW of Wasselonne; runs E; and throws itself into the Bruche, on the l. bank, 1½ m. N of Mutzig, and after a total course of 21 m.

MOSSINGEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 8 m. SE of Rottenburg, and 9 m. SW of Reutlingen, on the Steinbach. Pop. 2,744. It has a distillery of brandy. In the vicinity are the sulphureous baths and wells of Sebastiansweiler.

MOSSKIRCH, a town of Baden, in the circle of the See, 24 m. N of Constanz, on the Ablach. Pop. 1,636. The Austrians were here defeated by the French in 1800.

MOSSON, a river of France, in the dep. of the Herault, which has its source in the cant. and 6 m. ENE of Aniane, near St.-Jean-de-Combajargues; runs 3 m. W of Montpellier; and throws itself into the Lez, by the r. bank, 1½ m. above the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean, and after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 27 m. See also WEISELBURG.

MOSSORIL, or MESURIL, a village of the captaingen. and gov. of Mozambique, a little to the N of the town of that name, and on the peninsula of Caboceiro.

MOSSO-SANTA-MARIA, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Turin, prov. and 9 m. NE of Biella. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs.

MOSS-SIDE, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 2 m. S by E of Manchester. Pop. in 1841, 436.

MOSTADMARKEN, a village of Norway, 12 m. ESE of Drontheim, the seat of large iron-works.

MOSTAGAN, or MUSTAGAUM, a town of Algeria, the capital of the second subdivision of the prov. of Oran, situated on the coast, in N lat. 25° 95′, 21 m. E of Arzew. Its pop. in 1850 was 7,050, of whom 3,900 were Europeans, and 3,150 natives. It is built on a rising ground at the foot of which runs the Wad-Safra, flowing towards the gulf of Arzew. The lower part of the town is Moorish in character; the upper presents a French aspect in its buildings and the names of its streets. Its chief trade is in cattle and grain, the vicinity being highly fertile. The French have extensive magazines here, and a large military hospital.

MOSTAR, a town of Bosnia, the cap. of the Herzegovina, in N lat. 43° 24′, 52 m. SW of Bosna-Serai. It is situated chiefly on the r. bank of the Narenta, or, as it is frequently called, the Marentovo, over which there is here a remarkable bridge erected by the Romans, to whom likewise is attributed the formation of the small harbour on the river. The pop. is estimated at 8,000, of whom two-thirds are Turks. It has a celebrated manufactory of arms; also a brisk traffic in cattle, corn, wine, fruit, wax, and tallow.

MOSTAZA, a village of Marocco, in the prov. and 72 m. N of Fez.

MOSTAZAL, a river of Chili, in the prov. of Coquimbo, which enters the Limari, on the r. bank, near Hamilla, after a W course of 90 m.

MOSTEROE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 59° 42′.

MOSTERTON, a parish in Dorsetshire, 4 m. NNW of Beaminster. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. 391.

MOSTOLES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

MOSTON, a township of Lancashire, in the p. and 4 m. NE of Manchester. Pop. in 1831, 615; in 1841, 671.—Also a township in Warringham p., in Cheshire, 2½ m. NW of Sandwich.

MOSTONI, a town of Tibet, near the source of the Gundok, in N lat. 29° 52′.

MOSTY, a town of Russia, in Lithuania, in the gov. of Grodno, 58 m. W of Novogrodek.

MOSTYN, a township of Flintshire, at the mouth of the Deer, 4½ m. NW of Holywell. Pop. 209.

MOSUL, a pashalik and town of Asiatic Turkey, in the W part of Kurdistan. The pash. lies between the parallels of 35° 30′ and 37° 55′ N; and is bounded on the N and E by the eyalet of Shebezar, and on the S and W by that of Bagdad. It is traversed from N to S by the Tigris, which here receives the Great and Little Zab. The country to the W of the Tigris is almost a desert; on the E it is, where watered, fertile in corn, legumes, and cotton. The pash. was governed for many generations by the Abdul-Jelils. This family was originally Christian. The first Abdul-Jelil emerged from obscurity in the war which the Porte waged against Austria and Hungary in the beginning of the last cent. He removed the bar to further distinctions by embracing the faith of Islam, and received as the reward of his services and apostacy, the hereditary pash. of M. The mutinous outbreaks of the Janissaries, which kept the empire in a perpetual state of anarchy until their destruction, seem to have raged with peculiar fury at M. In many parts of the town the walls are covered with bullet-marks, especially in the neighbourhood of the towered archways across streets by which the principal families maintained their communications; and the dents of the ball-showers, which hailed about each arrow-slit in these, and each window in the adjoining houses, still attest the furious assaults of this fierce democracy, and the galling fire of their besieged adversaries. The last Abdul-Jelil was deposed about 1837, and the destruction of the Janissaries by Sultan Mahmud allowed free play to the energies of Mehemet, surnamed Inji Bairactar, or Mohammed Pasha, who was appointed by the Porte governor of M. in 1838. Mohammed began by building a serai or rather castle for himself, outside the city-walls, half-a-mile lower down the river. To this he annexed a strong barrack capable of holding several thousand men, and from this position he completely controlled the insubordinate pop. of the town, and put down their lawless spirit with a strong hand. The law was vindicated; and had the rights of property been respected by the pasha himself as much as he made them to be respected by others, the six years of his government might escape censure. But the praise due to his vigour is more than cancelled by his immoderate greed of wealth, and the unscrupulous means by which he gratified this passion. Mohammed was succeeded in the government of M. by Sherif Pasha in May 1844. The oppressive exactions of the new governor occasioned his recall before the end of the year; and he was succeeded in 1845 by Mehemet, Kirtli-Oglow, or son of the Cretan. This pasha, during his short and infamous misgovernment, outdid all that has been known, even in Turkey, of cruelty and extortion. In less than eight months he succeeded in reducing to utter ruin no less than 85 villages; while the horrible number of murders that he committed, to possess himself of the wealth of individuals, deprived the pashalik of its most respectable citizens. This monster affected to despise European influence; but the representations of the consuls procured an inquiry, and he was displaced. The enormities disclosed by the commission appointed by the Porte to collect evidence against him were such that his first sentence was death. Tayar Pasha received the prov. in a state of ruin and utter exhaustion. But he preferred being out of pocket by his bargain to employing a cruel pressure on the beggared people. He remitted the taxes of many villages that had suffered severely, and left his memory unstained by any tyrannical act. Essaad Pasha succeeded Tayar. "Any one," says a writer in 1847, "who has travelled through this waste and depopulated prov. must feel convinced that only the most tender treatment of that pop. which furnishes its remaining resources can keep them from abandoning altogether the cultivation of the soil, and taking to the wild life of the Arab and Kurdish hordes, or emigrating to the mountainous districts, where they may be out of reach of the oppressor's gripe. It is this forced emigration that has

swollen the power of Bederhan Bey to such a dangerous pitch, and enabled him to execute a project, no doubt long cherished by the Kurds, of destroying the Christian tribes, who were until lately sufficiently strong to keep their murderous designs in check. The Chaldean villagers also emigrate to Bederhan Bey's territory; but these are content to pay the haratch to him, which the Nestorians, as a free, independent tribe, have always refused. Of course these are spared as profitable. It is the high and brave spirit of resistance of the Nestorians to a demand which has been never legalized by compliance that has exasperated the Mussulmans, to whom no spectacle is more offensive than a Christian who holds up his head, and whose courage they fear."

The cap. of the pash. stands on the W or r. bank of the Tigris, in so low a situation that the river, which is here 300 ft. wide, and flows with great rapidity, rises often to the level of the houses. Its principal edifices are a college, the tomb of Abdul-Kassin, and the remains of a beautiful mosque, the minaret of which, built by Nureddin of Damascus, has a fine appearance from a distance. The coffee-houses, baths, khans, and bazaars are handsome buildings. The Kara-Serai, or Black palace, is now in ruins, and the pasha resides in a cluster of insignificant little buildings. The castle, on a small artificial island in the Tigris, is now much decayed. The city has a stone wall and 7 gates, but the wall is broken down in many places, and most of the buildings are crumbling into ruins. The houses are built partly of brick and partly of stone; as timber is scarce and dear, the roofs and even the ceilings of the apartments are vaulted. The inhabitants, numbering about 20,000 families, are a mixture of Turks, Kurds, Jews, Armenians, Nestorians, and Arabs. They carry on some commerce with Kurdistan, Diyarbekir, and Bagdad, by caravans. Its principal article of manufacture is that of muslin. On the opposite side of the river, both above and below the town, are ruins, extending about 3,000 yds. along the river, and nearly the same distance into the interior, supposed to mark the site of the ancient *Nineveh*.

MOSULLA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Ghilan, 35 m. W of Reshd.

MOSZIN, or Moschin, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 12 m. SSW of Posen. Pop. 900.

MOTA-DEL-CUERVO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 57 m. SSW of Cuenca, and partido of Belmonte. Pop. 3,712. It has manufactories of linen and of common cloth. The surrounding country is flat and destitute of wood, and is but scantily supplied with water.

MOTA-DEL-MARQUES, a partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Valladolid. The partido comprises 39 pueblos. The town is 22 m. W of Valladolid, and 9 m. SW of Torrebobaton, between two streams affluents of the Duero. Pop. 1,290. It has manufactories of linen.

MOTAGUA, a river of Central America, which rises near Sacualpa, in about N lat. 15° 10′, W long. 91°, in the centre of the state of Guatimala, and flows E to Zacapa, where it turns NE, towards the bay of Honduras which it enters at a point 15 m. W of Omoa. Its mouth is barred, but it has been making a new channel of discharge for itself for some years past, and now forms a junction in the lower part of its course with the Cuyamel or Tinto, on the bar of which there is always 10 ft. of water. Its tributaries on the r. are the Piscaya, the Sacatipeques, the Platanos, the Chiquisimula, and several smaller streams; on the l. its tributaries are few and insignificant. During the rainy season, it carries a great volume of water to the sea.

MOTALA, a river of Sweden, which flows out of Lake Wetter near the village of the same name; pursues an E course through lakes Boren and Roxen; turns N, and traverses Lake Glan, issuing from which it flows in an E and very winding course through East Gothland, and joins a bay or deep creek of the Baltic at Norrkioping.—The town of M., on the E bank of the Wetter lake, is 9 m. NNE of Wadstena, and 23 m. WNW of Linkoping. Pop. 2,000. It has a harbour on the lake, at the outlet of the Gotha canal; and machine-works employing 800 men.

MOTAPA. See Monopotapa.

MOTATAN, a large river of Venezuela, which rises in the mountains of Merida, and enters Lake Maracaibo on the E side, in N lat. 9° 45′.

MOTCH, a village in the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, in N lat. 32° 47′.

MOTCHA, a river of Russia, which joins the Volga, on the l. bank, near Samara, after a NW course of 120 m.

MOTCOMBE, a parish of Dorsetshire, 1½ m. NW of Shaftsbury. Area 4,780 acres. Pop. 1,538.

MOTHE-FENELON (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 4 m. NW of Peyrac, on an affluent of the Dordogne. Pop. 800.

MOTHE-MONTREVAL (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 22 m. W of Bergerac. Pop. 1,100.

MOTHE-ST.-HERAY (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, on the Sevre Niortaise, 18 m. E of Niort. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of cotton stuffs and leather, and a traffic in corn, cattle, and horses.

MOTHEL, a parish in co. Kilkenny, on the Dinane river. Area 7,091 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,586.

MOTHELL, a parish in co. Waterford, 3 m. S of Carrickbeg. Area 20,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,709; in 1841, 3,723. Much of the surface is alpine, and in the Cummeragh mountains reaches an alt. of 2,597 ft.

MOTHERWELL, a village in the p. of Dalziel, Lanarkshire, near the line of the Caledonian railway, 7 m. NW of Carluke. Pop. 726.

MOTHONE. See Modon.

MOTHVEY, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 4½ m. NE of Llangadock. Pop. 1,073.

MOTI, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 60 m. N of Zareng.

MOTIDU, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, in N lat. 13° 39′, E long. 76° 25′.

MOTIERS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Neufchatel, district of Val-de-Travers, 16 m. SW of Neufchatel. Pop. in 1850, 927, Protestants, and chiefly watch and lace makers.

MOTIKLEI, a small bay of Asiatic Russia, on the sea of Okhotsk, about 40 m. N of Okhotsk.

MOTILLA-DEL-PALANCAR (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 2,890. It has coarse woollen factories.

MOTINES, a town of Mexico, in the state of Michoucan, 210 m. SW of Valladolid, near the coast of the Pacific.

MOTIR, a small island in the Eastern seas, of a triangular form, about 24 m. S of Ternate, in N lat. 0° 32′.

MOTORCA, a lake of Peru, in the prov. of Callahuas, near Huanibo. It is about 9 m. in circuit.

MOTOVILEIKHINSK, a mining town of Russia, in the gov. and 3 m. from Perm. Rich copper mines are wrought in the vicinity.

MOTREF, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. S of Carhaix. Pop. 1,218.

MOTRICO, a small sea-port of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, on the bay of Biscay, at the embouchure of the Deva, 18 m. W of San Sebastian. Pop 2,590.

MOTRIL, a fortified town of Spain, in Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean, 4 m. E of Malaga. Pop. in 1845, 12,690. It has some export trade in wine, linen, and chestnuts. The environs produce sugar, of which the cultivation has been carried on here from very early times.

MOTRIV, a river of Little Wallachia, which rises in Mount Mozla; runs S, and SE; and joins the Shyl on the r. at the village of M., 21 m. NW of Craiova.

MOTSKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 167 m. SSW of Voronetz, on the l. bank of the Borovaïa. Pop. 1,800.

MOTTA, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Treviso, on the r. bank of the Livenza, at the junction of that river with the Mottegano, 22 m. ENE of Treviso. It has dye-works and hat-manufactories.

MOTTA-CARNASTRA, a town of Sicily, 36 m. SW of Messina, and 15 m. S of Castroreale. Pop. 1,400.

MOTTAFERNO, a town of Sicily, 4 m. NW of Mistrella. Pop. 2,000.

MOTTA-SAN-GIOVANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 1ma, 7 m. SE of Reggio. Pop. 1,200.

MOTTA-SANTA-ANASTURIA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 6 m. WNW of Catania. Pop. 1,500.

MOTTA-SANTA-LUCCA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 9 m. NNW of Nicastro. Pop. 3,200.

MOTTA-VISCONTI, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Pavia.

MOTTE, a river of France, in the dep. of Nievre, which flows out of an etang near La Tournelle, and joins the Proye on the r.

MOTTE ISLE, a small island in Lake Champlain, at the entrance of Richlieu river, near the tongue of land which forms Missiqui bay. It is about 8 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth; and is 2 m. W of North Hero island. It constitutes a township in Franklin co., Vermont.

MOTTE-CANILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Loire, on the Allier, 3 m. NE of Brioude.

MOTTE-CHALENÇON (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 20 m. S of Die, on an affluent of the Aigues.

MOTTE-D'AVILLANS (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 5 m. NNW of La Mure. Pop. 720.

MOTTE (St. Jean-de-la), a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 15 m. NW of Charviles. Pop. 1,000.

MOTTE-LANDERON, a town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, 6 m. SE of La Reolle, and 32 m. SE of Bourdeaux.

MOTTE-ST.-MARTINS (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. NNW of La Mure, near the r. bank of the Drac. Pop. 600.

MOTTE-SERVILLEX (La), a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, 6 m. NW of Chambery. Pop. 2,800.

MOTTEGANO, a small river of Austrian Italy, which runs into the Livenza at Motta.

MOTTEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, on the road from Fulda to Wurzburg.

MOTTER. See Moder.

MOTTIER, a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Cote-St.-Andre. Pop. 1,100.

MOTTISFONT, a parish of Hants, 4 m. NW of Romsey. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. 578.

MOTTISTON, a parish of the isle of Wight, 5 m. SE of Yarmouth. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. 176.

MOTTLAU, a river of Western Prussia, which rises near Stargard, flows through the town of Dantzic, and falls into the Rodaune near its junction with the Vistula, after a N course of 30 m. It is navigable to Dantzic.

MOTTLING, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, near the l. bank of the Culpa, 13 m. SE of Neustadtl.

MOTTNIG, a village of Styria, in the circle and 21 m. W of Cilly.

MOTTOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Otranto, 15 m. NW of Taranto. Pop. 2,500.

MOTTRAM (St. Andrew), a township in Prestbury p., co.-palatine of Chester, 4 m. NW of Macclesfield. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 380.

MOTTRAM-IN-LONGDEN-DALE, a parish and township in the co.-palatine of Chester, 7 m. NE by E of Stockport, on the line of the Manchester and Sheffield railway, which crosses the turnpike road from Hyde to Mottram, and then fetches a circuit at the distance of 1½ m. from the village of M., crossing the Etherow, and entering Yorkshire in the valley of that river. The parish includes the townships of Godley, Hattersley, Hollingworth, Matley, Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, Newton, Stayley, and Tintwistle. Area 26,260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,234; in 1831, 15,536; in 1841, 21,215.—The village of M. stands on an eminence in the Dale, a little W of the Etherow. It is the site of extensive manufactories for cotton and woollen goods. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

MOTTSVILLE, a village of Onondago co., in New York, U. S., 149 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 350.—Also a township of St. Joseph's co., Michigan, U. S., 154 m. WSW of Detroit.

MOTUARA, or Moturoa, an island off the coast of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's sound, in S lat. 41° 4′.

MOTUGU, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 19° 10′, E long. 179° 40′, visited by D'Anville, in 1827.

MOTUTABU, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 3 m. NW of Tongatabu.

MOUBARIK. See Bombarak.

MOUCHAMP, a town of France, dep. of La Vendee, 24 m. NNW of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,720.

MOUCHIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 6 m. E of Templeuve. Pop. 1,180.

MOUDANIA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Khodavendika, 2 m. NW of Brusa, on the S coast of the gulf of the same name. It is a large town, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, and may be considered as the port of Brusa. It occupies the site of the ancient *Apamea* and *Myrlœa*.

MOUDON, or Milden, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the small river Broye, 13 m. NNE of Lucerne. Part of it stands on the declivity of a steep hill, from which a rivulet descends and runs through the lower town with great rapidity into the Broye. The town contained 2,443 inhabitants in 1850, chiefly Protestants. It is of great antiquity, being the *Moledunum* of Antoninus.

MOUGUERRE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. SE of Bayonne. Pop. 1,363.

MOUHILLY. See Mohilla.

MOUILLAGE, a small river of the island of Guadaloupe, on the NW coast.

MOUILLERON, a town of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 17 m. N of Fontenay. Pop. 1,200.

MOUILLERON-LE-CAPTIF, a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Bourbon-Vendee.

MOUJGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, situated in the desert of Bicanir, in N lat

28° 57′, and surrounded on all sides by sand. It is encircled by a high wall with towers, and contains some handsome mosques and tombs.

MOUL HEAD, a cape of Scotland, on the N coast of the island of Papa Westra, in N lat. 59° 13′, W long. 2° 45′.—Also a cape on the E coast of the island of Pomona, in N lat. 58° 52′, W long. 2° 34′.

MOULAHA, a village of Egypt, 9 m. S of Minieh.

MOULDSWORTH, a township in Tarvin p., Cheshire, 6 m. NE of Chester. Pop. 200.

MOULE (Le), a large bay or port on the NE coast of the island of Guadaloupe, with a village of the same name upon its coast, 16 m. ENE of La-Pointe-a-Petre.

MOULEY-DIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, 6 m. E of Bergerac. Pop. 1,115.

MOULIDARS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, 2 m. WSW of Hiersac. Pop. 950.

MOULIHEINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. NE of Longue.

MOULIN, a parish of Perthshire, 6 m. SSW of Dunkeld. Area 65,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,022; in 1841, 2,070.—The Garry traverses the celebrated pass of Killicrankie in this p. The parish consists of a congeries of hills cloven down by vales or glens along the course of the streams. The highest ground is the pyramidal and very conspicuous Benvrackie. The arable land in general gently declines towards the rivers; and aggregately amounts to about 2,700 acres. The fields around the village of Moulin, constituting 'the How,' a space of 1½ m. long, and a ½ m. broad, are among the most fertile in the Highlands of Perthshire. About 2,000 acres are under wood. The principal rocks are mica-slate, interveined by quartz. Limestone occurs in boulders. The parish is traversed by a road up the Tummel and the Garry; by another up the Ardle and the Briarachan; and by a third which connects them.

MOULINETTE, a village of Cornwall township in Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 7 m. from Cornwall. Pop. 120.

MOULINS, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier.—The arrond., comprising 9 cants., has an area of 259,310 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 90,323; of cant. 25,893.—The cap. of the dep. of the Allier is pleasantly situated on an extensive plain on the r. bank of the Allier, in N lat. 46° 34′ 4″, E long. 3° 19′ 40″. Pop. in 1831, 14,672; in 1841, 15,377. It is divided into an Old and New town, and has two suburbs. The streets are broad and well-paved; the houses are built of brick. The public edifices present nothing remarkable except the cavalry barracks, which are well-built. There are a town-hall, a college, and a public library of 20,000 vols. The manufactures consist of silks, woollens, and glass. The manufacture of hardware, particularly of scissors, forms one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

MOULINS (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. NW of La Guerche.

MOULINS-ENGILBERT, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 9 m. SW of Chateau-Chevron, at the confluence of the Gaza and Guignon, affluents of the Aron. Pop. 2,937; of cant. 12,053. It has manufactories of linen, serge, and other coarse stuffs.

MOULINS-LA-MARCHE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 15 m. N of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 1,030; of cant. 8,059. It has a manufactory of needles.

MOULMEIN. See Maulmain.

MOULONGE ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in the Indian sea, near the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 10° 45′.

MOULSEY (East), a parish in Surrey, 3 m. ENE of Walton-upon-Thames, on the W bank of the Mole, near its junction with the Thames. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 546; in 1841, 690.

MOULSEY (West), a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. NE by E of Walton-upon-Thames. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1841, 469.

MOULSFORD, a parish in Berks, 3½ m. SW of Wallingford, on the W bank of the Thames, crossed by the Great Western railway, which has a station at Moulsford-bridge. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 169; in 1841, 144.

MOULSOE, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. SE of Newport-Pagnell. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1841, 297.

MOULTON, a township in Davenham p., co.-palatine of Chester, 2½ m. S of Northwich. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1841, 318.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. W by S of Holbeach. Area 13,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,850; in 1841, 2,038.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 11 m. E by S of Norwich. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 209; in 1841, 235.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. NNE of Northampton. Area 2,130 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,334; in 1841, 1,368.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3½ m. E by N of Newmarket. Area 3,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1841, 379.—Also a township in Middleton-Tyas p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NE of Richmond. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 190; in 1841, 209.

MOULTON, a town of Laurence co., in Alabama, U. S., 103 m. N of Tuscaloosa, on the E side of Big-Nance creek.—Also a township of Niagara district, in Upper Canada. Pop. in 1841, 628.

MOULTON ST. MICHAEL, a parish in Norfolk, 7⅞ m. SSE of Wymondham. Area 1,430 acres. Pop. in 1841, 235.

MOULTON (North). See Molton (North).

MOULTONBOROUGH, a township of Carroll co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 46 m. N of Concord, on the NW shore of Winnipiseogee lake. Pop. 1,752.

MOUNA-ROA. See Mona-Roa.

MOUNESS-NESS, a cape on the SE coast of the island of Unst, one of the Shetland islands.

MOUNT, a river of Van Diemen's Land, a branch of the Huon, in the co. of Buckingham.

MOUNTAIN, a rivulet of co. Monaghan, which rises among the Slieve-Beagh mountains, on the W verge of the co., and flows 10½ m. E, to the Blackwater, 1½ m. SW of Caledon.

MOUNTAIN, a village in Walton co., Georgia, U. S., 70 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Hot Spring co., in Arkansas.—Also a township in Washington co., in Arkansas.—Also a township in the Eastern district of Upper Canada, intersected by the Petite Nation river. Pop. 1,316 in 1842.

MOUNTAIN-ISLAND, a village in Leicester co., in N. Carolina, 155 m. W by S of Raleigh.

MOUNT ALEXANDER, a cluster of hills in the Australian Alps, or that series of mountain-ranges which encircle the SW corner of Australia, running in a line nearly parallel to the coast, and from 50 to 80 m. from the sea, and forming a part of the main chain of the continent. This mountain-chain, in Victoria, consists of clay slates, mica slates, and flinty slates, together with granite, in a successional arrangement, forming collectively a recurring series. The strata, Mr. G. H. Wathen says, are nearly or quite vertical, with a N and S strike, and are intersected by numerous quartz veins, running at an acute angle with the slate. Vast plains of trap, forming high table-lands, run up to the base of the mountains, and probably cover their lower slopes. It is in the valleys and gullies of these mountains, and not very far from their junction with the trappean plains, that the rich deposits of gold are found. Gold has been discovered at several points along this zone of mountains; but the richest deposits opened in the colony of Victoria are those of Ballarat and Mount A.: the former about 55 m. NW of Geelong, and the latter about 75 m. NW of Melbourne. The enormous amount of gold which the latter district has yielded has chiefly been derived from two valleys with their gullies and ravines known by the names of the streams or 'creeks' that run through them. One of these, Forest-creek, takes its rise in the granite forming the central mass of Mount A.; the other has its source in the high and broken ranges of slate that environ the

mount; both creeks are tributaries of the river Loddon, on the banks of which also gold is found in small quantities. The Ballarat goldfield lies at the junction of the slate with a trappean tract, about 7 m. from an extinct volcano, known as Mount Beninyong. The original matrix of the gold seems to be the above-mentioned quartz veins that traverse the slate generally in a N and S direction. The wearing away of the slate rocks and their quartz veins by the action of the weather and by aqueous agency, has given rise to the auriferous beds of gravel and clay occupying the beds of the ravines and valleys at the present day. Occasionally the gold is found at or near the surface of the soil, diffused through the gravel; sometimes it lies as much as 30 ft. beneath the surface, imbedded in clay, either immediately upon the rough rock surface below, or just above a white clay, known by the miners as 'the pipe-clay;' it may be met with in other localities at every intermediate depth. In some places boulders of quartz and beds of hard concrete of quartz and slate pebbles occur in the auriferous clays. These different conditions of the auriferous beds depend upon the physical characters of the gullies and the valleys down which the drifted materials have been carried, and upon the varying force of the water-power that at different times and in different places has been brought to bear upon this shingle, sand, and mud. Thus in the creeks the deposits in their channels are richest at points where the stream has been impeded in its course either by frequent sinuosities or by being crossed by a bar of rock; this holds good with the deserted channels of streams also. When auriferous clays and gravels occur in the dry gullies descending from the higher ranges, the richest deposits are always found in the ancient channel or bed of the gully, often occupying a very narrow area; but when these gullies contract at their junction with the larger valleys, the auriferous clays are often continued up the sides of the enclosing hills, even to their crests, and the distribution of the beds and of the gold is very variable under these circumstances, as though the beds had been here deposited by means of strong conflicting eddies and currents. It appears that, with regard to Victoria, the gold has been arrested in the small mountain-ravines and gullies, and was not washed down to the larger streams. Auriferous sands in river banks, or in alluvial plains of the low lands, are unknown in this colony. The methods of working the gold-bearing alluvia, either at the surface or by pits and 'holes,' vary of course according to the depth to be attained and the means at the command of the miners. The methods of separating the gold from the gravels and clays are the same as those used elsewhere in New South Wales and California. Thus far we are indebted to Mr. Wathen's paper on the gold-fields of Victoria for our information respecting this extraordinary locality. The president of the Melbourne chamber of commerce, in his anniversary address in 1852, says: "Around Mount A. the diggings present much the same geological features as those presented at Ballarat. In most places where gold has been found throughout the world, it is met with either imbedded in or associated with the older rocks. The quartz, one of those ancient formations of our earth, appears to be the prevailing matrix in this colony. The precious metal, in a variety of forms and dimensions, is found either in or near the masses of quartz rock that frequently obtrude upon the surface, or it is mixed with and subjacent to quartz in another form, namely, that of the gravel, into which, by water-wearing and other accidents of time, the masses of the rock have been reduced. As compared with most gold in the native state, that from Ballarat and Mount A. is remarkably pure and dense. In general it appears to be even purer than standard gold. Standard gold is gold artificially blended with certain other metals to render it harder for purposes of coinage, and made, in technical phraseology, '22 carats fine,' 24 carats being, by custom and for convenience in comparison, taken as the representation of pure gold. The greatest density of gold is 19·3 to water as 1. The usual density of native gold varies from about 13 to 17½. That of the Victoria gold is generally towards the higher of these numbers. Some difference has arisen as to the party entitled to claim the merit of this grand discovery. Mr. Hargreaves, and the Rev. W. B. Clarke, have both asserted their claims. The latter stands forth as a man of science, who during the last ten years has repeatedly intimated to the world the auriferous character of this country. But as regards practical effect, there will ever be a wide difference between the mere scientific intimation of the existence of gold and the announcement of an available gold-field. The intrinsic merits of individuals are another consideration. Government, recognising such a distinction, have presented Mr. Hargreaves with a pecuniary reward; and his name is undoubtedly to be associated with the discovery of commercial gold-fields in these colonies, and with the important consequences that must result from this circumstance to the destinies of Australia."

In March 1852, according to Mr. Latrobe, the pop. scattered over the surface of the country in the Mount A. district, or thickly congregated at various points within an area of 10 or 15 sq. m., could not then be estimated at less than 30,000, including men, women, and children, and since that time it has been almost doubled. The yield of the Mount A. gold fields was estimated at 2 tons more or less a-week at that time, despite the partial failure of water, and the additional labour consequently entailed on the miners. The character of the workings, comparatively superficial in the first instance, had in some places changed considerably, many parties mining 30 or 40 ft. below the surface with great profit; the whole of the mining operations, however, were characterised as slovenly and wasteful in the extreme. The largest yield which had come officially to his knowledge within the month of January 1852 was 28 lbs. of gold obtained by four men in a single day; but in the course of that month a piece of solid gold of 27½ lbs. weight, with only a few minute quartz pebbles embedded in the hollows, was brought down and exhibited in Melbourne. At that time the field had become the general rendezvous of a mixed multitude among whom the expiree pop. of Van Diemen's Land, returned Californians, and the most profligate portion of Victoria and the adjacent colonies, had become broadly conspicuous. The health of the crowd at Mount A., despite the habits of the pop., the unwonted style of living, the indifferent accommodation, and the heat of the season, was upon the whole good in 1851. Low fever, dysentery, and inflammation of the eyes had been common, but no disease of an epidemic and more serious character had prevailed. In a subsequent despatch on the 10th of April 1852, Mr. Latrobe states that the protracted dryness of the season had for the time broken up some of the larger assemblies of adventurers in the Mount A. district, and scattered them far and wide over a far larger tract of country than formerly. The yield of the gold field at Ballarat was then but moderate, although the pop. had increased; that at Mount A., notwithstanding a check from the failure of water, remained pretty much the same as before reported, whilst the works at Bendigo creek and other localities in that quarter were decidedly taking the lead. "To give any accurate idea of the appearance of the diggings," says the special commissioner of the *Melbourne Argus*, "would be next to impossible. Situated in the heart of a rather densely timbered country, the town resident would on his arrival naturally anticipate seeing long ranges of snow-white tents crowded together, or picturesquely grouped in a scene of delightful verdure, the long tangled grass forming a living carpet under his feet, and cool umbrageous shrubs interspersed around. How different, however, is the reality from the picture thus drawn by fancy! The road which winds along the creek through the diggings is, from the constant traffic, ten times more dusty than even dusty Melbourne; and the heavy gusts of wind, which pour through the valleys with great violence, whirl it up in clouds, and scatter it far and near upon everything around. The newly erected tent does not therefore long retain its brilliant whiteness; a few blasts powder it effectually, and give it the same sombre, indescribable, dusty hue that distinguishes its neighbours, and soon take off its freshness. In the same way, such trees as have escaped the axe are dusted to an unnatural brownness, and look more like the desperate attempts at vegetation made by the stunted shrubs of a Hackney roadside villa than the giant growth of an Australian forest. Even off the road, the earth is so trodden and worn by the thousands of feet that are constantly passing and re-passing, that not the faintest sign of verdure remains upon the ground, all being bare and dusty; while on the S side of the creek the hills are so pierced, and the subsoil so tossed and tumbled about upon their face, that they look like nothing but gravel or chalk pits and stone quarries. When to this is also added the constant feeding of the innumerable horses which throng the diggings, eating off the grass on the few hills which have not been ransacked, and even cropping the shoots of the few shrubs that grow amongst the roots, baring them of every particle of verdure, and the rude rough look of the jagged rocks which protrude from the bare surface, anything but a refreshing picture meets the eye. In fact, the very first sight of the Forest creek gives to the traveller a very distinct impression of the parching aridity which now prevails. I have said that the ranges were heavily timbered; but in this I wish to be understood to allude to the quantity rather than to the size of the timber, there being but very few trees of more than 3 ft. diam., and these only on the flats of the creek, being principally spotted gum and bastard box. The majority of the stringy bark, which is the prevailing timber of the hills, range from 10 to 14 inches through, and having their outside bark blackened by the action of frequent fires, form a sombre background to what is now anything but a lively picture."

MOUNT-ANY, a village in Pittsylvania co., in Virginia, U. S., 145 m. SW by W of Richmond.—Also a village in Surrey co., in N Carolina.

MOUNT-BARKER. See BARKER.

MOUNT-BELLEW, a village in the p. of Moylough, co. Galway, 3 m. NNE of Castle-Blakeney. Pop. in 1841, 335.—There is a series of bogs in the NW and SW vicinity of the v., around the sources and head-streams of the rivulet Shivon, comprising an area of 1,939 acres.

MOUNT-BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 123 m. ENE of Harrisburg.—Also a village in Newbury district, in S. Carolina.

MOUNT-BOLUS, a village in the p. of Killoughy, 3¼ m. ENE of Frankford, King's co. Pop. 186.

MOUNT-BULKA, one of the highest mountains in the Australian Alps. Estimated alt. 8,000 ft.

MOUNT-CAPE. See CAPE-MOUNT.

MOUNT-CARMEL, a township of Randolph co., in Virginia, U. S.—Also a village in Clermont co., in Ohio.—Also the cap. of Wabash co., in Illinois, 166 m. SE of Springfield. Pop. 1,200.

MOUNT-CHARLES, a village in the p. of Inver, co. Donegal, on the N sea-board of the upper part of Donegal bay, 3 m. E of Inver. It gives the title of Viscount to the Marquis of Conyngham. Pop. 539.

MOUNT-CLEMENS, a village of Macomb co., in Michigan, U. S., 18 m. NE of Detroit.

MOUNTCOIN, or MOONCOIN, a village in the p. of Poleroan, co. Kilkenny, 3 furl. SW of Ballytarsna. Pop. in 1831, 495; in 1841, 629.

MOUNT-DESERT, an island and township on the coast of Maine, U. S., in Hancock co. It is 15 m. long and 12 m. broad; and is situated between Frenchman's and Bluehill bays. Pop. 1,887.

MOUNT-DILLY, a hill on the Malabar coast of Hindostan, in N lat. 12° 1′. It is separated from the continent by a narrow arm of the sea, and forms a promontory useful to navigators.

MOUNT-EGMONT. See EGMONT.

MOUNT-EDGECOMBE. See EDGECOMBE.

MOUNT-ELLIOT, an island of E. Australia, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury.

MOUNT-ELLIOT. See ELLIOT (MOUNT).

MOUNTFIELD, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Battle. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 601.

MOUNT-GARRET, a lofty hill in the p. of St. Mary, co. Wexford, overhanging the E side of the river Barrow, 1 m. N of the town of New Ross. It gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the second eldest branch of the house of Butler.

MOUNT-GEORGE, a conspicuous hill on the coast of Arctic Victoria land, about 2 leagues inland from Cape Franklin.

MOUNT-FELIX, a lofty cape at the entrance of the Arabian gulf, 40 m. WNW of Cape Guardafui.

MOUNT-HOLLY, the capital of Burlington co., New Jersey, U. S., near Rancocus creek, 18 m. S of Trenton. It is a flourishing town.—Also a township of Rutland co., in Virginia, U. S., 79 m. S of Montpellier. Pop. 1,356.

MOUNT-HOOD, a mountain of Oregon, in N lat. 44° 30′, reputed to be the highest summit in North America, having an alt. of 18,361 ft. above sea-level, according to the approximative estimate of Messrs. Travallot and Hallar, who ascended it in 1854. These gentlemen commenced their ascent by its SE declivity, along a narrow natural dike, having Dog river on one side, and a tributary of the Falls river on the other. Attaining the SE summit, they found it of a narrow crescent-like form, opening towards the SW. The principal summit is composed of a succession of cones, from 20 to 50 ft. high, and small craters of a diam. varying from 3 inches to 2 ft., which sent forth a smoke strongly impregnated with sulphur. The party report that they saw Mounts Jefferson, St. Helena, Rainier, and Adams from the summit, and even Fremont's Peak and Mount Shaste in California! On the W their view was bounded by the coast chain; on the SSE by the Sierra Nevada; on the E by the Blue and the Rocky mountains. The summit is composed of black and red granite and lava.

MOUNT-HOPE, a mountain in S. Australia, in about 36° 10′ S lat., and 144° 20′ E long. It is the W extremity of a granitic range extending to the SE.—Also a hill of Australia Felix, to the SW of Goulburn river, in S lat. 35° 52′. It is of singular shape, and was discovered by Mitchell in 1836.

MOUNT-ITAMO, a remarkable double-topped peak, on the N frontier of Greece, E of the Mongari river. Alt. 5,789 ft.

MOUNT-JACKSON, a village of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 239 m. N of Harrisburg, on Hickory creek, 3 m. W of Mahoning river. Pop. in 1840, 300.—Also a village of Shenandoah co., in the state of Virginia, 146 m. NW of Richmond. Pop. 30.

MOUNT-JOY, a township of Adams co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 6 m. S of Gettysburg. It has a level surface, and is bounded on the W by Rock creek, and on the E by Willoways creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,031.—Also a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 25 m. SE of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by Chiques creek and on the NW by Conewago creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam, red shale, and gravel. Pop. 2,375.

MOUNT-LEINSTER, the N part of the Blackstairs and Mount-Leinster range of mountains, on the mutual border of the cos. of Carlow and Wexford, Leinster. The loftiest summit, or Mount-L. proper, is situated 5½ m. ENE of Borris, and has an alt. of 2,610 ft. above sea-level.

MOUNT-LIBERTY, a village of Liberty township, Knox co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 41 m. NE of Columbus, consisting in 1840 of about 15 dwellings.

MOUNT-LINDESAY, a mountain-summit in New South Wales, about 60 m. SSW of Moreton bay. Alt. 4,750 ft. above the surrounding plain, which is 953 ft. above sea-level: total, 5,700 ft.

MOUNT-LOFTY. See LOFTY (MOUNT).

MOUNT-LUCAS, a bog in King's co., S and SE of Philipstown, and the Grand Canal. Area 6,582 acres. Its highest point lies 30 ft. below the summit level of the Grand Canal, and 294 ft. above high-water level in Dublin.

MOUNT-MACEDON, a summit of Australia Felix, on the confines of the co. of Bourke, forming with Mounts Campbell and Byng the figure of a triangle. It has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with trees to the summit.

MOUNT-MARCY, a summit of the state of New York, U. S., in Keene township, Essex co., in the range of the Adirondach mountains. It has an alt. of 5,467 ft. above sea-level.

MOUNT-MELLERAY, an establishment of Monks of La Trappe, in the p. of Lismore and Mocollop, co. Waterford. It is situated on high ground, among the S declivities of the Knockmeledown mountains, 3 m. N of Cappoquin, a little W of the mountain-road from that town to Cahir. In 1831, when the monks of La Trappe were dispersed by the French government, about 50 of them, all of Irish or English birth, came to Ireland, and obtained from Sir Richard Keane, at a nominal rent, and for a period of 99 years, a tract of 575 acres of brown, heathy, stony, waste mountain-ground. Their land was emphatically a useless and barren waste; and, besides being poor and excessively churlish in soil, it was so exceedingly stony that, in breaking it up, a dozen men required to go before each plough to pick up the stones. Two summits immediately on its E and N sides have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,003 and 1,096 ft.; and the bed of a stream about 1 m. below the centre of the establishment has an elevation above sea-level of 325 ft. Yet, in spite of the extraordinary disadvantageousness of the ground, about 250 acres of it are now reclaimed, and either yield abundant crops or produce sweet grass, and very superior butter. The monks have also planted a considerable extent of wood. Their buildings, comprising a chapel, a dormitory, a refectory, and numerous farm-offices, are constructed of the stones which were picked off the land. The chapel is 160 ft. long, with a steeple about 170 ft. high. The monks, about 70 in number, make their own butter and bread, and subsist wholly on these and on vegetables; they rise every morning at 2 o'clock, eat only two meals in the day, and maintain constant silence in one another's presence. They wear a white cloth robe, and over this a black cape, with long ends reaching to the feet, and a pointed hood of the same dark hue.

MOUNTMELLICK, a post and market town, partly in the p. of Ardea, but chiefly in the p. of Rosenallis, Queen's co., on the Owenass rivulet, at the W terminus of the Portarlington branch of the Grand Canal, 3 m. ESE of Rosenallis. The town has a neat appearance, and presents indications of being the seat of a comparatively large amount of trade. A community of Quakers, who have long been settled in the town, carry on cotton-spinning and various departments of trade, maintain a large school for the educating of the children of the poor

and are distinguished for their general promotion of industry and of moral improvement. Among the town's appliances of manufactures and general productive industry, are a woollen factory, an iron and brass foundry, a machine manufactory, a tan-yard, a distillery, and breweries, corn-mills, soap-houses, and potteries. Considerable quantities of manufactured goods, and especially of agricultural produce, are conveyed along the Mountmellick and Portarlington branch of the Grand Canal. Area of the Rosenallis section of the town, 163 acres; of the Ardea section, 58 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 4,577; in 1841, 4,755.

MOUNT-MERIDAN, a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 125 m. WNW of Richmond, consisting, in 1840, of 10 dwellings.—Also a village of Putnam co., in the state of Indiana, 36 m. W by S of Indianapolis, on the National Road.

MOUNT-MORRIS, a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Genesee, and 242 m. W of Albany. It rises in the centre to a high table-land, and is drained by Genesee river. Pop. in 1840, 4,576.—Also a village of Whately township, Greene co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 228 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on the S side of Dunkard's creek.

MOUNT-MURRAY, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Murray. It rises to a great height, and is usually covered with snow.

MOUNTNESSING, a parish in Essex, 2 m. S of Ingatestone, on a branch of the Wid. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 796; in 1841, 925.

MOUNT-NICHOLSON, a summit of N. Australia, in Expedition range. It lies in about 24° 52′ 30″ S lat., and forms an excellent landmark. It was discovered by Dr. Leichhardt.

MOUNT-NORRIS, or Fort-Norris, a village in the p. of Loughgilly, co. Armagh, 3½ m. SSE of Markethill. Pop. in 1841, 132.

MOUNT-NUGENT, a post-village in the p. of Kilbride, co. Cavan, 3¾ m. SSW of Ballyjamesduff. Pop. in 1831, 171; in 1841, 162.

MOUNTON, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 1¾ m. WSW of Chepstow, on a small stream which flows into the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Severn. Area 380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 58; in 1841, 76.—Also a parish in Pembroke, 2 m. SW of Narberth. Pop. in 1831, 41; in 1841, 38.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, a parish in the co. of Bathurst, New South Wales, bounded on the N by Macquarie river.

MOUNT-PLEASANT, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 6 m. N of White Plains, and 125 m. S of Albany. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile and well-cultivated. It contains marble of good quality. Pop. in 1840, 7,367.—Also a village of Alexandria township, Hunterdown co., in the state of New Jersey, 38 m. N by W of Trenton, on Hakehokake creek. Pop. about 60.—Also a town of Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 554.—Also a township of Adams co., in the same state, 170 m. W of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Sewickly and Jacobs creeks. The soil consists of loam and gravel. Pop. 2,123. It contains a village with about 554 inhabitants.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state. Pop. 609.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, drained by the head-branches of Lackawaxen, Dyberry, and Great Equinunk creeks. Pop. 1,359.—Also a township of Washington co., in the same state. Pop. 1,203.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Alabama, 156 m. S of Tuscaloosa, on a small stream, 3 m. E of Alabama river.—Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, 131 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. 1,676. It contains a village with about 700 inhabitants.—Also a village of Harlan co., in the state of Kentucky, 165 m. SE of Frankfort, on the N side of the Clover fork of Cumberland river, near its junction with Martin's Fork.—Also a village of Martin co., in the state of Indiana, 106 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the W side of the E fork of White river. Pop. about 150.—Also a township of Van Buren co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 694.—Also a township of Barry co., in the state of Missouri, 212 m. SW of Jefferson city. Pop. 519.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Iowa, on the N side of Big creek. Pop. about 400.—Also a village of Racine co., in the state of Wisconsin, 106 m. ESE of Madison, about 8 m. W of Lake Michigan.—Also a village in Titus co., in Texas, in N lat. 33° 15′, W long. 95° 00′.—Also a village in the township of Brentford, in Upper Canada.

MOUNT P. P. KING, a volcano of North Australia, in S lat. 25° 9′ 10″, and E long. 147° 37′ 40″.

MOUNTRATH, a market-town in the p. of Clonenagh, Queen's co., on a small affluent of the Nore, 6¼ m. NE of Borris-in-Ossory. Its public buildings are a handsome parish-church; a large Roman Catholic chapel; a monastery of the order of St. Patrick, and a classical school superintended by the monks; a Bridgetine nunnery, with two attached schools for respectively the children of the poor and the children of the higher classes; a large schoolhouse; a court-house and a bridewell, erected since 1838; and a respectably edificed market-house. The principal existing appliances of manufacture and trade are some looms for cotton and worsted fabrics, an oil-mill, a malt-house, an extensive brewery, and a large weekly market. Charles, eldest son of Sir Charles Coote, acquired from the Commonwealth grants of land to an unexampled extent, and was created Earl of Mountrath in 1660; but the title became extinct on the decease of Charles-Henry, the seventh earl, in 1802. Pop. in 1831, 2,593; in 1841, 3,000.

MOUNTS-BAY, an extensive bay in the English channel, near Penzance, Cornwall. It derives its name from St. Michael's Mount, which stands in the bay near Marazion. There is reason to believe that at one time the channel of this bay was beyond sea-mark, and covered with wood. The towns of Penzance and Marazion are situated in this bay, which is much used as a safe and spacious harbour in NNE and E winds. A breakwater was recently proposed to be erected in this bay for the protection of shipping, the estimated expense of which was £230,995.

MOUNT-SEWARD, a group of mountains, in the state of New York, in the SE part of Franklin co., in the range of the Adirondack mountains. They have an alt. of 4,000 ft. above sea-level.

MOUNT-SHANCK, a volcanic mountain near the coast of Discovery bay, in SE. Australia, in about S lat. 37° 55′, E long. 140° 50′, which attains an alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level. It has three distinct craters. Mount-William, the highest point in the range of mountains which form the chief physical feature in the SE angle of Australia, Dr. Lhotsky states that the temp. of boiling-water on the summit was 196°, indicating an elevation of about 8,200 ft. above the level of the sea.—Also a mountain on the newly discovered Antarctic continent, in S lat. 64° 45′, W long. 53° 51′.

MOUNT-SHANNON, a village in the p. of Inniscaltra, co. Galway, on the road from Scariff to Portumna, 4 m. NE by E of Scariff, on the shore of Lough Derg, nearly opposite Inniscaltra island, and at the base of Knockeven, whose summit soars to the alt. of 1,242 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 361.

MOUNT-SIDNEY, a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, 127 m. WNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 200.

MOUNT-SORREL, a chapelry and market-town, partly in Rothley p., but chiefly in that of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, 7 m. N by W of Leicester,

a little to the W of the Midland Counties railway. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,233; in 1831, 1,602; in 1841, 1,536. The town is situated on a steep hill rising from the river Soar, over which there is here a bridge. Many of the houses are built of a remarkably hard stone found in the vicinity, the quarrying of which affords employment to a number of the inhabitants. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in hosiery and frame-work knitting.

MOUNT-STERLING, a village of Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. in 1840, 177.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. E of Frankfort, on a small branch of the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 585.—Also a village of Brown co., in the state of Illinois, 77 m. W by N of Springfield, on a small branch of Crooked creek.—Also a township of Pettis co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 1,246.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Alabama, 109 m. SSW of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Schuckeba river.

MOUNT-TABOR, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 36 m. NE of Bennington. It is situated in the Green mountain-range, but has some good soil. Pop. in 1840, 227.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Indiana, 45 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the N side of Bean-Blossom creek.

MOUNT-TALBOT, a village in the p. of Tisrara, co. Roscommon, on the river Suck, 2¾ m. SSW of Athleague. The Suck is here about 240 ft. broad, and is spanned by a bridge of 12 arches.

MOUNT-TOM, a summit of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., a little to the W of Connecticut river.

MOUNT-UPTON, a village of Guilford township, Chenango co., in the state of New York, U. S., 99 m. W of Albany, on the W side of Unadilla river. Pop. 225.

MOUNT-VERNON, a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 15 m. NW of Augusta. Pop. 1,471.—Also a township of Hillsboro co., in the state of New Hampshire, 32 m. SSW of Concord. It has an elevated surface, and is drained by a branch of Souhegan river. Pop. 720.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Georgia, 112 m. SE by S of Milledgeville.—Also a v. of Mobile co., in the state of Alabama, 184 m. S by W of Tuscaloosa, and 3 m. W of the Mobile river.—Also a v. of St. Francis co., in the state of Arkansas.—Also a v. of Rock Castle co., in the state of Kentucky, 75 m. SSE of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Knox co., in the state of Ohio, 51 m. NE of Columbus, on Vernon river, or Owl creek. Pop. 2,362.—Also a v. of Posey co., in the state of Indiana, 188 m. SW by S of Indianapolis, on a high bank on a bend in the Ohio river. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in state of Illinois, 129 m. SSE of Springfield. Pop. 200.

MOUNTVILLE, a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 139 m. N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 80.

MOUNT-VISION, a village of Laurens township, Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 79 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 20.

MOUNT-WASHINGTON, a township of Berks co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S. It is intersected by the Taghkanic range, the principal summit of which has an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 438.—Also a v. of Bullet co., in the state of Kentucky, 59 m. WSW of Frankfort, 2 m. NE of Salt river. Pop. about 300.—Also a v. of Copiah co., in the state of Mississippi, 43 m. SSW of Jackson, on a branch of Bayou Pierre river.

MOUNT-WEDGE, a summit of Tasmania, at the head of the river Boyd, in S lat. 42° 48′, E long. 146° 22′.

MOUNT-WILLING, a village of Edgefield district, in the state of South Carolina, U. S., 41 m. W of Columbia, on a branch of Little Saluda river.—Also a v. of Lowndes co., in the state of Alabama, 120 m. SSE of Tuscaloosa, on Cedar creek.

MOUNT-WINGEN, a burning mountain of Australia, on the SE side of the dividing range between Hunter's river and the Liverpool plains, in S lat. 31° 54′, E long. 150° 56′.

MOUNT ZION, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 30 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, 100.

MOUR, a village of Nubia, 180 m. W of Syene.

MOURA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, near the l. bank of the Guadiana, 34 m. SSE of Evora. Pop. 4,000. It has a strong castle. Its public buildings are two parish churches, several convents, and an hospital.

MOURAFA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 52 m. N of Jampol.

MOURAO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, near the Guadiana, 18 m. NNE of Moura, 29 m. SE of Evora. It stands on a hill, in a rugged but fertile district.

MOURASHKMO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. SE of Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 6,000. It has manufactories of soap, gloves, and jewellery.

MOURI, a town on the Gold coast of Africa, 5 m. NE of Cape Coast castle.—Also a village of Futa-Dialon, in W. Africa, 66 m. W of Labbe.

MOURIES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 6 m. SSE of St. Remy. Pop. 1,850.

MOURNE, a river of co. Tyrone, formed by the confluence of the Moyle and the Strule. It runs 8 m. NNW to unite with the Finn in forming the Foyle at Lifford. It receives the Derg on its l. bank, 2 m. below Newtown-Stewart.—Also a grand congeries of mountains in co. Down, occupying an area of 11½ m. from E to W, by 9½ m. from N to S. On the E side they immediately and stupendously overhang the Irish sea, and on the S sublimely screen the N side of Lough Strangford. One road runs round their sea-base from Rostrevor to Newcastle, a distance of 18 m.; and two run across them from Hilltown to respectively Kilkeel and Rostrevor. Their principal summits, together with their respective alts. above sea-level, are, in an order from N to S, Slievenaman, 1,053; Hen mountain, 1,187; Cock mountain, 1,667; Butter mountain, 2,137; Slievebeg, 2,384; Slievemore, 2,443; Slieve-Donard, 2,796; Pigeon rock, 1,735; Slievemuck, 2,198; Slievenaglogh, 1,450; Slieve-Bingan, 2,449; Eagle mountain, 2,081; Finlieve, 1,868; a height behind Kilkeel, 1,013; and Slievebane, 1,595 ft. See articles Rostrevor, Carlingford, and Down.—Also a lake in the p. and co. of Carrickfergus, 3 m. N of the town of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim, on the summit of an eminence about 500 ft. above the level of the sea. It is about 1 m. in diam.—Also a lake in co. Donegal, about 1¼ m. in length, 1¾ m. NNE of the Gap of Barnesmore.

MOURNE-ABBEY, or Temple-Michael, a parish of co. Cork, 3 m. S by W of Mallow. Area 11,436 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,148; in 1841, 4,154.

MOURNEBEG, a rivulet of co. Donegal, issuing from Lough Mourne, a little N of the Gap of Barnesmore, and running in an ESE course of 9½ m. to the river Derg, at a point 1¾ m. above the v. of Castle-Derg.

MOUROM, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. ESE of Vladimir, on the l. bank of the Oka. It is an ancient town; and has a cathedral, and several public edifices, besides a Kremlin or citadel. It carries on a considerable commerce by means of the Oka, which connects it with the Volga.

MOURON, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 21 m. SE of Clamecy.

MOUROUX, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. WNW of Coulommiers, on the r. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 2,200.

MOURTASA, a lake of Russia, in the prov. of Bessarabia, 36 m. SW of Akermann. It discharges itself, by a stream issuing from its SW side, into Lake Sasik.

MOURZUK, or Murzuk, the capital of the African state of Fezzan, in N lat. 25° 54′, E long. 14° 12′. Pop. 3,500. It is one of the greatest seats of the inland commerce of the African continent, and the rendezvous of most of the caravan-intercourse which takes place between its northern and eastern regions. It keeps up the communication of Egypt and Tripoli on the one hand, with Bornu and Cassina on the other. A caravan occupies from 24 to 30 days between M. and Tripoli. M. is surrounded with a high wall, making a circuit of 3 m., but constructed less for purposes of defence than for levying duties upon all commodities which enter the city: these duties forming a large part of the revenue of the sovereign. The town itself chiefly consists of one large broad street, and several smaller narrow ones. On the W side is the castle of the bashaw, consisting of several buildings, court-yards, and barracks. The garrison consists of 550 men, officered by Turks. M. appears to have been anciently built of stone, and still retains the appellation of a Christian town. It presents to the eye a strange and grotesque medley of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, with cottages of earth and sand, or of sun-dried bricks, which form the miserable dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants. A small river passes its walls, and it is well supplied with water from numerous springs. The suburbs present considerable cultivation: wheat, barley, flax, and dates are the principal articles of cultivation. Intermittent fever and ague prevail in and around it. Richardson pronounces it to be "a sink of vice and disease within, and sere foliage of palms and vegetation without, overhung with an ever-forbidding sky of dull red haziness."

MOUSA, one of the smaller Shetland isles, in N lat. 60° 24′.

MOUSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, near Castel-Sarrazin.

MOUSAR, a village of Laristan, in Persia, 48 m. NW of Lar.

MOUSE, a small river of Lanarkshire, which, after a circuitous course, falls into the Clyde at Lanark bridge.

MOUSE-HARBOUR, a harbour on the E coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

MOUSEWALD, a parish of Dumfries-shire, between 4 and 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth. Pop. 683.

MOUSH. See Mush.

MOUSSAC-SUR-VIENNE, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne, 15 m. SW of Montmorillon. Pop. 1,000.

MOUSSYRE. See Egatko.

MOUSTER, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne.

MOUTA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 12 m. N of Setubal. Pop. 1,300.

MOUTAHORA, a small lofty island in the Pacific ocean, near the E coast of the Middle island, New Zealand, in S lat. 37° 59′.

MOUTERHAUSEN, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Moselle, cant. and 4 m. S of Bitche, on the Moder. It is the seat of very extensive iron-works.

MOUTHE, a town of France, dep. of the Doubs, on the Bief, 13 m. SW of Pontarlier. Pop. 1,044.

MOUTHIER-MALIARD, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Bonnat, 18 m. N of Guéret. Pop. 1,797.

MOUTIERS, or Moustiers, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alps, 15 m. S of Digne. It has celebrated manufactories of porcelain.—Also a village of France, dep. of Doubs, cant. of Ornans, 22 m. SE of Besançon.

MOUTIERS-AU-PERCHE, a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Remalard, 16 m. ESE of Mortagne-sur-Huine. Pop. 1,589.

MOUTIERS-EN-TARANTAISE, a town of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, the chief place of the district of Tarantaise. It is situated on the Isere, where it is joined by the small river Doron, at an alt. of 643 yds. above sea-level, 28 m. SE of Chambery; and though not fortified, the approaches to it are extremely difficult, the road passing through narrow defiles on the sides of precipices. Pop. 2,000. Near the town there is a considerable salt-work, supplied by springs of the temp. of 99°, which rise at the bottom of a limestone-rock in the deep gorge of the Doron; salt is dug also from the neighbouring mountains.

MOUTIER-VENTADOUR (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Egletons. Pop. 725.

MOUTNI, a deltoid branch of the Sata branch of the Indus.

MOUTZA, a town of Ava, 22 m. NW of Umerapura, in N lat. 22° 3′.

MOUVAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 6 m. NE of Lille. Pop. 1,500.

MOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 7 m. SE of Montsauche. Pop. 1,370.

MOUY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, 12 m. SE of Beauvais. Pop. 2,600. It has considerable manufactures of serge.

MOUZANGAIE, a town on the W coast of Madagascar, under the dominion of the Seclaves. It conducts a considerable commerce, chiefly by Arab settlers.

MOUZON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, on the r. bank of the Maese, 14 m. NW of Montmedy. Pop. 2,400.

MOVIDDY, a parish in co. Cork, 5¾ m. NNW of Bandon. Area 6,133 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,718; in 1841, 2,262. The surface is drained by the upper part of the river Bride.

MOVILLE, a town in the p. of Lower Moville, co. Donegal, on the shore of Lough Foyle, 4½ m. SW of Innishowen-head. Pop. in 1841, 595.

MOVILLE (Lower), a parish in co. Donegal, containing the small town of Moville. Area 15,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,785; in 1841, 6,016. The coast extends from the town of M., round Innishowen-head, to the head of Tramore-bay. Craignamaddy, near the centre, is the highest ground, and has an alt. of 1,054 ft. above sea-level.

MOVILLE (Upper), a parish on the coast of co. Donegal. Area 19,081 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,902; in 1841, 5,069. It contains the village of Carrowkeel, on the shore of Lough-Foyle; and extends thence to the immediate vicinity of the town of Moville.

MOW, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 53 m. NE of Benares.—Also a town in the prov. of Malwah, 10 m. S of Indore, in N lat. 22° 33′, E long. 75° 50′, at an alt. of 2,009 ft. above sea-level. It is a military cantonment of importance.—Also a town in the prov. of Allahabad, on the W

bank of the Surjew river, celebrated for its manufacture of cottons.

MOWAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 37 m. E of Patna.—Also a town of the Birman empire, in the prov. of Ava, on the N bank of the Irawaddy.

MOWEE. See Maui.

MOWNA-ROA. See Mona-Roa.

MOWNEY, or Mawney, a parish of co. Tipperary, 4¼ m. E of Killenaule. Area 1,521 acres. Pop. in 1841, 428.

MOXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Mehaigne. Pop. 617.

MOXHERONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Moxhe. Pop. 249.

MOXHYRY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Avin. Pop. 232.

MOXOS, a subdivision of Bolivia, in the dep. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, extending between 12° and 18° S lat., and between 63° and 71° W long., bounded on the N by Peru and Brazil, on the E by Brazil, on the S by the dep. of Chiquitos and Cochabamba, and on the W by the dep. of La Paz, and comprising an area 540 m. in length from E to W, and 240 m. in medium breadth. It is intersected in the S by ramifications of the Andes; in the N it consists chiefly of marshy plains. The principal rivers are the Mamore, which runs N, and joins the Guapore on the confines of Brazil, and forms for some distance the boundary-line between that country and Bolivia, the Ubahy, Magdalena, Brano or San Miguel, on the W, and the Beni. Near the NW confines is Lake Rogagualo. The chief productions of the soil are rice, cotton, cacao, cinnamon, vanilla, &c.; cedar and almond-trees are common. The climate is warm, damp, and unhealthy. The interior is inhabited chiefly by Indians, from a tribe of whom the territory derives its name.

MOXOTO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, which has its source in the Serra-Araripe; runs S; and, after a course of about 150 m., throws itself into the l. bank of the São-Francisco.

MOY, a river of the cos. of Sligo and Mayo, rising on the S side of the watershed of the Ox mountains. It runs 3 m. ESE, and 10¼ m. SSW, within the co. of Sligo, receiving in its progress the tributes of the Mad river, the Owenaher, and the Lough Talt river; and then proceeds 2¼ m. SW, 8¼ m. WSW, and 15 m. N, to the head of Killala bay. It washes the town of Foxford, and divides the town of Ballina from its suburb of Ardnaree. Its tributaries within Mayo are the Yellow river on the r. bank, and the Sonnah, the Spaddagh, the Guishden, the Clonlee, and the Lough Conn river on the l.; and its chief tributary from the co. of Sligo is the Bunree. It is tidal to Ballina, and navigable to within 1 m. of that town.—Also a market-town in co. Tyrone, on the river Blackwater, 2¾ m. NNE of Benburb. It forms strictly one town with Charlemont, being separated from it only by the Blackwater, and communicating with it by a stone-bridge. Pop. in 1841, 857.

MOY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and arrond. of Saint-Quentin. The cant. comprises 19 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,741; in 1841, 13,536. The town is 8 m. SSE of Saint-Quentin, and 20 m. NW of Laon. Pop. in 1841, 2,693. It has extensive manufactories of linen and carpets, and has also an active trade in flax, which is cultivated in the environs.

MOY and DALAROSSIE, a parish forming the district of Strathdearn, partly in Nairn-shire, but, as to far the greater part of its extent, in Inverness-shire. Its length from NE to SW is about 30 m.; and its mean breadth is about 5 m. It entirely consists of two glens,—that of the upper part of the river Findhorn, extending from end to end of the p., and constituting its main body,—and that of Loch Moy, and the rivulet Funtack, opening into the S part of the former, and coming down upon it from the NNW. Loch Moy is about 1½ m. long, and a ½ m. broad. The mountain-ranges have tame outlines, and nowhere rise more than 2,500 ft. above sea-level. They consist almost wholly of gneiss and granite. Upwards of 90,000 imperial acres on these heights are either waste ground or sheep-pasture; and about one-fourth of that area is held in common by the tenants of different farms. All the land subject to the plough measures considerably less than 3,000 imperial acres, and probably not more than one-third of this area is under constant or regular tillage. Birch, aspen, and mountain-ash, are indigenous over the whole p., and at one time covered its hills and glens with a continuous sheet of forest. Pop. in 1841, 967.

MOYA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. E of Cuenca, and partido of Canete, on a hill. Pop. 1,396. It is the cap. of a marquisate of the same name, and is enclosed by an old wall. It has also the remains of a fort, and contains 6 parish-churches, 3 convents, an hospital, and a public granary. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics. In the environs are mines of copper and silver.—Also a town of Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Barcelona, and partido of Manresa, on a height. Pop. 2,649. It has a parish-church, a convent, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, a cotton spinning-mill, and distilleries of brandy. This place, the *Mediolanum* of the ancients, was formerly fortified.

MOYACOMB, or Clonegal, a parish, partly in co. Carlow, partly in co. Wexford, and partly in co. Wicklow. The Carlow section contains the v. of Clonegal, and the Wexford section contains the v. of Watch-house. Area of the Carlow section 5,945 acres; of the Wexford section 5,810 acres; of the Wicklow section 5,678 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 4,877; in 1841, 4,933.

MOYAGHER, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. NE of Athboy. Area 1,362 acres. Pop. in 1831, 565.

MOYALIFFE, or Midliff, a parish in co. Tipperary, 5 m. SW of Thurles. Area 8,021 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,372.

MOYALLEN, a village in the p. of Tullylish, co. Down, on the river Bann, 1½ m. NNW of Gilford.

MOYAMENSING, a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 14,573. See Philadelphia.

MOYANNA, a parish in Queen's co., 2¾ m. NNE of the town of Stradbally. Area 6,824 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,659; in 1841, 1,708.

MOYARTA, or Moyferta, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Carrigaholt, Bellina, Doonaha, and Lisheen. Area 15,613 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,441; in 1841, 8,697. The Atlantic coast includes the small headlands of Castle-point and Foohagh-point; the Shannon coast, the headlands of Kilcredaun-point and Queerin-point.

MOYAUR, a river of Hindostan, which has its source in the Western Ghauts, between Malabar and Coimbatur, and joins the Bhavani near the v. of Pungaur.

MOYAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 8 m. ENE of Lisieux. Pop. 1,250.

MOYBOLOGUE, a parish in co. Cavan, 3½ m. S of Bailieborough. Area 6,760 acres. Pop. 3,715.

MOYCARKEY, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3½ m. SSE of Thurles. Area 3,835 acres. Pop. 1,493.

MOYCULLEN, a parish in co. Galway, 5¾ m. NW of Galway. Area 35,824 acres, of which 3,258 acres are in Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1831, 5,695; in

1841, 6,420. Lough Corrib lies on the E boundary; Lough Ross on the N boundary; and Loughs Ballycuerke and Knocka, and a large number of loughlets and ponds, in the interior. The surface-elevation of Lough Corrib above sea-level is 28 ft.; of Ballycuerke lake, 18 ft.; and of Knocka lake, 325 ft.

MOYDART, a territorial district and a marine loch in the SW extremity of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length from E to W is 18 m.; its mean breadth, 7 m. Its coast-line, everywhere irregular, is very deeply indented by pieces of the sea, particularly by Lochs Ailort, Na-Nua, and M. Loch M. is situated on the S boundary, and continues the narrow communication from Loch Shiel outward to the sea. It penetrates 5 m. into the land, but over two-thirds of its length it is split into two channels by the island of Shona.

MOYDOE, or Moydow, a parish in co. Longford, 3¼ m. W of Ardagh. Area 4,626 acres. Pop. 1,919.

MOYEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, and cant. of Gerbeviller, 10 m. SSE of Luneville. Pop. 1,185.—Also a com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Izel. Pop. 362.

MOYENMOUTIER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 4 m. SW of Senones, and 8 m. N of Saint Die, on the l. bank of the Ravodoh. Pop. 2,249.

MOYENVIC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 1½ m. E of Vic, and 4 m. SE of Chateau-Salins, on the l. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,252. This town was formerly a place of considerable importance. It was ceded to France in 1648 by the treaty of Munster. Its fortifications were dismantled by Louis XIV. At the distance of about 3 m. from the town are extensive salt-works.

MOYENVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Abbeville. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,504; in 1841, 10,536. The town is 5 m. W of Abbeville, and 30 m. NW of Amiens. Pop. 1,025.

MOYEUVRE-LA-GRANDE, or Moderen-Gross, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 11 m. SW of Thionville, at the confluence of the Couroy and Ornes. Pop. in 1841, 1,578. It has 2 blast-furnaces, 3 fineries, saw-mills, &c. In the vicinity are several iron-mines.

MOYGLARE, a parish in co. Meath, 2¼ m. E of Kilcock. Area 4,558 acres. Pop. in 1841, 363.

MOYLAGH, or Moylough, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. S by W of Oldcastle. Area 7,457 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,401; in 1841, 2,769.

MOYLARY, or Mullary, a parish in co. Louth, 2 m. S of Dunleer. Area 3,635 acres. Pop. 1,078.

MOYLE, a river of co. Tyrone, identical with the last 2½ m. of the Monterlony rivulet, or with the portion of that stream which intervenes between the influx of the Glenelly rivulet, and the formation of the Mourne at the confluence of the Struel.

MOYLGROVE, a parish in the co. of Pembroke, 4 m. W of Cardigan. Pop. in 1841, 453.

MOYLISKER, or Molyscar, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3¼ m. S of Mullingar. Area 2,183 acres, of which 457 acres are in Loch Ennel. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1841, 240.

MOYLOUGH, a parish in co. Galway, containing the villages of Mount-Bellew and Newton-Bellew. Area 23,386 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,248.

MOYMET, a parish in co. Meath, 2¾ m. NNW of Trim. Area 3,255 acres. Pop. in 1841, 554.

MOYNALTY, or Owenroe, a rivulet of cos. Cavan and Meath. It rises in the vicinity of Bailieborough, and flows SE to the Blackwater at a point 3 m. below the town of Kells. Its length of course is about 13 m.

MOYNALTY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 12,678 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,917; in 1841, 6,279. Pop. of the v. in 1831, 220; in 1841, 130.

MOYNALVY, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Meath, 2 m. E of Summerhill.

MOYNE, a rivulet in co. Galway, formed by the confluence of the Abbert river with other streams, a little above the celebrated ruin of Abbeyknockmoy. It is noted for performing part of its course below ground; and it runs about 4 m. W to Turloughmore, or the great periodical expansion of the Clare river, at a point 5 m. S of Tuam.—Also one of a series of three bogs, situated on the E side of the Abbert river. Area of bogs, 4,449 acres; height above high-water level of Galway bay, 173⅓ ft.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tipperary, 4¾ m. NE of Thurles. Area 9,514 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,224; in 1841, 2,584. The v., near the centre of the p., had a pop. in 1841 of 156.—Also a parish in co. Wicklow, 4 m. E of Hacketstown, Leinster. Area 8,461 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,100. Lugnaquilla lifts its soaring summit on the N boundary; and two summits of respectively 1,754 and 1,186 ft. above sea-level, are situated in the interior.

MOYNOE, a parish in co. Clare, 1½ m. E by N of Scariff. Area 9,848 acres, of which 388 acres are in Lough Derg, and 132 acres in Lough Atorick. Pop. in 1831, 1,268; in 1841, 1,475. Lough Atorick, with a surface-elevation of 450 ft. above sea-level, lies on the N boundary; the Corra river rises on the E boundary at an alt. of 837 ft. above sea-level.

MOYNTAGHS, Mointaghs, or Montiaghs-and-Islands, a parish in co. Armagh, 4¼ m. NW of Lurgan, containing the village of Charlestown, and including a large section of the S part of Lough Neagh. Area 18,098 acres, of which 12,178 acres are in Lough Neagh. Pop. in 1831, 2,891; in 1841, 3,480. The surface is all low and flat, and requires to be protected by an embankment from the overflowing of the Bann.

MOYOBAMBA, a river of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo, which has its source 45 m. ENE of San-Juan-de-la-Frontera; runs first S, then E; passes Lamas; and 15 m. from that town joins the Huallaga, on the l. bank, and after a course of about 120 m.—Also a town in the intendancy and 210 m. ENE of Truxillo, and prov. of Chacapoyas, 75 m. SE of San-Juan-de-la-Frontera, on a steep plateau, the base of which is washed by the river of the same name. Pop. 5,000. The manufacture of a coarse species of calico, locally named *tucuya*, forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

MOYON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 4 m. NW of Tessy, and 9 m. S of St. Lo. Pop. 1,469.

MOYRAZES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 12 m. W of Rodez, on the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 2,118.

MOYRUS, a parish in co. Galway, containing the v. of Roundstone. Area 101,510 acres, of which 528 acres are in Lough Ina, and 5,942 acres in small lakes. Pop. in 1841, 11,969. Both the interior and the coast contain the larger portion of the most characteristic districts of Cunnemara. All the summits, and most of the declivities of the alpine group of Binabola, are within the N district. Loughs Ina, Derryclare, and Ballinahinch unitedly form a demi-semicircular sweep of lacustrine water round the E and S sides of Binabola; and almost innumerable lakes chequer the other districts of the parish. The principal headlands are Gorteen-point, Earawallapoint, Mace-head, and Ardmore-point; and the principal islands, exclusive of those in Kilkerran bay, are Innismuskerry, Birmore, Birbeg, Horse-rocks,

Finish, Muinish, Mason-Island, Innistraghonmore, Wherroon, Illanamorlaght, St. Macdarra's-Island. Croaghnakeela, Illaunnacroaghmore, Illaunnacroaghbeg, Innisbigger, Freaghillaun, Innislackan, Illaungorn, Illaunagraghnut, Seal-Island, Innisnee, Mutton-Island, and Smotaun.

MOYS, a village in the p. of Tamlaghtfinlagan, co. Londonderry. Pop. in 1841, 161.

MOYUMBUB, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravi, 35 m. SSW of Kott-Kumalia.

MOYVILLY, a rivulet of co. Connaught, which rises 2 or 3 m. S of Monivea, and runs 12 m. SE past Clareenbridge, to the middle of the head of Galway bay.

MOYVORE, or TEMPLEPATRICK, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. NNE of Ballymore. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 765; in 1841, 627.

MOZ, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 8 m. E of Torre-de-Moncorvo. Pop. 555. In its vicinity are mines of iron.

MOZABAD, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, bounded on the NW by the Gharra river, which is here navigable. Its principal town is Mozgurrah.

MOZABIS, a people of North Africa, who inhabit the district of Beled-el-Jerrid, near the S frontiers of Algeria. They have light complexions, are very intelligent, and exhibit considerable skill in some species of industry and in commerce. Their religion differs considerably from Islamism, and it is only from prudential motives that they are occasionally found professing Mahommedanism. They speak a peculiar dialect.

MOZAMBIQUE, MOSAMBIQUE, or MOZAMBICO, an island on the E coast of Africa, containing the capital of the Portuguese settlements in that quarter. Its form resembles a crescent, with the hollow part towards the sea, measuring about 1½ m. in length, and a ¼ m. in breadth. Its substratum is madrepore; and the ground on which the city of M. is built rises from 20 to 50 ft. above sea-level. It is situated, with two other islets, in the mouth of a bay nearly 5½ m. broad, and 6 m. long, which furnishes a safe and convenient haven for shipping. On the NE extremity of the island is a fort of an octagonal form, furnished with 6 bastions, containing 80 pieces of cannon, besides a large howitzer capable of casting stones of 100 lbs. weight. The SW battery is in S lat. 15° 02′, E long. 40° 58′. The SW point of the bay, Cape Sunkul, is in S lat. 15° 4′, E long. 40° 44′. The anchorage is on the NW side of the island, on a flat level sand well-protected from the sea, and within musket-shot of the shore. Immediately opposite to the anchorage lies the town, occupying the central part of the island, and presenting in the appearance of its buildings and inhabitants a strange mixture of Indian, Arabian, and European costume. The governor's palace is an extensive stone-building, and there are 3 churches, and an hospital, besides prisons, tanks, and storehouses. The streets are narrow; the houses generally lofty and well-constructed. The soil of the island is sandy, and tolerably fertile, yielding rice, millet, pulse, and roots; but the settlement depends for its supplies on the peninsula of Cabaceiro, a tract of land about 11 m. long, and 4 m. broad, connected with the continent by an isthmus. On this peninsula are several villages and plantations. The principal trees are the cocoa-nut, cashew, mango, papaw, and orange; the chief article of cultivation is the manioc root; a small quantity of excellent coffee is also grown. A great part of the land still remains uncultivated; but numerous herds of cattle and vast droves of swine are reared. —The climate of M., from its oppressive heat and heavy atmosphere, is extremely unhealthy, especially in the months of September, October, and November; and would be more so but for the heavy rains which occasionally fall, and sweep into the sea the accumulated filth.—With the exception of the governor and his staff, the greater part of the European settlers are culprits who have been sentenced to banishment. A few years ago there were only 7 white women in the colony. Another class consists of the descendants of the old Arab settlers, most of whom are engaged in a seafaring life, and Banian traders and artisans. The remainder of the inhabitants is composed of the free blacks and native soldiers. The whole pop. is calculated at little more than 3,000, of which the last-mentioned class composes one-half, and the two other classes about one-fourth each. The slave-merchants of M. used formerly to supply the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, and Batavia, with almost the whole of their slaves; besides sending a considerable number to the East and West Indies. Many of the existing residents at M. have amassed their fortunes in this trade. To the Portuguese colonies in India it sent annually four or five vessels loaded with gold, ivory, and slaves, which brought back cottons, teas, and other kinds of eastern produce. The Arab ships bring from Surat piece-goods and rice; and their returns are ivory, gold-dust, rhinoceros' horns, and dollars. A few years ago, a duty of 25 per cent. was levied upon all imports at M. Vegetables, fruits, pigs, and goats can be obtained here. The garrison amounts to 200 men, either black or creole sepoys. — The natives who occupy the country behind Mozambique are the Makua or Makuana, comprising a number of powerful tribes, extending N as far as Melinda; S to the mouth of the Zambeze; and in a SW direction almost to the neighbourhood of the Caffres. They are an athletic race of people, of ferocious aspect, and savage disposition. Messengers have occasionally been despatched from M. across the country to Angola, and other settlements on the opposite coast; "But we were informed," say the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, "that these Mercuries were always of the sable description, as the inhabitants of the interior would, on no account, admit white persons within their dominions. This," they add, "was recently confirmed to us at Angola, though it appears that the custom has more than once been departed from." The Portuguese and African slave-merchants have often conducted convoys of negroes from Angola to Sena, and from Sena to Angola. The two ports of Pedras-Negras in the interior of Angola, and Chicova in the interior of Monomotapa, are the respective points of departure. The distance is said to be 325 leagues, and its performance occupies a whole season. Wandering hordes are frequently encountered; and elevated plateaus are crossed where gold-dust is collected.

History.] This coast had been known to the Arabs, and its ports frequented by their traders, for centuries before its discovery by Europeans: all the information possessed by the latter on the subject, was chiefly drawn from the vague accounts of Ptolemy and the Periplus of the Erythrean sea. When first visited by the Portuguese in 1497, the whole coast was in the possession of the Arabs; but the fame of its gold mines, and the convenience of its ports, as resting-places for the Indian trade, led them to attempt the expulsion of the original settlers. This was easily accomplished; and in 1508 they had conquered Quiloa, gained a footing in Sofala, and built the fort which still stands on the island of M. In 1570, Francis Baretto, governor-general of M., penetrated the country of Monomotapa, and burnt its capital; but, after losing a number of men, was obliged to retreat with no other fruit of victory than permission to pass through the territories of Monomotapa upon condition of paying an annual tribute of 200 pieces of cloth. Another attempt was soon after made to penetrate through the country of the Mongas, or Monjou; and, after a hard fought battle with the natives, the armament passed the forest of Lupata, and marching eastward along the line of the Zambeze, made every exertion to reach the silver mines of Chicova; but their efforts proved fruitless. Since this event the Portuguese have contented themselves with acting on the defensive, occupying the coast along the line of the river Zambeze, and maintaining their influence in the country by exciting the native powers against one another. The value of this colony to Portugal has always been overrated, but was probably greater

in former times than it can be at present. It furnished large supplies of gold and ivory, and enriched at least a number of private individuals, whose wealth ultimately proved beneficial to the state. It likewise afforded, in the earlier voyages to the East, an important resting-place, and supplied most of the Portuguese colonies with slaves. The M. territory is understood to extend from Cape Delgado to Delagoa bay, an extent of coast-line of 1,400 m. The Portuguese jurisdiction, however, does not extend 10 m. in any direction: beyond these limits, the natives are in nowise subject to their government or control except in the actual presence of a detachment from the garrison of M. To the S of Makemba, and almost to the N shores of the Zambese, the natives are decidedly inimical to the Portuguese authority. The slave-trade, it is to be feared, is still actively carried on from the M. portion of the E coast of Africa, and with the connivance, in most instances, of the Portuguese officials. In 1846, Governor Abreu de Madeira was relieved from Quillemane, for this reason: his successor abandoned his post, and escaped in a slave-ship with a large cargo of slaves. Two governors of Ibo were also disgraced. In 1847, Governor-general de Lima was superseded at M. for malpractices, although an old officer, who had formerly been attached to the English army under Marshal Beresford. To the increased integrity, then, of the Portuguese governors alone we must look for any material means of suppressing the slave-trade from the E coast. Another subject involved in the consideration of the suppression of the slave-trade on this coast, is the encouragement of lawful trade thereon. The E coast of Africa abounds with eligible rivers for trade; and articles of commerce are not less wanting. The beds of the rivers abound with hippopotami which yield the finest ivory; their shores are washed with gold dust, and even now render good supplies; the vast plains in the interior abound with elephants, lions, and other wild animals, from which ivory of the choicest kind, and skins of value, may be obtained. Large tracts of this country are also under cultivation, yielding rice in abundance; and the forests supply woods of the most beautiful colours and texture. Yet, by the provisions of the treaty of the triple alliance, all these advantages are monopolized by the Portuguese, who have not the ability of availing themselves of them.

MOZDOK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Terek, 8 m. E of Ekaterinograd, and 168 m. SE of Stavropol. Pop. 5,000, chiefly Armenians, Georgians, and baptized Circassians. They manufacture Morocco leather, wines, and brandy, and grow silk, but their principal commerce is with the mountaineers of Caucasus.

MOZE', a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Ponts-de-Ce. Pop. 1,620.

MOZGURRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Multan, district of Mozabad.

MOZINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, 5 m. NNE of Reutlingen. Pop. 900.

MOZYR, an ancient town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, on the l. bank of the Pripetz, 150 m. SSE of Minsk. It has some trade through the medium of that river, which is navigable.

MRAKOLIN, a small town of Moravia, 15 m. SSW of Iglau.

MRI, a village of Lower Egypt, on the W branch of the Nile, 7 m. S of Fuah.

MRIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Chernigov, on the r. bank of the Oster.

MROCZEN, or MORSZA, a small town of Prussian Poland, 17 m. W by N of Bromberg. Pop. 1,380.

MRZEC, a river of Russian Lithuania, which flows into the Niemen, 4 m. NW of Grodno.

MRZYGLOD, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, on the l. bank of the Sanok, 6 m. NNW of Sanok.—Also a town in the woivode of Cracovia, 21 m. N of Olkusz.

MSCHENO, a town of Bohemia, 11 m. W of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 1,814.

MSTA, a navigable river of the N of Russia, which rises in Lake Mstino, in the gov. of Tver; flows N and W through the govs. of Tver and Novgorod; and, after a course of 250 m., runs into Lake Ilmen, near Lipinskoi. A canal, dug in the reign of Peter the Great, joined it to the Tvertza; and a second canal, finished in 1804, connected it with the Volkhov.

MSTISLAVL, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. and 54 m. ENE of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Vekhra, a river which falls here into the larger stream of the Soj or Sosha. It contains 4,300 inhabitants; and has a Jesuits' college, a monastery, 6 Greek churches, and a synagogue of Jews. It was formerly the cap. of a palatinate.

MSTOV, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 45 m. SE of Wielun.

MSZANICE, a village of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Sambov.

MSZCZONOW, a small town of the central part of Poland, 23 m. SW of Warsaw.

MTKVARI. See KUR.

MTSKHETHA, a town of Russian Georgia, on the l. bank of the Kur, near the confluence of the Aragvi, 15 m. N of Tiflis. It was in remote ages the cap. of Georgia, but was laid in ashes by Timur, and is now a mere heap of ruins.

MTZENSK, a town of the interior of European Russia, in the gov. and 32 m. NNE of Orel. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on two small branches of the Oka. It is tolerably well-built, and presents an imposing display of gaudily painted churches and monasteries, but the houses are mostly of wood. The environs are productive in hemp and corn, which give rise to a considerable traffic.

MUAKISIN, a village of Diyarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 10 m. W of Kerkesieh.

MUAR, a small state to the S of the Malacca territory, from which it is divided towards the coast by the Kessang river, and interiorly by a line drawn between Bankon, Chondong, and Mount Ophir. The Serting river separates it from Pahang; Parit Siput from the tract of Dattu-Kaya-Padang; and the Murbowe-sa-ratus from Johole.—The interior is generally termed Segamet. The pop. is stated not to exceed 2,400, which appears extremely small compared with the extent of territory, and is probably due to the misgovernment and apathy of the feudal sovereign, the sultan of Johore. The whole country appears to be one almost uninterrupted mass of jungle and swamp, with the exception of a few straggling villages and clearings. The once cultivated rice-grounds have degenerated into barren marshes; an enormous forest, abounding with wild elephants, overshadows a soil naturally rich and prolific; while the gaunt rhinoceros and uncouth tapir stalk unmolested over spots which, if tradition belies them not, were once the sites of large and populous towns.—The principal villages are Bokko, Langkat, Gressik, Ring, Segamet, Pagoh, and Pangkalang-Kota, the residence of the chief, on the river.—The produce of the country consists of rice, sago, ivory, ebony, gold-dust, tin, wax, aloe-wood, gum-benzoin, camphor, ratans of the kinds battu and jagga, Dammer-battu, Dammer-miniak, jaggery, and Lakka wood. M. is under the sway of a chief bearing the title of *tumungong*, a vassal of Johore. The M. river at the mouth has an apparent width of about 600 yds.; at Gressik, 18 m. up the stream, it is about 100 yds. broad, and 7 fath. deep. The soundings on the bar vary from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 fath. at low water. It has its rise, according to the natives, among the mountains of Jellabu, and falls into the sea about 30 m. SE of Malacca. The general direction of the river, from its mouth to Gressik, is NE. Its course is tortuous, and the banks are for the most part low, muddy, and covered, with the exception of the vicinity of villages and a few clearings, with dense jungle. By this river there is a communication, almost all the way by water, with the E coast of the peninsula, which is frequently adopted by the Pahang traders. In former days the mouth of the river was a noted place of rendezvous for the fleets of the Siamese, and in later times of the Malay princes in their attacks on Malacca during the Portuguese and Dutch administrations. Gold-dust

is found a short distance from the l. bank of the river.—*Newbold.*

MUCARE, a village of Hedjas, in Arabia, 80 m. SW of Mecca.

MUCARES, a small island of the Bahamas, surrounded with rocky shoals, in N lat. 22° 13′.

MUCCULLAH. See MACULA.

MUCHACHOS (PICO-DE-LOS), a mountain in the island of Palma, in the Canary group. Alt. 1,195 toises = 2,547 yds. above sea-level.

MUCHAMIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. NNE of Alicante, on the r. bank of the Castalca. Pop. 4,000. Excellent wine is made.

MUCHELN, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 9 m. WSW of Merseburg.

MUCHELNEY, a parish of Somersetshire, 2 m. SSE of Langport. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. 349.

MUCHNI, a ferry in Afghanistan, over the Cabul river, on the Abkhana route, and to the N of the Tatara and Khyber passes. The river, which runs here with great impetuosity, is crossed on inflated skins.

MUCHO-MA. See MOEN.

MUCHUNDERGUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, on a mountain at some distance from the l. bank of the Krishna, and 45 m. SSE of Satara.

MUCIDAN. See MUSSIDAN.

MUCIENTES, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Valladolid, and partido of Valoria, on a height near the Pisuerga. Pop. 973. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. The manufacture of linen and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

MUCK, an island of Argyleshire, 3¼ m. SSW of the island of Eig, about 2 m. in length, and less than 1 m. in breadth. Its surface is undulated, and presents in every part the rocky faces of the basaltic terraces which occasion its undulations. Near the W extremity it attains an alt. of about 600 ft. Pop. 200. The fishing of cod and ling is a chief occupation, and very productive. On the N side of the island lies Eilan-nan-each, or 'the Island of horses,' an islet of inconsiderable extent, but swathed in excellent pasture.—Also an islet of co. Antrim, 1¾ m. SE of Point-Skeenaghan.

MUCKAIRN, a parish in the N part of Mid-Lorn, Argyleshire, on the S shore of Loch Etive. A large proportion of the pop. is segregated in the v. of Bunawe. Pop. 960.

MUCKALEE, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 3¾ m. S of Castlecomer. Area 3,706 acres. Pop. 1,101.

MUCKART, a parish in the SE division of Perthshire, 4,500 acres in superficial extent. A spur of the Ochil hills, in the N extremity, terminates in a conical summit called Seamab, rising 1,350 ft. above sea-level. Two little villages, called the Pool and the Yetts of M., have jointly, with a hamlet or two, about 220 inhabitants. Pop. in 1841, 706.

MUCKENBERG, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, and reg. of Merseburg, circle and 18 m. ESE of Liebenwerda, and 32 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 560. It has manufactories of cloth and of linen, and iron-works.

MUCKENSTURM, a village of the duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 3 m. NE of Rastadt, and 10 m. SSW of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,425.

MUCKERN, a village of Saxony, in the circle and bail. and 11 m. SSE of Leipsig.

MUCKING, a parish in Essex, 5 m. N by E of Gravesend. Area 2,430 acres. Pop. in 1841, 199.

MUCKISH, a mountain in the p. of Clondehorky, co. Donegal, 4¾ m. S of Dunfanaghy. Its summit appears at a distance to be acute and linear, but comprises a tableau of several acres, situated at an alt. of 2,190 ft. above sea-level. The white silicious rock of which the upper portion of the mountain is formed, is in some places disintegrated by the action of the elements into fine sand, capable of being manufactured into crown and plate glass.

MUCKLESTON, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 4 m. NE of Market-Drayton. Area 8,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,854; in 1841, 1,688.

MUCKLOO. See AGHOR.

MUCKNO, a lake in co. Monaghan, adjacent to the E side of Castle-Blaney. Its extreme length is 2¾ m.; extreme breadth, 1¼ m. Area 1,013 acres. Surface-elevation above sea-level 302 ft. Its softly swelling shores are, in general, richly wooded; and their numerous peninsulæ, jointly with pretty isles and islets, dissever the sheet of water into an intricate texture of very beautiful landscape.—Also a parish in co. Monaghan, containing the town of Castle-Blaney. Area 17,194 acres, of which 577 acres are in Lough M. Pop. in 1831, 9,716; in 1841, 9,902. Mullyash, the highest ground, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,034 ft.

MUCKROSS, or MUCRUSS, a peninsula in co. Kerry, projecting W between the Middle and the Lower lakes of Killarney. On the N side of the isthmus of the peninsula, or on the SE shore of the Lower lake, immediately S of the village of Cloghereen, stand the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1440 for Conventual Franciscans, and re-edified in 1602, but soon after permitted to go to ruin; but it is still so entire that were it more so the ruin would be less pleasing.

MUCKSA (CAPE), a headland of Beluchistan, in Mekran, 30 m. ESE of Cape Jask.

MUCKUNDGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Bahar, district and 21 m. NNW of Ranghur, and 96 m. S of Bahar. In its vicinity is a lead mine.

MUCKUNDRA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, district and 28 m. SSE of Kota, in a valley nearly circular in shape, about ¾ of a mile in diameter, enclosed by steep hills, and accessible only by a defile which crosses the mountains from N to S, either extremity of which is defended by a gate, and which forms the only place within many miles through the mountain-ridge which separates Malwah from Haruti.

MUCKWANPUR, a district and fortress of Northern Hindostan, belonging to the Nepalese. The district, which was formerly much more extensive, is now limited to the tract immediately S of the Nepal valley, and of the San Cosi river. The soil is generally good, but is to a great extent uncultivated. The hills which bound the level portion of the district are covered with pines. The inhabitants consist chiefly of the Tharu, Demivar, and Murmi tribes. The latter are found chiefly on the hills. A class of Rajputs named Khas, Magars, and Kirauts are found in considerable numbers in the forts. Of these the principal are Muckwanpur, Harriapur, Seedly, Cheesapany, and Chaynpur. The customs are collected at Hethaura, Seedly, and Becchiaco, but the district contains no town of importance. The fortress of M. is on a high hill about 17 m. S of Katmandu. It commands a large portion of the Terriani, and is a place of considerable strength.

MUCOANHOCAS, a people of Lower Guinea, who inhabit the W part of the kingdom of Benguela, between the Rio-dos-Mortes and the Quianhecua, and to the S of the territory of the Mocorocas.

MUCUAMBUNDOS, a people of Lower Guinea, in the S part of the kingdom of Benguela, between the Cobal and Bambarogue.

MUCUIXES, a people of South Africa, who, with the Macasses, inhabit the territory to the N of Hottentotia, and to the S of Benguela. They are still but little known.

MUCURI, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the E part of the prov. of Minas-Geraes; flows thence into the prov. of Porto-Segura; and after a course, in a generally E direction, of about 150 m., throws itself into the Atlantic at Portalègre. Its principal affluent is the Todos-os-Santos, which it receives on the r.

MUD, a village of Sinde, near the l. bank of the Indus, 22 m. NE of Roree, on the road thence to Mittun-Kote.

MUD, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, near the river Nammoy.

MUDA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Belluno, on the river Cordevole, 12 m. N of Feltre.

MUDAMANU. See Bird's Island.

MUDARIE, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Indus, 7 m. S of Attock.

MUDAU, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 5 m. W of Buchen, and 29 m. E of Manheim, on the Mudbach, and at an alt. of 1,602 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (Cath.) 1,329.

MUDANIA. See Moudania.

MUD-CREEK, a river of Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., which joins the Canandaigua after a course of 40 m.

MUD-ISLAND, a fortified island in the Delaware, U. S., 6 m. below Philadelphia.

MUD-LAKE, a lake of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., SE of Crooked lake.

MUDDI, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, situated near the morass called the Run, in N lat. 22° 5′. The soil is good in the vicinity.

MUDDUNGHUR, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, and district of Concan, 80 m. SSE of Bombay.

MUDDY-CREEK, a town of Butler co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,998.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehannah.—Also a river of Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware a little above Easton.—Also a river of Green co., Pennsylvania, which runs into the Monongahela.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio.—Also a village of Preston co., in Virginia.

MUDDY-LAKE, a lake of Upper Canada, between Lake George and Lake Huron.—Also a lake or marsh, 15 m. in circuit, through which the Mississippi runs, shortly after issuing from Leech lake.

MUDDY-POINT, a cape on the W coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 40′.

MUDDY-POND, a river of Kentucky, which runs NE into Green river, below Vienna.

MUDDY-RIVER, a river of Louisiana, which empties itself into the Missouri, 115 m. W of the Mississippi.

MUDDY-RIVER (Big), a river of Illinois, U. S., which runs SW into the Mississippi, about 25 m. above Cape Girardeau. It is navigable for boats 40 m.—The Little M. is a branch of it.

MUDEENGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 30 m. NNE of Belaspur, and at an alt. of 6,168 ft. above sea-level.

MUDEN, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 110 m. NW of Zareng.

MUDFORD, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. NNE of Yeovil. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. 436.

MUDGE (Point), a projecting cape in the SE extremity of an island in the gulf of Georgia, on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 50°.

MUDGEE, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Wellington, on the Cudgegong river, 150 m. from Sydney. Pop. 131. — Also a police district, embracing the whole of the county of Phillip, and the N portion of the co. of Wellington. Pop. 955.

MUDGUL, or Mugdala, a small district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, to the S of the Krishna. It has an undulating surface, and possesses little cultivation. The inhabitants live in walled villages; the principal of these, also named Mudgul, is 55 m. N of Bijanagur. This town, and a considerable portion of the district, still belong to the Nizam.

MUDGUNGOMAR, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle.

MUDIE, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of York, near the river Avon, and to the NW of York.

MUDIK-YOU-MTHSO, a lake of Tibet, in the N part of the prov. of Wei, and the ESE of the Bouka-Nor. The Mudik-dzangbo or Kartchja issues from its S extremity; runs SSW; and throws itself into the Galdjao, an affluent of the Tsampou or Yarou-dzangbo.

MUDKI, a large village of Lahore, 16 m. from Bhoga-Purana, and 13 m. from Sultan-Khan-Walla. It contains about 600 houses, and 4,000 inhabitants, Sikhs, Mahommedans, and Hindus.

MUDMESUR, a temple of Northern Hindostan, 32 m. NE of Serinagur.

MUDNISKA, a village of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Lena, 92 m. NE of Kirensk.

MUDUDA, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Raree river, and 50 m. SW of Lahore.

MUDUEX, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Brihuega, in the valley of Iruega, on the Vadiel. Pop. 353.

MUEL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 16 m. SSW of Zaragoza, and partido of Almunia-de-Dona-Godina, on the Huerba. Pop. 1,109. It has an hospital, and possesses some manufactories of pottery.

MUELAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido of Zamora, and 17 m. ENE of La Puebla-di-Sanabria, on the r. bank of the Vega. Pop. 108. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

MUESA. See Moesa.

MUFF, a parish of co. Donegal, 6 m. NE of Londonderry. Area 15,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,009; in 1841, 4,037.—Also a village in the p. of Inniskeen, in co. Cavan, 2 m. W of Kingscourt.—Also a v. in the p. of Taughanvale, co. Londonderry, 2 m. S of Lough Foyle, and 5¼ m. ENE of Londonderry. Pop. in 1831, 192; in 1841, 127.

MUFFETO, a mountain of Lombardy, in the N of the prov. of Brescia, a ramification of the Rhætian Alps, rising to an alt. of 1,100 toises = 2,344 yds., above sea-level. It is rich in metals of various kinds.

MUGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Girona, on the l. bank of a small stream of the same name. Pop. 1,200.

MUGARDOZ (San-Julian-di), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Corunna, on the S coast of the bay of Ferrol. Pop. 2,000.

MUGE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 9 m. S of Santarem, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, which flows into the Tagus. Pop. 876. Rice is cultivated in the vicinity, which is marshy and unhealthy.

MUGELN, a town of Saxony, 30 m. ENE of Leipsic. Pop. 1,200.

MUGERES, or Mohair Kay, a small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 21° 18′.

MUGGA, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Enderta, between Dexan and Antalo.

MUGGENDORF, a village of Bavarian Franco-

nia, on the river Wiesent, and 18 m. SE of Bamberg. Pop. 400. It stands in a deep valley.

MUGGIA, or Muglia, a small town of Austrian Illyria, on the Adriatic, 2 m. N of Capo-d'Istria. Pop. 1,100. It has a castle, and a small harbour.—Muggia Vecchia lies 2 m. E of it.

MUGGIO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 9 m. SE of Lugano. Pop. in 1850, 591.

MUGGREBINES. See Mogrebbins.

MUGI-DAS-CRUZES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 36 m. E of São Paulo.

MUGIMIRIM, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 72 m. NW of São Paulo.

MUGIQUICABA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which issues from the E side of the Lagoa-do-Braço, and flows into Concha bay.

MUGLEY, a celebrated pass of Southern Hindostan, in the mountains which divide Mysore from the Carnatic, 95 m. from Madras, in N lat. 13° 10′.

MUGLITZ, a small river of Saxony, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and flows NE to the Elbe, which it joins, after a course of 30 m., below Pirna.

MUGLITZ, or Mohelnice, a small town of Moravia, 19 m. NNW of Olmutz, on the r. bank of the March. Pop. 3,000.

MUGNANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. E of Noles. Pop. 3,060.—Also a v. 4 m. NNW of Naples.

MUGRON, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, 15 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsan, near the l. bank of the Adour. Pop. 2,600. It has a considerable trade in wines and brandy. Pop. of cant. 10,038.

MUGRU, a village of Northern India, in the prov. of Lahore, 27 m. ENE of Bilaspur.

MUGUL, a village of Senaar, 50 m. S of Senaar.

MUHALITSH, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, which has its source in the sanjak of Kutaya, on the N side of Ak-Dagh; flows first NNE, passing the ruins of the ancient *Aezani* at the modern village of Chauvder; then bends NW, and, skirting the SW base of the Keshish-Dagh or *Olympus*, sweeps into the SW side of Lake Bullionte, the ancient *Apolloniatis-ad-Rhyndacum;* issuing thence at the NW extremity, and a little to the NE of Ulubad, it runs a distance of about 5 m., when it is joined by the Susuglerli-su or *Macestus*, and the Kara-Dere-su; the latter flowing from Lake Maniyas. It now exchanges the name of Edrenos, which it bears in the previous part of its course, for that of Muhalitsh, and, taking a NNE direction, falls into the sea of Marmora, opposite the island of Kaldimno, the ancient *Besbicus*. At its mouth is a small port, which has a considerable export trade with Constantinople in grain and fruit. This river is the *Rhyndacus* of the ancients.—Also a town, a little above the junction of the Susuglerli-su with the Edrenos, 5 m. W of Ulubad, on Lake Bullionte, and 67 m. SW of Constantinople.

MUHAR, a village of the Punjab, in N lat. 31°, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab.

MUHIDPUR, a village of the Punjab, near the l. bank of the Jelum, 12 m. above its confluence with the Ghara.

MUHL, a circle or one of the four divisions of Upper Austria, comprising that part which lies between the Danube and Bohemia, and taking its name from the Upper and the Lower Muhl rivers. Area 57·5 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 203,633. In the S and E, the soil is productive of corn; in the N, which is mountainous, the common occupation of the inhabitants is the culture and manufacture of flax and hemp. Its cap. is Freystadt.

MUHL, a river of Austria, which rises in Mount Pleckenstein, on the confines of Bohemia; flows S, passing Haslach and Neufelden; and falls into the Danube, near Neuhaus. It consists of two streams, the Upper and Lower Muhl, which unite near Haslach.

MUHLBACH, a small town of Tyrol, in the circle of Botzen, on the Rienz, 15 m. W of Prunecken.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. ESE of Frankfort. Pop. 400.

MUHLBERG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality and 12 m. SW of Erfurt. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of vitriol, alum, and indigo, and in the vicinity is a coal mine.

MUHLBERG, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the E side of the Elbe, 34 m. NNW of Dresden. Pop. 2,650. The adjoining country is fertile, but is liable to be overflowed by the Elbe. Near this place, on the heath of Lochau, the elector John Frederic of Saxony was defeated and taken prisoner, in 1547, by Charles V.

MUHLBURG, a village of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle-Rhine, bail. and 1½ m. W of Carlsruhe, at an alt. of 410 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 920. It has manufactories of linen, of chicory, and of vinegar, and several breweries.

MUHLDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the upper circle of the Manhartsberg, 48 m. W of Vienna, on the l. bank of the Danube.—Also a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk of the same name, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, 17 m. WNW of Burghausen, and 45 m. ENE of Munich, on the l. bank of the Inn. Pop. in 1838, 1,590. It is enclosed by a wall, and has 2 suburbs and an hospital. It has a mineral spring and a brewery, and carries on a considerable trade. The culture of hops, hemp, and corn, form important branches of local industry.

MUHLEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, on the Muhlen-see, to the SE of Osterode.

MUHLENBACH, Mulhenbach, or Szasz-Sebes, a town of Transylvania, on the Muhlbach, 12 m. S of Alba Julia. It contains nearly 4,200 inhabitants of very mixed origin, comprising individuals of most of the tribes that inhabit Transylvania. The chief employment is brewing for the adjacent country.—The district of M. is enclosed by the districts of Reismarkt and Broos, and the county of Lower Weissenburg. It has an area of 115 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 20,787.

MUHLENBACH, a village of Baden, 2 m. SSE of Haslach. Pop. 1,363.

MUHLENBERG, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 4 m. SSE of Holzminden.

MUHLENBURG, a county in the E part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,964; in 1850, 9,808. Its cap. is Greenville.—Also a v. in Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania.—Also a township in Pickaway co., in Ohio, 12 m. NW of Circleville. Pop. 650.

MUHLHAUSEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Erfurt, at the confluence of the Unstrut and the Schwemmotte, in N lat. 51° 12′ 59″. Pop. in 1837, 12,051. It is surrounded by high walls flanked with towers, and presents every mark of antiquity. It has breweries, distilleries, manufactories of linen and woollen cloth and yarn, and extensive dye-works and fulling-mills. Leather, starch, and oil are also made here in considerable quantities; and in the vicinity are mines of copper and iron. M. was one of the oldest free towns of Germany. Its inhabitants boasted that their town had preserved the democratic form until 1802, when it shared the fate of other free cities, the town and territory being ceded to Prussia, and in 1814 definitively confirmed to that power.—Also a small town

of East Prussia, in the gov. of Königsberg, on the Donne, 13 m. E by N of Elbing. Pop. 1,172.

MUHLHAUSEN, or Milirzko, a small town of Bohemia, 46 m. S of Prague. Pop. 870.—Also a v. of Bavaria, 6 m. NNW of Hochstadt.

MUHLHAUSEN. See Mulhausen.

MUHLHEIM. See Mulheim.

MUHLINGEN (Gross), a village of the principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, on the Elbe, 12 m. N of Bemburg.

MUHLSTURZ-HORN, a mountain of Upper Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, one of the Noric Alps. It attains an alt. of 7,000 ft. above the sea.

MUHLTROF, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, on the river Golsch, 10 m. W by N of Plauen. Pop. 1,200, whose chief employment is cotton-weaving.

MUHOTAI, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Jelum, 25 m. below the junction of the Ravi.

MUHR, or Mur, a river of Austria, which rises in the N flank of the Noric Alps, and flows through Styria and Hungary to the Drave, which it joins on the l. bank near Legrad, after an E and SE course of 230 m. Its principal affluents are the Lissing, the Mürz, and the Lendra, on the l.; and the Sulm on the r.

MUHRAU, a town of Styria, 30 m. WSW of Judenburg, on the Muhr, at an alt. of 984 yds. above sea-level, in N lat. 47° 4′ 11″.

MUIDEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 8 m. ESE of Amsterdam, at the influx of the Vecht into the Zuyder-zee. Pop. 1,000. It has a small harbour.

MUIDERBERG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 13 m. E of Amsterdam, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Weesp, on the Zuyder-zee.

MUILREA, a lofty mountain on the N side of the lower part of Killery harbour, in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo. It has an alt. of 2,688 ft. above sea-level.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a parish of Stirlingshire, 5 m. ESE of Falkirk, intersected by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Area 14¾ sq. m. Pop. 2,249.

MUIRKIRK, a parish and village of Ayrshire, 25½ m. NE by E of Ayr, with which it is connected by railway; 43 m. NNW of Dumfries; and 30 m. SE by S of Glasgow. Area of p. 58 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 2,816; in 1841, 3,125. The v. is of modern date, and was brought into existence and nursed by the discovery and smelting of iron-ores. It at present numbers about 2,000 inhabitants, all dependent on the iron-works established here, which comprise 3 large blast-furnaces for making pig-iron, an extensive forge for making bar-iron, a foundry, works for the manufacture of British or coal-tar, and extensive works for tiles and lime.

MUJA (Santa-Maria-de), or Mugia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 53 m. WNW of La Corunna, and partido of San-Marcos-de-Corcubion, 12 m. N of Cape Finistere, on a peninsula. Pop. 660. It has a small fishing-port, and contains a church and several other ancient edifices. Lace forms the chief article of local manufacture.

MUJAOS, a people of Central Africa, who inhabit the district to the NW of the prov. of Mozambique, and to the SE of Mulona, to which state they are tributary.

MUKADDEM, a nomade tribe in Persia, who inhabit the S part of the Azerdbijan. They speak the Turkish language, and are remarkable for their bravery.

MUKALI, a range of hills in the delta of Sind, extending a distance of about 20 m. from the vicinity of Tattah on the N, to Pir-Putta on the S. They consist of coral or limestone, and do not exceed 100 ft. in height.

MUKAM, a station in the Pishin valley, Afghanistan, on the road from Candahar to Quetta.

MUKATTEB. See Mokatteb.

MUKER, a chapelry in Grinton p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 17 m. W by S of Richmond, on the Swale. Area 32,170 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,241.

MUKHMAS, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 7 m. NNE of Jerusalem. It is large and populous, and is surrounded by extensive fig and olive-plantations. It is supposed to be the *Michmash* of Scripture.

MUKKUD, a town of the Punjab, on the E bank of the Indus, and near the base of the Salt range.

MUKLU, or Hingol, a river of Beluchistan, which has its source on the confines of Jhalavan; runs SSW; and flows into the sea of Oman, 18 m. E of Arbu-Humara, after a course of about 120 m. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Noundru.

MUKRAN. See Mekran.

MUKTAN, a tribe of Bedouins, in Algeria, who inhabit the prov. of Titteri, and the vicinity of the lake of that name.

MUKTUL, a town and military station of Hindostan, in the prov. and 88 m. SW of Hyderabad, to the N of the Kistna. It is a place of considerable importance, but stands in an unhealthy locality.

MULA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia. The partido comprises 12 pueblos. The town is 21 m. E of Murcia, and 29 m. NNE of Lorca, at the base of a group of hills nearly surrounded by water, and on one of which are the ruins of an old castle. Pop. 6,228. It contains 2 parish-churches, 2 convents, an hospital, and a public granary, and has several manufactories of pottery, numerous oil-mills and distilleries, a paper-mill, and 3 brick-kilns. In the environs are several thermal springs and baths.

MULA, a river of Beluchistan, which rises to the S of Kelat; flows SE, NE, and E; and ultimately disappears in the Runn or desert of Shikarpur, after a course of about 140 m.—A pass descends along the upper part of the course of this river from the elevated plateau of Kelat to Cutch-Gundava, the descent being 4,650 ft. in 100 m. Masson says that, in a military point of view, this pass, presenting a succession of open spaces connected by narrow defiles, is very defensible, and at the same time affords convenient spots for encampment.

MULAHACEN. See Mulhacen.

MULATAS, an archipelago of islands, kays, shoals, and reefs, in the Caribbean sea, near the isthmus of Darien, skirting the coast from the Isla-de-Pinos to Punta-de-San-Blas.

MULATRE (Point), a cape of the island of Hayti, on the E coast, in N lat. 15° 25′.

MULAYNE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, in N lat. 27° 4′, E long. 80° 10′.

MULAZZANO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Mondovi, 18 m. S by E of Alba. Pop. 2,250.

MULBERRY, a river of Alabama, U. S., the main branch of the Tuscaloosa.—Also a village in Clermont co., Ohio, 108 m. SW of Columbus.—Also a v. in Wilkes co., in N. Carolina.—Also a township in Franklin co., in Arkansas. Pop. 614.—Also a township in Johnson co., in Arkansas. Pop. 242.

MULDAU. See Moldau.

MULDE, or Mulda, two considerable rivers of Saxony. The Freyburg-M. rises among the Sudetic mountains, near Neustadt; passes through the circle of the Erzgebirge; and joins the Schneeberg-M. near Colditz. The Schneeberg or Zwickau-M. rises also in the Sudetic chain, to the S of the former; runs through part of the Voigtland, the circle of Leipsic, and the Prussian gov. of Merseburg; and joins the Elbe, in the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, between Dessau and Zerbst, after a course of 72 m.

MULDONICH, one of the Barra islands, at the S end of the Hebridean archipelago, 1¾ m. S of the

mainland of Barra, and 2 m. W of Vatersa. It measures only about 2½ m. in circumf., is composed wholly of gneiss, and consists of a single hill, which rises 600 or 700 ft. above sea-level.

MULGOA, a village and parish in Cumberland co., New South Wales, skirted by the Nepean river on the W and S.

MULGRAVE ARCHIPELAGO, the general appellation given to the various groups of islands in the Pacific, lying between the parallels of 3° S and 12° N, and the meridians of 160° and 177° E; and comprising the Radak, Rajik, Scarborough, and Kingsmill groups.

MULGRAVE (Fort), a military position on the river Derwent, in Van Diemen's Land, on the S point of Sullivan cove, in S lat. 42° 53′ 35″.

MULGRAVE (Point), a point on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 67° 50′, W long. 165°.

MULGRAVE (Port), an inlet on the coast of Behring's bay, in Russian America, in N lat. 59° 36′, W long. 139° 20′.

MULHACEN, the highest summit in the Sierra-Nevada, in Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Grenada. It attains an alt. of 2,127 toises = 4,534 yds. above sea-level.

MULHARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, in N lat. 25°.

MULHAUSEN, Muhlhausen, or Mulhouse, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, between two arms of the river Ill, on the railway line from Strasburg to Basle, by which it is 19¼ m. distant from Basle, 27 m. from Colmar, and 70 m. from Strasburg. It is situated in a plain, which is productive of corn, wine, and fruit. Its pop., amounting to 28,715 in 1846, is partly French, but chiefly German, and almost all Protestants. The town is surrounded with walls, and is in general old and irregularly built, but contains several public edifices worth notice, such as the hotel-de-ville, the arsenal, the hospital, and the churches. The manufactures of the town and neighbourhood are very considerable, comprising printed cottons, woollens, linen, silk, leather, stained hanging papers, watchwork, beet-root sugar, chemical substances, soap, and machinery. The cotton-prints and muslins of M. are second only, for the perfection and variety of their patterns, to the silk-goods of Lyons. There is a branch-railroad from M. to Thann, 13 m. in length.—M. was formerly a free town, in alliance with the Swiss confederacy, but was united to France in 1798.

MULHEGAN, a river of Vermont, U. S., which runs into the Connecticut at Brunswick.

MULHEIM, or Muhlheim-am-Ruhr, a town of the Prussian prov. of Cleves-Berg, 15 m. NNE of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr, or Roer, which becomes navigable here. Pop. 8,172 in 1837. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen goods, and of paper. In the neighbourhood is a coal-mine.

MULHEIM-AM-RHEIN, a town of the Prussian duchy of Berg, 3 m. N of Cologne, situated at the influx of the Strunderbach into the Rhine, across which there is here a flying bridge. Pop. in 1837, 4,843. It has manufactories of woollen stuffs, velvet, silk, leather, soap, and tobacco, and carries on an active inland trade.

MULHEIM, or Mullheim, a market-town of Baden, 3 m. W of Badenweiler, in a pleasant and fruitful district. Pop. 2,542. — Also a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, bail. of Steinheim, on the Rodanbach, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,233.—Also a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. NE of Tuttlingen. Pop. 920. — Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 6 m. NE of Frauenfeld.

MULIGRACH, the most northerly of the Summer islands, lying between the promontory of Rumone and the entrance of Loch-Broom, on the W coast of Cromartyshire. It has a circumf. of probably not more than 2½ m.

MULL, a large island of Argyleshire, the third in magnitude of all the Hebrides, separated from Ardnamurchan on the N, by the lower part of Loch-Suinart; from Morven on the NE by the Sound of Mull; and from Lorn on the W by the lower part of Loch-Linnhe; and washed on all other sides either by the main body of the Deucaledonian sea, or by brief sounds flanked on the outer side by islands of inconsiderable size. So much is M. indented by bays and marine lochs, that, though measuring, in extreme diam., not more than 35 m., it possesses a circumf. along sinuosities of its coast of upwards of 300 m. Its greatest length WSW from the point of Dowart, opposite the S extremity of Lismore, to the small headlands on the sound of Icolmkill, is about 30 m.; its greatest breadth, in a line from the N extremity over the summit of Benmore, to a point in the Ross of Mull, is about 25 m.; and its superficial extent, as estimated by Mr. M'Donald, is 420 sq. m., or 210,000 Scottish acres.—M. may be summarily characterized as having a boisterous coast, a wet and stormy climate, and a rough, unpromising, and trackless surface, redeemed only by fine spots 'few and far between' in sheltered valleys, or more frequently at the head of bays and the bolder inlets of the sea. "Of an alt. exceeding 3,000 ft., the central group of mountains—among which Benmore rises supreme—vie in height with the Cuchullins of Skye, and, like that chain, bring down immense volumes of rain and vapour on the island." The various modifications of trap rocks which prevail over the island, give place, in the Benmore region, to syenite and a blue claystone; and elsewhere have interspersed among them, in positions of much distortedness, beds of limestone and sandstone belonging to the lias and oolitic series. A fine red granite is found at the promontory of Ross. Excepting on the small rocky district at the point of the Ross, and on a few of the summits in the mountainous tract, the soil is both deep and fertile, and bears a considerably larger crop of pasture in a given space than that of Skye; yet M., of all the Hebrides, is least adapted for the cultivation of grain. Both proprietors and tenants have, for a considerable series of years, occupied themselves principally as graziers.—Of several fresh-water lakes, the largest are Loch-Erison in the N, Loch-Uisk in the S, and Loch-Ba near the head of Loch-na-Keal. The island contains three interesting examples of the semi-ancient fortalice,—the castle of Aros, overhanging the sound of Mull in the vicinity of the cognominal hamlet,—Duart-castle, looking up Loch-Linnhe, and garrisoned till lately by a detachment from Fort-William,—and the castle of Moy standing in the vicinity of the modern mansion at the head of Loch-Buy. The only town is Tobermory: which see. M., together with the adjacent small islands of Gometra, Ulva, Iona, Staffa, and some others, is divided into the three parishes of Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay. Pop. of Mull, including all the territory within its parishes, in 1801, 8,367; in 1831, 10,538; in 1841, 10,064; in 1851, 8,369.

MULL (Sound of), a long band of sea between the island of Mull and the continent of Scotland. It is identified at its N end with the lower part of Loch-Suinart, and on the S with the lower part of Loch-Linnhe, and is uniform in designation only between the headlands at Bloody-bay and Duart-castle,—a distance of about 19 m. As thus limited, it measures from 11 fur. to 3¼ m. in breadth, and possesses five or six islets, all of them quite inconsiderable. But regarded as including the whole band of sea which divides Mull from the continent, it may be viewed as commencing on the S between the headland at Loch-Buy and Macmarquesas point in Seill island, and cannot measure less than 36 m. in length, while it has occasionally a breadth of from 8 to 10 m., and possesses the large island of Kerrara, besides various

minor islands. It has depth enough to bear vessels of the largest burden.

MULL OF GALLOWAY. See GALLOWAY.

MULL OF KINTYRE. See KINTYRE.

MULLA, a river of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the Severn at Castle-Dolvern.

MULLACREW, a village in the parish and co. of Louth, 1 m. S of Louth, and 6½ m. SW of Dundalk. Pop. in 1831, 596; in 1841, 627.

MULLA GHAT, a pass in the Syhadri range, in Hindostan, 9 m. S of Kumburli ghat, leading from Kurar to Makjun, in the Concan. The ghat itself is about 3 m. in extent.

MULLAGH, a village in the parish of Kilmurry, co. Clare, 3½ m. S of Milltown-Malbay. Pop. in 1831, 96; in 1841, 131.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Cavan, 5 m. ESE of Virginia. Area 12,872 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,960; in 1841, 6,526.

MULLAGHBRACK, a parish in co. Armagh, containing the village of Hamilton's-Bawn, and part of the town of Market-hill. Area 11,557 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,490; in 1841, 8,570.

MULLAGHCARN, a mountain of co. Tyrone, 5½ m. NE by N of Omagh. It has an alt. of 1,778 ft. above sea-level.

MULLAGHDERG, a lake in the p. of Templecrone, from 4 to 5½ m. N of Dunglo, co. Donegal. It is about 1½ m. in length, and lies very near the sea-shore.

MULLAGHMORE, a peninsula of 1¾ m. in length, and about ¾ m. in mean breadth, projecting northward into Donegal bay, in co. Sligo. Its N part has an extreme alt. above sea-level of 209 ft.

MULLAHIDDART, or MALAHIDERT, a parish in co. Dublin, 5½ m. NW by W of Dublin. Area 4,067 acres. Pop. in 1831, 471; in 1841, 595.

MULLAHPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the SW side of the river Gogra, in N lat. 27° 40′.

MULLBUY, or MILBUY, a broad-based ridgy hill in that district on the E coast of Ross and Cromarty which is called Ardmeanach, or 'the Black isle.' The hill—though only about 500 ft. high—extends from the moor of Ord to the town of Cromarty, a distance of about 16 m., and forms the spine of the peninsula between Beauly frith and all the upper part of the frith of Cromarty.

MULLET, a double peninsula in co. Mayo, connected with the mainland by the isthmus on which stands the small town of Belmullet. It extends from Erris head on the N, to the entrance of Blacksod bay on the S, and is very nearly identical with the p. of Kilmore-Erris.

MULLEKOVEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coln, circle of Sieg. Pop. 316.

MULLENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Cothem. Pop. 552.

MULLENBORN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Daun. Pop. 203.

MULLEN'S ISLAND, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida, in N lat. 28° 1′.

MULLICA, a township of Atlantic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S. Pop. 1,056.

MULLICAS, a river of New Jersey, U. S., which runs E into Little-Egg harbour, 4 m. E of Leeds. It is navigable 20 m. for vessels of 60 tons.

MULLICO-HILL, a village of Gloucester co., New Jersey, U. S., 45 m. S of Trenton.

MULLINACUFF, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. W by S of Tinahely. Area 6,616 acres. Pop. 2,131.

MULLINAHONE, a town in the p. of Kilvemnon, co. Tipperary, Munster, 5¾ m. SW of Callan. Pop. in 1831, 1,175; in 1841, 1,306.

MULLINAVAT, a village in the p. of Kilbeacon, co. Kilkenny, on the rivulet Blackwater, 1¾ m. S by E of Lukeswell. Pop. in 1831, 195; in 1841, 529.

MULLINGAR, a parish of co. Westmeath. Area 22,322 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,845; in 1841, 9,903. The post and market town of M., the capital of Westmeath, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the river Brosna, on the summit-line of the Royal canal, and on the Midland Great Western railway from Dublin to Galway, by which it is 50 m. WNW of Dublin. A considerable proportion of the houses in the N outskirts, and a few in the E and the SW, are mere cabins; but most of the houses in all other parts of the main body of the town are built of stone and covered with slate. The parish church is a handsome structure, with a neat tower and spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is a large and imposing pile, with a considerably enriched exterior. The co. court-house is a handsome and quite modern edifice. The infantry barracks are a large series of buildings, constructed upon three sides of a square of about 150 yds. in width, and constitute M. an important military station. The market-house is a neat and commodious building in the centre of the town. The county jail is a large and commodious semicircular pile, built on the improved system of prison-construction. The infirmary contains 32 beds. M. enjoys great advantages for inland trade, in being so large a military station, and in commanding so great an extent of rich surrounding country, besides facilely communicating with Dublin and the W by the Royal canal. It also possesses wool, horse, and cattle fairs, inferior in greatness and celebrity only to those of Ballinasloe. Pop. in 1831, 4,295; in 1841, 4,569. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 240; in manufactures and trade, 492; dependent chiefly on property and professions, 44.—The ancient family of Le Petit formerly bore the title of Barons of M., in the palatinate of Meath; and Count Mainhard de Schomberg was created by William III. Duke of Leinster and Baron of M.

MULLINS (ST.), a parish partly in co. Wexford, but chiefly in co. Carlow, containing the villages of Tinnahinch and Ballymurphy. Area 21,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,452; in 1841, 6,769. A large portion of the surface consists of summits and masses of the Blackstairs mountains. The principal summits belonging to the parish are all on the co. boundary line; and, together with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Blackstairs-proper, 2,409 ft.; White-mountain, 1,679 ft.; and Carriglead, 1,053 ft.

MULLION, a parish of Cornwall, 6 m. S by E of Helstone. Area 4,450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 808.

MULLOCHMEEN AND MULLOCHMORE, two hills in co. Westmeath, screening the SE side of the basin of Lough Sheelin, and constituting a remarkable feature in the midst of a bleak and boggy plain. The loftiest summit has an alt. of 849 ft. above sea-level.

MULLROSE, or MUHLOSE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 11 m. SW of Frankfurt, circle and 15 m. SSW of Lebus, on the S bank of a canal of the same name, and between two small lakes through which the Schlaube flows. Pop. 1,830. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

MULLUBA PLAINS, a level tract in the district of Liverpool plains, New South Wales, in the valley lying between the Maule and Muluerinde rivers.

MULLYASH, a small group of lofty hills, in co. Monaghan. The loftiest summit is situated 3¾ m. NE of Castle-Blaney, and has an alt. of 1,034 ft. above sea-level.

MULMEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Oppeln, circle of Neustadt. Pop. 564.

MULMUR, a township of Upper Canada, in the Simcoe district. Pop. in 1842, 218.

MULOFFSKY, a headland of Japan, on the E coast of the island of Saghalien, in N lat. 47° 57′ 45″.

MULRANKIN, or MULRANCAN, a parish in co. Wexford, 6¾ m. SSW of Wexford. Area 2,433 acres. Pop. in 1831, 996; in 1841, 1,188.

MULROY BAY, a long, intricate, and ramified sea-lough, in co. Donegal. It enters between Pointahomash on the W, and Ballyroosky-point on the E; penetrates the land in three successive sweeps; sends off, about midway between Carrickart and Carrowkeel an arm 3½ m. N; and while possessing sinuous shorelines, numerous coves and anchoring-grounds, and a great variety of coast-character, it nowhere has a breadth of more than 1⅝ m.

MULSEN, a village of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, and seignory of Schoburg, 3 m. S of Glauchau. Pop. 1,000. It has extensive manufactories of linen.

MULSUM, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 11 m. SW of Stade, duchy and 41 m. NE of Bremen, and bail. of Harzefeld.

MULTAN, a city of India, in the Punjab, in a fertile plain 3 m. from the l. bank of the Chenab, in N lat. 30° 8′, E long. 71° 28′. It is built upon a mound of considerable height, formed of the accumulated debris of successive cities which have occupied the same site. Its bazaars are extensive; silks, cottons, brocades, and tunics are manufactured here; and the position of the town is highly favourable to the mercantile and industrial spirit of its inhabitants, whose numbers were estimated, previous to its recent capture, at 80,000. It is famous for its silks and carpets, made in imitation of those of Persia. The fort or citadel is an irregular hexagon, constructed on a considerable eminence, and encompassed by a ditch 25 ft. deep, and 40 ft. wide. The city surrounds the hill on which the citadel is built on its S side only, so that on the N the defences of the fort are exposed to immediate attack, though their strength has of course been calculated accordingly. The city itself is admirably fortified throughout the whole circuit of its walls, which are pierced by six gates; two on the N, close to the junction of the defences of the town with those of the fort, two on the S, and two on the E and W sides, called the Delhi and the Buhur gates respectively. The streets leading from these several gates converge upon a central street, terminating with the single gate called the Dowlut gate, which leads from the town across the moat into the citadel. Outside the walls of the town are populous suburbs. The citadel was stormed in 1818 by Runjit Singh, with a severe loss of men; and on the 2d of January, 1849, after having been battered and bombarded by nearly 150 guns for a week, the city and citadel were captured by the British troops. On this occasion immense depots of merchandise, grain, and arms were found in M. In the month of August, 1849, an inundation of the Chenab river nearly completed the ruin of the citadel.—M. is supposed to be the *Malli* of Alexander. Of its Hindu history we have no information; but it was taken by the Arabs in 712. It is thus described by Iben Haukal, who travelled in the middle of the 10th cent.: "The city of M. is about half the size of Mansureh-Buckhur, and is called the Golden-house; for there is in this city a certain idol, to which the natives of the country come on a religious pilgrimage every year, and bring great riches with them. This temple is situated in the middle of the city; and over the centre of the temple there is a great cupola or dome. All around this building are various houses, in which the servants and attendants of the idol reside. The idol is made in the form of a man sitting upon a square throne, the hands resting on the knees. All the riches which are brought to this idol are taken by the amir, who distributes a portion among the servants of the temple. Whenever the Indians come against M. in a hostile manner, the amir threatens to destroy the idol, which causes them to desist. This amir is a Coreishy Arab, and a descendant of Sam, who first conquered M." In 1010 M. was taken by Mahmud of Ghizni. It was subsequently recovered by the Afghans, and again captured by Mahomed Ghori in 1176. From that period it was subject to the kings of Delhi till 1398, when it was captured by Timur. After his retreat from Hindostan, it became the cap. of an independent dynasty, and continued so till the middle of the 16th cent., when they were subdued by the Mogul emperor Homayun.

MULTIFARNHAM, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Westmeath. Area 4,895 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,473; in 1841, 1,366.—The village of M. is situated 1¼ m. S of Lough Dereveragh, and 6 m. NNW of Mullingar. Pop. 275.

MULTNOMAH. See WILLAMETTE.

MULTONA SPRINGS, a watering-place in Attala co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., 13 m. N of Kosciusko.

MULUERINDE, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, which joins Peel river, near Wallumburra.

MULWAREE, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the co. of Murray, to the E of Lake George, flows N into the co. of Argyle, and joins the Wollondilly.

MULWÏA, or SOURB-OU-HERB, a river of Marocco, which has its sources in the Great Atlas, in about N lat. 31° 57′, and W long. 4° 18′; runs NE; and throws itself into the Mediterranean in the gulf of Melillah, near the confines of Algeria, after a course of upwards of 300 m. Its principal affluents are the Muloulo on the r., and on the l. the Tha or Enza. In winter it possesses a large volume of water, but in summer it becomes almost dry, and is consequently commonly designated the Bahr-bilama. Its waters are reddish and muddy, but when filtered become pure and wholesome.

MUMBAÇA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of São-João-do-Principe, on the Banabuïhu. It contains a mixed population of whites, Indians, and half-cast, who find their chief employment in the culture of cotton and of ordinary articles of provision, and in the rearing of cattle.

MUMBARAK. See MIRZA-MOMBAROK.

MUMBOS, a people of Central Africa, who inhabit the territory on the frontier of the prov. of Mozambique, to the N of the Monomotapa, and to the l. of the Zambeze.

MUMEL-SEE, or MUMMEL-SEE, a lake of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 8 m. SE of Achern, and 17 m. NE of Offenburg, on the Seekopf, a mountain of the Schwarzwald. It is about 1½ m. in circumf., and is of great depth. It is supposed to be the *Lacus Mirabilis* of the Romans.

MUMLING, a river of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, which issues from the Odenwald; runs first SE, then N, and afterwards ESE; and joins the Main, in Bavaria, on the l. bank, 15 m. SSE of Aschaffenburg, and after a course of 30 m. Erbach and Michelstadt are the chief places on its banks.

MUMLISWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NNE of Soleure, bail. and 3 m. N of Ballstale. Pop. 860. It has a paper-mill, and is noted for its cheese.

MUMPELGARD. See MONTBELIARD.

MUMSDORF, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, SW of Lucka. Pop. 220.

MUNAAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of

Malabar, and district of Valatra, 57 m. ESE of Calicut, and at the foot of the Western Ghauts.

MUNASSA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 26 m. SSE of Ruttunghur, and at an alt. of 1,440 ft. above sea-level. It consisted in 1820 of 1,030 houses.

MUNCHBERG, a town of Bavaria, capital of a landgericht-bezirk, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 23 m. NNE of Bayreuth, on the Palsnitz, and on the Neumarkt and Hof railway. Pop. 2,260. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital, numerous breweries, and manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics.

MUNCHEBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 23 m. NW of Frankfurt, circle and 19 m. WNW of Lebus, between two small lakes. Pop. 1,580. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, established by the French refugees after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1815.

MUNCHEHOFE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Teltow. Pop. 271.—Also a v. in the circle of Nieder-Barnim. Pop. 126.

MUNCHEN. See MUNICH.

MUNCHENBERNSDORF, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality of Weimar, circle and 13 m. ENE of Neustadt, and 8 m. WSW of Gera. Pop. 1,833. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics and of sail-cloth.

MUNCHENBUCHSEE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. N of Berne, bail. and 6 m. SSW of Fraubrunnen. Pop. 2,216. It has a normal school, and in the vicinity is the agricultural establishment of Hofweil.

MUNCHENGRATZ, or HRADISSTEN - AD - CIZERAU, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 8 m. NNE of Jung-Bunzlau, on the l. bank of the Isar. Pop. 3,000. It has a castle, with a chapel in which is the tomb of Wallenstein, and a theatre and park; and possesses manufactories of printed calico.

MUNCHENSTEIN. See MONCHESTEIN.

MUNCHENHOLZEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, to the W of Weimar. Pop. 211.

MUNCHHOFEN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. NNE of Elnbogen, and 19 m. WSW of Schlakenworth. It has manufactories of vitriol and alum.

MUNCHICAR (RAS-EL). See SERRAT.

MUNCHINGEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 6 m. NE of Leonberg, and 8 m. NW of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,428.

MUNCHWYLER. See VILLARS-AUX-MOINES.

MUNCSEL (KIS), or MUNCSUL-MIK, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, 8 m. SSE of Dobra, and 11 m. WNW of Vajda-Hunyad.

MUNCY, a town of Muncy-creek township, Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 85 m. N of Harrisburg, about a mile E of the Susquehanna river, and 1 m. S of Muncy-creek. Pop. in 1840, 662.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 13 m. NE of Williamsport. It has a mountainous surface, and considerable diversity of soil; and is watered by Mercy and Loyalsok creeks. Pop. 912.

MUNCY-CREEK, a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 13 m. SE of Williamsport. It has a hilly surface; and is drained by Big and Little Muncy creeks, affluents of the W branch of Susquehanna river.

MUNCYTOWN, a village of Delaware co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 58 m. NE of Indianapolis, on the S bank of White river. Pop. in 1840, 400.

MUNDA, a town of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, 230 m. ENE of San-Felippe-de-Benguela.

MUNDAÇA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Bilbao, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of a stream of the same name. Pop. 2,000, chiefly fishermen.

MUNDATAFAL, or MUNDATTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, on a small island formed by the Nerbudda river, in N lat. 22° 15′.

MUNDAWUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 17 m. NW of Mahidpur, in N lat. 23° 35′.

MUNDELLSVILLE, a village of Shenandoa co., Virginia, U. S.

MUNDELSHEIM, a small town of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 5 m. N of Marbach. Pop. 1,782.

MUNDEN, a parish of Hertfordshire, 3 m. WNW of Puckeridge. Area 2,690 acres. Pop. 477.

MUNDEN (LITTLE), a parish of Hertfordshire, 1 m. NNE of Hertford. Area 3,200 acres. Pop. 612.

MUNDEN, a town of Hanover, at the confluence of the Werra and the Fulda, whose united streams take here the name of Weser, 15 m. WSW of Gottingen. Pop. 4,500. It has one Calvinist and two Lutheran churches, an hospital, and a pro-gymnasium. Its position gives it a brisk carrying-trade, both by land and by water. Numerous barges or lighters arrive by the Weser, the Werra, and the Fulda; while with Hanaú, Frankfort, and Mentz there is active land-communication. The value of the linen annually sold here is computed at £100,000. Tobacco, soap, leather, and stoneware are manufactured. This place was taken and plundered by Count Tilly in 1626, and occupied by the French in the war of 1756, and again in 1805.

MUNDER, a small town of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, on the river Hameln, 18 m. SW of Hanover. Pop. 1,500. It has coal mines and a salt-work in its neighbourhood. It suffered greatly in the war preceding the treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

MUNDERAR, a district and town of Cabul, in N lat. 34° 11′, E long. 70° 35′.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, 20 m. WSW of Ulm, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,600.

MUNDERLEY, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of North Walsham. Area 530 acres. Pop. 454.

MUNDESSOR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated principally between the 24th and 25th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Chumbul. Its principal town, of the same name, is 80 m. NW of Ujein.

MUNDFORD, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Brandon. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. 437.

MUNDI, a town of the Punjab, 120 m. E of Amritsir, near the Beas.

MUNDLAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, on the Nerbudda river, 152 m. NNE of Nagpur. It was formerly the capital of the prov., and is well fortified.

MUNDLEYSIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 5 m. E of Mishwar, in N lat. 22° 10′. It is a populous town, with good bazaars.

MUNDO, an island at the entrance of Lake Alexandrina, in S. Australia.

MUNDON, a parish of Essex, 4 m. SSE of Maldon. Area 3,340 acres. Pop. 309.

MUNDRA, a port of Cutch, in N lat. 22° 47′, E long. 69° 55′.

MUNDRUCANIA, a district of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, skirted by the Amazon river on the N, and by the Madeira on the W.

MUNDHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 5 m. N of Bungay. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. 303.

MUNDHAM (NORTH), a parish of Sussex, 2 m. SSE of Chichester. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. 495.

MUNDY, a township of Genessee co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 440.

MUNEBREGA, a village of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Zaragoza, partido and 8 m. SW of Calatayud, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 1,280. It has a handsome church.

MUNEIARA, a village of the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Ravee, 20 m. SW of Lahore.

MUNERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Roda, 29 m. N of Alcaraz. Pop. 2.690. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of linen.

MUNEVILLE-LE-BINGARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 3 m. E of Saint-Sauveur-Lendelin, near the Ay. Pop. 1,502.

MUNFORDSVILLE, a village of Hart co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 111 m. SW of Frankfort, on the N bank of Green river. Pop. in 1840, 274.

MUNG-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Ying-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 22′ 50″, and E long. 116° 37′ 30″.

MUNGDU, a town of India-beyond-the-Ganges, in the prov. and 65 m. WNW of Aracan, on the bay of Bengal, at the embouchure of the Naaf river.

MUNGKUANUM, a tribe of the island of Sumatra, in the district of Pasummah-Lebar. They are governed by 4 pasirahs, collectively sovereigns of the locality.

MUNGRETT, a parish in co. Limerick, 3 m. SW of the city of Limerick. Pop. in 1831, 3,475; in 1841, 3.293.

MUNG-SZE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Lin-gan-fu, in N lat. 23° 24′, and E long. 103° 36′ 10″.

MUNG-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 34° 52′, and E long. 112° 38′.

MUNGUI, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Bilboa and partido of Bermeo. Pop. 1,303. It has several churches.

MUNGUIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 11 m. NE of Bilboa, and partido of Bermeo, in a plain, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 1,868. It has several churches and convents. The river has a course of about 9 m. In the vicinity are several flour-mills and iron-works.

MUNGULGHERI, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Northern Circars, district and 15 m. NE of Guntur, and 45 m. NW of Musilipatam, at some distance from the l. bank of the Kistna. The principal street is capacious, and the houses generally are neatly built. On an adjacent hill is a pagoda of great reputed sanctity, and at its base is a temple with a lofty gateway.

MUNGULHAUT, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 21 m. NNE of Rungpur, near the r. bank of the Durlah, and opposite Cutch-Bahar. This is a large and flourishing place; the streets are spacious, and the houses, which are of bamboo, well-built and commodious. It is noted for its manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics; and carries on active trade with Butan. the caravan from that prov. to Rungpur periodically passing through Mungulhaut.

MUNGULWARRA, or MANGALAVARA, a fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Bejapur. It has a well-stocked bazaar, and possesses an active trade. The environs are stony, and generally uncultivated.

MUNG-WHA, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, 150 m. W of Yun-nan-fu, in N lat. 25° 18′, and E long. 100° 30′ 5″. The locality is noted for its musk.

MUNG-YIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of E-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 50′, and E long. 118° 10′ It is enclosed by walls, and has a fort in the centre. The town itself is of small extent, but it has a large suburb.

MUNICH, in German MUNCHEN, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, situated on the W bank of the Isar or Iser, which touches the city on the S side, and flows close along its E boundary from S to N. It stands in a plain, 225 m. W of Vienna, in N lat. 48° 8′ 20″, E long. 11° 34′ 42″, at an alt. of 1,690 ft. above sea-level, and was until recently surrounded with a rampart. Three-fourths of the buildings were within the circuit of this rampart; the remainder, on the outside, constituting the suburbs. Within the last 35 years, from a small crowded city, mostly of old buildings, M. has risen to an eminence that may fairly vie with the most celebrated cities of Europe, magnitude only excepted. The old city forms nearly a circle of 1 m. diam.; and contains several irregular *plutzen* or open places. The streets of M. are in general broad and straight; the houses are high, and of good appearance, and the public edifices are numerous. It is divided into four quarters, by two broad streets which cross in the principal square called the Haupt-Platz; and contains 22 churches, 2 or 3 theatres, all the public offices, 3 or 4 splendid barracks, and several public granaries. Among the public buildings, the old palace holds the first rank. It is a large edifice, consisting of various irregularly disposed buildings, plain on the outside, but in its interior magnificent. Its most remarkable apartment is the kaiser-saal or emperor's hall, one of the noblest apartments in Germany, about 100 ft. in length by 60 ft. The treasury contains a large collection of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other costly articles. The royal chapel has also precious deposits, and the cabinet is remarkable for the value of its miniatures. The apartments now appropriated to state purposes occupy a modern edifice on the S side of the old one; their S front forming the N side of Max. Joseph's square. At the back of the palace is the Hof-garten. The old electoral palace, and that once inhabited by Eugene Beauharnois, formerly viceroy of Italy, are fine buildings. The Koenigsbau or new palace, in imitation of the Palazzo Pitti, is a fine modern building. Next come the landhaus where the states hold their meetings, the council-house, the arsenal, and the new opera-house. Among the churches, the principal is that of Notre-Dame, which contains 30 altars, and a monument of Louis IV., who was of the house of Bavaria. It is a large massive structure with two high towers. The church of the Theatines; the church belonging formerly to the Jesuits, remarkable for its wide roof unsupported by pillars; the modern church of All-Saints; the churches of the Augustines; of the knights of Malta and St. Peter; and that called the Basilica, founded in 1835 and completed in 1850, are among the chief ecclesiastical buildings. The latter edifice is a revival of the basilicas of the 5th and 6th cents. It is built of dark red brick. Its interior is divided into 5 naves by 64 columns of grey marble, and richly ornamented with frescoes, while the interior walls are covered with a rich mosaic of marbles. The college occupied by the Jesuits before their expulsion, was one of the richest establishments of that order in Europe. The other buildings that deserve notice are the palace of Maximilian, the barracks, a large hospital, the workhouse, new mint, and the mansions of several Bavarian noblemen.—In the Caroline Platz is a lofty quadrangular obelisk of yellow bronze, erected to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarian soldiers who fell in the Russian campaign.—The splendour of M. consists mainly in its new city, which has risen up in the suburbs, converting three-fourths of them, chiefly on the NW and NE of the old city, into a cluster of magnificent edifices, palaces, private villas, and public gardens.

Institutions.] The scientific and literary establishments of this city are numerous. The Bibliothek or national library, for which a splendid edifice has recently been erected, has been enriched of late years by the addition of collections from suppressed monasteries, and now contains upwards of 600,000 vols., and 18,600 manuscripts. The academy of sciences, erected in 1759, has an extensive collection of specimens of natural history, models, and instruments. The schools are numerous, and on a good footing. Those of a higher class are the military academy, the lyceum, the gymnasium, the veterinary and surgical schools, and the seminary for training teachers. The university, removed from Landshut to M. in 1826, has 4 faculties, with 20 regular professors, and 1,300 students, and a library of 200,000 vols. The other establishments of a scientific nature are the antiquarium, the observatory, the cabinet of medals, the Pinakothek or picture gallery, a modern building in the Baier-strasse, calculated to contain 1,500 large pictures, and the botanical garden. The court-theatre is in the royal palace; it is a miniature of the Odeon at Paris, and its interior is richly decorated. The Glyptothek, in the König's-Platz, is an unrivalled museum of sculptural antiquities. The edifice itself, built in 1816-30, is a quadrangular building covering 3 acres.—The charitable institutions are numerous and liberal. They were rendered effectual for the abolition of mendicity, not only here, but throughout the Bavarian states, by the exertions of the well known Count Rumford. The Krankenhaus or town's-hospital, on the outside of the Sendlingen-Thor, is a vast edifice, with 50 salles or wards.

Environs.] The environs of M. are pleasant, and enlivened by gardens and a variety of places of public resort. The Englisher Garten, or English garden, in the NE suburbs, is a park from 3 to 4 m. in extent, on the banks of the Isar. The Begrabniss Platz or necropolis, in many parts resembles a fine garden. A mile from the city is a royal country seat with fine gardens, known as the Nymphenburg. The suites of rooms in this vast semilunar shaped chateau are very splendid, and the park has a circuit of 8 m.

Population, &c.] The pop. of M. in 1840 was 106,537, inclusive of the military; in 1846 it was returned at 94,830, exclusive of military. It is the seat of the higher courts of justice, and of the government offices; also the place of meeting of the Bavarian parliament. It is to these establishments, to the expenditure of the court, and to the residence of a number of landed proprietors, that the inhabitants chiefly owe their support; for the trade of M. is very limited. The manufactures of M., though diversified, are of small extent, and not likely to increase, as the raw materials must be brought by a long land-carriage. The chief articles made are furniture, tapestry, wine, piano-fortes, telescopes, mathematical and surgical instruments, stained glass, cards, pencils, snuff, cloth, leather, and hardware. The art of lithography owes its origin to M.; but the inventor, Sennefelder, removed to Paris, where the art received its chief improvements. M. possesses none of the extensive manufacturing establishments which we find in other cities of Germany. Its fame rests upon its works in modern art, and these are of a transcendent order. The royal foundry has produced greater works than any similar establishment, as the twelve statues of the throne-room, the monument of Maximilian, the statue of Schiller at Stuttgard, that of Goethe at Frankfort, of Mozart at Salzburg, besides a host of others, and finally, the crowning work, the great 'Bavaria.' At the government works in glass painting at M. the art is caried to a high degree of excellence and minute finish. The articles of furniture manufactured in inlaid work at M. are extensively known and highly appreciated.

History.] M. was founded in 962. In 1632 M. surrendered to the Swedes and German Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus. In the war of 1704, between the Austrians and Bavarians, it fell into the hands of the former after the battle of Blenheim. It shared likewise in the vicissitudes of the war of 1741, when the elector made his unfortunate attempt to attain the imperial crown. In 1796, the French under Moreau approached the city, and obliged the elector to make a separate treaty. In 1800 Moreau again occupied Bavaria, and secured his superiority by the victory of Hohenlinden. From that time to 1813 Bavaria remained in alliance with France.

MUNILLA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 29 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,817. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses extensive manufactories of common cloth.

MUNIPUR, or MOUNNAPURA, a town of India, in the Cassay territory, in N lat. 24° 20′, E long. 94° 30′, 230 m. NW of Ava. The town and territory are under British protection.

MUNKACS, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Beregh, 78 m. ESE of Kaschau, and 48 m. N of Szathmar, on the l. bank of the Latorcza. Pop. 3,223. It has a strong fortress, situated on a steep rock and now used as a state-prison, a Greek, a Catholic, and a Calvinist church, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, and saltpetre and alum works. In the environs are mines of iron, and of a species of rock crystal locally named Hungarian diamonds. The fortress was built in 1360 by Theodore Keriatowitsh, duke of Munkacs.

MUNKHOLM, a small island of Norway, in the Trondhjem fiord, opposite the town of Trondhjem or Drontheim, about 1 m. from the shore. It has an ancient castle upon it.

MUNMURRA, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bligh, an affluent of the Goulburn.

MUNNERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, 48 m. NW of Bamberg, and 39 m. N of Wurtzburg, on the Lauer. Pop. 1,400. The vine and hops are extensively cultivated in the environs.

MUNO, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg and arrond. of Arlon, 15 m. SW of Neufchateau, on the French frontier. Pop. of dep. 1,487; of com. 938.

MUNOTELLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita, on the r. bank of the Adaja, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 823.

MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 32 m. WNW of Salamanca, partido and 27 m. NE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, in a valley near the Guebra. Pop. 485.

MUNSINGEN, a bailiwick and town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 8 m. SE of Urach, and 26 m. W of Ulm. Pop. in 1840, 1,527. It has manufactories of linen, plain and damask, hosiery, and pottery.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 7 m. SE of Berne, and bail. of Konolfingen, 1½ m. S of the Aar.

MUNSLEY, a parish of Herefordshire, 4 m. NW by W of Ledbury. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1841, 238.

MUNSLOW, a parish of Salop, 8 m. N by E of Ludlow. Area 4,410 acres. Pop. in 1841, 773.

MUNSON, a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 166 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,263.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N by Connaught; on the E by Leinster; and on the S and W by the Atlantic. Its greatest length, westward, in a straight line from Credan-head in Waterford-harbour to Dunmore-head at the extremity of Corkaguiney peninsula, is 112½ m.; its greatest breadth, southward, in a straight

line from Black-head on Galway-bay to the E side of the entrance of Baltimore harbour, is 103¼ m. The area of the whole prov. comprises 3,874,613 acres of arable land, 1,893,477 of uncultivated land, 130,415 of plantations, 14,693 of towns, and 151,381 of water,—in all, 6,064,579 acres. The surface is much more diversified than that of any of the other three provs.—The coast of all the SW of the prov., or of the greater part of both Cork and Kerry, is rendered intricate by a multiplicity of aggregately long and ramified sea-loughs and bays. The coast of the other portions of the prov. is, for the most part, little indented, and free from curvature.—M. possesses a large proportion of both the natural inland navigation, and the river and lake beauty of Ireland. It shares the navigation of the Suir with Leinster; commands the navigation of the Barrow, possesses all the navigation of the Blackwater, the Bride, the Lee, the Bandon, the Ilen, and the lower Shannon, partly possesses and partly commands the navigation of the middle Shannon, and commands the navigation of both the upper Shannon and its far-extending, artificial ramifications. The known mineral wealth of M. is both varied and comparatively great.—The only canals in M. are the brief one from Tralee harbour to the town of Tralee, and various short stretches upon the line of the Middle-Shannon navigation. The railways of M. are the Great Southern and Western main-trunk, from Dublin, passing Thurles, Holycross, Dundrum, Kilmallock, and Mallow, to Cork; a line from the preceding to Limerick, and another to Tipperary; a line from the city of Cork to Bandon; and a line from Mallow to Killarney.—The extent of roads in M. under the care of county-surveyors, in 1842—exclusive, however, of the county of Waterford—was 9,151 m.

M. is divided into the counties of Clare, in the NW; Tipperary, in the NE and E; Waterford, in the SE; Cork, in the S; Kerry, in the SW; and Limerick, in the centre.—The political prov. of M. is nearly identical with the ecclesiastical prov. of Cashel, now included within the archiepiscopal jurisdiction of Dublin. Pop. in 1792, 1,068,000; in 1821, 1,935,612; in 1831, 2,227,152; in 1841, 2,396,161; in 1851, 1,831,817. Houses in 1792, 184,546; in 1821, 306,995; in 1831, 330,444; in 1841, 364,637; in 1851, 285,726. First-class inhabited houses, in 1841, 10,392; second-class, 65,024; third-class, 125,108; fourth-class, 164,113. Families residing in first-class houses, 16,262; in second-class houses, 86,187; in third-class houses, 137,185; in fourth-class houses, 175,477. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, in 1841, 292,983; in manufactures and trade, 78,989; in other pursuits, 43,182. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 9,816; on the directing of labour, 132,674; on their own manual labour, 259,903; on means not specified, 12,761. Of 1,013 agrarian outrages in Ireland in 1851, 251 were committed in the prov. of Munster.

History.] The aboriginal tribes who inhabited the various parts of what now constitutes M., were the *Velabri*, the *Uterini*, the *Vodiæ*, the *Coriondi*, the *Iberni*, and the *Luceni*. The Irish kingdoms or principalities which existed within the prov. prior to the Anglo-Norman conquest, were of fluctuating extent and uncertain stability; and a considerable time previous to the actual descent of the Anglo-Normans, all became consolidated into the two kingdoms of North M. and South M.,—the former not much extended beyond its former limits or the present co. of Clare, and the latter including the greater part of the other five cos. of the present prov. of Munster. During several centuries, beginning in the eighth, the Danes or Osthmen, with various fortune, harassed the most fertile parts of Munster, but were often encountered by the natives with distinguished bravery. In the 11th cent. the celebrated Brian Boromh, king of North M., seized the sovereignty of Ireland, which had been previously possessed by the kings of Meath; but both Brian Boromh's descendants, and the MacCarthys, kings of S. Munster, acknowledged the sovereign ascendency of Roderic O'Connor, king of Connaught. Brief notices of subsequent history will be found in the articles Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Waterford, Desmond, and Kilmallock: which see. In the reign of Elizabeth, upwards of 574,000 acres of M. were forfeited to the Crown by rebellion, a special governor was appointed over the prov., subordinate to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and called the President of Munster, and a strenuous but futile attempt was made to alter the social tone of the prov., and to ameliorate its condition, by an extensive scheme of English colonization.

MUNSTER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,816; in 1841, 15,805. The town is 12 m. W of Colmar, in a valley of the same name, at the foot of the Monchsberg, on the Fecht, and at an alt. of 1,266 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,350. It has a Lutheran consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of plain and printed calico, muslin, and paper, several dye-works, tanneries, and a brewery. The trade consists chiefly in *kirchenwasser*, cheese, butter, and cattle. This town owes its origin and name to a Benedictine abbey founded here in the 7th cent. It was destroyed by fire in 1354, and suffered severely during the 30 years' war. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. —Also a village in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. SE of Albestroff, and 21 m. ENE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 585. It has a church remarkable for its architecture.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, and jurisdiction of Münster-thal, 48 m. SE of Coire, and 4 m. NE of Santa-Maria, near the l. bank of the Rham. Pop. (Cath.) 500.

MUNSTER, a regency or government of Prussia, comprising the NW portion of the prov. of Westphalia. Its area is 132·17 German sq. m. It is divided into the 10 circles of M., Tecklenburg, Warendorf, Beckum, Lüdinghausen, Koesfeld, Recklinghausen, Borken, Ahaus, and Steinfurt. The soil is not in general productive of corn; but flax and hemp are much cultivated. Linen is the chief manufacture. Many of the lower classes go to Holland in summer, in search of employment, returning in winter to their homes; in a few places even females adopt this plan. The chief rivers are the Lippe, which forms the greater part of the S boundary, and the Ems, which flows through the NE part of the gov. A canal of considerable length goes from the city of M. to the Vechta.—The pop. in 1837 was 402,144; in 1849, 421,935.—The greater part of this gov. is composed of the ancient bishopric of the same name, founded by Charlemagne in 802. On the secularization and partition of church-property in 1802, the duke of Oldenburg had 1,000 sq. m. of the bishopric; Prussia had the capital, with 1,485 sq. m. of territory; the rest was divided among different princes, but ultimately was obtained by Prussia in 1815.

Munster, the capital of the above prov., is situated on both sides of the small river Aa, an affluent of the Ems, and about 6 m. from the latter river. It stands in a fertile plain, and was surrounded with a double mound and a moat until 1765, when the moat was drained off, and the mounds laid out in public walks and gardens; the citadel was also demolished at that time, and the materials applied to the erection of an episcopal palace. The houses are lofty but irregular, with painted roofs; and the streets, in some instances, have arcaded walks. The façade of the Rath-haus is very fine. Of the churches the most entitled to notice are the cathedral, the church of St. Lambert and the Liebfrauen-kirche. The bishop's palace is a neat building, with extensive and beautiful gardens. M. had a university, which was suppressed when the new university of Bonn was established in 1818. It is now, however, the seat of a Roman Catholic university, with 10 professors in ordinary, and about 250

students. It has also a Catholic gymnasium, several normal schools, a school of surgery, a deaf-and-dumb school, a school of design, and a botanical garden, with 3 gymnasia for education in its earlier stages. The pop. in 1837 was 19,763. The manufactures of M. have never been considerable; but there are some establishments for weaving coarse linen, and the traffic consists in linen, woollen, wine, refined sugar, and a few other commodities.—John Bockels of Leyden, having the command of a band of fanatics, in 1536 penetrated into Westphalia, announcing himself as a messenger from heaven to reform mankind, and obtained possession of M., where he established his headquarters. The bishop having collected troops, laid siege to the town, which was at last taken by assault, when John of Leyden, as he is called, with two of his chief accomplices, were tortured to death with red hot pincers, and their bodies hung up in three iron cages on the steeple of the church of St. Lambert. In 1648, M. was remarkable for the conclusion of the treaty which put an end to the Thirty years' war. In 1756, M. was besieged first by the French, and afterwards by the Hanoverians.

MUNSTER, a village of Alleghany township, Cambria co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 133 m. W by N of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, about 150.

MUNSTER, Munster-in-Aargau, or Bero-Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. NNW of Lucerne, amt and 5 m. NE of Sursee, near the l. bank of the Winna or Winnen. Pop. 1,600. It was here that the printing-press was first established in Switzerland.

MUNSTERBERG, a walled town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the reg. and 38 m. S of Breslau, and 23 m. E of Glatz, on the r. bank of the Ohlau. Pop. in 1837, 3,776. It is ill-built, and, with the exception of the churches, of which there are 2 Catholic and 3 Lutheran, it contains no edifices worthy of note. It has several breweries and distilleries. Pop. of circle 23,594.

MUNSTERBILSEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Demer. Pop. 904. It has several breweries.

MUNSTERDORF, a parish of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, district and 1½ m. SE of Itzehoe, and 33 m. NW of Hamburg.

MUNSTEREIFEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 29 m. SSW of Cologne, circle and 10 m. WSW of Rheinbach, on the Erft, at the foot of the Eifelberg. Pop. 1,800. It has a gymnasium, and possesses manufactories of cloth and potash.

MUNSTERHAUSEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, 23 m. W of Augsberg, on the r. bank of the Mundel. Pop. 1,033.

MUNSTERMAYFELD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 14 m. SW of Coblenz, circle and 9 m. SE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,650.

MUNSTERTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, at the SE extremity of the cant. of the Grisons, watered by the Thal, a head-stream of the Adige.—Also a district and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the confines of the Schwarzwaldes. Pop. 1,175.

MUNSTERWALDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and to the W of Marienwerder, near the Weichsel. Pop. 240.

MUNSUR, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab, 5 m. W of Doda.

MUNSUR-KARIZ, a group of hamlets in Afghanistan, on the W shore of Lake Ab-istada, and 83 m. S of Ghuzni, on the road from that town to Shawl.

MUNSUR-KHAN-GUNDI, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Dori, 20 m. S of Candahar.

MUNTENDAM, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Groningen, arrond. and 8 m. W of Winschoten. Pop. 1,050.

MUNTER-CONNAUGHT, a parish in co. Cavan, 4½ m. SW of Virginia. Area 7,432 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,969; in 1841, 3,167.

MUNTOK. See Mintow.

MUNTZBACH, a town of Austria, in the reg. and 18 m. E of Lintz, and circle of the Muhl, 19 m. SSE of Freystadt. It has a Dominican convent and an hospital.

MUNZENBERG, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Upper Hesse, bail. and 5 m. E of Butzbach, and 11 m. S of Giessen, near the l. bank of the Wetter. Pop. 825. On an adjacent mountain of the same name are the ruins of a fortress.—Also a mountain of Styria, in the circle of Bruck, near Leoben.

MUNZESHEIM, a market-town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 6 m. N of Bretten, on the Kraichback, at an alt. of 17 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,145.

MUNZINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and SW of Freyburg. Pop. 830. It has a castle and baths.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and to the SE of Berne.

MUNZTHAL-SAINT-LOUIS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 7 m. SW of Bitche, com. and 2 m. SW of Lemberg. It has a large glass-work.

MUONIO, a river which has its source in Lake Kilpis, in N lat. 69°, E long. 20° 40′; runs first SE along the confines of Sweden and Russia, between the prefecture of N. Bothnia and the grand-duchy of Finland to Muoniska, where it forms the cataract of Eianpaika; thence directs its course to the S; and, after a total course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Tornea on the l. bank, at Paialokengis, and 120 m. N of Tornea. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Koengaernae-elf.

MUONISKA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, gov. and 225 m. N of Uleaborg, on the l. bank of the Muonio, which here forms the cataract of Eianpaika.

MUOTTA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. ESE of Schwytz, in the upper valley, and on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Waldsetten. It has a convent and a saw-mill. An engagement took place here in 1799, between the French and the Russians under Suwarrow.

MUPPERG, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, S of Sonneberg. Pop. 317.

MUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Loudeac. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,797; in 1841, 5,653. The town is 11 m. WNW of Loudeac, and 26 m. SSW of St. Brieuc, near the l. bank of the Blavet. Pop. in 1841, 5,653.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 11 m. NNE of Selles-sur-Cher. Pop. 730.

MUR. See Muhr.

MURACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Regen, presidial and 6 m. N of Neuburg, and 24 m. E of Amberg.

MURAD-SHAI. See Euphrates.

MURAFA, a market-town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, 37 m. N of Jampol. Pop. 1,800.

MURA-KOZ, or Murakös, a district of Lower Hungary, of a triangular form; having the Muhr on the N; the Drave on the S; and its SE angle formed by the confluence of these rivers. On the W it adjoins Styria. It is about 30 m. in its greatest length. Pop. 50,000.

MURAMUR, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, an affluent of the Belubula.

MURANGULLA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, an affluent of the Belubula.

MURANO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. and deleg. and 1½ m. N of Venice, on the N side of an island of the same name. Pop. 4,000. It possesses extensive manufactories of glass, beads, &c. The pop. of the island in the 15th cent. is said to have been 30,000.—In the vicinity is another island named Santo-Michielo-di-Murano, with a fine church, and formerly noted for its abbey.

MURANY-VAR, a village and fortress of Hungary, in the comitat of Gosmöre, 25 m. WNW of Rosenau, and 22 m. ESE of Briesen, near the sources of the Jolsva. It has manufactories of hardware, a paper-mill, and iron-mines. Little now remains of its vast castle, except some of the outer walls and a few dilapidated towers. Hemp is extensively cultivated in the environs.

MURAS, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit a large village on the r. bank of the Madeira, in the prov. of Para, Brazil, above the town of Borba. The men adorn their arms and legs with feathers, and wear, in incisions which they make in the nose, ears, and lips, shells or the teeth of animals. Some of them allow the beard to grow, and cover their bodies with paintings of different figures. Polygamy is practised by the chiefs only.

MURASSON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. S of Belmont, and 17 m. SSW of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 2,631.

MURAT, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cantal. The arrond. comprises an area of 84,101 hect., and contains 3 cant. Pop. in 1831, 35,364; in 1841, 35,676. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1841, 13,657. The town is 26 m. NW of Aurillac, and 14 m. NW of St. Flour, at the foot of the Cantal, near the l. bank of the Alagnon.. Pop. in 1789, 1,910; in 1846, 2,394. This town is one of considerable antiquity, but is small and ill-built. It is commanded by a conical-shaped basaltic hill, on the summit of which was the castle of Bonnievic, demolished by order of Louis IX. It has manufactories of lace, coarse cloth, several saw-mills and lime-kilns, and has some trade in cattle, horses, and cheese. In the environs are several slate-quarries.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 2 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,224; in 1841, 4,384. The town is 35 m. E of Castres, near the Viaur, an affluent of the Agout. Pop. 2,942. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and of cheese. The trade consists chiefly in cattle and poultry.

MURAT-LE-GUAYRE, or MURAT-DE-GUAIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Rochefort, near the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,023.

MURATO, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, and arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,653; in 1841, 1,972. The town is 12 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 673. It has an oil-mill.

MURAU, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the ldgb. of Gratz, circle and 24 m. W of Judenberg, on the Muhr. Pop. 1,000. It is noted for its iron and steel-works, and has a fine castle belonging to the prince of Schwarzenberg.

MURAVERA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 36 m. S of Lanusei, and 36 m. NE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,825.

MURAZ (LA), a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, and prov. of Carouge, mand. and 4 m. W of Reignier, and 7 m. S of Geneva. Pop. 1,109. It has a tile work.

MURAZZANO, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 14 m. NE of Mondovi, and 18 m. S of Alba. Pop. 2,257.

MURCA-DI-PANOYAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 15 m. ENE of Villa-Real, and 34 m. NW of Torre-de-Moncorvo, in a mountainous locality, watered by the Tinhela. Pop. 887. It has several churches, a convent, and a palace, and possesses an active trade in charcoal.

MURCHEBOLUC, a parish of Australia-Felix, in the co. of Grant, bounded on the S by the Barwon river.

MURCHISON, a river of Western Australia, in the co. of Victoria, which flows into Gantheaume bay.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in S lat. 21° 25′, E long. 143° 25′.

MURCHISON'S STRAIT, a strait at the head of Baffin's bay, the entrance of which has long been known to navigators as Whale sound, but which Captain Inglefield, in his recent voyage to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin, has discovered to be an entrance into the Polar basin, thus apparently defining Greenland as an island. At the entrance of this strait is a cluster of islands, to the principal of which Capt. Inglefield gave the name Northumberland island. Leaving this sound, as it had hitherto been termed, he sailed N in the direction of Smith sound, and there found a great extent of sea stretching far before him. On the 27th of Aug. he attained the lat. of 78° 35′, nearly 120 m. farther N than any former voyagers. He was then in a great sea, the entrance of which was 35 m. across, only partially encumbered with ice, and which upon the E shore seemed perfectly navigable. He had thus entered the great Polar basin; and he believed that he would have pushed through in the direction of Behring strait had not a gale arisen which fairly blew him out of it and defied his utmost efforts, for the small high-pressure engine with which the Isabel was fitted was only equal to pushing the vessel in calms or light winds. Captain Inglefield, taking into consideration the strong current which he found setting from the S into the Polar basin and through M. strait, could not but feel sure that he had discovered and entered that Polar basin, and that probably this strait and Smith sound were both entrances into that basin. The formation of the land and other circumstances induced him to believe that Baffin bay could no longer be considered as a mere bay, but rather as an arm of communication, and that the Polar sea might be said to commence from Lancaster sound on the W, and from Whale sound on the E.

MURCIA, a province in the SE of Spain, bounded on the N and NW by Castile; on the E by Valencia; on the S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by Andalusia; and now divided into the two provs. of M. and Albacete. It is 130 m. long and above 60 m. broad, with a total area of 7,877 sq. m., and a pop. in 1833 of 474,315, of whom 283,540 belonged to the new prov. of M. Its aspect is in general mountainous. Its mountains are almost all branches of the *Montes Orospedani* of the Romans. The most remarkable are the Sierras-de-Penas, de-Chinchilla, d'Orihuela, d'Almanza, and de-Carascoy. The prov. is watered by the rivers Segura, Guadalentin, Benamor, and Guardavar. The climate is delicious, but the soil is in general light and sandy. The Huerta, or tract watered by the Segura, is highly fertile; in the Campos, it is of equal fertility, but not so well-watered. The little farms in these districts look clean and thriving; the corn raised in them is excellent, but silk is the great staple. Wheat, barley, hemp, rice, vines, olives, mulberries, saffron, citrons, pomegranates, and almonds, are freely grown in this quarter of Spain. The mountains contain good pasturages, but are neglected and wild; and in some parts infested by wild boars and wolves. Among the mineral productions are lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, alum, crystal, and marble; but there is little or no mining industry. The only fabrics manufactured in the prov. are a few coarse cloths and silk stuffs in the town of Murcia; mats made from the *esparto* rush, and some earthenware, soap, and cutlery, in other parts of the prov. The extent of coast is considerable, and presents Carthagena, one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean: but the roads leading to the interior are bad. The exports are cutlery, hemp, silk, ribbons, wine, corn, soda, saffron, and bassweed. The inland trade is

promoted by three great fairs held in the month of September, at Murcia in the centre, at Lorca in the S, and Albacete in the N. The chief towns are Carthagena, Murcia, Lorca, Chinchilla, Albacete, Villena, and Almanza.—The inhabitants of this prov. are proverbial, even in Spain, for indolence and apathy. An exception to this remark, however, is found in one town, Carthagena, the majority of whose inhabitants are of French, English, or Italian descent. It is also asserted that more deeds of violence are committed in this prov. and in Valencia than in any other part of Spain. M. formed part of the caliphate of Cordova till 1144, when it was united to the kingdom of Granada, with which it remained incorporated till 1266.

MURCIA, the cap. of the above prov., is situated on the N bank of the Segura, 250 m. SE of Madrid, and 28 m. NNW of Carthagena, at an alt. of 446 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 43,488. It is built in the midst of a large and beautiful valley, bounded at the distance of nearly 4 m. to the E by lofty and naked mountains. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, but is now open. It is divided into the Old and New towns, and on the S side of the river is a suburb. It is ill-built throughout; the streets are irregular, crooked, and so narrow that there are hardly three or four in which two carriages could pass. The only good square is that in which the bull-fights are exhibited, which is spacious, and surrounded by neat houses; the two best streets, the Plateria and the Traperia, and the quays along the Segura, are the only parts of the city that present any degree of animation. M. has 11 parish-churches, 10 monasteries, 9 convents, 3 colleges for seculars, and 3 hospitals. There are two public libraries, consisting almost entirely of old books on scholastic theology. The bishopric of Carthagena was transferred hither in 1291. The dio. comprehends almost the whole prov. of M., and the bishop's revenue is said to exceed £20,000 a-year. The only public buildings deserving notice are the churches, and in particular the cathedral, which stands in the same square as the episcopal palace, with a number of columns, statues, and other decorations; the interior has at the entrance a large dome, beyond which are three aisles separated by enormous pillars formed of groups of slender columns. The churches of Santa Olalla and San Juan are on the same plan, but in better taste; those of La Caridad and St. Peter, and the Franciscan and Dominican convents, are all richly decorated. The manufactures of M. are trifling. The working of bassweed employs a number of hands, and furnishes mats for export. There is here a refinery of saltpetre, and at the distance of 4 m. from the town are several powder-mills worked for account of government. An establishment for twisting silk supplies the weavers of Granada, Talavera, and other places; but the manufacture of silks in M. does not now employ above 300 hands.—M. is first mentioned in history in 713, when it was taken by the Moors after a desperate resistance. In 1236 it became the capital of a separate kingdom belonging to the Moors. In 1265 it was taken by Alphonso X. of Castile, who fortified it and peopled it with Catalans, Aragonese, and emigrants from France. In the beginning of the 18th cent. M. declared for the Bourbon branch.

MURCIELAGOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Rio-de-los-Enganos, an affluent of the Yapura, in the SE part of New Granada.

MUR-DE-BARREZ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, 25 m. N of Espalion, on the r. bank of the Pleaux. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of caddis and of several kinds of cloth.

MURDER-KILL, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 4,768.

MURE (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,220; in 1841, 12,241. The town is 24 m. S of Grenoble. Pop. in 1841, 3,106. It has manufactories of sailcloth, nails, and leather, and several tileworks. In the vicinity are the thermal baths of La-Motte-Saint-Martin.

MURE (LA), or MURE-SUR-AZERGUES (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SSE of St. Nizier, and 13 m. WNW of Villefranche. Pop. 1,111.

MURECK, a town of Styria, in the ldgb. and circle and 33 m. SSE of Gratz, and 15 m. NE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 845.

MURELAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. ENE of Bilboa, partido and 6 m. W of Marquina. Pop. 1,107. It has a parish-church, a convent, and sulphureous baths.

MURET, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne. The arrond. comprises an area of 155,484 heet., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 86,709; in 1841, 89,082.—The town is 12 m. SW of Toulouse, on the l. bank of the Garonne, at the confluence of the Longe, and at an alt. of 168 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 3,000; in 1821, 2,316; in 1831, 3,787; in 1841, 4,000; and in 1846, 2,320. It occupies a pleasant situation in a fine valley, and is tolerably well built. The manufacture of a few coarse woollen fabrics, earthenware, and leather, a distillery of brandy, and a tile-work, form the chief branches of local industry. The Garonne is here crossed by a fine bridge. This town is noted for the battle which took place under its walls in 1213 between the Count de Montfort and the king of Aragon, in which the latter was killed and his army put to the rout.

MURFJELD, a mountain of Norway, in the prefecture of N. Trondheim, on the confines of Sweden.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a village of Hertford co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 142 m. ENE of Raleigh, on the S side of Chowan river.—Also a village of Rutherford co., in the state of Tennessee, 34 m. SE of Nashville, on a branch of Stone creek. Pop. 1,500. This village was formerly cap. of the state.

MURG, a river which has its source in Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, near the Kniepass defile; passes Freudenstadt; runs N; enters the grand-duchy of Baden; bends NW past Gernsbach and Rastadt; and 5 m. from the latter town, throws itself into the Rhine, on the r. bank, and after a course of 48 m.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 35 m. S of Friburg, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,006.—Also a river of Switzerland, which has its source on the SE confines of the cant. of Thurgau, in the Hornli, and flows NNW; passes Frauenfeld; and 3 m. below that town joins the Thur.

MURGADOS, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 11 m. WSW of La Corunna, and 3 m. SSE of Ferrol, between the bay of that name and Sada bay.

MURGAIN, or COW-BAY, a bay on the E coast of Cape Breton, near Nova Scotia, a little to the N of Miray bay, and 15 m. E of Sydney. It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and 1½ m. in medium breadth.

MURGHAN, a village of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the Turnuk, 23 m. E of Candahar.

MURGHAUB, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in the Hazareh country; runs W through a district of the same name; then curves WNW; passes Merochak or Meru-Rud; enters Turkin; and is lost in the sands of the desert of Kharasm or Khiva, after a total course of 250 m.

MURGIAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. and 51 m. NNW of Kirman.

MURGORE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Bejapur, 21 m. N of Darwur. It is enclosed by a brick wall and deep ditch, and is a place of considerable importance.

MURGUIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 12 m. E of Orduna, and 11 m. NW of Vittoria, in a marshy but fertile locality. Pop. 208.

MURHIR, a parish in co. Kerry, 4 m. NE by N of Listowel, containing the village of NEWTOWNSANDS: which see. Area 10,699 acres. Pop. 3,293.

MURI, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, 17 m. SE of Aarau, and 12 m. SW of Zurich, on the Bänz. Pop. 1,000. It has a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in the 11th cent., the abbot of which bore the title of a prince of the empire, containing a fine library, and possesses manufactories of silk fabrics.—Also a village in the cant. and bail. and 3 m. SE of Berne, on the road from that town to Thun.

MURIAHE, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serro-do-Pico; runs SE; and joins the Parahiba, on the l. bank, near San Antorio, and after a course of about 45 m. Its principal affluent is the Morto. On its bank are numerous sugar-manufactories.

MURIALDO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 17 m. W of Savona, mandemento and 5 m. WSW of Millesimo, on the l. bank of the Bormedo. Pop. 2,500.

MURIAS-DE-PAREDES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon. The partido comprises 160 pueblos. Pop. of town 252.

MURIBICA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, and district of Itapé-Mirim. It has a church, and possesses a sugar-house and a distillery of rum. See also BORRACHA and CABAPUANA.

MURICHOM, a village of Butan, 60 m. S of Tassisudon, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Tchintchieu river. In 1783 it consisted of only 24 houses, of two stories, built of stone cemented with clay, and roofed with planks of fir. The lower story is appropriated to the use of cattle and other animals. The surrounding district is well-cultivated, and produces different kinds of grain. The slopes of the hill are formed into terraces on which *tizpaut* or native cinnamon, peaches, raspberries, and strawberries, are grown in great abundance.—*Turner.*

MURIEL-DE-LA-FUENTE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. W of Soria, partido and 17 m. ENE of El-Burgo-de-Osma, on the r. bank of the Tajala. Pop. 258. It contains a palace, and a fine fountain from which it derives its name.

MURIELVIEJO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Soria, and partido of El-Burgo-de-Osma, near Muriel-de-la-Fuente. Pop. 200. It has a considerable trade in wood.

MURILLO-DE-GALLEGO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Zaragoza, and partido of Egea-de-los-Caballeros, on the l. bank of the Gallego, at the foot of a steep mountain. Pop. 857.

MURILLO-DE-RIOLEZA, or MURILLO-DE-RIO-LIEZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. SE of Logrono. Pop. 1,146. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

MURILLO-EL-CUENDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Tafalla, 21 m. SSE of Pamplona, on the r. bank of the Cidaco-de-Navarra. Pop. 189. It is supposed to occupy the place of an ancient fortress.

MURILLO-EL-FRUTO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and partido of Tafalla, 22 m. SE of Pamplona, in a plain, on the r. bank of the Aragon. Pop. 696. It has an hospital, and possesses 2 oil-mills and a distillery of brandy.

MURIMBULA, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Mozambique, to the N of Sena, between the Zambese and Shire.

MURIZ, or MURITZ, a lake of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 19 m. in length from N to S, and connected on the S with Lake Flesen. It is formed by the Elde, and is the largest lake in the N of Germany.

MURLIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 9 m. ENE of La Charité. Pop. 324. It has a nail-manufactory and several forges.

MURMUR, a village of Nigritia, in Haoussa, 15 m. WSW of Katagum, near the l. bank of the Shashum.

MURNAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, ldgr. and 12 m. SSW of Weilheim, and 38 m. SSW of Munich, between lakes Staffel and Rieg. Pop. 1,500. It has a large slate-work.

MURO, a town of the island of Majorca, and partido of Inca, 27 m. NE of Palma, in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,300.—Also a town of Valencia, in the prov. and partido of Alicante. Pop. 3,654. It has a parish-church, an hospital, an elementary school, and a custom-house.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicate, district and 18 m. SW of Melfi, and 17 m. NW of Potenza. Pop. 2,000.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, dist. and 21 m. ENE of Gallipoli, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Maglie. Pop. 1,600.

MURO-DE-AMBAS-AGUAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Logrono, and partido of Cervera-del-Rio-Alhama, in a fine fertile plain. Pop. 660. It has 2 churches and an hospital, and possesses a fulling and a spinning-mill.

MURO-DE-CAMERAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 17 m. SSE of Logrono, and partido of Torrecilla-de-Cameros, on a height. Pop. 295. It contains 2 churches and an hospital, and has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and in the environs are quarries of fine stone.

MUROL, a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 5 m. N of Besse, and 15 m. W of Issoire. Pop. 600.

MURON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Tonnay-Charente, and 10 m. NE of Rochefort-sur-Mer. Pop. 1,094.

MUROS (SAN-PEDRO-DE), a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of La Corunna. The partido comprises 35 parishes. The town is 60 m. SW of La Corunna, and 38 m. W of Santiago, on the W side of a small bay of the Atlantic of the same name. Pop. 3,912. It contains 2 churches, numerous chapels, and a custom-house. The houses are old, and many of them greatly dilapidated. The harbour is small, and capable of receiving small vessels only, but it is defended by a good fort. Fishing and navigation form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

MUROWANE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Sambor, and 8 m. ESE of Dobromil, on the r. bank of the Striwiaz.

MURPHY, a village of Cherokee co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., 367 m. W by S of Raleigh, at the junction of the Hiawassee and Valley rivers.

MURR, a river of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, which has its source in the district of Murrhard, and flows into the Neckar.

MURR. See MUHR.

MURRA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 15 m. NW of Zebid, and 102 m. SW of Sana, in a plain. It contains some handsome tombs, and a large caravanserai.

MURRAGH, or MORAGH, a parish 3½ m. WNW of Bandon, co. Cork. Area 8,755 acres. Pop. 3,175.

MURRAIE, a mountain-torrent of Sind, which has its source in the Kirlar range, and after a course, in a generally E direction, of about 25 m., falls into the Dhurwul, an affluent of the Sind.

MURRA-KAIL, a village of Afghanistan, 55 m. E of Cabul.

MURRAY, a harbour of the Yellow sea, on the coast of one of the principal islands of the Amherst group, in the Corean archipelago. It affords good anchorage.

MURRAY, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Perth; on the E by that of Grantham; on the S by the co. of Wellington; and on the W by the Indian ocean. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range, and traversed by several rivers, the principal of which, bearing the same name, is formed by the confluence of the Hotham and William rivers, in the NW corner of Wicklow co., and flows through Peel inlet into the ocean. Its highest summit, Mount William, has an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level. The chief town is Peel, situated at the extremity of the peninsula, by which Peel inlet is enclosed on the W.—Also a co. of New South Wales, bounded on the N by the co. of King, from which it is separated by the Yass river; on the E by the cos. of Argyle and St. Vincent; on the S by the district of Moneroo; and on the W by the Murrumbidgee. It is 78 m. in length, and 44 m. in breadth, and comprises an area of 1,458,080 acres. Pop. in 1846, 2,721. Its chief town is Queanbeyan, on a river of the same name. In the NE is Lake George.—Also a district of Australia Felix, bounded on the S and W by the Goulburn to its junction with the Murray; on the N and NE by the Murray and its tributaries; and on the SE by the Australian Alps. It comprises an area of about 8,000,000 of acres, and 1,558 inhabitants.—Also a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, near Orungal.

MURRAY, the largest known river of the Australian mainland, formed by the union of the Darling, the Murrumbidgee, and the Hume or Murray, and draining, by means of their great head-branches, a vast extent of country, probably exceeding 550,000 sq. m. The united stream, or Lower Murray, flows first W to the meridian of 139° 42′, and then turns S, and after forming a large lagune called Lake Alexandrina, discharges itself by several mouths into Encounter bay, to the SE of Adelaide, in about S lat. 35° 20′, E long. 139°. The Murray or Hume rises on the N flanks of the Australian Alps, in Manes creek, descending from Mount Tamburambu, Swampy and Inde rivers descending from Mount Kosciusko, and Kurriong creek flowing N to unite with these streams in about S lat. 36° 15′, E long. 148° 10′. The Murray then flows in a prevailingly W course, with an inclination northwards, to the meridian of 145° E, where it receives the Goulburn coming from the S, and then turns NE; receives the Logan coming from the E, under the parallel of 34° 50′ S, and in 143° 20′ E long.; and about 25 m. below the junction of that river, receives on its r. bank the Murrumbidgee, coming from the E, and bearing with it the tribute of its large affluent the Lachlan. The Upper M. or Hume appears to have a perennial supply of water, maintaining the constancy of its stream against all casualties of climate; but the Murrumbidgee has been known to cease running during seasons of long-continued drought. At the junction of the latter river, the M. has an average breadth of from 300 to 400 ft.; and it pursues a NW course, through a country covered with dense scrub, to the meridian of 142° E, where it receives the Darling coming from the NE. Below the junction of this great river, which, when seen by Sturt in January 1831, had a width of 100 yds., and depth of 12 ft., at its point of influx, the M. expands to a breadth of 600 or 700 yds., and flows in a prevailingly W course under the parallel of 34° S, to its great South band, in 139° 42′ E long. The scenery of this great river is of a varied character; now it traverses low and monotonous plains, sweeping between steep cliffs and with occasional rapids; again it winds amidst undulating grassy banks and picturesque hills, beneath which lie rich alluvial flats, subject to frequent and sudden inundations. In 1813, after a lapse of 25 years from the first settlement in Australia, Mr. Evans, a government-surveyor, laid open to our knowledge the country to the W of the Blue mountains, when the Lachlan and the Macquarie were supposed to flow into an extensive inland sea. In 1828, the discovery of the river Murray, and the connection with it of its great affluent the Darling, gave immortality to the enterprise, the fortitude, and the sagacity of the courageous and humane Sturt. The swamp in which the Lachlan and the Macquarie have hitherto been known to flow, had now disappeared under severe drought, and the track of the Macquarie was followed until it united with the Darling. "It is not easy," says Sir Charles Napier, "to express the anxiety with which we read of the determination taken by Sturt to retrace his steps, and return by the sources of the M. and Murrumbidgee. One thousand miles had he floated down these rivers encompassed by many dangers; he had at last reached the sea, with the strength and the provisions of his party nearly exhausted; they were also surrounded by tribes threatening hostility. In this fearful crisis Sturt formed the hazardous resolution to remount the river. If to descend with the current was an enterprise of difficulty, what must have been the labour of ascending? It was descended in the full enjoyment of physical strength and ample supplies of food; it was ascended with the increased difficulty of an opposing current, under severe privations, and with exhausted muscular power. The sufferings which these men experienced produced temporary insanity in one of them, and blindness in Capt. Sturt himself. Eighty-eight days were expended in the execution of this arduous and successful achievement." In 1850—another epoch of 25 years—hastening to completion from the date of his own great discovery—Sturt, being now colonial secretary of S. Australia, affixed his official signature to an announcement that the legislature of the colony offered a premium from the local treasury of £2,000 to each of the first and second iron steamers of 40 horse power, not drawing more than 2 ft. of water, which shall, from and after October 1851, successfully navigate the Murray, from the Goolwa, near the sea, to the junction of the Darling in the colony of New South Wales. In the months of September and October 1850, lieutenant-governor Sir Henry Young, by personal examination, established the practicability of this great river for steam-navigation for at least 700 m. From the Rufus creek, flowing from Lake Victoria into the Murray at a point 150 m. above Murundi, and 240 m. from Adelaide, seventy soundings were taken to the mouth of the Darling; the deepest 3½ fathoms, the shallowest 8 feet. The soundings for the most part gave 2 fathoms. At the Darling the flood-mark on the trees was 11 ft. high; at its junction with the Murray it was 100 yds. wide, and 2 fath. deep. The Murray at the Darling was 290 yds. wide, and this width was reported to be not materially altered onwards to the Murrimbidgee and Lachlan. The Rufus creek rose 10 inches in 7 days. The flood-mark on the trees

was 9 ft. high. The creek itself is 9 m. in length, with a depth varying from 8 to 2 ft., the water shallowing near its entrance into lake Victoria. This lake is about 14 m. by 6 m., with 3 ft. water in the middle. Lake Alexandrina from Point-Pomond to Point-Sturt is 25 m. across, with a channel of 1½ fath. From Point-Sturt to the Goolwa the distance is 15 m., with a breadth of water generally exceeding a ½ m., a channel of 300 yds., and a depth of 1½ fath. Close to the Goolwa, alongside of a limestone formation projecting into the water, 19 ft. of water are obtained. This is a good site for a contemplated jetty; and the basin here, sheltered by Hindmarsh island, is about as spacious as the commodious harbour at the north arm of Port Adelaide creek. In September the water was observed to run out from the Rufus creek into the river; in Oct. it was running up the creek from the river. Towards the middle of October the river was rising at the rate of about 2 inches a-day. The flood usually occurs in Oct., and shows itself on the Darling earlier than in the M. Between Murundi and Reedy Creek mine, when the severest gale of wind occurred that has ever been known in S. Australia, the river rose upwards of 2 ft. in the course of the night, on October 13th, and on the Tuesday following subsided to its former level. This effect was supposed to be caused by the wind driving the waters of Lake Alexandrina up the river. In the upper part of the river shoals were visible every three or four miles; the water being, however, invariably deeper than usual opposite to them. The channel of the river, throughout its entire course, is easy to be discerned from the great difference generally between the height of the bank on either side; and of course the high bank indicates the deep channel. The distance from the Goolwa to the Darling is about 680 m., throughout which there are no falls, or rapids, or other impediments of any kind, except the insignificant ones already alluded to; and throughout the entire distance there is a channel most amply deep and wide for steamers of a greater draught of water than that of the limit prescribed by the legislature of S. Australia to the competitors for the premium for the successful navigation of the river Murray from the Goolwa to the Darling." The alluvial land from the Goolwa to the Darling varies in depth from a ½ m. to 3 m. on the border of the river. There is abundance of timber, and particularly fine above Murundi. "It may safely be conjectured," says Governor Young, "that the necessities of a denser population would soon induce a resort to expedients for preventing the inundation of the river and its tributary creeks, and for raising and retaining supplies of water for irrigation of both the alluvial and sandy land along the extensive course of this noble river." The climate on the river was sharply cold in the early morning; cool and pleasant after sunset; and fiercely hot at mid-day in the scrub and on the water. The game on the river is abundant. Black swans, various species of ducks, bitterns, and bustards are numerous; and fine cod and golden perch are caught by the natives, who supply the Burra-Burra mines with fish. The natives were seen in great numbers—unoffending, useful, and obliging. Six natives rowed from Wellington to the Darling, and from the Darling to the Goolwa, nearly 1,400 m. A tram-way is now in progress connecting Port Elliot with the elbow of the Murray at the mouth of the Goolwa. The navigation of this river has become an object of vast and pressing importance from the fact that the gold diggings, hitherto reported, are chiefly connected with the basin of the Murray. The locality of the diggings first reported is in the upper basin of the Macquarie. On the head-stream of the Fish river is Bathurst, and to the l. of it a stream, about 40 m. long, which runs from the Bathurst road to Lewis ponds: this is the Lewis river. Its western feeder is the Summerhill creek, from which the first exports were obtained. The width of these creeks, at their junction, is reputed to be about 50 or 60 yds., and the water sometimes rises suddenly 20 ft. The diggings extend downwards all the way to the Macquarie, and are called Ophir. Gold is also reported in the feeders of the Lachlan. Besides the indications in the valleys of the Murray, on the western side of the Rocky mountains, there are reports of gold on the E side, more particularly in several parts of the Hunter river, several of the heads of which rise close to those of the Macquarie. Gold is likewise reported at Bondi, 6 m. from Sydney, and in the neighbourhood of Melbourne.

MURRAY, a harbour of Prince Edward's island, in King's co., to the S of George town. It receives the Murray, Fox, and South rivers, and is well-sheltered and commodious, but it is difficult of ingress.

MURRAY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district, bounded on the S by Lake Ontario and the bay of Quinte. Pop. in 1842, 2,765.

MURRAY, a county in the NW part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 650 sq. m., drained by Oostanaulan river and its branches. The surface is mountainous, but the soil is to a great extent fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,695, of whom 798 were slaves.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of New York, 243 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is level, and is drained by Sandy creek, an affluent of Lake Ontario. Pop. in 1840, 2,675.

MURRAY BAY, or Malbay, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, extending along the St. Lawrence to the Malbay river, by which it is divided from Mount Murray. This locality is remarkable for the frequency of earthquakes.

MURRAY ISLANDS, a group of islands, 4 in number, in Torres straits, in S lat. 9° 50′, and E long. 143° 50′. These islands appear from a distance to be surrounded with inaccessible rocks. The largest does not exceed 3 m. in length, and is about 700 ft. high at its highest point. The whole of its lower portion is covered by cocoa-nut trees. They were discovered by Edwards in 1791, and were afterwards visited by Flinders, by whom they were found to be inhabited.

MURRAY (Mount), or Mount Murray, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Saguenay, extending along the St. Lawrence from Malbay river to the river Noire or Black river, and is 3 leagues in depth. It has a mountainous surface, but possesses some good soil.

MURRAYSVILLE, a village of Franklin township, Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 181 m. W of Harrisburg.

MURRHARD, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 8 m. ENE of Backnang, and 26 m. NE of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of Murr. Pop. 2,400. It has a church, belonging to a Benedictine convent founded in the 9th century, and carries on a considerable trade in wood and wooden ware. This town was to a great extent destroyed by fire in 1765.

MURROES, or Muirhouse, a parish in Forfarshire, 5 m. NE of Dundee. Pop. in 1841, 736.

MURROGHTWOHY, a hamlet in the p. of Glaninagh, co. Clare. Pop. in 1831, 212.

MURROW-KUSTUK, a village of Beluchistan, in the district of Cutch-Gundava, 30 m. E of Pulagi, in a fine plain, at the base of the Kahun mountains.

MURS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. SW of Ponts-de-Cé, on the r. bank of the Lubancy. Pop. 1,704.—Also

a village in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Gordes, and 11 m. NW of Apt. Pop. 400.

MURSHEDABAD, a city of Hindostan, from 1704 till 1757 the capital of Bengal. Including Cossimbazar, it extends 8 m. along the E bank of the Bhagiretti river, about 120 m. above Calcutta. Most of the houses are only of one story, with tiled roofs, and built of earth mixed with chopped straw, or of mud and bricks. There are some curious old mosques; but the only public edifices of any magnitude are the Imamhara, and the new palace built for the newab or nabob of Bengal. The streets are narrow and dirty. M. is the residence of the British civil establishment, and has a judicial court of circuit. It is an open town, and was plundered by the Mahrattas in 1742; but still carries on a considerable trade, principally in silk, both raw and manufactured. Although the river is nearly dry during six months of the year, and consequently its intercourse by water is then cut off, the surrounding district during the rainy season is subject to inundation, which has frequently injured the city and rendered it unhealthy. The pop. of M. is estimated at 150,000, of whom the greater number are employed in the cultivation of rice and indigo, and the various processes of silk manufacture. It is also an important mart for cotton. About two-thirds are Mahommedans; the rest are Hindus. The lower orders speak Bengali, and the better classes Hindustani, while the language of the court is Persian. Since the British conquest the newabs of Bengal are nothing more than titular princes, who receive from the British government £160,000 annually, which, with the revenue of their private estates, amounting to about £40,000, constitutes their whole income. These sums have heretofore been almost entirely expended in maintaining the barbaric pomp and splendour characteristic of Oriental courts; but the present newab lays out large sums in relieving the poor. The late newab, who died in 1837 or 1838, was the last person on whom the Guelphic order of knighthood was conferred. His successor attained his majority 7 or 8 years ago. He has a son by each of his 3 wives, with whom he lives in his harem, about a ¼ m. from the new palace, which is only used on *durbar* or levee days, of which there are six or eight yearly. On such occasions he is generally borne by 8 men in a palki or howdah, escorted by the principal officers of his household on foot, and followed by a numerous train mounted on elephants, camels, and horses, all gorgeously caparisoned. The natives who attend the *durbar* leave their shoes at the entrance of the reception-hall, and, with head covered according to the eastern custom, advance with a series of salaams to his highness, who is surrounded by his attendants and guards, and on whose left—the place of honour in the East—sits the agent for the governor-general. They then present him with a mohur —a gold coin £1 12s. in value—and if the person offering it enjoys his favour, he accepts the coin and pours a few drops of attar of roses on his handkerchief. After this ceremony it is the custom to retire backwards with a repetition of the salaams. Besides the respect and affection with which the present nazim is regarded on account of his personal qualities, he is also held in great consideration as the head of the sect of Shiahs, who are highly venerated in Lower Bengal.

MURSLEY, a parish of Buckinghamshire, 3 m. ENE of Winslow. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. 479.

MURSTON, a parish in Kent, 1 m. E of Milton. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1841, 167.

MURTEN. See MORAT.

MURTON, a township in the p. of Bongate, or of Appleby-St.-Michael, 3 m. ENE of Appleby, on a branch of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1841, 172.

MURTON, or MARTON, a township in the p. of Osbaldwick, N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NE of York. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 161.

MURTON, or MOORTOWN, a township in the p. of Tynemouth, Northumberland, 3 m. NW of South Shields. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1841, 503.—Also a township in the p. of Lamplugh, Cumberland, 8 m. ENE of Whitehaven.

MURUSURA, a river of Central Africa, in the Cazembes territory, which has its source in a district of the same name; runs NNE; passes the capital of the state, and joins the Zambesi. It receives the waters of a considerable lake, and forms in its course a series of small islands. The district is said to contain gold-mines.

MURU-WURDWUN, a narrow defile in the Punjab, watered by a river of the same name, flowing from the N, an affluent of the Chenab. It is of considerable length, extending two days' march from Muru to Wurdwun, and is enclosed by steep mountains covered with jungle and formed of gneiss and slate. It contains also a village of log-houses of the same name, opposite the Nabog-Nge pass.—*Vigne.*

MURUZABAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 6 m. SW of Pamplona, in the valley of Ilzarbe, on the r. bank of the Robo. Pop. 379. The environs afford large quantities of wine.

MURVIEDRO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia. The partido comprises 28 pueblos. The town is 17 m. NNE of Valencia, and 12 m. S of Artana, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the Palencia, 3 m. above the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1845, 7,476. It is enclosed by lofty walls, flanked with small round towers, and has several gates, the greater number of which are defended by square towers. The streets are narrow, steep, and tortuous, and the houses mean-looking; but the suburbs are extensive, and, compared with the town, cheerful in aspect. The only modern buildings worthy of note are the churches and convents. It has manufactories of linen, common woollen fabrics, and hempen sandals, and several distilleries of brandy. Fruit and oil are produced in great abundance in the environs, and with brandy form the chief articles of trade. The harbour, which is at the mouth of the river, is defended by a tower and batteries. This town derives its name from the words *mure veteris*, because of its having been reared on the ruins of the ancient *Saguntum*, which, after a protracted siege, was destroyed by the Carthaginians. The Romans, by whom it was rebuilt, adorned it with numerous handsome edifices, the ruins of some of which, notwithstanding the devastations of the Moors, are still to be seen. Of these, the principal are a theatre, a circus, and a fortress. Many fine ancient sculptures are also to be found in the walls of the churches and other buildings. In the adjacent mountain are beds of marble of different colours, and a fine species of clay, for the manufacture of which into vases the early *Saguntum* was celebrated.

MURVIEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Beziers. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,766; in 1841, 8,187. The town is 9 m. NW of Beziers, and 42 m. WSW of Montpellier, on a hill planted with olives. Pop. in 1841, 1,595. It has several distilleries of brandy.

MURWUT, a territory of Eastern Afghanistan, bounded on the E by the Khuttuk hills; on the S by the Buttunni hills, separating it from the Derajat; and on the W by the Buttunni and the Viziri hills. On the N it is open to Bunnu. Elphinstone, having

probably visited it in a year of drought, describes it as "composed of sandy and arid plains;" Masson, who probably saw it in a year of rain, speaks of its numerous villages marked by their several groups of trees, and the yellow tints of the ripe corn fields. Its triennial harvest of wheat, barley, and grain is overflowingly abundant in good seasons. The inhabitants are a tall muscular race. The cap. is Lukki, now on the l. bank of the Gambela.—*Edwardes.*

MURZSTEG, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the ldgb. of Grätz, circle and 9 m. NE of Bruck, on the Murz. In the vicinity are the iron-mines of Niederalpel, several blast furnaces, and manufactories of arms.

MURZUK. See MOURZUK.

MURZZUSCHLAG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the ldgb. and 38 m. NNE of Grätz, circle and 23 m. E of Bruck, at the l. bank of the Mürz, an affluent of the Muhr, and on the railway from Vienna to Cilly. Pop. 900. It has several iron-works and manufactories of hardware. The valley of the M. is noted for its pastures, which are reputed the finest in Styria.

MUSA, a fortified town of Arabia, in Yemen, 24 m. E of Mocha. It is ill-built. This town is the ancient sea-port of the same name, the waters of the Red sea having formerly extended to its locality.

MUSA (WADI), a valley of Arabia, on the E side of the Wadi-Arabah, in about 30° 15′ N lat., extending from N to S about 1,500 yds., with a breadth of 500 yds. at its N end, and 250 yds. at the S. It is traversed from E to W by a small stream, called Es-Syk, and is surrounded on all sides by nearly perpendicular rocks rising to a height of from 200 to 1,000 ft. These rocks are of the new red sandstone, and present almost every variety of colour and hue, —red, purple, yellow, azure, sky-blue, black, and white. The barriers at the N and S extremities of the valley are not so steep, but admit of the passage of camels across them, through an abrupt and somewhat difficult ravine, into the valley. A number of small recesses or side-valleys open into the principal one, but are abruptly terminated by cliffs. The ancient entrance to this valley is on the E side, through a deep narrow gorge called Wadi-Syk, varying in width from 12 to 30 ft., and bounded by overhanging cliffs of from 70 to 300 ft. in height, between which the streamlet flows in a sinuous bed encumbered with fragments of rock, and choked with a rank growth of oleanders, shrubs, and creeping plants. About 50 paces below the entrance of the Syk, on the E side of the Wadi, a bridge of one arch, about 80 ft. high, thrown over the top of the chasm, is still entire; immediately below it, on both sides, are large niches worked in the rock, destined probably for the reception of statues. The bridge appears to have been connected with an aqueduct. Continuing along the winding passage or defile of the Syk, small niches appear cut in the rock, some of which are single; in other places there are three or four together; some are mere holes, others have short pilasters on both sides; they vary in size from 10 inches to 4 or 5 ft. in height; and in some of them the bases of statues are still visible. "After proceeding for 25 minutes between the rocks, we came," says Burckhardt, "to a place where the passage opens, and where the bed of another stream coming from the S joins the Syk. On the side of the perpendicular rock, directly opposite to the issue of the main valley, an excavated mausoleum came in view, the situation and beauty of which are calculated to make an extraordinary impression upon the traveller, after having traversed for nearly half-an-hour such a gloomy and almost subterraneous passage as I have described. It is one of the most elegant remains of antiquity existing in Syria; its state of preservation resembles that of a building recently finished, and on a closer examination I found it to be a work of immense labour." The Bedouins call this monument El-Khazrah-Faraun, or 'Pharaoh's Treasury.' It was rather the sepulchre of a prince; and great must have been the opulence of a city which could dedicate such monuments to the memory of its rulers. Continuing a little farther among the sepulchres, the valley widens to about 150 yds. in breadth. Here to the left is a theatre cut entirely out of the rock, with 33 rows of benches. It may be capable of containing about 3,000 spectators: its area is now filled up with gravel, which the winter-torrent brings down. The entrance of many of the sepulchres is in like manner almost choked up. There are no remains of columns near the theatre. Following the course of the stream about 150 paces further, the rocks open, and we issue upon a plain 250 or 300 yds. across, bordered by heights of more gradual ascent than before. Here the ground is covered with heaps of hewn stones, foundations of buildings, fragments of columns, and vestiges of paved streets,—indicating that a large city once existed here. On the l. side of the river is a rising ground extending westwards for nearly a quarter of an hour, covered with similar remains. On the r. bank, where the ground is more elevated, ruins of the same description are also seen. On the S side of the Syk, near the W side of the valley, are the remains of a very sumptuous building, 34 paces square, looking towards the N, called Pharaoh's house. On both sides of the defile by which the Syk emerges from the Wadi, on its W side, are numerous excavations, obviously tombs. A short distance from the House of Pharaoh is the commencement of a rough steep ascent which leads to the temple of El-Deir, on the NW side of the valley. These ruins, thus first described by Burckhardt, are now clearly identified with those of the ancient *Petra*, the capital of Arabia Petræa, and probably the *Selah* of the Scriptures. This point is argued in the preface to Burckhardt's *Travels in Syria*, by the editor, Col. Leake, who observes that the country of the *Nabatæi*, of which *Petra* was the chief town, is well-characterized by Diodorus as containing some fruitful spots, but as being for the greater part desert and waterless. With equal accuracy, the combined information of Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny, describes *Petra* as falling in a line, drawn from the head of the Arabian gulf to Babylon; as being at the distance of three or four days from Jericho, and of four or five from *Phœnicon*, a place now called Moyeleh, on the Nabatæan coast, near the entrance of the Ælanitic gulf; and as situated in a valley of about 2 Roman m. in length, surrounded with deserts, enclosed within precipices, and watered by a river. The lat. of 30° 20′, ascribed by Ptolemy to *Petra*, agrees moreover very accurately with that which is the result of the geographical information of Burckhardt. The vestiges of opulence, and the apparent date of the architecture at Wadi-Musa, are equally conformable with the remains of the history of *Petra* found in Strabo; from whom it appears, that previous to the reign of Augustus, or under the latter Ptolemies, a very large portion of the commerce of Arabia and India passed through *Petra* to the Mediterranean; and that armies of camels were required to convey the merchandise from *Leuce-Come* on the Red sea, through *Petra* to *Rhinocolura*, now El-Arish. But among the ancient authorities regarding *Petra*, none are more curious than those of Josephus, Eusebius, and Jerom, all persons well acquainted with these countries, and who agree in proving that the sepulchre of Aaron on Mount Hor was near *Petra*. Hence it seems evident that the present object of Mussulman devotion, un-

der the name of the tomb of Harun, stands upon the same spot which has always been regarded as the burying-place of Aaron; and there remains little doubt, therefore, that the mountain to the W of *Petra* is the Mount Hor of the Scriptures, *Musa* being perhaps an Arabic corruption of *Mosera*, where Aaron is said to have died. The Crusaders gave the name *Petra* to Kerek; and thus introduced much uncertainty regarding the actual site of the ancient city.

MUSAL, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Brusa, 15 m. SE of Yeni-Ghieul, on a torrent descending from the Ak-Daghlar or White mountains.

MUSALA, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Finland, off the S coast of the duchy of Finland, and co. of Kymmenegard, in N lat. 60° 27′, E long. 26° 52′.

MUSART. See Moussour.

MUSAY, or Queen's Island, a small island in Shetland, probably not more than 2½ m. in circumf., about a ½ m. E of the Sandwick part of Mainland, and about 7 m. S by W of Bressay.

MUSBURY, a parish of Devonshire, 2 m. E by N of Colyton. Area 2,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 156; in 1841, 495.—Also a township of Bury parish, Lancashire, 3 m. SW of Haslingden. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,231; in 1841, 1,386.

MUSCALA, or Mescala, a village of Mexico, in the state of Mexico, on the l. bank of a large river of the same name, which, in the lower part of its course, is more generally known as the Balsas, and 10 m. below Totalsintla, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level.

MUSCAT, Mascat, or Meschet, a city of Arabia Felix, situated on the SW side of a small semicircular bay, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 23° 38′, E long. 59° 15′. It is the most considerable town, though not the capital of the prov. of Oman; and the authority of its imam, or prince, extends about 300 m. along the gulf, and nearly as far inland; his naval force is considerable. The town of M. is built on a level spot, between two rocky hills on which are erected several well-placed batteries, capable of making a formidable defence against any attack from the sea; but the place itself may be cut off from the interior, and easily blockaded from without. M. is one of the filthiest towns in the world. It forms one immense bazaar, inhabited by every caste of Indian merchants, who dwell in narrow alleys, partly covered by open mats of palm-leaves which admit the rain freely. The houses are in general only one story high, with flat roofs covered with earth. The sultan's palace, and the houses of the wealthier merchants, are in good style. The harbour—which resembles the figure of a horse-shoe, with the entrance at the SE point—is remarkably well-sheltered from the prevailing winds, and so capacious that several hundreds of ships might ride in it with perfect safety and convenience; but N winds sometimes bring in a heavy sea. Adjoining the cove itself is the fine bay of Mutterah. About 20 sail of ships and 40 or 50 dhows belong to the port. The tide rises here from 5 to 6 ft. The Portuguese, after their expulsion from Ormus, took possession of this town in 1508, and besides strengthening its fortifications, adorned it with many public buildings. During a century and a half they here carried on a profitable trade with the Arabs for gums, drugs, hides, bees'-wax, cattle, and sheep, in exchange for which they supplied them with tobacco, coffee, India and European goods. But about the middle of the 17th cent. they were expelled by the Arabs, and all their attempts to regain the place only served to improve the military and maritime power of the natives. M. carries on a very extensive trade, and sends a number of large ships to the ports of the Red sea and of Malabar. The goods brought from these places are again transferred to trading vessels from both sides of the Persian gulf, and from the coast of Caramania as far as the river Indus. The inhabitants also maintain a large inland trade, not only with the subjects of their own prince, but with the tribes of independent Arabs in the interior, to whom they send India piece-goods, pepper, ginger, rice, tobacco, coffee, sugar, with other kinds of India produce, besides English cutlery, cloth, and toys; and receive in return gold-dust, gums, drugs, ostrich-feathers, tamarinds, hides, sheep and lamb-skins, honey, bees'-wax, live cattle, and sheep. "The imam or sultan himself is the chief merchant, and can borrow money largely from the Banyans, to whom he farms certain revenues. Besides the facility the sultan has in thus obtaining money, he comes into the market on much easier terms than other merchants, who are subjected to a duty of 5 per cent. on all their transactions; but, unlike most princes of his faith, he is said to be contented with this profit. The expenses of protection and government are paid by him from his possessions on the E coast of Africa, which may be considered as his private property, at least so far as their revenues, which are levied arbitrarily. The good faith of the sultan, the security he derives from his connection with the government of Bombay, and the advantageous situation of the port—at the entrance of the Persian gulf—has rendered it a sort of emporium for the coasts of Africa, Madagascar, the Red sea, the Persian gulf, and India in general; and in being so, it has rather added to than diminished the trade of Cutch, Surat, Bombay, &c. The imam employs his frigates as merchant-vessels, the officers and crews of which are Lascars of India. It does not appear that he ever uses them for hostile purposes, as he has learned that warlike equipments are not only the most expensive but the least productive; they are, therefore, engaged in collecting cowries and other articles of commerce on the E coast of Africa, at Quiloa, Zanzibar, and Lamo, with which he traffics to Calcutta and the Persian gulf. In 1824, he fitted out the Liverpool at Bombay for a voyage to Mecca, when, it is said, he presented the richest offering that had been made at the shrine of his prophet for many years. This may be inferred to have been more the effect of policy than religious zeal, for his title to dominion required the high sanction of the Porte before the name of sultan could be assumed; that of imam is conferred by the shireef of Mecca, but is never granted without the assistance of a pilgrimage and a considerable donation. Until his power had these great warrants, he was always open to intrigues and plots, while his dethronement or assassination would have been deemed less criminal." [*Owen.*] The inhabitants, about 10,000 in number, are described as the most liberal minded of all Mahommedans, polite in their conduct to strangers, upright in their mercantile transactions, temperate in their mode of living, chaste in their manners, and rarely guilty of crimes requiring the cognizance of the laws. Their principal food is dates and fish. Hindustani is the *lingua franca* of the place, Arabic being only spoken by the few native Arabs.—The climate of M. is extremely hot, dry, and unhealthy. The rainy season extends from November to February; heavy dews fall throughout the whole year, and supply the moisture requisite for vegetation. The mountains immediately behind the city are stony and barren, but the adjoining valleys are extremely fertile, and produce a variety of excellent fruits and grains. Wheat and barley are sown in December, and reaped in March. Oranges, lemons, grapes, apricots, and peaches, are abundant. The mango is

grown here to great perfection; but the fruit most extensively cultivated, and for which the district is most celebrated, is the date, of which large cargoes are regularly exported. A variety of excellent roots and pot-herbs, sheep, cattle, and especially fish, may be purchased here at a cheap rate.

MUSCATINE, a central co. of the Iowa territory, U. S., comprising an area of 440 sq. m., bordered on the SE by the Mississippi, and watered by Red Cedar river and its branches, and Pine creek. The soil on the rivers is very fertile. Pop. in 1740, 1,942; in 1850, 5,646. Its cap. is Bloomington.

MUSCATINE SLUE, an island formed by the Mississippi, in Muscatine co., Iowa territory, U. S. It is nearly 20 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth; and consists of alluvium. It is extremely fertile, and its surface, which is but little elevated above the river, is nearly a dead level. The name is a French corruption of the Indian word Mascotin or Prairie island.

MUSCHAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle and 22 m. S of Brünn, near the confluence of the Iglawa and Taya. Pop. 408.

MUSCHBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, bail. and 13 m. W of Spire. Pop. 1,100.

MUSCOGEE, a county in the W part of the state of Georgia, comprising an area of 410 sq. m., drained by Upotoi creek and its branches, tributaries of Chattahoochee river, by which it is bordered on the W. Pop. in 1840, 11,699, of whom 4,701 were slaves; in 1850, 12,112. Its cap. is Columbus.

MUSCOS, a group of small islands, in the Bay of Bengal, to the N of the Mergui archipelago, and near the coast of Tavoy, in N lat. 13° 50′, and E long. 97° 45′.

MUSCULDY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Mauleon. Pop. 600. In its vicinity are mines of iron and lead.

MUSEROS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, in a plain. Pop. 1,019. The streets are handsome; and it contains some good houses, a convent, an hospital, and an ancient castle now in ruins.

MUSFEIA. See Mosfeia.

MUSGRAVE (Great), a parish of Westmoreland, 1½ m. WSW of Brough. Area 2,940 acres. Pop. 167.

MUSGRAVE (Little), a township in Crosby-Garrett parish, Westmoreland, 2 m. WSW of Brough. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 75; in 1841, 72.

MUSH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Van, 120 m. NW of Van, on an affluent of the Murad-shai. It is picturesquely situated upon the side of an eminence, within a deep mountain-recess; but its streets are filthy and irregular, and a few mean stalls compose its bazaar. It has 5 mosques, 10 medressehs or colleges, and 3 schools. The pop. is estimated at 5,000, of whom one-half are Armenians. The principal mosque is the finest building in the town. One of the Armenian churches is said to be 1,300 years old. A brawling stream runs down from the mountains, through a deep gorge on the E side of the town, to the Kara-su.

MUSHED, Meshid, or Mesched, the capital of the Persian prov. of Khorassan, about 12 m. from the ruins of the ancient city of Touse. Its walls enclose a circuit of nearly 7 m.; but 5 of its 12 quarters are in ruins, and its pop. does not exceed 30,000. It is distinguished by a very splendid sepulchre, in which repose the ashes of the imam Ruza, and of the caliph Haroun Al-Raschid. The sepulchre rests under a gilded dome, with twin minarets of burnished gold; and a spacious mosque of azure blue rears a still loftier dome and minarets close to the tomb. M. is hence considered throughout Persia as a holy city. The sacred tomb forms the centre of the city, and three streets branch out in different directions from the shrine, two of them wide and spacious, and shaded by trees. The bazaar is 3 m. in length, and is well supplied with fruits and vegetables produced in the rich and well-watered plain which surrounds the city. The houses are meanly built, and 'the ark' or palace is a poor building; indeed the city has no important buildings but its shrine. There are a few medressehs, and a spacious but unfinished caravanseray. M. carries on a considerable trade with Bokhara, Balkh, Candahar, Yezd, and Herat. Velvet of the finest quality is manufactured here; and the fur pelisses made in M. are much esteemed.—The river which passes by the city bears the same name, and falls into the Tedzen, the ancient *Ochus*.

MUSHED, Mechid-Ali, or Nejiff, a town of Irak-Arabi, 90 m. S of Bagdad, supposed to be the burial-place of the caliph Ali. It is well-built; and is defended by a good wall, a deep ditch, and lofty towers. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali,—a handsome structure, encircled by a high wall. The town is entirely supported by the constant influx of Persian pilgrims and devotees, who regard it with a veneration little inferior to Mecca. The environs are arid and barren, and are rendered gloomy by the number of graves which cover them, as persons of consequence are brought here for interment from the most remote parts of the Persian empire.

MUSHED-I-SIR, a village of Persia, the only part of Mazanderan, consisting of about 150 meanly built houses, within 1 m. of the mouth of the Bawbil or Babul. Its trade is principally with Russia, through Astrakhan. The goods imported are iron, copper, hardware, sugar, dyewoods, glass, china, and paper. The exports are naphtha from Baku, cotton, rice, sugar, galls, dried fruits, and prints from Ispahan. The trade employs from 4 to 5 ships of from 130 to 160 tons burden, which however must remain about 2 m. distant in the offing, and land their cargoes by means of boats. There is a sturgeon fishery at the mouth of the river.

MUSIE'GE, a mountain of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy and prov. of Carouge, to the E of the mountain of Vuache, from which it is separated by the Fornant, which here flows through a deep and narrow gorge, and forms a fine cascade. It is surmounted by an old castle.

MUSINENS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Châtillon-de-Michaille, near the r. bank of the Rhône. Pop. 160.

MUSKAU, or Mu'zakow, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 69 m. WNW of Liegnitz, circle and 21 m. NNW of Rothenburg, on the Neisse. Pop. 2,037. It is the capital of the seignory of Pukler-Muskau, and has a fine palace belonging to the prince of that name. It has manufactories of pottery and of woollen fabrics, and alum-works. In the vicinity are the baths of Hermannbad.

MUSKEGAT, an island of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., between Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard.

MUSKEGO, a township of Milwaukee co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 130.

MUSKHAM (North), a parish of Nottinghamshire, 3¾ m. NNW of Newark, on the Trent. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 681; in 1841, 825.

MUSKHAM (South), a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. W by N of Grantham, on the Devon, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1841, 262.

MUSKINGUM, a river in the state of Ohio, U. S., formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and White

Woman's rivers, which unite at Coshocton. The united streams here become navigable; run S; pass Zanesville, where they are joined by the Licking; turn SE; and throw themselves into the Ohio, at Marietta, on the r. bank, by a mouth 225 yds. wide, and after a course from Coshocton of 100 m., or from the source of the Tuscarawas, in Medina co., of 180 m. At Zanesville the navigation, being interrupted by falls, is effected by means of a canal.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state, comprising an area of 665 sq. m., drained by the river of the same name and by its branches. It contains numerous ancient mounds, and has extensive salt-works. Pop. in 1840, 38,749; in 1850, 45.043. Its cap. is Zanesville.—Also a township in the above-named co., 61 m. E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 1,252.

MUSK-OX LAKE, a small lake, or expansion rather of Great Fish river, in N lat. 64° 40′, W long. 108° 20′, to the NE of Lake Aylmer.

MUSLIMIS. See Mouselmines.

MUSO-DI-PORCO, Morro-di-Porco, or Lungo, a cape on the E coast of Sicily, in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Syracuse, in N lat. 37° 20′, E long. 17° 20′.

MUSON, or Musone, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Treviso, in a range of hills to the S of Asolo; runs S past Castelfranco, into the prov. of Padua; bends SE; and divides at Mirano into 2 branches. On entering the prov. of Venice, one of these branches flows S, and joins the Brenta; the other directs its course to the E, and flows into the lagunes opposite Venice. This river has a total course of about 42 m.

MUSONE, or Moscione, a river of the Papal states, which has its source in the deleg. of Macerata, 5 m. SW of Cingoli, and at the foot of Monte S. Vicino; runs ENE into the deleg. of Ancona; returns to the confines of that of Macerata; and falls into the Adriatic 3 m. NE of Loretto, and after a total course of about 36 m. During the period of the kingdom of Italy, the M. gave its name to a dep. of which Macerata was the capital.

MUSQUASH, or Missiquash, a harbour of New Brunswick, in the co. and 12 m. S of St. John, in N lat. 45° 10′, and W long. 66° 20′. It is 2 m. long, and a ½ m. wide, is easy of access, with deep water and good anchorage. It receives on the N a river of the same name.

MUSQUILLO. See Odia.

MUSSAIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Saintes. Pop. 553.

MUSSANGANI, a district of Central Africa, between the Cazembes dominions and the district inhabited by the Changamiras, in about 15° S lat.

MUSSELBURGH, a parliamentary burgh, in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire, on the r. bank of the river Esk, 3 furs. S of the frith of Forth, and 5½ m. E of Edinburgh. Its site is a flat expanse only a few feet above sea-level, fringed on the N by fine sandy downs, and flanked on the S by a ridge of rising grounds, which is picturesquely crowned with the church and village of Inveresk. The town has a large proportion of self-contained houses, and presents a fair array of good shops, and of municipal and marketing appliances; it is well and somewhat regularly built. The main communication across the river, and that which carries over the Edinburgh and London mail-road, is an elegant stone-bridge of 5 elliptic arches, erected in 1807. About 220 yds. higher up stands a venerable stone-bridge, supposed to have been built by the Romans, and remarkable as the grand thoroughfare for ages between the SE of Scotland and the metropolis, as an important pass during English incursions and invasions undertaken in the international wars, and as the bridge by which armies poured along to neighbouring fields of fatal and memorable conflict. The links of M., long noted for promenading, golfing, and archery-ground, were, in 1816, adopted as the scene of horse-racing for the district environing Edinburgh. The tanning and currying of leather is carried on in three large establishments here; a sail-cloth manufactory, established in 1811, has gradually increased to a large extent. Three factories, one of them very large, are employed in the weaving of hair-cloth for chair and sofa-covers. A manufactory of fishing nets employs about 20 looms, and produces about 2,500 yds. of net per week.—The harbour of M., or more properly that of Fisherrow, is situated more than a ½ m. W of the mouth of the Esk, and dates so high as the period of the Roman prov. of *Valentia*. It has only 4½ ft. water at neap tides. Though no vessel belongs to the port, several coasting-vessels and vessels of Norway, Prussia, and Holland, resort to it in preference to Leith. The number annually clearing from it is between 200 and 250, averaging each between 60 and 70 tons. A rich coal-field around Musselburgh, perforated with numerous shafts, and plied by swarms of miners, furnishes a chief article of export, as well as of local enrichment: the other exports are principally bricks and tiles. The imports coastwise are miscellaneous, and from abroad are chiefly timber, bark, skins, bones, rape, and oil-cake.—The town unites with Leith and Portobello in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency amounted in 1840 to 297; in 1847 to 208. Pop. in 1831, including Fisherrow and Newbigging, 7,024. Pop. of the parl. burgh, in 1841, 6,328; in 1851, 7,092.

MUSSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 32 m. SSW of Arensburg, circle and 9 m. N of Siegen. It contains mines of silver and copper, and several founderies.

MUSSENDOM, Mussunndom, or Mocendom (Cape), a headland of Arabia, in Oman, at the entrance of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 24′, and E long. 56° 34′. It consists of a cluster of basaltic barren islands, which rise abruptly to the height of 200 ft. above sea-level, and appear to have been rent from each other, and from the high promontory of the continent behind them, by some great convulsion. The water is of great depth all around and between these islands. The actual point of the cape is difficult to fix with precision. It is the *Maketa* of Nearchus, and *Asabo* of Ptolemy. Its distance from the opposite point, on the Persian shore, Ras-Moburrack or Bomburrack, is about 10 leagues.

MUSSEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Donjeux, and 14 m. SE of Vassy. Pop. 480. It has a manufactory of earthenware.—Also a village in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Revigny, and 5 m. WNW of Bar-le-Duc, near the Ornain. Pop. 150. It has a quarry of freestone.

MUSSIDAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Riberac. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 8,755. The town is 17 m. S of Riberac, and 21 m. SW of Perigueux, on the l. bank of the Isle, in a fertile plain. Pop. in 1841, 1,744. It contains a number of handsome houses, and has several tanneries, and in the environs several iron-mines and forges. It was taken and fortified by the Calvinists in 1563, but was afterwards captured by the Catholics, and the garrison put to the sword.

MUSSOMELI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 20 m. NW of Catanisetta, and 14 m. SE of Castronuovo. Pop. 9,290. It has an old castle. Agate, jasper, azure-stone, sulphur, and salt, are found in the environs.

MUSSON, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon, watered by the Batte. Pop. 1,355.

MUSSY, a river of Hindostan, in the Deccan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, which has its source in the district of Coilconda; traverses that of Golconda; separates the district of Bonghir from those of Dawurconda and Nalgonda; intersects the latter; and after a total course of about 180 m., first in a generally E, then S direction, joins the Krishna, on the l. bank. Hydrabad and Golconda are the chief places on its banks.—Also a river in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, and district of Ongole, which issues from the mountains of Elgonda; runs SE; and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, to the NE of Singraconda, and after a course of 75 m.

MUSSY-L'EVEQUE, or Mussy-sur-Seine, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and arrond. of Bar-sur-Seine. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,191; in 1841, 7,239. The town is 12 m. SSE of Bar-sur-Seine, on the Seine. It is well-built, has several distilleries of brandy, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and brandy. Marble is wrought in the environs.

MUSSY-SOUS-DUN, or Mussy-le-Vieux, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. N of Chauffaelles, and 15 m. S of Charolles, near the r. bank of the Mussye, an affluent of the Sornin. Pop. 1,470. It has several coal-mines.

MUSSY-LA-VILLE, a department of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Arlon. Pop. 895. Cutlery forms its chief branch of manufacture.

MUSTAFA, a headland of Tunis, on the E coast, and about 50 m. ENE of Tunis.

MUSTAFA-PASHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 10 m. S of Shirmen, and 15 m. NW of Adrianople, on the Maritza. Pop. 2,000. It has numerous mosques.

MUSTAFA-PASHA-PALANKA, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Sophia, on the Nissava. Pop. 2,000.

MUSTAFABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 111 m. N of Delhi. It is of considerable extent, and is defended by walls flanked with towers, and a ditch.

MUSTAPHANAGUR. See Condapilly.

MUSTON, a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. W by N of Grantham, on the river Devon, and intersected by the Grantham canal. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1841, 351.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. NW by N of Bridlington, on the Hartford. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1841, 417.

MUSTREE, a village of Afghanistan, in the Daman, on an offset of the Indus, 50 m. S of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

MUSTUNG, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Sarawan, 70 m. N of Kelat, and at an alt. of about 5,700 ft. above sea-level. It contains about 400 houses, and is enclosed by a crenated mud wall. On an adjacent mound are the ruins of a citadel. The surrounding country is reputed the richest and most salubrious in Beluchistan.—Also a town in Tibet, in the prov. of Dzang, near the source of the Gunduck, 60 m. NNE of the mountain of Dhawalagiri, and 180 m. NW of Katmandu.

MUSZYNA, a town of Galicia, in the presidial of Lemberg, circle and 20 m. SSE of Sandec, and 42 m. SW of Jaslo, on the r. bank of the Poprad. Pop. 1,687. Linen forms its chief article of trade.

MUTCHU, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, which has its source in the central part of the peninsula of that name, in the Surdhar mountains; runs NNW; and throws itself, near Mallia, into the E part of the gulf of Cutch. Its bed is rocky, and its banks low. Its course does not exceed 75 m., but the volume of its waters is considerable.

MUTEODU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, and soubah of Patana. It has extensive manufactories of glass trinkets.

MUTFORD, a parish in Suffolk, 4½ m. SE by E of Beccles, on a branch of the Eastern Counties railway. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 415.

MUTHILL, a parish in the S of Perthshire, intersected by the Earn and by Allan-water. Pop. in 1831, 3,297; in 1841, 3,067, of whom about 1,300 are in the v. of M., 4 m. S of Crieff. The Scottish Central railway has a station at Greenloaning, 40½ m. from Glasgow, and 21½ m. from Perth.

MUTHVEY, a river in Carmarthenshire, which falls into the Towy at Llangadock.—Also a river in Merionethshire, which unites with the Avon at Kemmer-abbey.—Also a river in Cardiganshire, an affluent of the Towy.

MUTIGNANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 21 m. ESE of Teramo, cant. and 3 m. E of Atri. Pop. 1,500.

MUTILOA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, and partido of Aspeitia, 26 m. SW of San Sebastian, between two mountains. Pop. 478. It has 2 churches. Iron and copper are found in the environs.

MUTON, a village in Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus.

MUTRA. See Mathura.

MUTTARI, a town in Sind, on the l. bank of the Indus, 15 m. N of Hyderabad.

MUTTEH, a village of Afghanistan, on an offset of the Indus, 10 m. N of Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

MUTTERHORN, or Mutthorn, a mountain of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Uri, near the Ursernthal. It has an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

MUTTERSDORF, Mutina, Muticnim, or Muticrow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Klattau. Pop. 994. It has 2 glass-works, and extensive manufactories.

MUTTERSHOLZ, or Mutterschultz, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 8 m. N of Marckolsheim, near the r. bank of the Ill. Pop. in 1841, 2,102. It has a manufactory of indigo.

MUTTERSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 10 m. NNW of Spire, and 6 m. SW of Manheim, on the Flossgraben. Pop. 2,700. Tobacco is cultivated in the environs.

MUTTON-ISLAND, an islet of co. Galway, in the p. of Moyrus, 3 m. SW of Roundstone.—Also an island of the same co., in Galway bay, ¾ m. S of the town of Galway, having a lighthouse upon it, in N lat. 53° 15′ 4″, W long. 9° 3′ 26″.

MUTTRA, Matarah, or Mattrach, a town of the Arabian prov. of Oman, 3 m. SW of Muscat, on the Persian gulf. It has a good and capacious port, at the bottom of a small cove, and contains a number of well-built houses.

MUTTRA. See Mathura.

MUTUALIS. See Metualis.

MUTZIG, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 1½ m. W of Molsheim, on the l. bank of the Bruche, and on a canal of the same name, in a wide valley. Pop. in 1841, 3,424. It has a manufactory of fire-arms, and a paper-mill. The environs afford good wine.

MUTZSCHEN, a bailiwick and town of Saxony, in the circle and 26 m. ESE of Leipsig, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,522. The environs are noted for their fine rock crystals.

MUXAGATA, a town of Portugal, in the prov.

of Beira, comarca and 23 m. NE of Trancoso, and 14 m. SW of Torre-de-Moncorvo.

MUY (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 10 m. W of Frejus, at the confluence of the Artaby and Argens. Pop. in 1841, 2,197. It has numerous oil, flour, and saw-mills.

MUYKEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Assenide. Pop. 441.

MUYLEBEEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Thollembeek. Pop. 292.

MUYSBLOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Eekeren. Pop. 397.

MUYSELAERE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Pitthem. Pop. 1,577.

MUYSEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 1,732; of village, 390.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Beek. Pop. 132.

MUYT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Biévène. Pop. 440.

MUYTEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Appelterre-Eychem. Pop. 120.

MUYZERHOL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Astene. Pop. 127.

MUZAFFERNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Delhi, and district of Saharunpur. It is of considerable extent, and is chiefly built of brick. It contains an old fort and two large bazaars.

MUZARI, a village of Sinde, 7 m. W of Sukkur, on the r. bank of the Indus.

MUZIFFERABAD, or Mazufurabad, a district and town of the Punjab. The town is at the confluence of the Kishen-gunga with the Jelum. It is stated by Vigne to contain not more than 200 flat-roofed houses, while on the authority of Moorcroft their number has been estimated at 3,000. According to Hugel the pop. does not exceed 2,100. The Kishen-gunga is here crossed by a bridge of ropes, and there is a ferry also across the Jelum.

MUZILLAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and arrond. of Vannes. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,224; in 1841, 10,523. The town is 16 m. SW of Vannes, 3 m. N of the embouchure of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,891. Its trade is chiefly in rural produce.

MUZIMBA, a district of Africa, in the Mukaranga territory, intersected by the Suabo.

MUZ-TAGH, an immense range of mountains in Chinese Tartary, which commences on the W in the Muz or Mussar-Tagh, sometimes called Mussart, to the N of Khashgar, and S of the head-streams of the Syr or Sihon, in about 40° 30′ N lat. and 73° E long., and runs in a continuous chain till it strikes the meridian of 85°, under the 43d parallel. From this point it is continued in a succession of somewhat detached chains eastwards 600 m. to beyond the meridian of Khamil or Hami. The Chinese call it Ting-Shan or Tien-Shan, and Seme-Shan. Several of the summits of this chain are volcanic; and many of them attain an immense altitude; and as they stand on a much more elevated base than the Himalaya, the absolute elevation of their highest points must greatly exceed that of the latter chain. Their colour, which partakes of the azure of the high regions of the atmosphere, and of that golden light which lies upon distant objects, announces that their summits inhabit a region of perpetual serenity, and justify their title of Tien-Shan, or 'Mountains of heaven.' The M. stretches a space of 27 degrees, or more than 1,500 m., forming in its whole length the N frontier of Tibet, as the Himalaya is the S.

MUZUFFERPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Tirhut, 35 m. N of Patna.

MY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche. Pop. of dep. 411; of com. 183.

MYA, or Maya, an island of the Molucca archipelago, to the N of the island of Oby, in S lat. 1° 15′, E long. 127° 25′. It is about 9 m. in length.

MYALL, a lake of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, at the mouth of the river of the same name, 198 m. from Sydney. It is about 17 m. in length.—The river M. flows into Port Stephen's harbour.—Also a creek in the co. of Durham, which flows into William's river.

MYAN-AONG, Meyah-un, or Lun-zay, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Pegu, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 180 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Martaban, and about 300 m. SSW of Ava. It was formerly a place of great importance, and was said to have extended 2 m. along the river. It contained several temples and convents, a large grain store, and carried on an extensive trade in rice, the produce of the country,—the number of vessels belonging to its port being 200, and each of 60 tons burden. In 1809 the number of its inhabitants did not exceed 1,000, and that of its vessels had sunk to 40. In 1810, it was entirely destroyed by fire. This town was famous during the wars between the Burmese and Talliens or Peguens.

MYAYDAY. See Maeaday.

MYCENÆ, or Kharvati, a village of Greece, 8 m. NE of Argos, and 22 m. S of Corinth, consisting of 15 or 20 houses, with a small tower, near the ruins of the ancient city of M., which is said to have been founded by Perseus 1,300 years before the Christian era. In the age of the composition of the Iliad, M. figures as the capital of the leading sovereign. The city itself was built upon a rugged height, in a recess of the mountains on the E side of the Argolic plain; but the plain between Sicyon and Corinth is still remarkable for its fertility, and was doubtless among the most early cultivated tracts in Greece. The ruins of the ancient city still remain nearly as described by Pausanias in the 2d cent. The most conspicuous object amongst them is a tumulus covering a subterranean dome built with huge blocks of stone put together without cement. The height of this dome is about 50 ft. The walls of the citadel still remain, and enclose an oblong space about 330 yds. in length. The gateway exhibits two lions standing as supporters, and probably the most ancient specimen of sculpture in Europe.

MYCH (Nowo), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 36 m. S of Novogrodek, and 26 m. ENE of Slonim, on the r. bank of the Mychanka.

MYCHANKA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, which has its source in the district and 21 m. S of Novogrodek; runs S; and joins the Chtchara, on the r. bank, 6 m. E of Rondina, and after a course of about 51 m.

MYCHEVSK, a mining-village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kaluga, and district of Taronsa, on the Myehna, an affluent of the Oka. It has extensive iron-works.

MYCHKYR, a district of Russia in Europe, in Southern Daghistan, and khanat of Kuba. Nizova is one of its chief towns.

MYCONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 20 m. NW of Chitteldrug, and at the entrance to the valley of that name.

MYCONI, a small island of the Grecian archi

pelago, between Naxos and Tino, the *Mico*, or *Myconus*, of the ancients, in N lat. 37° 24′, E long. 25° 21′. It is of a triangular form, and about 21 m. in circuit, and is divided from Delos by a channel 1 m. in width. It is mountainous, and has a dry soil, but is productive in wine and fruit, which, along with orchilla and cheese, form its chief exports. Game is abundant on the island; but there is a scarcity of good water. The inhabitants, amounting to 4,000 Greek Christians, live chiefly in the town of M., a small port on the W side of the island, and are reckoned, along with the Hydriotes, the best navigators in those seas. About 1 m. off the E end of the island lies a rugged precipitous islet called Tragonesi.

MYDAN, a village of Afghanistan, in a valley of the same name, in the S part of the Hazareh country.

MYDAN, or Maidan, a village of Afghanistan, in a beautiful and fertile valley, on the l. bank of the Cabul river, and 22 m. SW of the city of that name. The Afghans were here defeated by General Nott in 1842.

MYDANI, a district of Beluchistan, in the S of Kohistan. It comprises an area of 210 m. from E to W, and 75 m. from N to S, and comprises in the W a portion of the desert of Bunpur.

MYDRECHT, a small but neat town of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 12 m. NNW of Utrecht. Pop. 2,359.

MYDRIM, a parish of Carmarthenshire, 6½ m. N by W of Llangharn, on a branch of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1841, 1,110.

MYEENGNGA, or Myit-nge, a river of Burmah, which has its source in the NE extremity of the prov. of Mrelapshain, to the NE of Boduayn; runs SSW to Thounza; thence bends WNW; and, after a course of about 210 m., joins the Irawaddi at Ava. Its principal affluents are the Kaunne and Panlaung, the latter of which issues from a small lake another outlet of which, the Mobia, falls into Thanluyn.

MYE-OTTA, a village of Sinde, 10 m. N of Schwan, near the r. bank of the Indus.

MYER, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 111 m. SW of Allahabad, and district of Bundelcund, near the l. bank of the Tonsa. It is ill-built, but is of considerable extent, and contains a fortress in which the chief of the surrounding territory resides.

MYERSCOUGH, a township of Lancaster parish, 3 m. S of Garstang, on the Wyre. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1841, 504.

MYESUR, a village of Cutch-Gundava, on the Bolan river, and on the road through the Pass of that name to Candahar.

MYLAU, or Muhlau, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Voigtland, bail. of Plauen and Pausa, 11 m. NNE of Plauen, and 33 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,611.

MYLBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Alost. Pop. 3,260.

MYLEEKWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Meerelbeke. Pop. 323.

MYLERSTOWN, a parish of Kildare co., 1¾ m. NNE of Carbery. Area 3,846 acres. Pop. in 1831, 874; in 1841, 925.

MYLL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 25 m. N of Achen, circle and 5 m. ENE of Heinsberg. Pop. 1,253.

MYLOPOTAMO, a fort of the island of Candia, on the N coast, in the sanj. and 39 m. E of La Canée, at the mouth of the Mylo, a small river which has its source to the SW of Mount Stromboli; runs first W, then NW, and falls into the Archipelago.

MYLOR, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. E of Penryn. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,569.

MYLORA, a creek of New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan.

MYMATGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 150 m. SSE of Bombay, in the prov. of Bejapur, district and 51 m. NW of Colapur, on the W side of Western Ghauts.

MYMUNIUT. See Meimunna.

MYMUNSINGH. See Momansing.

MYNISHMORE, an islet of co. Mayo, 5¾ m. W of Newportpratt, in Clew bay. It measures about a ½ m. in length.

MYNPAUT, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, div. of Sumbulpur. It is an elevated table-land, and has much of its surface covered with dense jungle.

MYNSHEERENLAND, a village of Holland, in the S part of the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 8 m. W of Dordrecht, cant. and 5 m. NNW of Stryen. Pop. 733.

MYNYDDMAEN, a hamlet of Monmouthshire, 4 m. NNE of Caerphilly. Pop. 856.

MYNYDDSLWYN, a parish of Monmouthshire, 9 m. WNW of Newport. Area 15,510 acres. Pop. 5,385, chiefly colliers.

MYO. See Mya.

MYON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. SE of Quingey, and 16 m. SSE of Besançon, near the l. bank of the Lison. Pop. 350. It has a manufactory of agricultural implements.

MYON. See Mion.

MYON (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Comtronde, 6 m. N of Riom. Pop. 754. It has several mineral springs.

MYOSEN. See Miosen.

MYPORRA, or Meypura, a deltoid branch of the Mahanada, in Bengal, in the prov. of Orissa.

MYRA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Meis, 36 m. SE of Makri, on the river Andraki.

MYROSS, a parish in co. Cork, 1½ m. E of Castletownsend, containing the villages of Unionhall and Carrigillihy. Area 4,119 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,459; in 1841, 3,741. The surface is nearly identical with the peninsula between Castlehaven and Glandore harbour.

MYSHALL, a parish and village in co. Carlow, 5 m. W by S of Clonegall. Area 9,459 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,874; in 1841, 2,825. Kilbranish and two other heights on the S boundary, have alts. above sea-level of respectively 1,335, 1,499, and 1,399 ft.

MYSLENICE, a town and circle of Austrian Poland, separated from the territory of Cracow by the Vistula, here a navigable stream, and intersected by the Sola, the Skawa, and the Raba. Branches of the Carpathians traverse the S part of the district, and render the surface less level than that of most parts of Poland, but the soil is fertile.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Raba, 16 m. S of Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

MYSLOWITZ. See Mislowitz.

MYSOL, an island of the Molucca archipelago, situated under the parallel of 2° S, midway between the islands of Ceram and Papua. It is 50 m. in length, by 15 m. in average breadth. It is inhabited on the coast chiefly by Mahommedans, and in the interior by the original natives. Birds-of-paradise frequent this island in great flocks at certain seasons of the year, and being caught with bird-lime, are afterwards dried with the feathers on. The other articles of export are trifling.

MYSORE, properly Maisur, a state of Southern India, principally situated between the 11th and 15th

parallels of N lat., and surrounded by the British territories subject to the presidency of Madras. It has an estimated area of 27,000 sq. m. It consists of a high table-land, elevated from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea, from which rise a number of lofty hills containing the sources of numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Cavery, Tumbuddra, Vadavati, Bhadri, Penar, Colair, and Colerun. On the E, W, and S, the table-land is flanked by the Ghauts; the surface slopes gently towards the N. Sevagunga, the highest summit in M., in N lat. 13° 10′, E long. 77° 20′, has an elevation of 4,600 ft. above sea-level. The climate of this elevated region is temperate and healthy. The rains are here more moderate than on either of the coasts of the peninsula, but of longer duration; during other seasons of the year the verdure is frequently refreshed by enlivening showers. The soil produces rice, sesamum, sugar, coffee, tobacco, and not only all the grains and vegetables of other parts of India, but also many of the fruits and vegetables of Europe. Extensive tracts are overrun with jungle. The pop. is estimated at 3,500,000. The majority are Hindus; but the country having been so often the scene of warfare, is not nearly so populous as Bengal and some other of the British provs. This prov. is governed by a native rajah, under a subsidiary treaty concluded with the British in 1799. It is divided into three districts, named Patana or Seringapatam, Nagara or Bednore, and Chatrakul. Each dist. is managed by an *amildar*, who is an officer of justice, police, and revenue; and who is accountable for his conduct to the ministers of the rajah, who are kept to their duty by the presence of the British resident. The annual revenue is estimated at £800,000. The chief towns are Seringapatam, Bangalore, Mysore, Bednore, and Chittledrug.

MYSORE, a town of the above prov., situated about 9 m. SW of Seringapatam, on the top of a lofty hill, in N lat. 12° 19′, E long. 76° 42′. In former times it was called Puragurry; but in the middle of the 16th cent. its name was changed to Mahesh Ajaur, now shortened to Mysore or Maisur. In 1593 it was taken by the sovereign of Bejapore. It was probably soon after this period that the seat of government was transferred to Seringapatam; but the fortress of M. was still kept in good repair, and considered as a place of refuge for the royal family in the event of any attack on the new capital. In the early part of the revolution effected by Hyder Ali in 1759, the expelled Dulwoy Nunjeraje got possession of M., and retained it for three months, in despite of all the efforts of Hyder at the head of a numerous army. In 1787 Tippu Sultan, wishing to obliterate all traces and memorial of the Hindu dynasty, ordered the fort and town of M. to be levelled with the ground, and the materials to be used in erecting another fortress on a neighbouring height, to be called Nuzerbar. The town was in consequence utterly destroyed, and the inhabitants compelled to emigrate either to Seringapatam or some of the adjacent villages; but the new situation having been found destitute of water, the removal of the fortress was only in part effected when the events of 1799 caused a revolution in the state of affairs, and the materials which had been removed were brought back and employed in rebuilding the citadel and palace of the young rajah. The town is now about 1 m. in length, and continues to increase yearly in size and pop. It is well supplied with water and provisions, and is considered much more healthy than Seringapatam.

MYSTIC, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which rises in Lexington co.; runs SE; and flows into Boston harbour, 1 m. N of Boston. It is navigable for vessels of 400 tons to Mystic Bridge, 2 m. from its mouth.—Also a village in New London co., Connecticut, U. S., 52 m. SE of Hartford, on the E side of Mystic river.

MYSTIC BRIDGE, a village of Groton township, New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 56 m. SE of Hartford, on the W side of Mystic river, opposite Portersville, with which it is connected by a toll-bridge.

MYSZINIEC, a small town of Poland, 80 m. N by E of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Roroga. Pop. 800.

MYTICHY, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 14 m. NE of Moscow. It is remarkable for the purity of its springs, the water of which is conveyed by means of an aqueduct and of subterraneous canals to Moscow. The aqueduct, which passes over the river Yaouza, consists of 21 arches, and forms a fine and substantial piece of architecture. It was commenced by Catherine, and finished by Alexander I.

MYTILENE. See Mitylene.

MYTO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. ENE of Grodno, district and 9 m. SW of Lida.

MYTON-UPON-SWALE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2¾ m. E of Boroughbridge, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. 188.

MY-VATN, a lake of Iceland, in N lat. 65° 30′, W long. of Copenhagen 29° 35′. It is of very irregular form; but is the largest lake in the island, being about 12 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. in breadth, and contains numerous islands. Its waters, which never freeze, discharge themselves by the Laxa into the Skialfiord, a bay on the N coast.

MYWULLA, or Maoula, one of the Fiji group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 19°, E long. 178° 20′. It rises to a considerable height, and affords water and provisions. Pop. 700. M. was discovered by Bligh in 1792.

MZCHETHA. See Mtskhetha.

MZCZONOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Moscow, obwod. and 32 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 1,050, of whom 355 are Jews. It contains 2 churches, and on a small lake in the vicinity is the ancient castle of Radzielovice, famous in the history of Poland.

MZENSK. See Mtzensk.

N

NAAF, or NGAIT, a river of Trans-Gangetic India, dividing the prov. of Chittagong from Arracan, and flowing into the E side of the bay of Bengal, in about N lat. 21°, at the town of Mungdu. Its banks are covered with deep jungles, interspersed with a few spots of cultivation.

NAAGHI, a village of Afghanistan, 17 m. SW of Bagur, in N lat. 34° 49′, E long. 71° 15′.

NAALDWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. WNW of Rotterdam. Pop. of parish 3,365.

NAAM, a village of Arabia, in the Nedjid, 21 m. N of El-Haryk.

NAAMAN ISLES, or OSTRICHES, a group of islands in the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 26° 10′, E long. 34°. They have little vegetation, but afford good anchorage.

NAAMAN'S CREEK, a river of the state of Delaware, U. S., which runs into the Delaware on the frontier of Pennsylvania.

NAANGO, or KING GEORGE'S TOWN, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, in about 0° 30′ N lat., on a small creek which flows into the l. side of the estuary of the Gabon river.

NAARDEN, or NAERDEN, a small port of Holland, on the Zuyder-zee, 11 m. ESE of Amsterdam. It is fortified, and its situation renders it of importance for the defence of Amsterdam. Pop. 2,590. It exports grain, spirits, honey, and wax.

NAAS, a parish in co. Kildare, containing the town of Naas, and part of the v. of Sallins. Area 5,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,891; in 1841, 4,863. The surface is low and flat; the highest ground is on the E border, and has an alt. above sea-level of 365 ft.—The town of N., one of the two assize-towns of co. Kildare, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on a branch of the Grand canal, 4½ m. S by E of Clane, and 15¼ m. SW of Dublin. As a whole it presents a character beneath its advantages of situation. A large moat at the upper end of the town is a remarkable object. A large new barrack stands in the W outskirts of the town, and the jail and court-house stand between the town and the barrack. Pop. in 1831, 3,808; in 1841, 3,571.

NAASDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Neisse. Pop. 386.

NAAST, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 9 m. NE of Mons. Pop. 1,343.

NAB, or NAAB, a river of Bavaria, formed of three streams, viz., the Böhmische-Nab which rises on the borders of Bohemia, the Heide-Nab and the Wald-Nab which descend from the Fichtelberge mountains. These streams unite at Au, and fall into the Danube, below Ratisbon, after a S course of 90 m. It is navigable for boats in the lower part of its course. Its chief affluents are the Vils on the r., and the Luhe, Pfreimt, and Schwarzach, on the l.

NABAHOA, NABAJOA, or NAVAHOA, a river of Upper California, which falls into the Rio Colorado, in N lat. 37°, after a course of 250 m.

NABAHOAS, NAVAHOS, or NAVIJOS, a numerous tribe of Indians occupying that vast portion of the territory of New Mexico lying between the Rio Grande on the E, and the confines of California on the W; its N and S limits being approximately those of New Mexico. This extensive region is represented by those few adventurous Americans who have either passed through or deeply penetrated into it as the most picturesque and romantic part of Western America. The soil of the valleys and plains is said to be very fertile, and where not covered with timber, bears ample harvests of nutritious grasses. The climate is cool and delicious in summer, and so mild in winter as not to make travelling disagreeable at any time. This interior unknown region abounds in mineral wealth, especially the precious metals. The N. are represented as semi-civilized, and to have become so without the instrumentality of those agencies which commonly civilize the savage. They work, it is said, in cotton and in wool in a very superior manner. The 'Navaho blanket' is a far-famed fabric, remarkable for brilliancy of colours, closeness of texture, and durability of material. They also cultivate their rich valleys with industry, and obtain abundant crops of corn, wheat, melons, and peaches. They make frequent forays into the country of their neighbours, the New Mexicans. In Mr. Farnham's late work on California, is a notice of the N. from Dr. Lyman's report. The author begins by saying that "they are the most civilized of all the wild Indians of North America." Their extensive cultivation of maize and all kinds of vegetables,—their rearing of "large droves of magnificent horses, equal to the finest horses of the United States in appearance and value,"—and their large flocks of sheep are also noticed. From the fleece of the sheep, which is long and coarse, resembling mohair, "they manufacture blankets of a texture so firm and heavy as to be perfectly impervious to water." They make a variety of colours, with which they dye their cloths, besides weaving them in stripes and figures. They are constantly at war with the Mexicans, but stand in fear of the American trappers, with whom they have had some severe skirmishes, which resulted much to their disadvantage. It is believed by Humboldt and others, that in the N., and Mawkeys, a tribe of Indians occupying the Sierra-de-los-Mimbres, we see the descendants of the same race of Indians which Cortez and the Spanish conquerors found in Mexico, in a semi-civilized state. The whiteness of their skins, their knowledge of the useful arts and agriculture, and the mechanical skill exhibited in their edifices at the present day, bear a striking analogy with the Mexican people at the period of the conquest, and as M. Humboldt observes, "appear to announce traces of the cultivation of the ancient Mexicans." The Indians have a tradition that 20 leagues N from the Moqui, near the mouth of the Rio Zaguananas, the banks of the Nabahoa were the first abode of the Aztecs after their departure from Atzlan. "On considering the civilization," adds Humboldt, "which exists on several points of the NW coast of America, in the Moqui, and on the banks of the Gila, we are tempted to believe, that at the period of the migration of the Toltecs, the Acolhues, and the Aztecs, several tribes separated from the great mass of the people to establish themselves in these northern regions."

NABAKIYAH, or NABUGIR, a low sandy island in the Red sea, in N lat. 26° 43′, E long. 36° 6′.

NABAL, a town of Tunis, situated on the S side of a peninsula in the bay of Hamamet, 32 m. SSE of Tunis. At the distance of about a furlong are the ruins of *Neapolis*, anciently a large city, now in part swallowed up by the sea.

NABALE-SHEIK, a village of Lower Egypt, situated at the extremity of a peninsula on Lake Menzaleh, 5 m. N of Menzaleh.

NABALIA, a small island in Lake Menzaleh, about 6 m. from the shore, on which the ruins of Tennis or *Tennesas*, formerly on the Tanitic branch of the Nile, are situated.

NABAN, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 5 m. SSW of Benisuef.

NABAON, a river of Portuguese Estremadura, which passes by Tomar, and falls into the Zezere.

NABARI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 15 m. S of Iga, on the W coast of the bay of Ovari.

NABBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, 11 m. E of Amberg, on the r. bank of the Nab. Pop. 1,600.

NABERN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Custrin. Pop. 476.

NABHANA, a village of Tunis, 40 m. S of Kairwan.

NABLATH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Sorau. Pop. 218.

NABLOUS, Nabulus, or Naplous, a town of Syria, 34 m. N of Jerusalem, stretching along the NE base of Mount Gerizim. Its houses are in general well-built, and there is considerable animation and bustle in its streets; and its bazaars are well-supplied with silks, and with various kinds of cloth manufactured at Bagdad, Aleppo, and Damascus. A stream of clear water rushes down the whole length of the main street, in which are the remains of a church of fine Byzantine architecture, and a handsome arched gateway. Olin estimates the pop. at from 8,000 to 10,000, of whom 600 are Christians of the Greek church. About 20 minutes of ascent in a SW direction from the town, leads the traveller to the top of Mount Gerizim, a tract of high table-land stretching off to the W and SW. N. is the Shechem or Sychar of Scripture; its present name is the Arabic form of the Greek *Neapolis*, a name which it acquired under Vespasian, by whom it was restored.

NABOG-NYH, a pass in the range of mountains bounding Cashmere on the E, in N lat. 33° 43′, E long. 75° 20′.

NABON, or Nabont, a port of Laristan, in Persia, on the l. bank, and near the mouth of a river which runs WSW, and falls into a bay of the Persian gulf, after a course of 115 m., 70 m. W of Lar.

NABIRAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Domme. Pop. 750.

NABORD (Saint), a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 2 m. N of Remiremont. Pop. 1,900.

NABTE, a small town of Hedjaz, in Arabia, 100 m. WNW of Medina.

NABUAPO, a river of Peru which enters the Amazon, a little above the river Tigre, in S lat. 3° 17′.

NABURN, a chapelry in Acaster-Malbis p., in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. S of York, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 2,720 acres. Pop. in 1841, 439.

NABY-SAMUEL, a village of Syria, on the highest point of a ridge or terraced hill, 2 hours NW of Jerusalem, commanding a magnificent view on every side. It is supposed to mark the site of the *Ramah* of Scripture.

NABYSZYCE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Posen, in the circle of Adelnau. Pop. 316.

NACABA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 40 m. E of Awa.

NACANTA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 20 m. N of Mogani.

NACARI, a small river of Mexico, which rises near the town of San Miguel, and enters the Hiaqui.

NACATS, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 40 m. SE of Kokura.

NACHEEKA, or Nalatcheva, a river of Kamtchatka, flowing into a bay of the same name, on the E coast, under the parallel of 58° N. It has a wide mouth, and is reputed to afford a good harbour.

NACHEGO, a large lake of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas. It receives the two rivers Sungoto and Manguy, and flows by a narrow channel into the l. bank of the Cahuapanas, in S lat. 5° 23′.

NACHELO, or Nakhilo, a port of Laristan, in Persia, situated at the mouth of a river which falls into the Persian gulf, 50 m. SSW of Lar. It is defended by a square fort flanked by four towers. The anchorage is exposed to the NW.

NACHITSCHEVAN. See Nakshivan.

NACHO, or Puerto-de-Cavallos, a settlement of Honduras, 30 m. N of Cape-Gracias-a-Dios.

NACHOD, a town of Bohemia, on the Metau, 20 m. W of Glatz. Pop. 1,400.

NACKINGTON, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. S by E of Canterbury. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1841, 113.

NACOGDOCHES, a county of Texas, intersected by the Neches, Angelina, and Attoyac rivers. Its soil is good, and well-adapted to the growth of cotton. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on an affluent of the Attoyac, 60 m. W of the Sabine, in N lat. 31° 36′, W long. 94° 37′. It is an old Spanish town.

NACONGO, a river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. 5° 15′.

NACOOCHEE, a village of Habersham co., in Georgia, U. S., 152 m. N of Milledgeville.

NACRI, a small island of the Archipelago, in the Sporades, a little to the N of Lipso, in N lat. 37° 20′, and E long. 26° 45′.

NACTON, a parish in Suffolk, 4¼ m. SE of Ipswich, on the Orwell. Area 2,380 rivers. Pop. in 1831, 555; in 1841, 765.

NACUNG, a lake in the p. of Tullaghobegley, co. Donegal. It is 3 m. 3 furs. in length, and has an alt. of 188 ft. above sea-level.

NACZA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 62 m. ENE of Minsk, district and 22 m. E of Borisov.

NADAILLAC-DE-RONGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, and cant. of Payrac, 9 m. NNE of Gourdan. Pop. 400.

NADALI, a village of Afghanistan, about 20 m. SW of Girishk.

NADANFOERE, a town of China, in Mandshuria, in the prov. of Kirin, 80 m. SSE of Kirin-Ula, on the Songari.

NADARZYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Masowie, obwod and 15 m. SW of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

NADASD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Baranya, 96 m. SSW of Bude, and 8 m. SSW of Bonyhad. It has a castle and fine park.

NADAUN, or Nadone, a town of the Punjab, in the prov. of Lahore, and division of Kangra, 90 m. ENE of Amritsir, on the l. bank of the Beah, which is here a deep and rapid river, 150 yds. in width, and on the route from Hindostan to Cashmere, in N lat. 31° 46′, and E long. 76° 18′. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. The surrounding district is noted for its beauty and fertility.

NADDER, a river which has its source near Donhead, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and falls into the Willy at Wilton.

NADEJDA, a colony of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus district, and 6 m. E of Stavropol, on the l. bank of the Ashla, an affluent of the Kalacus. Pop. 1,160.

NADELBURG, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Wienerwald, 5 m. NE of Neustadt, and 5 m. SW of Ebenfurt. It has manufactories of tin-ware.

NADENDAL, a town of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. and 9 m. WNW of Abo, and district of Masko, on the Baltic. Pop. 700. It has manufactories of hosiery, and has a considerable trade in articles of local produce and in cattle.

NADESHDA, a group of rocks in the North Pacific, near the SW coast of Kiu-siu, in N lat. 31° 42′ 20″, and E long. 129° 33′ 15′.

NADIEJDA, a headland of Japan, at the S extremity of the island of Yesso, and opposite Cape Sangar, in Nifon island, from which it is separated by the strait of Sangar, in N lat. 42° 45′, and E long. 140° 5′.—Also a strait of the Kurile archipelago, between the islands of Mataua and Rashau.

NADIR, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Silistria, on the S side of the Emineh-Dagh.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Menouf, on the r. bank of the principal western branch of the Nile.

NADONE. See Nadaun.

NADOR, a town of Algeria, in the prov. and 60 m. SSE of Mascara, near Susellim.

NADRAMA, a station of the Sahara, near the confines of Algeria, and 210 m. N of Agably.

NADUDVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, and 26 m. WSW of Debreczin, on the l. bank of the Kössely. Pop. 5,870.

NADWORNA, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle and 22 m. S of Stanislawow, on the r. bank of the Strymba.

NADYM, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which flows into the gulf of Obi, after a course of 120 m.

NAEFELS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. N of Glaris, on the Linth. In 1388, a handful of Swiss, not exceeding 400, favoured by the ground, repulsed here a very numerous body of Austrians led on by Duke Leopold.

NAEKLEN-SICEN, a lake of Sweden, in Jamtland, about 21 m. in length from N to S, and 3 m. wide.

NAERIM, a village of Norway, in the bail. and 22 m. SW of Stavanger, on the coast.

NÆROE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 64° 50′. It is 4 m. in length, and 1 m. broad.

NAES, a village and parish of Norway, 24 m. ENE of Christiania, at the confluence of the Glommen and the Vormen-elv. Pop. 5,000.—Also a village and p. in the bail. of Buskerud, 60 m. NW of Christiania.

NAESNE, a village and parish of Norway, 205 m. NNE of Drontheim, on the coast.

NAFF. See NAAF.

NAFFERTON, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2¼ m. ENE of Great Driffield. Area 5,130 acres. Pop. 1,371.

NAFFOY, or NAFOOEY, a lake in co. Galway, among the mountains of Joyce-Country, 8¼ m. WNW of Cong, 2½ m. in length, with an elevation above sea-level of 96 ft. Its superfluent waters are carried off by the Finny rivulet to an arm of Lough Mask.

NAG'S HEAD, a cape on the S end of the island of St. Christopher, in N lat. 17° 20′, W long. 63° 33′.

NAGA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 5 m. N of Nagasaki.

NAGA (CAPE), the NE point of Teneriffe, in N lat. 28° 37′, bearing 15½ leagues NW by W from the NE point of Canaria.

NAGAEV (CAPE), a headland of Japan, on the SE coast of Kiu-Siu, in N lat. 31° 15′, E long. 131° 10′.

NAGAEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NNW of Penza.

NAGAHS, or NAGAS, a general name borne by numerous tribes inhabiting the SE hills of Assam. They are of a dark complexion, with athletic sinewy frames, and wild visages: their faces and bodies being further disfigured by being tattoed in a frightful manner by pricking the juice of the bela nut into the skin in a variety of fantastic figures. They are reckless of human life; treacherously murdering their neighbours often without provocation, or for a trivial cause of offence; yet theft is held in great abhorrence amongst them, and is consequently so rare that they leave every thing exposed in the open fields. If any person is detected in committing the offence no mercy is shown: the khonbao pronounces sentence of decapitation without a moment's hesitation. The N. bordering immediately on the plains are, for the most part, amicably disposed towards the British government; those residing on the hills most remote from the valley are said to be fine, stout, athletic men, of fair complexions; and unincumbered with the smallest strip of covering in the shape of clothing for any part of the body. They amount, perhaps, to nearly 50,000 persons.

NAGAIBATSKAIA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ik, 75 m. NNW of Belebei.

NAGAL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, on the E side of the Ganges, in N lat. 29° 43′.

NAGAMANGALAM, a fortress of the south of India, in Mysore, in N lat. 12° 49′, E long. 76° 57′ It has a good citadel, in which are two Hindu temples, and public granaries and store-rooms.

NAGAR, a small state of Northern India, to the NW of Bultistan, intersected by an affluent of the Gilpt.

NAGARA, a town of Borneo, on the l. bank of a small river which flows into the sea of Londes, 60 m. SW of Banjarmassin.—Also a district in the NW of Mysore, of which Bednore is the cap.

NAGARA (CAPE), a headland on the coasts of Asiatic Turkey, on the strait of the Dardanelles, in N lat. 41° 11′.

NAGARAM, or NAGARUM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 45 m. NE of Masulipatam.

NAGARETH, a village of Mexico, in the state of Xalisco, 120 m. N of Guadalaxara.

NAGASAKI, or NANGASAKI, a city and principal port of Japan, on the SW side of the island of Kiu-Siu, in N lat. 32° 44′ 8″, E long. 129° 51′ 53″. It is regularly built, and consists of low houses, constructed of wood and a mixture of clay and chopped straw. Their walls are coated with cement, and the windows are filled with a fine strong paper, and protected from the weather by external wooden shutters. The front of the better class of houses is occupied by a large portico and entrance, where the palanquins, umbrellas, and shoes of visitors are left, and where servants and persons on business wait, which is connected with all the domestic offices. The back of the house is the part inhabited by the family, and generally projects into the garden triangularly, for the benefit of more light and cheerfulness. These gardens, however diminutive, are always laid out in the landscape-garden style, with rocks, mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and trees, and uniformly contain a family-chapel or oratory. Even the smallest habitations possess gardens, yet more in miniature, sometimes consisting of what may be called the mere corners cut off from the triangular back of the house, with the trees in flower-pots. But the most remarkable part of Japanese houses is the provision against fire. To each belongs a detached store-room, in which tradesmen keep their stock of goods, and private families their most valuable effects, as pictures, books, collections of rarities, &c. These store-rooms are built of the same materials as the houses; but the whole woodwork, doors and roof included, is covered with a foot-thick coating of clay; the apertures for the windows are closed with copper shutters; and, for further security, a large vessel of liquid mud is always at hand, with which to smear over every part of the building in case of danger,—that is to say, in case one of the conflagrations for ever occurring amidst such combustible houses should break out in the neighbourhood, or the wind drive the sparks and flames of a distant fire in a menacing direction.—The environs of N. are very beautiful. The most lovely sites are invariably selected for the temples, of which there are sixty-one within a short distance of N. These temples are built as plainly and unornamentedly as the houses; like them, encircled by a verandah, and often having many smaller temples, like chapels, surrounding the principal edifice. The whole, or the large temple, is called by Siebold a *yasiro;* the smaller chapel-temples, *miyas.* Every *yasiro* stands upon a hill, commands a fine view, and is enclosed in a garden. These gardens are the habitual resort of parties of pleasure, whether Japanese or Dutch; and, for the further enjoyment of their picturesque attractions, to almost all temples are attached large rooms, unconnected apparently with the service of the divinity there worshipped. In these apartments, in places destitute of inns, travellers are accommodated; and the priests usually let

them out as banquetting rooms. When a member of the Dutch factory at Desima indulges in such an excursion, the whole party collected by his official companions must be feasted at his expense at one of these temples. He himself, however, is not always required to do the honours of his banquet, which thus affords a short interval of comparative liberty. Whilst the police-officers are revelling with their friends on the good things the foreigner in their custody has provided for them, they are content to connive at his *nayboen* transgression of the rigid laws of seclusion and separation. Thus, at such an opportunity, and only such, can a member of the factory ramble about with a single interpreter, enter the shops, and make purchases at his own pleasure.—The bay of N. is 7 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth; and affords excellent anchorage. The outer roads are formed by the two Cavallos islands on the W and S, and a small chain of islets on the N. A few brass guns are mounted on these points. The Dutch and Chinese traders who resort to it for the purposes of commerce are strictly confined to the island of DESIMA: see that article. Guards stationed on the coast keep a constant look-out for ships, and as soon as the approach of one is reported at N. a boat is instantly despatched to demand her name, country, equipage, and every other necessary particular. This is accomplished without the exchange of a word or any personal intercourse, by papers drawn up from the boat, and returned after inserting the proper answers. This done, the ship must wait further orders where she is, on pain of being considered and treated as an enemy; and the interval is occupied in packing up bibles, prayer-books, pictures or prints representing sacred subjects, should any such be on board—in short, every thing connected with Christianity—in a chest, which is duly locked and sealed. When the governor of N. has received these answers, a boat is again sent to demand hostages; and when these have been delivered and conveyed to their destined temporary abode, a Japanese deputation, headed by a police-officer of the highest rank called a *gobanyosi*, and accompanied always, at the express request of the governor of N., by one or two members of the Dutch factory, visits the ship, in order finally to ascertain that she is one of the two lawful annual merchantmen admitted from Batavia with Dutch consignments for Desima. Should she, at any stage of the proceedings, prove to be an interloper, she is at once ordered to depart; if in distress of any kind, is supplied with whatever she may need, and that gratuitously, the more strongly to mark the determination to suffer no trade; but she is not permitted to enter the bay, or to hold any communication with the shore beyond asking for and receiving the necessaries of which she is in want. If the investigation proves satisfactory, the Dutchmen return home, the *gobanyosi* takes possession of the guns, arms of all kinds, ammunition, &c., which, together with the chest containing religious objects, he removes to an appointed place on shore, where they remain in deposit during the vessel's stay, to be restored at her departure. The imports from Batavia consist of sugar, tin, cotton thread, black pepper, cloves, lead, sapan wood, Patna chintz, cloths, woollens, and camlets. The returns are chiefly copper and camphor. Ten Chinese junks are annually admitted into the port of N. In 1813, Sir T. S. Raffles, when governor of Java, despatched two ships to N. with cargoes of sugar, tin, spices, woollens, and chintzes, valued at 298,000 dollars. The returns showed a balance in favour of the voyage of 44,000 d. —The pop. of N. has been variously estimated at from 60,000 to 120,000.

NAGATO, or NANGATO, a province of Japan, forming the W extremity of the island of Nifon. It has a fertile soil, producing rice, grain, legumes, cotton, and tobacco.

NAGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 5 m. ESE of La Caune.

NAGGAR, a town of Afghanistan, at the foot of the Kalobagh range, in N lat. 33° 10′.

NAGGHERY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 56 m. WNW of Madras.

NAGGRI, or NAGGRI-KOTTE, a fort of N. India, in the principality and 24 m. SSE of Sikhim, in N lat. 26° 56′, E long. 88° 8′.

NAGIAH, a fortress of Hadramaut, in Arabia, 27 m. SSW of Shiras.

NAGJERY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Khandeish, in N lat. 21° 25′.

NAGLES MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in co. Cork, extending about 9 m. W from the town of Fermoy. They form part of the S screen of the valley of the Blackwater, and of the great backbone mountain-range of co. Cork. Their chief summits, named from E to W, are Rathcormack, Knockinskea, Sechane, and Nagles. The loftiest of these, Knockinskea, has an alt. of 1,388 ft. above sea-level.

NAGNE, a river of Hindostan, in Gujerat, which flows into the gulf of Cutch, after a course of 40 m.

NAGOES, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Schemek, 9 m. N of Igal.

NAGOJA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 80 m. E of Meaco.

NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, 24 m. WNW of Stuttgard. Pop. 1,800.—Also a river of Würtemberg, which flows NW, and falls into the Enz at Pfortzheim, after a course of 45 m.

NAGOLPANI, or NAGULPANI, a river of Nepal, which rises near Suhariah; runs E and SE; and joins the Rapti, on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

NAGORE, a port of India, in the district of Tanjore, 3 m. N of Negapatam, on the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 10° 49′. It is a place of some consequence, and carries on a considerable trade with Ceylon.—Also a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, between Bikanir and Marwar. It is inhabited chiefly by Hindus, and governed by a prince who is tributary to the rajah of Jynagur. It is celebrated for a breed of fine cattle, highly esteemed for drawing heavy artillery. Its cap., of the same name, is in N lat. 27°.—Also a town of Bengal, formerly the cap. of Birbhum, in N lat. 23° 56′.

NAGOREBUSSY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Hajipur, pleasantly situated on the W bank of the Little Ganduk, in N lat. 25° 22′. There is another place of this name in the dist. of Tishut, in N lat. 25° 53′.

NAGOTAMA, a town of Hindostan, in N lat. 18° 30′, E long. 73° 16′, 37 m. SSE of Bombay, on the road to Punah.

NAGOYA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, on the N coast of a bay of the same name, 90 m. E of Meaco.

NAGPORE, NAGPUR, or NAGAPURA, a large town of Hindostan, capital of the rajah of Berar's territories, in N lat. 21° 9′, E long. 79° 11′, situated on a low swampy plain, which is well cultivated, and is watered by a small river called the Nag or 'Serpent' from its numerous windings. It is a city of modern date, and although very extensive and populous is meanly built, few of the houses consisting of more than one story. When Ragoji Bhoonsla, about the year 1740, fixed here the seat of the Mahratta government, it was an insignificant village, but it is said now to contain 120,000 inhabitants, who manufacture silk and cotton goods, fire-arms, and cutlery, and conduct considerable trade with Benares and Mirzapore. See BERAR.

NAGPUR (CHUTA), a district of Hindostan, in the

prov. of Bahar, situated principally between the 22d and 23d parallels of N lat. It is mountainous and woody. It is well known to contain iron and coal, and it is probable some of the more valuable metals might be found. It is called Chuta or Little Nagpur to distinguish it from the Mahratta territory of the same name. It is dependent on the collectorship of Ramghur. Its principal towns are Doesa and Burwa.

NAGRACKA, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Arkansas, in W long. 99° 20′. It is 100 yds. wide at its mouth, and is navigable 150 m.

NAGRAGINSKOI, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 176 m. N of Tobolsk.

NAGU, an island of Russia, off the W coast of Finland, in N lat. 60° 12′. It is about 6 m. in length.

NAGUALAPA, or San-Pedro, a river of Mexico, which passes Colima, in the prov. of Mechoacan, and flows into the Pacific ocean, in N lat. 19° 30′.

NAGUARACHI, a settlement of Mexico, 45 leagues N of Chihuahua.

NAGY, a Hungarian word signifying *grand* or *great*, a frequent prefix in the topography of Hungary.

NAGY-ABAD, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Schumeg, 40 m. W by N of Funfkirchen.

NAGY-AG, a large village of Transylvania, in the Hunyad, near Deva, 15 m. NNE of Vajda-Hunyad. It stands in the midst of mountains, in a romantic position, and has a rich mine of tellurium in its vicinity.—Also a river of Hungary, which rises in the com. of Marmaros, on the borders of Poland, and falls into the river Theiss.

NAGY-ARANYOS. See Aranyos.

NAGY-BAJOM, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bihar, on the river Berettyo, 26 m. SSW of Debreczin.

NAGY-BANYA. See Banya (Nagy).

NAGY-BERCZNA, or Welke Brezna, a village of Hungary, 18 m. N by E of Unghvar.

NAGY-ENYED. See Enyed (Nagy).

NAGY-IDA. See Ida (Nagy).

NAGY-KALLO. See Kallo (Nagy).

NAGY-KAPORNAK. See Kapornak (Nagy).

NAGY-KAPOS, a small town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, 12 m. WSW of Unghvar.

NAGY-KAROLY. See Karoly (Nagy).

NAGY-KATA. See Kata (Nagy).

NAGY-KORESCH, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 45 m. SSE of Pesth. Pop. 12,000, of whom the greater part are Magyars, and by religion Calvinists. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the cultivation of vineyards, the sale of wine, and the rearing of sheep.

NAGY-MADA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saboltsch, 46 m. NNE of Debreczin.

NAGY-MAITHENI, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szathmar, 13 m. SW of Szathmar-Nemethi.

NAGY-MEGYER. See Megyer.

NAGY-SZBON. See Hermannstadt.

NAHAN, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of Sirmur, in N lat. 30° 33′, E long. 77° 16′, at an alt. of 3,207 ft. above sea-level.

NAHANT, a peninsula of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 14 m. NE of Boston. It is connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of firm sand, 1½ m. in length, and just high enough to prevent the waves flowing over it. The surface rises from 40 to 100 ft. above sea-level.

NAHANT (Point), the NE point of Boston harbour, in N lat. 42° 27′, W long. 70° 57′.

NAHE, a river of Germany, which rises at the small town of Naheweiler, in the territory of Treves; flows through the Lower palatinate; and runs into the Rhine, on the l. bank, at Bingen, after a prevailingly ENE course of 75 m. Its banks were the scene of military operations in November 1795.

NAHEL, a village of Oman, in Arabia, 120 m. NW of Muscat.—Also a village of Lower Egypt, 16 m. SE of Cairo.

NAHIA, a village of Kerman, in Persia, 70 m. S of Kerman.

NAHIL, a small river of Barcah, which falls into the Mediterranean, in N lat. 32° 10′, E long. 40° 10′.

NAHNPARA, or Nahanpara, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 21 m. N of Beraitsh.

NAHR, an Arabic word signifying 'river,' of frequent occurrence in Oriental topography. For words compounded with this prefix see the latter word.

NAHRAIN (Al), a village of Diyarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, on the Khabur, 40 m. NE of Kerkesieh.

NAHREN, or Nehren, a village of Würtemberg, 6 m. S of Tubingen. Pop. 1,100.

NAHUELHUAPI, a lake to the E of the Chilian Cordillera, in about S lat. 41° 30′, W long. 73° 30′. It is about 36 m. in length from E to W, and is reputed to discharge itself into the Sicu-Leubu.

NAI. See Nay.

NAIBOUDOUNG, or Neubdoung, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, near the r. bank of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchu, and 75 m. SE of Lassa.

NAILA, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 9 m. W of Hof, and 30 m. NNE of Bayreuth, on the l. bank of the Selbitz. Pop. 1,610. It has several spinning and saw mills, manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and breweries; and in the environs are mines of iron and copper, and quarries of marble.

NAILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. S of Hautefort, and 23 m. N of Perigueux.

NAILLAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Le-Dun-le-Palleteau, and 14 m. NW of Gueret, on the l. bank of the Brezentine. Pop. 1,881.

NAILLOUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of Villefranche-de-Lauraguais. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,317; in 1841, 8,616.—The town is 6 m. WSW of Villefranche, and 21 m. S of Toulouse. Pop. 1,353.

NAILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Sens. Pop. 1,000.

NAILSEA, a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. WSW of Bristol, and near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 2,960 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,114; in 1841, 2,550.

NAILSTONE, a parish in Leicestershire, 3 m. NNE of Market-Bosworth. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 637; in 1841, 710.

NAILSWORTH, a hamlet partly in Minchinhampton parish, and partly in that of Avening, Gloucestershire, and 2 m. SW by W of Minchinhampton. Pop. 898.

NAIMAN, or Naymann, a Mongol tribe, who inhabit the E part of Mongolia, to the E of the Lokau, and S of the Sira or Shara-Muren.

NAIN, a district and town of Persia, in Khorassan, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi. The town is 150 m. WNW of Yezd.—Also a Moravian establishment and port on the E coast of Labrador, to the N of Fraser's bay, in N lat. 56° 24′, W long. 61° 48′. The mean annual temp. here is 26° 6′.

NAINTIVU, Nayntivoe, or Haarlem, an island in the strait of Palk, to the W of the peninsula which forms the northern extremity of the island of Ceylon, NE of the island of Delft or Nedoentivoe, in N lat. 9° 30′, E long. 79° 54′. It is about 4 m. in circumf., is partially cultivated, and affords excellent pasturage. Its inhabitants, about 500 in number,

are chiefly Vellalas. It has a small Hindu temple, dedicated to Naga Tambiram, the god of serpents.

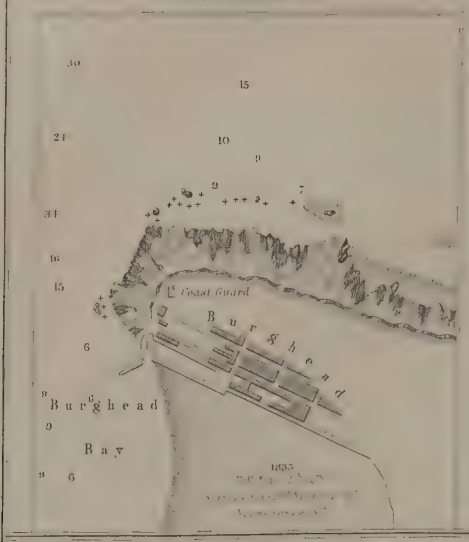
NAIPI, or NAIPIPI, a river of the prov. of Choco, in New Grenada, which flows into the Atrato, on the l. bank, about 118 m. above the mouth of the latter river. Its upper course is reported to be navigable to within 24 m. of the port of Cupica, on the Pacific, and the intervening distance is said to be nearly level. From the inner part of the gulf of Darien or Candelaria, up the Atrato, along the N, and thence across to Cupica bay, is a distance of 114 m., of which about 19 m. only are overland; and two-thirds of the distance by water are, it is affirmed, even now navigable for large ships, and the remaining third for loaded boats. In 1820, a detachment from the Chilian frigate Andes, dragged a six-oared boat belonging to that vessel from Cupica bay to the N. in 10 hours, though they had to cut their way through the bushes; and Colonel Cancino embarking in it, brought it as far as the city of Quibdo. Lieutenant Wood, who surveyed Cupica bay and other points on the Pacific coast of S. America in Her Majesty's steamer Pandora, walked from the bay to the *embarcadera* on the N. in the beginning of 1850. He states that he accomplished the distance in less than 2 hours; that his guides told him he could reach the place where loaded *bongos* stop in 4 hours more from the time of his arrival at the N.; and that he considers there are no difficulties to be overcome beyond what are presented by the intersection of from 5 to 6 m. of land, some part of it a dead level, and some part an eminence whose height does not exceed 300 ft. A paper published in the *Reverbaracio Mercantil*, a Quibdo newspaper, in 1834, contains the following statements. "The N. does not offer so good a navigation as the Atrato higher than 5 leagues from its mouth. The river of course decreases as we near its source, and is not navigable beyond the Tambo-de-Antado, about 12 leagues above its mouth; but below that point its waters continue flowing towards the Pacific till they are within 2½ leagues of the bay of Cupica. From Antado to the bay a man generally goes on foot in 6 or 7 hours; but it ought to be kept in mind that his journey is by a route on which the tracks of preceding travellers cannot be traced. Throughout the whole space that divides the Atrato from the Pacific the soil is naturally dry, fertile, and low, intersected only by a few mounds, so that an excellent railroad might be made at small expense." Consul-general O'Leary says: "The course of the Atrato is straight, and its bed deep and entirely free from snags and such like obstructions. The N. is equally well-adapted for steam-navigation. The country between this latter river and Cupica bay, though generally flat, is not, as generally stated, entirely level. I am told by a well-informed person who has traversed that district, that the elevation there may be from 100 to 150 yds." The Atrato, it appears, has a bar with only 5 ft. water upon it; but is within its bar navigable for the largest vessels to above the junction of the N.; and a short cut from the bottom of the bay of Candelaria to the Atrato will obviate the obstruction of the bar. From the junction of the N. with the Atrato, to the point at which the former river appears to attain its minimum distance from the Pacific coast, that river is as well-adapted for navigation as the Atrato. Writing in 1803, Humboldt expressed himself as follows: "To the SE of Panama, and following the coast of the Pacific ocean, from Cape San Miguel to Cape Corrientes, we find the small port and bay of Cupica. The name of this bay has acquired celebrity on account of a new plan of communication between the two seas. From Cupica we cross, for 5 or 6 leagues, a soil quite level and proper for a canal, which would terminate at the *embarcadera* of the Rio-N. This last river is navigable, and flows below the village of Citara into the great Rio-Atrato, which itself enters the Atlantic sea. We may almost say that the ground between Cupica and the mouth of the Atrato is the only part of all America in which the chain of the Andes is entirely broken." The opinion expressed by Humboldt in 1803 was entertained by him with increased confidence in 1850. The bar of the Atrato, the small rise of tide in the gulf of Darien—only 2 ft.—and the fact that Cupica harbour is exposed to the SW, are all considerations which have been urged against the Atrato and Cupica line of inter-oceanic communication. In that latitude, however, SW winds are seldom violent. The officers of the Spanish marine place the principal mouth of the Atrato in 8° 12′ N lat. Lieut. Wood has ascertained that the bottom of Cupica bay is in 6° 41′ 19″ N lat. The distance of the junction of the N. with the Atrato is said by some to be 60 leagues above the mouth of the latter; by others to be in 6° 33′ N lat.: it is probably nearly on the same parallel as Cupica bay. The junction of the N. may be about 120 m. above the mouth of the Atrato. The town of Quibdo or Citara, on the Atrato, is 120 m. in a direct line from the gulf of Choco, and vessels of 30 tons burden easily ascend to it; while loaded boats pass 20 or 30 m. up the N. even in the dry season. At present the ascent of the latter river is made in canoes in 2 days, after which another half-day's travel completes the route to Cupica.

NAIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, and district of Gavelgur, 36 m. ESE of Ellichpur.—Also a town in the presidency of Bombay, and prov. of Candeish, on the r. bank of the Panzar, 39 m. SSE of Nandurbar.

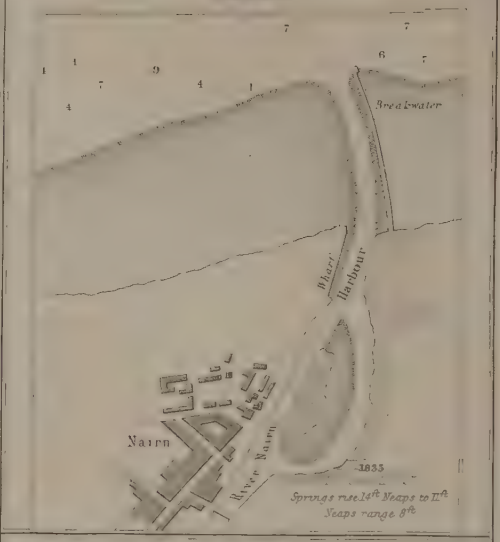
NAIRN, a parish and town on the coast of Nairnshire. The p. lies within the champaign country or great plain of Moray, and the river Nairn bisects it north-eastward and northward to the frith. Pop. in 1801, 2,215; in 1831, 3,266; in 1841, 3,393.—The town, the capital of Nairnshire, is situated on the l. bank of the river Nairn, immediately above its embouchure, 11 m. E by S of Forres, and 86 m. NW by W of Aberdeen. Near the middle of High-street stand the town and county buildings, the principal public edifice and architectural ornament of the place. N. is distinguished for the dryness and healthiness of its situation, for its cheapness of provisions, and for the excellence of its beach and its artificial appliances for sea-bathing. It is, in consequence, a favourite summer resort of sea-bathers. The town was long noted for standing so exactly on the boundary-line between the Highlands and the Lowlands, and being so completely bisected by the mutual repulsion of the Moray men on the east, and the kilted Gael on the west, that the Lowland Scottish dialect was spoken at the one end of the street, and the Gaelic language at the other!—The trade of the town must always be very limited; as the Highlands commence at a short distance to the S, and Inverness and Findhorn supply the adjoining coast districts. The chief articles of export are fish and fir-timber. The burgh unites with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. The pop. within the borough boundaries in 1841 amounted to 2,687; in 1851 to 2,977. Nairn gave the title of Baron in the Scottish peerage to the ancient family of Nairn.

NAIRN, a river of Inverness-shire and Nairnshire, having its source near the central water-sheds of the boldly-mountainous district of Badenoch, at a point 9 m., in a straight line, E of the middle of Loch-Ness. Its course is with few and slight devia-

BURGHEAD



NAIRN



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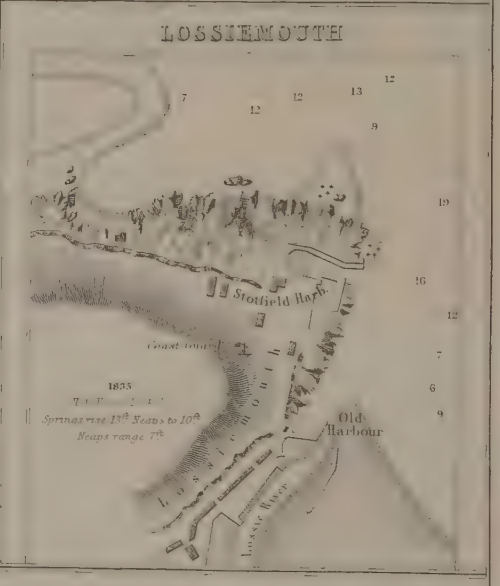

BANFF AND MACDUFF

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tions toward the NE; and, measured in a straight line, extends to about 30 m. Its influx to the Moray frith occurs 8 m. E of the great contraction of the frith at Ardersier, and 9 m. WSW of the embouchure of the Findhorn.

NAIRNSHIRE, a small county of Scotland, consisting of a main body and several small detached districts in the province of Moray, and of a detached district in the ancient earldom of Ross. The main body is bounded on the N by the Moray frith; on the E by Morayshire; on the SE by the detached part of Inverness-shire; on the S by Morayshire; and on the SW and W by the main body of Inverness-shire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 19 m.; its breadth at the coast and mean breadth over 9 m. into the interior is 8 m. One detached part lies among wild mountains 2½ m. E of the main body; another pendicle, about 1 m. long, lies 5 m. SE of the main body; another of not larger extent lies on the r. bank of the Spey, at the distance of about 19 m.; while another detached part lies immediately SW of the sources of Nairn river. The detached part in Ross lies along the river Conan and the E side of the head of the Cromarty frith. The area of the whole county is said to contain 200 sq. m., or 128,000 acres; and its acres are stated to be in the proportion of about 70,000 cultivated, 30,000 uncultivated, and 28,000 unprofitable. The first and the second detached portions are patches of wild upland; the pendicle on the Spey is a tiny contribution to the vale of that river; and the detached part near Loch-Ness is the upper part of the mountain-glen of Farigag-water. Of the main body of the co., between two-thirds and three-fourths of the area, from the S boundary downwards, are covered with Highland heights, but ploughed throughout by the romantic and picturesque vale of the Findhorn. The sea-board district is part of the fine large plain of Moray; and, over a breadth of from 1 m. to nearly 6 m. from the coast, is low and flat.—The river Nairn runs NE across the W wings of the uplands, and nearly the centre of the lowlands; and the Findhorn, at 7 or 8 m. distance, runs in a parallel direction through the uplands, achieving within the co. a run of 11½ m. The arable land in the hilly district, crossed by the Findhorn, bears a small proportion to the waste; and, except on the banks of the brooks, has a sandy soil full of gravel and small stones. The greater part of the co. is unenclosed. Natural woods cover 8,000 acres, and plantations at least 4,000.—The only manufacture is that of woollen-cloth. The low country is well-provided with roads; and the high district has one road up the Findhorn, and another at right angles with it which crosses the river at the bridge of Dulsie. N. contains the royal burgh of Nairn, the burgh-of-barony of Auldearn, and several small villages. It unites with Morayshire in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1838, 107; in 1848, 115. Pop. in 1801, 8,257; in 1811, 8,251; in 1821, 9,006; in 1831, 9,354; in 1841, 9,923; in 1851, 9,918, being an increase of 20 per cent. in 50 years, or at the yearly rate of 0·36 per cent.

NAIRS. See article MALABAR.

NAISEY, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. of Roulans-l'Eglise. Pop. 700.

NAI-SOUNG, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Wei, on the r. bank of the Yarou-dzangbo-tchu, and about 150 m. ESE of Lassa.

NAIZIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 8 m. SE of Pontivy. Pop. 2,003.

NAJAC, a town of France in the dep. of Aveyron, 9 m. SSW of Villefranche, near the river Aveyron. It has copper and lead mines in the neighbourhood. Pop. 1,363.

NAJERA, or NAGERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 16 m. WSW of Logrono, on the l. bank of the Najerilla. Pop. 2,746. Its environs are fertile in grain.

NAJERILLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, formed by the union of the Nagera and the Millan, which joins the Ebro, on the r. bank, after a NNE course of 40 m.

NAJU, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 1° 29′.

NAKEL, or NAKLO, a small town of Prussian Poland, on the Netze, 16 m. W by N of Bromberg. Pop. 2,860.

NAKHITSCHEVAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 18 m. SW of Novo-Cherkask. Pop. 10,000. It was founded by Catherine II. in 1780, and peopled by an Armenian colony. Its trade consists chiefly in silk and cotton goods, brandy, soap, and Morocco leather. This town, according to Dr. Clarke, offers an example of that enterprising commercial spirit which is characteristic of Armenian merchants. "They are not naturally a lively race of men; yet, instigated by commercial speculations, these men traverse all countries, and overcome surprising obstacles; frequently making journeys to India, and to the most distant regions of the earth. Their commodities and their manufactures, as far as we were enabled to judge of them at N., appeared to be Turkish, and of a nature to find a ready sale in Axay and in Tcherkask. They supply all the fairs of the neighbouring provs.; and these fairs afford the most extraordinary sights in Europe, because they are attended by persons from almost every nation: there is scarcely a nation, civilized or barbarous, which has not its representative at the fairs which are held along the sea of Azof, and upon the Don, but particularly at the great fair of N. The *Hamaxobii* of Herodotus then make their appearance, as in the days of the historian, travelling in vehicles, the coverings of which are their tents by night, and tilts for their cars by day."

NAKHODEH, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, the capital of a fertile district to the SSW of Urumiyah.

NAKRA, a village of Khorassan, 9 m. E of Herat.

NAKRASH, a village of Lower Egypt, on a canal between the Nile and the Lake Mareotis, 10 m. NW of Shabur.

NAKSHIVAN, NAKHITSCHEVAN, or NAKHSHEVAN, a khanate of Russian Georgia, between the parallels of 38° 50′ and 40° N lat. It is of triangular form; and bounded on the N by the khanate of Erivan, from which it is separated by the Kutshilan mountains; on the E by Karabagh, from which it is divided by the Ala chain; and on the S and W by the Aras river, which divides it from Persia. From the Aras to the Sarial-Syrtshaei mountain, in the Ala range, at the junction of the Kutshilan range, or what may be regarded as the base of the triangle, it has a length from SW to NE of 50 m. Its extreme length from NW to SE is 80 m. The Arpa-shai, flowing W and SW to the Aras, and its branches, water the N part of the khanate. The Shagri-shai, Alindshai, and Bist-shai, all flowing SSW to the Aras, water its S part. The Arpa-shai gives fertility to a broad well-peopled tract of land. Rice is extensively cultivated. Cotton is also grown; and the *Palma Christi* is sown with it to provide a supply of oil for burning. Mineral salt occurs in some districts — Its cap., of the same name, is situated 73 m. SSE of Erivan, about 2 fursukhs from the Aras, on the edge of a higher level than that of the alluvial plain bordering upon the river. In 1830 it contained about 2,000 Moslem and between 800 and 900 Armenian families. Around and in the city are numerous gar-

dens, which are highly productive of quinces, pears, apples, melons, pomegranates, grapes, and almonds. The city was desolated during the last war between Russia and Persia.

NAKSKOW, or NASKOW, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, on a small bay to which it gives name, in N lat. 54° 50′ 20″, 15 m. W by N of Marieboe. It has a convenient harbour, which has been deepened to the extent of 12 ft. by dredging, and has a shipping trade to England, Norway, Copenhagen, and Holstein. The export of grain in 1849 from this port was 144,600 tons. The total arrivals were 289 vessels = 2,168 lasts. Pop. 2,700.

NAL, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. 27° 35′, E long. 65° 59′.

NALDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Logrono. Pop. 1,800.

NALDRUG, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 80 m. W of Bider.

NALDURUH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Dowlatabad, in N lat. 17° 27′, E long. 76° 45′.

NALGONDA, a town of India, in the Nizam's dominions, 58 m. ESE of Hyderabad.

NALIKAN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 32 m. E of Eski-Shehr, on a small affluent of the Saccaria.

NALLA-MALLA, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Southern Hindostan, lying between the meridians of 77° and 80° E; running NE and SW; and appearing to terminate in Naggery-Nose, on the Coromandel coast. Their highest points are situated between Cummum in the district of Cuddapah, and Amrabad in the prov. of Hyderabad, and vary in height from 2,000 to 3,500 ft. above sea-level. They appear to rest upon and are flanked by granite, but their main structure is singularly composite in its geological formation, consisting of clay-slate, slaty limestone, quartz, sandstone breccia, flinty slate, and hornstone slate. The breadth of the range varies, but never exceeds 50 m. The river Kistna pursues a tortuous passage for upwards of 70 m. through this chain, between lofty and precipitous banks which sometimes rise to 1,000 ft. above its bed. The river Pennaar also intersects the range by a similar gap or fissure. It is in the alluvial soil of the plains at the base of this range of mountains, and particularly on or near the banks of these two rivers, that the most celebrated diamond-mines of India occur, and among others the famous mines of Golcondah. Mr. Voysey regards the sandstone breccia of the clay-slate formation as the matrix of the diamonds procured in Southern India.

NALON, a river of Spain, which flows into the bay of Biscay, near Mures, after a NW course of 62 m.

NALLOES, a people of Western Africa, who inhabit the banks of the Rio Nunez. They are intelligent, and have made some progress in agriculture, and in the cultivation of rice, indigo, and cotton.

NAMACUL, a town of India, in the district of Baramahl, in N lat. 11° 22′, E long. 78° 5′. It possesses a strong fort situated on a rock.

NAMAGANG, a small island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 6° 45′.

NAMANDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 32 m. SSW of Iga.

NAMAQUAS, a people of Southern Africa, forming a branch of the Hottentot race. The country, through which they are thinly scattered, lies between the 23d and 30th parallels of S lat., and is divided by the Orange river into Great and Little Namaqualand. Their language is also used by the Hill Damaras. See HOTTENTOTS.

NAMASKET, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which joins Bridgewater river, N of Middleborough, to form the river Taunton.

NAMBALLA, a settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. and 40 m. NW of Jaen-de-Bracamores.

NAMBU, a seaport on the NE coast of Nifon, in Japan, 200 m. N of Jedo.

NAMBUDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, in N lat. 19° 15′, E long. 73° 3′.

NAMESZTO, a town of Hungary, 12 m. NNE of Arva, on the l. bank of the Weisse-Arva. Pop. 1,400.

NAMFIO, or ANAPHI, a small island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, 15 m. E of Santorin, in N lat. 36° 23′ 56″. It is about 15 m. in circumf., and has a few villages inhabited by about 800 Greeks. A great quantity of honey and wax is collected on this island; but its mountains are rocky and barren, and the soil yields only a little wheat and oil. —To the SSE of this island lie a group of islets called Namfi-Pulo.

NAMGHAN, a town of Khokan, 180 m. E of the city of that name, near the r. bank of the Sihun.

NAMIESCHT, a town of Austria, in Moravia, 25 m. NNE of Znaim, chiefly remarkable for its bridge over the Oslawa, ornamented with a number of statues. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of fine woollens and linen.—Also a village of Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. W of Olmutz. Pop. 800.

NAMINGATA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 56 m. NW of Fitaqua.

NAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Khandeish, 90 m. ESE of Surat.

NAMSEN-ELV, a river of Norway, which rises in Lake Naums-Vandet, in N lat. 65° 5′, E long. 13° 40′; runs SW; and falls into a fiord of the same name, between the island of Ottenoe and the mainland, in about N lat. 64° 25′. The coast of Norway and Lapland, from this place to Kola, is supplied with timber from the forests on the banks of the N. —The fiord, to which the river gives name, is about 20 m. in length from SE to NW, with an average breadth of 3 m.

NAMSLAU, a walled town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weida. 29 m. E by S of Breslau. Pop. 3,000.

NAMUR, one of the southern provinces of Belgium; bounded on the N by Brabant; on the E by Liege and Luxemburg; on the S by Luxemburg and France; and on the W by Hainault. Its superficial extent is 687,640 acres, of which 58,959 acres are waste. N. is one of the richest, most fertile, and most picturesque provs. of Belgium. The surface is hilly, but by no means unfruitful. It is watered by the Maese or Meuse, the Sambre, the Lesse, and the Homme; and has in the S part of the extensive forest of Ardennes. "Throughout the greater part of its N division you pass through vast tracts of agricultural country, rich plains slightly undulating, and not too thickly wooded, and covered in due season with crops of wheat, or oats, or barley, or forage. In the central part of the prov. the country assumes a more picturesque aspect. The beautiful scenery of the banks of the Meuse is already well-known to many English travellers. The river from Dinant to N., and lower down in the direction of Liege, is a sort of miniature Rhine. The precipitous banks on either side are clothed with rich wood, here and there diversified by vine plantations; and if you miss the fine old ruined towers and castles that lend to the Rhine so romantic an interest, and add so much to the picturesqueness of that noble river, the Meuse can boast of natural attractions in rocks and crags, not massive, indeed, or grand, but bold and beautiful. The interior of the country, towards the S, presents an aspect of alternate woodland and plain, and of well-cultivated fields fertile in crops and verdure. It is, however, in the N and NE parts of the prov. that the best agriculture is to be found, where grain of a superior quality is raised in great abundance, and exported to foreign countries, among others to Eng-

land, in a very large proportion. The S part of the prov. is of a less fertile character. The district bordering on France to the W, and on Luxemburg to the E, contains a very large quantity of waste land, heath, and prairie, and is comparatively unfit, at present at least, for any agricultural purposes. In N., as also in the prov. of Hainault, you find agriculture carried to very considerable perfection, according to the old system of cultivation. The farms are of considerable size, ranging from 80 to 100 or 150 hectares. The leases are for 3, 6, and 9 years; and the rent paid is about 100 fr. per hect. for the best land; and from 50 to 70 fr. for that of more inferior quality: a hectare is nearly 2½ English acres. In that part of the prov. which is included in the district of the Hesbaye, the rent paid frequently amounts to 150 fr. or £6 per hectare. Even on the largest farms the mode of cultivation is very clumsy and primitive. Drainage, until within about a year, was a thing unknown to the majority of the farmers in N." [Correspondent of *Morning Chronicle* in 1850.] The climate is temperate and agreeable; the chief productions are corn, potatoes, turnips, tobacco, and fruit. Of mineral products the most important are iron, lead, copper, coal, marble, and potter's clay.—The chief manufactures of the prov. are iron, copper, paper, leather, and woollens.—The province had in 1815 a pop. of 166,199; in 1830, of 212,725; in 1849, of 366,181, of whom 261,813 were French or Walloon. It sends 3 senators and 5 representatives to the legislature, and is under the jurisdiction of the high court of Liege. It is divided into 3 administrative arrondissements: viz., Namur, Dinant, and Philippeville; which are subdivided into 15 cantons, and 245 communes.—Before the French revolution, the greater part of this prov. belonged to the house of Austria, and the remainder to France; but in 1794, the whole was overrun by the French, and made to constitute, with the addition of part of Luxemburg, the dep. of the Sambre-et-Meuse. After remaining 20 years in their possession, that part originally belonging to Austria was incorporated in 1814 with the new kingdom of the Netherlands; and next year, after the battle of Waterloo, and the farther cessions by France, the French portion was added to the Belgic frontier.

Namur, the capital of the foregoing prov., is situated between two rising grounds, at the conflux of the Sambre and the Maese, 33½ m. SW of Liege, and nearly a like distance SE of Brussels, in N lat. 50° 28′ 30″, E long. 5° 0′ 7″. Pop. in 1836, 20,176; in 1843, 23,495. It is well-built, with wide and clean streets. The houses are tall and gaunt-looking, and in general built of stone of a blue colour with red and black veins. N. contains several edifices worthy of attention, in particular the cathedral, the church of St. Loup, the new town-hall, and the church of the Jesuits. Its bishop, who is a suffragan of Malines, has the provs. of N. and Luxemburg for his dio. Among its public institutions are an episcopal seminary, a Jesuit college, an athenæum, a deaf and dumb asylum, an academy of painting, a music-school, and a public library of 16,000 vols. From the vicinity of coal and iron, extensive manufactures of fire-arms, swords, knives, scissors, and other articles of iron, copper, and brass, are carried on; leather, paper, thread, and tobacco, are also fabricated here. N. is connected with Charleroi, Braine-le-Comte, and Brussels, by a railway 68 m. in length; and with Liege by a line connecting with Verviers and with Tirlemont. N., as an important military frontier, has strong outworks, and has been considerably strengthened since the last war. The citadel, which stands directly above the town, is constructed upon the shelves of a stupendous rocky escarpment that rises almost perpendicularly from the banks of the Meuse.—N. is noted in military history for the long siege which it sustained in 1692, against Louis XIV.; and again in 1695, against William III. of England. In the beginning of the 18th cent. it was seized by the French, but in 1713 was ceded to Austria; and was afterwards, in consequence of the Barrier treaty, garrisoned by Dutch troops. In 1746 it was taken by the French, but restored to the Dutch in 1748. In 1792 it was taken by the French; in 1793, retaken by the Austrians; and in 1794 again occupied by the French, who kept it till the general cession of the Netherlands in 1814. It was the scene of an obstinate conflict in June 1815, between the Prussians and the French under Grouchy, when retreating after the battle of Waterloo.

NAMUSA, a small island in the Pacific ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges, in N lat. 5° 1′.

NANAS, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 23 m. NNW of Debreczin. It contains above 7,000 inhabitants, whose chief employment consists in cultivating the neighbouring country.—Also a mountain of Austrian Illyria, in the circle of Adelsberg, among the Julian Alps.

NANAY, a large and navigable river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, which enters the Amazon, in S lat. 3° 27′.

NANCAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cher, 20 m. N of Bourges.

NAN-CHANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Fang-yang-fu.

NAN-CHANG-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 330 m. SW of Nan-king and 540 m. S of Pekin, in N lat. 28° 37′ 12″, E long. 115° 51′ 47″. It is situated on an island formed by the Kan-keang, an affluent of the Pho-yang. It is about 6 m. in circumf., and is nearly oval in form. It has extensive but ill-built suburbs, and has 6 gates. With the exception of a temple, it contains no edifices worthy of note; but it has numerous shops, and possesses an active trade in porcelain manufactured in the vicinity, straw-hats, brocade, fans, perfumery, furs, theatrical accoutrements, idols, &c. In the environs are several lime-kilns, and a triumphal arch of grotesque architecture. N. was laid waste by the Tartars, but is rapidly rising in importance. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and richly cultivated.

NAN-CHANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-chang-fu.

NAN-CHAOU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, in N lat. 33° 33′, E long. 112° 38′.

NAN-CHIN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, and div. of Han-chung-fu.

NAN-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keën-ching-fu.

NAN-CHUEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 54 m. SSE of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 8′, E long. 107° 13′.

NAN-CHUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Shun-king-fu.

NANCOWRY, or Noncowery, one of the Nicobar islands, situated in N lat. 7° 47′, E long. 93° 43′, to the S of Camorta, and E of Katchall. Between this island and those of Camorta and Trincutty is a very capacious bay in which ships may lie in great security. The best entrance to it is on the E side, the W entrance being only 100 fath. wide, and the tide setting through it with great force. The soil of the island is good, and produces cocoa-nuts and other

fruits. The inhabitants barter poultry for cloth, cutlery, tobacco, &c. The Danes had a small settlement here; but, as it was attended with no advantages, and the garrison proved sickly, it was withdrawn.

NANCY, a city of France, the capital of the dep. of the Meurthe, situated in a beautiful plain, on the l. bank of the Meurthe, 172 m. E of Paris, in N lat. 48° 41′, E long. 6° 11′, at an alt. of 646 ft. above sea-level. It is well-built, and accounted one of the handsomest though dullest towns in France. It is divided into an old and new town; the latter is by far the larger as well as more handsome of the two, the streets being broad and straight, and the houses elegant. The gates of N. are particularly fine; those on the E and W sides are similar, and terminate two fine streets, which unite with other two in the royal square, which is surrounded by some of the finest buildings in the town. The old town was founded in the 11th cent., and, though in a great measure rebuilt, has narrow and crooked streets; but it contains two good squares. N. has also two well-built suburbs. Of its public edifices the chief are the town-hall, the cathedral, a large modern edifice, the church of Bon Secours, and the theatre, all of which are situated in the new town. The *palais-de-justice*, the exchange, the arsenal, the cavalry and infantry barracks, and churches, are the principal buildings of the old town. N. contains several hospitals and other philanthropic establishments. During the latter half of the 18th cent., it was made the seat of several literary and scientific institutions. It is a bishop's see, and has a university-academy, a national college, a botanic garden, and a library of 26,000 vols.—The pop. of N. in 1789 was 33,432; in 1841, 40,582. N. has no manufactures of consequence, with the exception of those of linen and woollen, and a few chemical articles. A considerable number of hands find employment in embroidering muslin. The chief objects of its trade are corn and wine. Its fortifications were dismantled after the peace of Ryswick in 1697.—The arrond. of N. has an area of 142,264 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons with a pop. in 1841 of 140,899.—The cant. comprises 42 coms.

NANDAN-SAR, a lake of Cashmere, on the N side of the Pir-Panjal mountain, and to the N of a pass of the same name. It is one of a small chain of lakes, the collective waters of which form the Dumdum, or Huripur river. Nandan-Sar is a place of religious resort by the Hindus.

NANDA PRAYAGA, a place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Gurwal, at the confluence of the Alacananda with the Nandakini, and 33 m. ENE of Sirinagur, at an alt. of 2,805 ft. above sea-level, and in N lat. 30° 20′, and E long. 79° 18′. This is the most northerly of the five *prayagas* or 'holy junctions.' There formerly existed a temple and village in the locality, but of the former only a few ruins are now to be seen, amid which some Hindu images are placed for the adoration of worshippers.

NANDELSTADT, a town of Bavaria, 10 m. NW of Moosburg. Pop. 500.

NANDERE, a town and district of Hindostan. The town is situated in N lat. 19° 6′, E long. 77° 35′, and has a good stone-built fort. The district is intersected by the river Godavery. It is 150 m. in length, and about 35 m. in breadth. The soil is fertile and well-watered. The principal towns are N., Candahar, and Balcundah.

NANDODE, a town of Hindostan, in the Deccan, 40 m. SSE of Baroda.

NANDOKANDO, or NANDAGAN, a lake of Burmah, in the district of Mranmapyi, 30 m. N of Ava. It is connected on the S with Lake Remiack, and discharges itself by a short outlet, which issues from its N extremity, and joins the Mukiung, an affluent of the Irawaddi.

NANDRIN, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 8 m. E of Huy. Pop. 856.

NANDUI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande; runs S; and joins the Ibicui, an affluent of the Uruguay.

NANDUI-GUAÇU, or ANHANDUHI-AÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source in the Serra Galhano; runs ESE; and joins the Pardo, on the r. bank, 60 m. above the confluence of that river with the Parana, and after a total course of about 180 m. Its principal affluent is the Nanduï-Mirim, or Anhanduhi-Mirim.

NAN-FUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Keen-chang-fu, 120 m. SSE of Nan-chang, in N lat. 27° 3′ 36″, E long. 116° 27′ 50″.

NANGA, a port of Japan, in the island of Nifon, situated in a bay on the S coast, 55 m. SW of Jedo.

NAN-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 3 m. NW of Tseuen-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 7′, E long. 118° 20′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Hing-e-fu.

NAN-GAN-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 258 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, and 60 m. WSW of Kan-chu-fu, on the road from Canton to Pekin, and at the foot of a mountain, in N lat. 25° 30′, E long. 113° 59′ 52″. It is intersected by the Chang, which is here crossed by a covered bridge, of which the piers are stone, but the upper part of which is constructed of wood, and lined with shops. The walls of the town are of little height, and the gates insignificant in appearance. The streets are narrow, but are paved with stone or brick. The resident pop. is not large, but the trade of the locality draws hither a considerable concourse of strangers, who perform the voyage from the Chang to Pekin in long deep boats, lined throughout with white paper, and having for sails mats made of reeds. In the vicinity are three towers, one of which is on the adjacent mountain, and is 7 stories in height. On the slope of the mountain are also a triumphal arch and several pagodas. The surrounding country is well-cultivated, and produces tobacco, rice, and sugar.—Also a div. and town in the prov. of Ho-nan.

NAN-GAOU. See LA-MOA.

NAN-GAOU-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and div. of Chaouking-fu.

NANGASAKI. See NAGASAKI.

NANGAXIMA, a town of Xicoco, in Japan, 20 m. NNE of Tosa.

NANGIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, 12 m. W of Provins. Pop. 1,719. It was the scene of an action between the French and Austrians on 17th February, 1814.

NANGOIA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 65 m. N of Nagasaki.

NAN-HAE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. and dep. of Kwang-tung.

NANHEIM, a small town of Hesse-Cassel, in the principality of Hanau, 2 m. N of Friedberg.

NAN-HEUNG-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises only 1 district. The town is 165 m. NNE of Canton, at the foot of a mountain-range which separates the prov. of Kwang-tung from that of Keang-se, and on the Pe-keang, which is here crossed by a bridge, in N lat. 25° 11′ 58″, E long. 113° 55′ 10″. The walls are crenulated, and surmounted with pavi-

lions. The streets are paved, but are narrow, and are lined with shops, generally mean in appearance, and the houses are all very old. Large spaces within the walls are either empty or covered with ruins. The most remarkable buildings are the temples, one of which, dedicated to Confucius, is used by examinators of young aspirants to literature. The town is populous, and possesses considerable trade, and the environs are noted for their fertility.

NAN-HO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 12 m. ESE of Shun-ti-fu, and 240 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. 37° 5′, and E long. 114° 51′.

NAN-HWAE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Sung-keang-fu.

NANJEMOY, a port in Charles co., Maryland, U. S., on a small creek of the Potomac.

NANJIRA, or NEONJEE, a river of the United States, a southerly branch of the Osage, in Louisiana.

NANKA ISLANDS, three small islands in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of the island of Banca, in S lat. 2° 22′. Bears, monkeys, and wild hogs are found on them.

NAN-KANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Nan-gan-fu, 240 m. SSW of Nan-chang, in N lat. 25° 42′, and E long. 114° 35′.

NAN-KANG-FU, a department and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The dep. comprises 4 districts. The town is 72 m. N of Nan-chang-fu, on the r. bank of Lake Pho-yang, in N lat. 29° 31′ 42″, and E long. 116° 1′ 53″. It is tolerably well-built, and although of small extent contains a considerable population. It contains a pagoda 7 stories in height, dedicated to Confucius, and numerous richly sculptured statues which are said to be 300 years old, and evince the ancient importance of the town. In the vicinity is a mole of granite, constructed for the defence of the town against the inundations of the lake, and connected by a bridge or arched causeway with the city gate.

NAN-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, 150 m. SSE of Ching-tu, and on the l. bank of the Kin-cha-kiang, in N lat. 28° 48′, and E long. 105° 3′.

NAN-KEANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Paon-ting-fu, 210 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 32° 20′, and E long. 106° 55′.

NANKIN, a village of Wayne co., in Michigan, U. S., 20 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,100.

NANKING, NANKIN, or KIANG-NING-FU, a large city of China, the cap. of the prov. of Kiang-su, situated in N lat. 32° 2′, E long. 108° 49′, about 3 m. S of the Yang-tse-kiang river, and 90 m. from its mouth. Of the ancient city, while yet the cap. of the empire, it was affirmed that if two horsemen set out from the same gate in the morning to go round the wall, they would not meet till evening. The present exterior wall—which can be traced, it is said, for a circuit of 32 m.—encloses an irregular polygonic space, divided into two parts,—the inhabited and uninhabited. The NE corner of the outer wall reaches within 700 paces of the river. The western face runs along the base of wooded hills for part of its distance, and then sweeps round the S side of the city through low flat grounds. The great extent of the wall renders the defence of the city difficult, besides which it is overlooked from the hills on the E. From the outer gate to the inhabited part, a distance of about 6 m., is entirely covered with gardens and bamboo groves. In the more prosperous state of the city, this quarter contained numerous villas of the Mandarins and great men; but now it is chiefly occupied with vegetable and fruit gardens for the supply of the city. The E part of the city is entered by 3 gates which are approached by well-paved causeways: this quarter, however, is thinly populated. A deep canal or ditch runs up from the river directly under the walls on the W. The general arrangement of the city is in 4 rather wide and parallel avenues, intersected by others of less width, and bordered with handsome shops. About a third of its area is now supposed to be unoccupied. The river enables N. to communicate by boats with all the interior of the empire, while the great canal affords a navigation to Pekin. N. is still distinguished by its manufactures above the rest of the empire. The staple is silk, particularly that of plain and flowered satins. It is also noted for its crapes, and for the thin cotton stuffs which bear its name; but these cottons are made in every valley of the S part of Kiang-nan. Its inhabitants fabricate likewise excellent ink, and excel in the art of printing. N. is still the most literary city in the empire; it furnishes the greatest number of doctors; and its booksellers' shops are the best furnished of any. The streets are narrower than those of Pekin, but are kept very clean. The magnificent palace which formerly adorned Nanking was destroyed, in 1645, by the Mantchu Tartars. Its principal ornaments now are the gateways, which are very lofty and splendid, and have temples attached to them; and the Paou-gan-sze or Porcelain tower, which latter structure is situated beyond the S wall of the city. This celebrated pagoda is thus described by Colonel Cunynghame, its first European visitor: "Making a few turnings among the narrow streets, we came to a large space from which two gateways lead into the outer or lower court of the far-famed tower. Leaving our horses in this yard, we mounted a handsome flight of stone stairs, and in a few minutes were within the lower story of the tower. We mounted to the top of the tower, passing through each of the octagonal stories, of which there are nine, each of these the least degree smaller than the preceding: from one to the other was a very narrow staircase, the first few steps of brick, the remainder of wood. With perhaps this exception, their respective size and a small difference in regard to the deities enthroned in them, one was a fac-simile of the other. On arriving at the highest, we reached the broad grating with which the windows were provided, and some, whose heads could bear the giddy height, proceeded upon the balcony on the outside, which was without any railing. A few feet above our heads was the golden pear, set upon a light frame of iron-work, from each side of which descended a chain to every one of the eight angles of the roof. The views from the summit filled us all with admiration: the whole town of N. was now laid out before us. A gigantic city it appeared to be: the SW portion was one dense mass of habitations—so thickly inhabited did it seem, that I can readily believe the attendant priest spoke truly when he stated that it at present contained more than 1,000,000 of souls; the masts of some of our shipping appeared in the distance, beyond the Loo-Lung hills, about 6 m. from us. The entire circumf. of the wall I should guess at 21 m., including the Tartar portion, which is quite distinct, and situated at the SE angle of the whole. We next examined the beautiful porcelain with which the exterior of the building is covered, as well as the interior. The neat and finished way in which these tiles are joined together, gives to the whole, at a very short distance, an appearance of actually being made of one entire piece. The many-coloured tiles used in its manufacture are diversified into a thousand curious and grotesque patterns; the wood-work of the balconies with which each story is surrounded, together with

their corresponding roofs, being painted and carved so as to resemble porcelain. A woodcut of the tower, together with a short description of it, was sold to the visitors for a few cash. The paper stated that a pagoda had been, at various times, erected on the spot where the present porcelain tower stands. The credit of rebuilding the present edifice is ascribed to two very celebrated emperors. The usurper, Gong-Lo—a monarch of the Ming house—being about to remove his capital to the N, erected this pagoda in honour of his mother, the celebrated spouse of Hang-Woo, as a tribute to her worth, and calling it 'the Pagoda of Gratitude.' It was commenced in the tenth year of Gong-Lo, and was not finished till the seventh year of Lenatic, taking a period of 19 years for its accomplishment. It cost, says this chronicle, 2,485,484 taels of silver, or £621,371. It is 329 covils 4 inches in height, having 9 stories, with a golden globe on its top. The colours were given to the stones partly by a kind of gilt amalgam, and also by glazing, so as to be imperishable and lasting through future ages; and the best proof thereof is, that it has never required repair, with the exception of its having been struck with lightning about 42 years since, and that it still retains all the freshness of a recently-erected building."—N. suffered much during the Tartar invasion, and in the war with the pirates of Fo-kien. On the 9th of August, 1842, the English forces employed in the expedition against China appeared before this city, and ten days thereafter the treaty of N. was concluded. See Historical paragraph to article CHINA.

NAN-KUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 21 m. SW of Kee-chu, and 195 m. SSW of Pekin, in N lat. 37° 27′, and E long. 115° 30′.

NAN-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, and div. of Ning-kwo-fu, in N lat. 31° 3′, and E long. 118° 18′.—Also a range of mountains which traverses the S part of China, in an ESE direction, and forms the dividing-line between the basin of the Yang-tse-keang, on the N, and that of the Hong-chin-keang, Hong-keang, Long-keang, or Si-keang, on the S. It attaches itself on the E to the Meling mountains. From its N side descend the Ou-keang, Yonen-keang, Seang-keang, and Kan-keang.

NAN-LO, or NAN-YO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Ta-nung-fu, in N lat. 36° 9′, and E long. 115° 26′.

NANNERCH, a parish of Flintshire and Denbighshire, 5 m. SW of Flint. Pop. in 1841, 376.

NAN-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se. The div. comprises 6 districts. The town is 240 m. SW of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 28° 37′ 12″, and E long. 115° 51′ 47″. It is nearly quite surrounded by rivers and small lakes, mountains containing mines of silver, and abounding with elephants.

NAN-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan, and div. of Keuh-tsing-fu.

NAN-PE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Teën-tsin-fu, 135 m. S of Pekin, in N lat. 38° 8′, and E long. 116° 43′.

NAN-PING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, and div. of Yen-ping-fu.

NAN-PU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 18 m. S of Paou-ning-fu, in N lat. 31° 19′, and E long. 106° 6′.

NANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 8 m. SSW of St. Maximin, and 15 m. WSW of Brignolle. Pop. 750. In the environs are several coal-mines, and a marble quarry.

NANSEMOND, a county in the SE part of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 444 sq. m., drained by a river of the same name, and containing a portion of Dismal swamp. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 10,795, of whom 4,530 were slaves; in 1850, 12,275.—The river N. issues from Dismal swamp; passes Suffolk; and after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 30 m., flows by a wide estuary into James river, a little above the entrance of that river into Chesapeake bay. It is navigable to Suffolk, a distance of about 20 m.

NANSORINA, a market-town, or rather group of villages, in the African territory of Haoussa, 50 m. SE of Kano. The environs are well cultivated.

NANT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and arrond. of Millau. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,737; in 1841, 10,245. The town is 14 m. SE of Millau, and 62 m. SE of Rhodez, on the Dourbie. Pop. in 1841, 10,245.

NAN-TAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 60 m. NW of King-yuen-fu, in N lat. 25°, and E long. 107° 23′.

NAN-TAO, a town on the N coast of the small island of Ni-tao, near the SW extremity of the peninsula of the Corea.

NANTASKET ROAD, one of the chief entrances into Boston harbour, U. S., S of the lighthouse. It has a depth of from 5 to 6 fath., and affords good anchorage.

NANT-BOURANT, a hamlet of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Faucigny, mand. and 8 m. S of St. Gervais, and 11 m. SSE of Sallanches, on the l. bank of the Bourant, an affluent of the Arve. It has a mineral spring, and a mine of argentiferous lead.

NANTDDU, a chapelry in the p. of Cantreffe, Brecknockshire, 9 m. S by W of Brecon, on the E bank of the Taff. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1841, 411.

NAN-TEEN-TSEUEN-FU-TSE, a district of China, to the SW of the prov. of Fo-keën, in N lat. 24° 29′, and E long. 98° 50′.

NANTENLLEW, a parish in Cardiganshire, 7 m. N by W of Lampeter. Pop. in 1841, 774.

NANTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and cant. of Courbevoie, 8 m. W of Paris, and 10 m. SW of St. Denis. Pop. in 1841, 2,922. It contains two churches, one of which is a very ancient edifice, and a great many villas, and has manufactories of glue, animal oil, and a variety of chemical substances, several brick and tile-kilns, and a large abattoir for the supply of the pork market of Paris. Pork, fresh and salt, freestone, and gypsum, form its chief articles of trade. The name of this town is derived from the Celtic word *Neintor*, signifying the temple of Tor, the principal divinity of the Gauls. Its temple was destroyed in the 15th cent. N. was formerly surrounded with walls flanked with towers. It was burnt by the English in 1346, and in 1411 was pillaged by the faction of the Armagnacs.

NANTES, a city of France, the cap. of the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, situated on the r. bank of the Loire, about 27 m. from its mouth, and 208 m. SW of Paris, in N lat. 47° 13′ 8″. The river is in this part of its course a wide and copious stream, and opposite to the town is divided by a number of small islands into six separate branches, of which the one adjoining the S bank is by far the largest. The Loire is crossed at N. by a magnificent stone-bridge, or rather a succession of bridges, extending in nearly a straight line from the city to the opposite bank, a distance of fully a league. It traverses 5 islands, the space occupied by which is more than twice the collective width of all the branches of the river. Immediately below the town the different branches unite into a single channel. The Loire here receives from

the S the river Sevre, and from the N the Erdre. The town occupies the ascent and summit of a hill, from which it overlooks the winding course and fertile banks and islands of the river. The form of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, is an oblong, of which the length is parallel to the river. The buildings are in general old, but a number are regular, and even handsome. Of the four suburbs, the one called La Fosse is the finest, consisting of elegant houses inhabited for the most part by merchants, and considerably surpassing the town in beauty. The cathedral, which contains the tombs of the dukes of Brittany, is built in the Gothic style. The town-hall, and the residence of the prefect, are also magnificent buildings. The castle, situated on the quay, at the E extremity of the town, and commanding the port, is an edifice of great extent, and in a good state of repair. The university, founded in 1460, has been converted into a lyceum. The other institutions for education are schools of anatomy, surgery, and hydrography. Here are also a public library of 30,000 vols., a botanical garden, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history.—The pop. of N. in 1789 was 64,994; in 1821, 68,427; in 1846, 82,993.—N. and its neighbourhood contain a number of manufactories. The principal are for the spinning, weaving, and printing of cotton, also of woollens and linen of various qualities. Here are likewise manufactories of cordage, earthenware, glass, hardware, and spirituous liquors. Ship-building also is carried on to a considerable extent. The quay of the Fosse is full half-a-league in length. It is shaded by magnificent trees, planted at regular distances, before warehouses and magazines filled with the produce of the colonies. The river is crowded with ships of all nations, but principally from the N of Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Russia. The vessels come freighted with timber, hemp, tallow, &c., and carry back the brandies and wines of France. Before the first revolution the commerce of N. was much more considerable. It then was remarkable for the construction of beautiful and quick sailing vessels, and its general commerce yielded in extent and importance to none of the cities of France. Now, however, Havre and Marseilles stand far above it, and more vessels are constructed at Bordeaux. The small vessels now built here are principally intended for the cod and whale fisheries, which are carried on with zeal and success. N. also sends out 200 vessels in what are called *voyages au long cours*. But these are all of small tonnage, for ships of very large burden cannot come up to the town, the nature of the bed of the river being an impediment: they consequently unload their cargoes at Paimbœuf, 20 m. down the river.—There is canal navigation from N. to Brest, by three canals passing successively from the basin of the Loire, the Vilaine, and the Blavet, to the river Aulne, which joins the harbour of Brest. The total length of this navigation is 218 m.; and the locks, 238 in number, overcome a difference in level of 1,711 ft. The chief towns with which N. has communication by means of the Loire are Angers, Tours, Blois, and Orleans. N. is the seat of a prefect, of the criminal court of the dep., and of a chamber-of-commerce; it is likewise the see of a bishop.—The arrond. of N. has an area of 176,531 hect., and comprises 12 cants. Pop. in 1841, 216,143.—The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. 95,083.

History.] In the 5th cent. N. sustained a siege of 60 days by the Huns. It has been the seat of several ecclesiastical councils, and is noted in history for the celebrated edict issued in 1598 by Henry IV., in favour of the Protestants, the recall of which, in 1685, by Louis XIV., is justly considered a fatal error in that memorable reign. In the calamities of the revolution N. participated largely. The civil war of La Vendee spread to its very gates; and here, after the ascendancy of the Jacobins, 'the legislative butcher,' Carrier, gave vent to his sanguinary character, not merely by the guillotine, but by drowning his victims in the Loire.

NANTEUIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 10 m. SE of Senlis. Pop. 1,560.—Also a village in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, near St. Maixent. Pop. 1,100.—Also a v. in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 2 m. E of Thiviers.

NANTEUIL-EN-VALLE'E, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Ruffec, 30 m. N by E of Angouleme. Pop. 1,020.

NANTEUIL-LES-MEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 3 m. S of Meaux. Pop. 1,500.

NANTGLYN, a parish of Denbighshire, 4 m. SW by S of Denbigh. Pop. in 1831, 345; in 1841, 391.

NANTIAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 16 m. NW of Limoges. Pop. 1,245.

NANTICOKE, a river of Maryland, U. S., which rises in Delaware, and runs SW into the Chesapeake.—Also a township of Broome co., in the state of New York, 14 m. NW of Binghamton. Pop. 400.—Also a village in Sussex co., in Delaware.—Also a village of Upper Canada, in Walpole township.

NANTINAN, a parish of co. Limerick, 2½ m. SSE of Askeaton. Area 7,922 acres. Pop. 1,345.

NANTMEL, a parish of Radnorshire, 5 m. ESE of Rhayader. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1841, 3,018.

NAN-TSING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keën, div. and 9 m. WNW of Chang-chu-fu, and 150 m. SW of Fuh-chu-fu, in N lat. 24° 38′, and E long. 117° 25′.

NANTUA, an arrondissement, canton, and commune of France, in the dep. of Ain.—The arrond. comprises 6 cants. Area 86,144 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 52,242.—The cant. comprises 11 coms.—The town is 17 m. E of Bourg, and 36 m. W of Geneva, situated between two hills, in the neighbourhood of a considerable lake. Pop. 3,248. It has cotton and woollen spinning-mills and paper-mills, and a considerable transit-trade between France and Switzerland.

NANTUCKET, an island of Massachusetts, U. S., 56 m. S of Cape Cod, in N lat. 41° 18′. It is of a triangular form, about 15 m. long, and 11 m. broad where widest, containing 29,380 acres. The soil is in some places very productive; but it is mostly sandy. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in the whale-fishery. Nantucket, together with several small islands near it, forms a co.; and contains a town of the same name with the island, but formerly called Sherburne. Pop. in 1840, 9,012; in 1850, 8,452.—The town is situated on the W side of a basin, on the NW side of the island, 109 m. SSE of Boston. Pop. 4,000. It contains 9 churches, 3 banks, a court-house, an athenæum, a library with 2,000 vols., a museum, and a school founded by Admiral Sir I. Coffin of the British navy. At the entrance of the basin there are two points which nearly land-lock the harbour, and render it safe from all winds. About 150 vessels belong to this port. The whaling business has been the principal employment of the inhabitants of N., in common with that of all the ports along this coast, from Cape Cod to New London, for more than a century. There are also woollen factories, rope-works, and fulling-mills in the vicinity of the town.

NANTUCKET-SHOAL, a bank which stretches out above 15 leagues in length, and 6 in breadth, to the SE of the above island.

NANTWICH, or NAMPTWICH, a parish and market-town in Cheshire, 18½ m. ESE of Chester, and 164 m. NW of London, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal and the Grand Junction railway, and comprising the townships of Alvaston, Leighton, Willaston, and Woolstanwood. Area 3,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,357; in 1841, 5,921.

—The town is situated in a pleasant valley on the banks of the Weaver. Its streets are irregular, and a considerable number of the houses are ancient erections. The principal manufactures are those of silk, shoes, and cotton. It was formerly noted for its extensive manufacture of salt. In the time of Henry VIII. there were 300 salt-works; but in consequence of superior springs having been found in other places, the trade has declined; a large quantity of salt, however, is still made here for home consumption. The pop. of the town in 1851 was 5,426. A decisive battle, on 18th January 1643, was gained in the vicinity of N. by the parliamentary troops under Fairfax.

NAN-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Nan-yang-fu.

NAN-YANG-FU, a div. and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan. The div. comprises 12 districts. The town is 180 m. SW of Kae-fung-fu, and 120 m. S of Ho-nan-fu, in N lat. 33° 6′ 15″, and E long. 112° 34′ 35″. It is enclosed by mountains in which azure stone is found.

NAN-YAN-KEANG, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and island of Hai-nan. It descends from a mountain in the centre of the island; runs W; receives several considerable affluents; passes a little to the N of Kan-gan, and throws itself into the bay of that name.

NAOS. See Navy Bay.

NAOS, a port on the SE side of Lanzarote, one of the Canary islands.

NAOUR, a village of Nubia, on the Nile, 15 m. NE of Moscho.

NAOURS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 9 m. N of Amiens. Pop. 1,918.

NAPA, a river of Upper California, which flows through a beautiful valley into the N side of the strait of Carquines, which it enters by a beautiful estuary. The valley is 36 m. in length from N to S, and is bounded on each side by lofty sierras, which at the lower end are 6 or 7 m. apart, but gradually approach each other at the upper end. The soil of this valley is of considerable fertility; and here the fruits of the temperate zone, peaches, pears, apples, melons, and grapes, grow side by side with the sugar-cane, date, fig, banana, and other natives of tropical climates.

NAPAGEDL, a small town of Moravia, on the March, 38 m. E of Brunn. Pop. 2,500.

NAPA-KIANG, a port on the island of Lieu-Kieu, the S point of which is in 26° 12′ 25″ N lat. The bay in every part is circumscribed by a broad coral ledge, beyond which are the coral islands of Tzi. It is open to winds from the N by W, to SW, yet is very secure. There are two entrances to the outer harbour, one from the N, the other from the W. Near the bay is a bustling little town called Napa or Napa-ching.

NAPANEE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Richmond, 25 m. W of Kingston, on a river of the same name, which is navigable to the v. for schooners drawing 6 ft. water. Pop. 500.—The river rises in Midland district, and flows into the bay of Quinté.

NAPANIR, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 24° 2′, E long. 77° 9′.

NAPARIMA (Mount), a hill on the W coast of the island of Trinidad, 9½ m. NE of Point-Brea.

NAPATA, a village of Sennaar, near the E bank of the Nile, 210 m. ESE of Dongola.

NAPEH-NIEU, a town of Burmah, on the road from Ava to Arracan by the Aarg pass, 32 m. SSW of Saluen.

NAPIER, a township of Bedford co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,468.—Also a river of Western Australia, a branch of the Kalgan.

NAPIER (Mount), a flat-topped hill of Eastern Austrialia, in S lat. 37° 52′, 15 m. from Portland bay. Its summit presents a circular crater wholly composed of lava and scoriæ.—*Mitchell.*

NAPIERVILLE, a village of Du-Page co., in Illinois, U. S., 176 m. NNE of Springfield. Pop. 300.

NAPLES (Kingdom of),

A European state of the second class, politically designated Il Regno delle Due Sicilie, *i. e.* 'the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies;' consisting of the continental territory of Naples, or the southern portion of the Italian peninsula, and of the island of Sicily, which are sometimes distinguished as the *Regno-di-qua-dal-Faro* or Hither Sicily, and the *Regno-al-di-la-del-Faro* or Further Sicily. The continental portion, extending from 38° to 43° N lat. and from 14° to 18° E long., is bounded by the Papal dominions on the NW and N: the mouth of the river Tronto on the Adriatic, and of the outlet of the Lago-di-Fondi on the Mediterranean, marking the limits between the two territories; on the E by the Adriatic; on the S and W by the Mediterranean, and the straits of Messina by which it is separated from Sicily. It extends in length from SE to NW, that is, from Cape Leuco to the mouth of the Tronto, 280 m.; but if we measure from Cape Spartivento to the mouth of the Tronto, it will be 360 m. Its greatest breadth is 120 m.; in many places it is 80 m., and in some only 25 or 20 m. The extent of coast-line of this portion of the kingdom is 1,134 m.; its superficies 24,971 Italian or geog. sq. m. according to Bianchi, or 24,563 according to the *Almanach de Gotha;* that of the entire kingdom being 32,758 Italian sq. m. according to Bianchi, and 32,530 according to the *Almanach de Gotha.*

Administrative divisions.] The whole kingdom is administratively divided into provinces; the provs. into *distretti* or districts; and the districts into *circondarii* or circles, which last are again subdivided into *comuni* or communes. The following table presents the area in Italian sq. m., and population in 1837 and 1845, of the several provinces of Continental Naples, or the Provincie-al-di-qua-del-Faro, as they are designated:

Provinces.	Area.	Pop. In 1837.	Pop. In 1845.
Napoli, . .	288	715,654	780,434
Terra-di-Lavoro,	1,885	694,986	721,971
Principato-Citeriore,	1,710	513,177	537,606
Basilicata, .	3,134	486,270	481,288
Principato-Ulteriore,	1,064	379,386	384,507
Capitanata, .	2,205	302,666	311,517
Terra-di-Bari,	1,783	448,943	491,331
Terra-d'Otranto,	2,171	385,284	401,488
Calabria Citeriore,	1,980	402,757	414,932
Calabria-Ulteriore II.,	1,560	356,915	372,281
Calabria-Ulteriore I.,	1,659	272,444	306,328
Molise or Sannio,	1,344	342,778	353,083
Abruzzo-Citeriore,	940	287,052	301,746
Abruzzo-Ulteriore II.,	1,905	300,257	307,708
Abruzzo-Ulteriore I.,	935	200,719	216,486
	24,563	6,089,288	6,382,706

Physical features.] The Apennines on the NW run into Naples as far as the district of Rapollo, where the ridge divides into two branches, one of which passes through the prov. of Basilicata into that of Terra-d'Otranto, and terminates at Capo-di-Leuca; the other runs through the three Calabrias to the S point of Italy. From these main ridges side-branches run in several directions, partly connected with the principal chain, and partly forming separated groups. Among the former are the chains of Sorrento and Cenide; among the latter, the mountains of Gargano in Puglia, which cover a surface of 600 geog. sq. m.,

Monte-Barbaro and Mount-Vesuvius near Naples, and the Volture in Puglia. These mountains are not very well known; but their basis is almost generally granite and calcareous rock; the latter is predominant in the neighbourhood of Naples.—The principal capes on the Tyrrhenian sea are Capo-di-Gaeta, Ancini, Della-Campanella, D'Orso, Licosa, Dell' Asiarolli, Palinuro, Centraro, Zambrone, Vaticano, and Dell' Armi; on the Ionian sea are Spartivento, Rizguto, Delle-Colonne, Dell'-Alice, and Di-Leuca; on the Adriatic, Capo-d'Otranto, Cavallo, Punta-Rossa, and Punta-Saracina. The strata of the Apennines are granite, gneiss particularly mica slate, porphyry, jasper, and clay: their flanks are mostly calcareous rock and serpentine; on the NW coast of the continent, and on the E of the island of Sicily, basalt, lava, and volcanic tufa present themselves. The Apennines attain their greatest elevation in the Abruzzi, where the Gran-Sasso has an alt. of 10,185 ft., and the Monte-Majella of 9,325 ft See article APENNINES.—The most extensive of the level tracts of continental Naples is that of Puglie, which extends over the greater portion of the provs. of Capitanata and Terra-di-Bari. The ancient *Campania Felix*, surrounding the city of Naples, is also a magnificent plain, stretching about 40 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 10 to 20 m.

Rivers and lakes.] The seas which wash the coast form several considerable gulfs. The Tyrrhenian sea, which is connected with the Ionian sea by the straits or the Faro-di-Messina, forms the bays of Gaeta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, and Santa Eufemia; the Ionian sea forms the bays of Squillace and Tarento; and the Adriatic the bay of Manfredonia. —All the rivers descend from the Apennines, and have consequently but a short course. The principal rivers of continental Naples falling into the Adriatic are the Tronto, which divides the Neapolitan dominions from the Papal delegation of Ascoli, and which is navigable for about 42 m. by small vessels; the Aterno or Pescara, formerly navigable, but now nearly choked up; the Sangro, flowing into the sea near Fossaceca; the Biferno, falling into the sea, after traversing a wild and sylvan district, between Termoli and Campo-Marino; the Fortore, the principal river of Capitanata; and the Ofanto, which in a course of 70 m. divides the prov. of Capitanata from Basilicata and Tierra-di-Bari. The Bradano and the Crati flow into the gulf of Taranto. The Mediterranean receives the two largest rivers in the kingdom, the Gangliano or ancient *Liris*, and the Volturno, which passing Capua, flows into the gulf of Gaeta.—The Fucino or Lago-di-Celano is the principal lake in this part of the kingdom. It is situated in the Abruzzi, and has an area of 36,315 acres.—The physical features of SICILY are described under that article.

Climate.] In the highly elevated districts of Continental Naples the cold of winter is severe and protracted. Towards the end of October, the tops of the mountains are covered with snow, which usually lies till the following summer. In some parts of Abruzzo the winter lasts 8 months; in the Terra-di-Lavoro and Apulia, cold weather continues only 4 or 5 months. In the plains and villages at the foot of the Apennines, snow seldom falls, and the climate is mild and balmy: perpetual spring seems to reign in this beautiful region: the winter is scarcely ever so cold as a cool Scotch September, and vegetation is never interrupted. Here, even in the depth of winter, the fields are green, the orange-trees continue in flower, the air is filled with the fragrance of shrubs and flowers, and the sea ever reflects a dark blue sky; but from the end of May to the beginning of September, the sun consumes the vegetation with his almost vertical rays, and an ever-cloudless sky yields little refreshing moisture to the languishing earth; even the sea-breeze comes laden with the fiery winds of Africa and conveys no relief to exhausted nature. Some tracts are infected with the exhalations of mephitic swamps, which seem to increase every year, as districts which were formerly accounted healthy are now deserted on account of the pestilential air. A great part of Puglia is a desert, on which during winter only innumerable flocks of sheep are fed. At the S extremity of the kingdom, the aloe and palm flourish in the open air.—The atmosphere is much more charged with moisture on the W side of the Apennines than on the E; but the average annual fall of rain is about 29 inches.

Agriculture and trade.] The Neapolitan territory is thus appropriated to agricultural purposes:

	British sq. m.
Corn-lands,	12,000
Vineyards,	1,000
Woods and olive-grounds,	3,000
Gardens and orchards,	500
Pastures and sheep-walks,	6,500
Wastes,	9,000
Total,	32,000

The chief products of husbandry are corn, wine, oil, cotton, flax, hemp, liquorice, paste, silk, and wool. There is an indescribable richness of vegetation throughout this country, and corn, wine, and oil are exported from it to a large annual amount; yet agriculture is carried on in the most wretched manner; and those districts on which Nature has scattered her richest bounties seem the most neglected. In the mountainous and more rugged quarters there is more industry exhibited than in the teeming plains. The peasants live mostly upon Indian corn and vegetables, reserving their wheat for exportation. Neither the inhabitants of N., nor those of Sicily, understand the management of wine; nevertheless, the wines of Vesuvius and Ætna, and those of Syracuse and Ischia, are good; while the oil of Puglia, though inferior to that of Lucca and Genoa, is an article in demand. Silk is extensively grown on the continent; and numerous flocks of sheep are kept, which furnish tolerably good wool. The horse is a noble animal here; but only buffaloes and oxen are used in the plough. The average crop of wheat is 5,500,000 imperial quarters, and the yearly consumption 5,000,000 quarters. The yearly production of wine is about 400,000 pipes, the greater portion of which is consumed at home. About 70,000 tuns of olive-oil are expressed yearly, half of which is retained for home-consumption. The yearly crop of cotton is about 10,000 tons. The annual production of raw silk is calculated at 1,000,000 lbs., of which one-half is consumed at home.—The chief manufactures are those of cloths, leather, and silks. The woollen factories produce yearly about 6,000 pieces of fine cloth for the markets of Naples and Palermo, and from 60,000 to 80,000 pieces of coarse cloth for the use of the peasantry and fishermen. The cotton manufacture is principally in the hands of Swiss and German capitalists. The wages of men is 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. a-day; of females, 8d. to 10d.; of children, 5d. to 7d. About 1,500 tons of malleable and 500 of pig-iron are made yearly in the realm.—The inland trade has increased considerably of late years, since the roads have been improved. The building of merchant-ships—promoted by the abundance of materials, and the cheapness of workmanship—has made great progress within the last 20 years. In 1824 the total capacity of the Neapolitan marine was 8,000 tons; in 1837 it amounted to 150,634 tons, comprised in 7,800 vessels. The fisheries of Sicily

are considerable, and employ between 4,000 and 5,000 hands. In 1835 there were 2,058 vessels attached to Sicily, possessing a tonnage of 41,800. The imports from Sicily into N. in 1836 amounted to £443,000, of which £257,000 consisted of materials of food. The exports from N. to Sicily during the same year amounted to £454,000, of which one-half was for articles of clothing, building, and furnishing. The total foreign trade of N. in 1840 amounted to £1,526,845 in imports, whereof £802,176 was from Great Britain and her colonies; and in exports to £612,500, whereof £123,949 was to Britain and the British colonies.—The tariff of the Two Sicilies, framed in 1823 and 1824, imposed inordinate duties, varying from 40 to 100 per cent. *ad val.* on colonial produce and on foreign manufactured goods, and by this system it encouraged smuggling and injured trade. In August 1845 a royal decree was published, reducing the duties on colonial produce and salt fish from a high to a moderate standard. The reform of the colonial tariff led to that of the duties on manufactured goods. A decree appeared in April 1846, reducing to a considerable extent the duties on 110 articles of natural products, manufactured goods, and goods necessary to manufactures. The second class includes cotton and woollen goods of all descriptions, on which the duties were reduced from 80 and 90 per cent. to 40 and 50. This reform was no less beneficial to the revenue than it had been to the trade of the country. In the second half of the year 1845, the customs' revenue of the kingdom amounted to 1,437,634 dollars, or £238,272; in the second half of the year 1846 it had risen to 1,565,048 dollars, or £260,841. See article NAPLES (CITY OF).—Accounts are kept in ducats and grains. Ten grains make a carline, worth about 4d.; and 10 carlines a ducat, worth 3s. 4d. Heavy goods are weighed by the cantaro and the rotolo. A rotolo is somewhat less than 2 lbs.; and 100 rotoli make a cantaro.—Weekly communication is kept up between the Two Sicilies by means of steam-packets of from 160 to 240 horse-power; and almost daily communication is maintained between N. on the one hand, and Civita Vecchia, Leghorn, Genoa, and Marseilles on the other, by national and foreign steamers of large size.—The king has ordered surveys to be made for two important railroads, which, after having passed the Apennines, are to unite the capital with the two extreme points of his states from N to E. The first of these two grand enterprises is to run from N. to Termoli on the Adriatic, with a branch to Chieti. The second line is intended to be carried from N. to Lecci, 8 leagues from the port of Brondes on the Adriatic. A railway from N. to Castellamare was opened on the 1st of August 1841. It is 14¾ Neapolitan or about 15 English m. in length.

Population.] In 1465 the kingdom of N., exclusive of Sicily, contained a pop. of only 1,647,376 inhabitants, which in 1483 had fallen to 1,540,645. In 1505 the pop. had increased to 1,760,339; in 1510 it had further risen to 1,824,070; in 1518, after the plague, it was 1,737,196; in 1561 it had increased to 3,318,547; and in 1595 to 3,624,501. From this period to 1669 there are no records extant; but in that year we find that owing to sundry visitations of the plague, and the oppression of the Spanish viceroys, who, it is said, from 1631 to 1644 sent into Spain 100,000,000 *scudi* (£23,750,000), the pop. had fallen to 2,718,370, being a reduction of 906,131. We have no official accounts from 1669 to 1734, when the pop. had again increased to 3,044,562. In 1765 it was 3,953,098; in 1773 it was 4,249,430; in 1791 it had risen to 4,925,381; and in 1805 to 4,988,679. In 1814 it had decreased to 4,956,693, in consequence of the war with France. In 1819 it had recovered to 5,034,191; and in 1824 it was found to be 5,386,040, which, with 1,730,000 for the island of Sicily, made the total pop. of the whole kingdom at that period 7,116,040. In 1840 the pop. of the kingdom of N. was returned at 6,177,598; and that of Sicily at 1,800,000; making a total pop. of 7,977,598 souls. The *Almanacco reale del regno delle Due Sicile* for 1844 estimated the pop. of the Neapolitan territories at 6,309,894; and of Sicily at 2,010,323, making a total of 8,320,217. The pop. was returned in 1845 at 6,382,706 for the continental territories, and 2,040,610 for the insular territories of the kingdom. In 1851 the pop. of continental Naples was estimated at 6,640,679. This pop. is very unequally scattered. There are entire tracts of land, such as the plains of Puglia, desert and waste; whilst others, as the Campagnia Felice, and the neighbourhood of the capital, have upwards of 450 inhabitants on a sq. m. With the exception of 75,000 Arnauts, a few Greeks, and about 2,000 Jews, the whole Neapolitan nation are Italians, and speak a dialect of the Italian language varying according to the different provs. The Arnauts reside on the E coasts of the continent, and in four districts of the Val-di-Mazzara in Sicily; they have preserved their national manners and customs, and even their language, and all belong to the united Greek church.

Ecclesiastical affairs, &c.] The religion of the state is the Roman Catholic; but the Protestants, until recently, enjoyed here considerable toleration. No inquisition was ever established in Naples; and no bull of the pope can be published without the royal assent. The king himself is head of the Neapolitan church, and has the title of 'Beatissimo Padre.' In 1824, according to the official registers, there were in the whole of Naples, exclusive of Sicily, 27,612 secular priests, 8,455 monks, and 8,155 nuns: total in holy orders, 44,222. In Sicily the proportion is much greater. When Joseph Bonaparte suppressed the monastic orders, their wealth amounted to 150,000,000 ducats = £25,000,000. By a concordat with the Pope in 1818, it was stipulated that the number of bishoprics in M. should be 109, and that each should have a revenue of not less than 3,000 ducats = £500; and that the dissolved monasteries should be re-established.—The kingdom of N., says Lady Morgan, "gave to ancient Rome, Ennius, Cicero, Horace, Ovid, and Statius; and to modern Europe, Tasso, Sannazaro, and Salvator Rosa. N., in the lower ages, was the asylum of the little learning then left; and the greater part of the classics which have reached posterity, was preserved by the learned industry of the Benedictine monks of Mount Cassin and Otranto. The flame of science was rekindled in the schools of Salerno; the Pandects of Justinian were found in Amalfi; and, in the 16th cent., its society, according to Apostolo Zeno, was so literary that the intellectual of all countries might have chosen for their residence the favourite retreat of Virgil, of Seneca, of Livy, and of Claudian." Colletta, writing in recent times, complains that "instruction was not public and diffused; and its political end sacrificed,—an error," he adds, "which pervaded every age, and every turn in the fortunes of our literature, down to our own days in 1806." Public instruction is carried on by means of an university, lyceums, and colleges, seminaries, and primary and secondary schools. In the university of Naples education is divided into the 5 faculties of divinity, jurisprudence, medicine, physics, and morals, each of which has various professorships attached to it specially. The lyceums are those of the capital and of 4 of the chief provinces. The other 11 provinces have colleges or minor lyceums. Some of

the pupils pay for their board and education, and others are free scholars. Secondary schools, or classical and mathematical seminaries, are established in all the principal communes; and primary schools, or schools for reading, writing, and arithmetic, are instituted in all communes without distinction. Youths intended for the medical profession are educated at a medical school in the metropolis, which is amply supplied with subjects for dissection, and which is closely connected with the general hospital. The principal establishments for female education are the first and second Educandati Isabella. In the first, which was founded by Caroline Murat, 116 girls, daughters of noble parents, are boarded and educated. A certain number, called Queen's scholars, pay £15 a-year; the others, who form the minority, pay £30 each. They enter the school at 8 years of age, and remain until 18. The second educandato is on the same plan with the first, but on a smaller scale, and is open to all girls, without distinction of rank or parentage. Girls of the lower orders receive gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, and sewing in the schools of the metropolis. Schools for the lower classes were established in 1843, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught; but the means of public instruction which exist are entirely in the hands of the clergy. There is an academy of sciences at Naples, and several public libraries mostly consisting of theological works.—In 1821 and 1822 only 56 works were published in the kingdom. The greater part of the works which issue from the Sicilian presses relate to antiquities and the fine arts. In the capital of Naples there are 45 printing-offices, but on the whole island of Sicily only 5.—From an official statement published by the official *Journal of the Two Sicilies*, it appears that the number of crimes in that kingdom, which in 1837 amounted to 17,361, in 1838 to 17,919, in 1849 to 17,855, was only 16,626 in 1850. The average of crime with respect to pop., calculated upon a period of 10 years, is one crime for every 438 inhabitants. The number of cases brought before the criminal tribunals in 1850 was 4,016, relating to 5,805 prisoners. The number of political prosecutions was 215; the persons under trial 442, of whom 142 were acquitted.

Government.] The government of N. is an hereditary monarchy in the male and female line of the present dynasty. The laws are contained in the *Codex Carolinus*, published in 1754. The kingdom of Naples for many ages laboured under the accumulated weight of the feudal system in its worst form, and of vice-regal administration. The former chained and enslaved nine-tenths of the pop.; whilst the latter—the most pernicious mode of government ever experienced—subjected the whole nation to systematic plunder. The accession of the late sovereign, weak and ignorant as he undoubtedly was, was so far a fortunate circumstance that it delivered the Neapolitans from the tyranny of a viceroyalty. The kingdom is at present governed by an absolute monarch, in whose person the legislative and executive functions are placed as in a centre. The will and pleasure of the sovereign is divulged officially by laws, decrees, regulations, and rescripts. A law is made by the sovereign for general purposes. The draft of a law is first laid before the *consulta* of state, then brought before the council of state, of which the king is the head, and lastly, is made into a law of the land, in which shape it is put into force by a minister of state. A decree is made by the king to carry the principle of law into full effect, at the instance of the minister under whose care and attention the law particularly comes. A regulation is made by a minister of state for the better execution of a law or decree. A royal rescript is a decision clearing up doubts as to the meaning of decrees, which proceeds from the king in council.—The principal branches of government are the ordinary council of state, the council of ministers, the offices of president of the council of state, the ministries for foreign affairs, grace, and justice, ecclesiastical affairs, finances, the interior, war and marine, and police, and the general consulta of the kingdom. The last department embraces two sections; one for the affairs of Naples, consisting of 16 Neapolitans, and one for those of Sicily, consisting of 8 Sicilians. The united sections compose a general consulta for the common concerns of both divisions of the kingdom. The judges by whom the laws are administered are appointed and paid by the king, who has established a scale of rank in which every magistrate finds his proper place. A *conciliatore*, taken from among the principal householders, and recommended by the *decurionate* to the king, exercises authority in every commune to settle petty quarrels at the instance of the disputants. A judge of *circondario*, resident in every country town and in every quarter of the chief cities, acts as a civil and criminal authority. A judge of instruction is stationed in every district for the arrest and prosecution of criminal offenders. Tribunals of commerce, whose decisions are final in certain cases, are established in all the principal cities. A civil tribunal in every province pronounces judgment in the first instance in causes of limited value, and admits appeals from minor authorities, whose sentences it reverses or confirms. A criminal great court, established in every prov., decides in the first and last instance in criminal causes, and receives appeals against sentences of judges of *circondario*. Supreme courts of justice in Naples and Palermo are appeal courts from all tribunals, whether civil or criminal, by which all judges are kept under constant control. The judicial system, however praiseworthy for the even distribution of magisterial power, is faulty in the immense number of agents required for its daily working In Naples there are no less than 800 judges and assistants; in Sicily there are 250. They receive from £40 a-year, the stipend of a judge of *circondario*, to £667, the net salary of the president of the supreme court. In July 1812 a new constitution was drawn up for Sicily, upon the model of that of Great Britain, which received in part the royal assent, at the hand of the hereditary prince, under the title of vicar-general; but this constitution soon became little more than a dead letter. In 1848, under the pressure of the revolutionary movements of Europe, and of Sicily in particular, a liberal constitution was granted, which was as speedily revoked when the danger seemed to have passed away.

Revenue, &c.] The joint revenue of the kingdom amounted in 1814 to £4,333,333, and its debt to £20,619,000. In 1825, the revenue was 26,669,787 ducats = £4.444,964; the expenditure 27,298,616 d. = £4,549,436. The present revenue of continental Naples is about 26,000,000 ducats; while the debt in 1844 was 86,299.380 ducats. The revenue is derived from five principal sources, viz. direct taxes, indirect taxes, miscellaneous branches, petty receipts, and contributions from Sicily. The direct taxes consist of the land-tax and the tax on grinding corn. The former, or *fondiaria*, is levied upon the net rental of all lands, houses, mills, and barns, on an average of 10 years, at 12½ per cent. The latter, or *macino*, is levied upon corn ground at the mill, at the rate of about 3s. 2d. a quarter. The indirect taxes consist of the produce of the customs, the navigation dues, the consumption duties, and the royal monopolies of salt, tobacco, gunpowder, playing cards, and snow. The miscellaneous branches consist of the registration and stamps, the lottery, the post-office, the mint, the united branches of the sinking fund endowment and the public demesne, the woods and forests, and the *crociata* or sale of indulgences. The petty receipts consist of deductions from salaries, fees of office, and petty perquisites. The contribution from Sicily consists of the Sicilian quota, or one-fourth of the general revenue, and of the Sicilian debt, payable by instalments to the Neapolitan treasury.—In 1827 the armed force consisted of 47,324 men; in 1850 it was returned at 45,000. The militia amount to about 40,000. The strong places are Gaeta, Scilla, Amandea, Regio, Brindesi, Manfredonia, Capua, and Pescara. In 1827, the navy consisted of 2 ships-of-the-line, 5 frigates, and 50 armed vessels of less size. In 1850 it was composed of 1 ship of 80 guns; 2 frigates of 60 guns, and 3 of 44 guns; a corvette of 22 guns, and 8 other armed vessels; besides 6 steam-frigates of 300 horse-power each, and 8 smaller steamers.

History.] The S portion of the Italian peninsula was in early times inhabited by tribes of Illyrian descent. Grecian colonists having settled on the coast, it received from them the name of *Græcia Magna*. After the fall of the occidental empire, this part of Italy was seized by the Ostrogoths, whilst Sicily fell into the hands of the Vandals. In 554, Narses re-conquered both countries for the Grecian emperor Justinian I., whose successors incorporated them with the exarchate of Ravenna. The weakness of the exarchs, and the politics of the court of Constantinople, caused the establishment of the distinct principalities of Benevento, Naples, Salerno, Capua, and Tarentum, which successively became independent. The Greeks, however, during the incessant incursions of the Arabians—who in the 9th cent. settled in Sicily—exercised important influence in Apulia of Sicily, but both Greeks and

Arabians were finally driven from all their possessions in these countries in 1035. The Normans united all the principalities which had hitherto subsisted in Naples with Sicily; and Roger II. in 1130 assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily, or 'of the Two Sicilies,'—a title which was only revived in 1816. With William II., Roger's male line became extinguished; but the right to both crowns was inherited from the house of Hohenstaufen by the emperor Henry VI., who had married the Norman princess Constantia. Conrad IV., in 1254, closed the line of Hohenstaufen on this throne. The Pope, taking advantage of Conradin's minority, gave the kingdom to Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. of France. Sicily freed itself from French dominion in 1282 by the insurrection of 'the Sicilian Vespers,' as it is called, and came into possession of Peter of Aragon; but the line of the kings of Naples, of the house of Anjou, ended with Joanna I. Charles of Durazzo, his son, and his grand-daughter, Joanna II., successively occupied the throne in the midst of great troubles. The latter gave it by testament to Alfonso V. of Aragon, who maintained his right to it against Louis III. of Anjou. Ferdinand the Catholic conquered N.; and his grandson, Charles V., inherited the two Sicilies. For two centuries the united kingdom remained a Spanish prov., but rebellion and internal dissensions constantly distracted the country, and the insurrection of Masaniello nearly subverted the government. The peace of Utrecht, which terminated the Spanish war of Succession, gave N. to Austria, and Sicily to the house of Savoy; and when Spain in 1717 attacked Sardinia and Sicily, Austria made an exchange with Savoy of Sardinia for Sicily, and the kingdom of the two Sicilies became a part of the Austrian monarchy. In the war which arose in 1733, after the death of Augustus II. of Poland, Spain again conquered the two Sicilies for the Spanish Infant Don Carlos, who being in 1759, by the death of his brother, called to the Spanish throne, gave the Sicilies to his son Ferdinand IV., under the condition that this kingdom was never to be again united with the Spanish crown. The French revolution led the king of N. into a war with France. In 1796 he obtained peace by paying a large contribution; but a new war having broken out, a French army entered Naples and forced the king to retire to Palermo in Sicily. In January 1799, the Parthenopeian republic—as it was called from the ancient name of the town of Naples, *Parthenope*—was founded at Naples. In the summer of 1799 the Russians and Austrians being successful in Upper Italy, Macdonald who commanded the French troops in N. was compelled to retire, and the ancient order of things was again restored; but the battle of Marengo forced N. to conclude a separate peace with France at Florence, in March 1801, in which the island of Elba, the principality of Piombino, and the Stato-degli-Presidii were ceded to France, and Naples agreed to shut its harbours against the British. When war broke out again between France, Austria, and Russia, a treaty of neutrality was concluded between N. and France in September 1805; but Napoleon embraced the pretext of Russian and British troops being allowed to land in the rear of Massena to declare that the reigning dynasty had forfeited the throne of Naples. Massena now occupied the Neapolitan states, and Ferdinand and his family fled to Sicily, where he remained under the protection of the English till 1815. In March 1806, Napoleon named his elder brother, Joseph, king of Naples, and settled the hereditary royalty on his male descendants. But after a reign of two years Joseph was called to the throne of Spain in 1808, and Napoleon's brother-in-law, Joachim Murat, named king of Naples. Murat's ambition of becoming sole king of Italy, fanned into flame by the sudden resuscitation of the phœnix at Elba, encouraged him first to temporize with the allies, and then suddenly to attack the unprepared Austrians. The scheme at first succeeded; but the Austrians recovering from their surprise, rallied their scattered troops, and in their turn attacked Murat, and compelled him to make a hasty retreat towards his own dominions. In the meantime, a British squadron appeared before the capital, and 2 sail-of-the-line afloat, and one on the stocks, with all the stores in the naval arsenal, were taken possession of by the British government for Ferdinand, king of the two Sicilies. On the 20th of May, 1815, a military convention was signed, by virtue of which the whole kingdom of N.,—the fortresses of Gaeta and Pescara, together with Ancona in the Papal states excepted,—was surrendered to the allies, to be held by them for their lawful sovereign, Ferdinand IV. On the 23d, the Austrian army entered Naples, and the queen, agreeably to a treaty concluded with her, was conveyed by the British fleet to Trieste, and allowed an asylum in the Austrian dominions. Murat effected his escape from Naples to Portici, where finding a small vessel, he got on board and sailed for Toulon. Soon after this event, Pescara and Ancona surrendered; and Gaeta, a place of great strength, and defended by a numerous garrison commanded by French officers, was forced after a short defence to surrender to the united Austrian and British troops. Ferdinand returned to Naples in 1815, and solemnly promised a constitution to his subjects, but broke his word, and even did away with the constitution given by the English to Sicily. Murat was but coldly received by Napoleon. After the battle of Waterloo he with difficulty escaped in an open boat to Corsica. While here, a retreat was offered to him in Austria on condition that he would consent to live there merely as a private individual; but he had now got himself surrounded by a band of needy and desperate adventurers who prompted him to the mad enterprise of landing on the coasts of Calabria with the view of recovering his kingdom. He was taken prisoner at Pizza a few hours after his landing, and sentence of death passed and executed upon him the same day. In 1820 the introduction of the Spanish constitution was demanded from the king, who consented to it, and he and the crown-prince swore to it on the 7th of July. This proceeding dissatisfied the Holy Allies. An Austrian army entered N. in February 1821. In a few weeks the Austrians were masters of N., and soon afterwards of Sicily also, upon which the king returned to Naples, where all the blessings of an arbitrary government were restored. After the return of Ferdinand from the congress of Laybach, in May 1821, it was ordered that the administration of Sicily should be separated from that of N. A ministry was therefore instituted in Naples for the exclusive management of the affairs of Sicily, and a council-of-state was established in Palermo. This ministry lasted until June 1824, and the council was then installed in Naples, forming one only body with that of N. In 1833 the ministry for the affairs of Sicily was renewed, and besides the ministry, 4 directors, 2 of whom were Neapolitans, were appointed as advisers to the lieutenant-general. In 1837 the ministry for the affairs of Sicily, in Naples, was again abolished, and their direction placed in the hands of the Neapolitan ministers. The authorities of Sicily were directed to correspond directly with the ministers of Naples; the lieutenant-general was removed as the medium of communication, and remained only for the functions of his office; all the central administrations of Sicily were abolished, the general direction of police, the general superintendence of the roads, and others; and those which remained were considered as provincial establishments, dependent on Naples. A revolution at last burst forth on January 12, 1848, in which the Sicilian people, by force of arms, for a moment reacquired their ancient independence and liberty. See article SICILY.

Authorities.] *Carte militaire et topographique du royaume des Deux-Siciles.—Dictionnaire du royaume de Naples.* 8 vols. 8vo.—*Serristori, Saggio Statistico dell' Italia.* 1833.—*Geografia Politica dell' Italia de Mat. Bianchi.* Firenze, 1845, 8vo.—Consul Goodwin's Paper on the Progress of the Two Sicilies from 1734 to 1840, in *Statistical Journal*, vol. v.—*Tenore, Essai sur la Geographie physique et botanique du Royaume de Naples.* 1827.

NAPLES, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, situated in N lat. 40° 50′ 15″, E long. 14° 50′ 15″. There is no city in Europe more distinguished for beauty of site. Its position is in the form of an amphitheatre, on the shores of a bay which seems as it were shut up by the island of Capri, 17 m. to the S, and by those of Procida and Ischia, on the other side of the basin. On the E, at a distance of about 8 m., Vesuvius raises its isolated and fire-scathed summit; its smooth brown sides dotted over to one-third of its height with white houses, while at its feet lie the beautiful villages of Portici, and Torre-del-Greco. On the other side is the hill of Posilipo, with the tombs of Virgil and Sannazarius. At a distance is seen the chain of the Apennines, from which a branch detaching itself runs to the SW, having its summits crowned with the villages of Castell-a-Mare, Massa, and Sorrento, the birthplace of Tasso. The city itself is seated on the slope of a range of hills fronting the S and E, enjoying at almost every point of view the most varied and delightful prospects. Its suburbs stretch in a magnificent sweep from Portici on the E, to the promontory of Misenum on the W; and "every cliff and headland is a history." There is no beach, but the sand is firm and spotted like fine granite; and the anchorage is so good that the largest men-of-war ride within a mile of the shore. The general form of the city is oblong, extending from N to S, the S side resting on the bay; but the surrounding country is so studded with houses and villas that it is impossible to mark a line of separation between the city itself and its environs. The circumf. of the city alone, however, is computed at 9 m.; and with the suburbs at 18 m. The suburbs and contiguous villages extend 6 or 8 m. along the edge of the bay, over wide quays, terraces, and projecting piers, which break the uniformity of a mere line of houses. "To enjoy the picture of N. at its finest point of view," says Forsyth, "you must sail out in the morning about a mile from the mole, and catch the sun rising behind the hills. There you can distinguish at once the three celebrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre: you see the whole elevation broken into great masses and crossed by great lines; lines formed of long palaces, hanging gardens, and

regular rows of terraced roofs: you trace the outline on the sea curiously indented, the shipping clustered behind the moles, and castles or towers on the points of projection." The appearance of the interior of the city is in general pleasing; its principal streets are wide and well-built, and the public edifices so lofty and solid as to give a general air of grandeur to the city. Their magnificence, however, chiefly consists in their magnitude: they want simplicity and unity of design, and present a confusion of almost every order and species of architecture, — Greek, Roman, Spanish, Moorish, and Arabian. The paintings, marbles, and other decorations, with which they are enriched, are seldom judiciously placed, and are scattered around with a profusion which mars their effect. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. The Strada-di-Toledo (*a a a*), extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Largo-del-Mercatello (*n*), at the other the Royal palace (*m*), is the finest street in N., and one of the best in Europe. It is broad, straight, well-paved, and bordered in its whole length with elegant buildings. The number of squares is considerable: several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are those called Largo-del-Castello (*o*), Largo-di-Palazzo (*p*), and Largo-del-Mercatello (*n*). Several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The houses are in general 6 or 7 stories high, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of stucco, made of pozzolana sand, which becomes indurated by continued exposure to the atmosphere. Most of them have their flat roofs covered with flowers and shrubs planted in boxes filled with earth. "More than half their fronts consist in windows, and every window is faced with an iron balcony."

Public buildings.] Of the public edifices of Naples, the churches—which are said to number 330 —are the most conspicuous; but their splendour consists less in elegance of architecture than in

the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. Several of them are understood to occupy the sites of ancient temples. The cathedral (A), built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice, but overcharged with ornaments in a discordant style. It is supported by more than 100 columns of granite, belonging originally to the edifice which it has replaced. In the subterranean chapel, under the choir, is deposited the body of St. Januarius. The church of the Santi Apostoli, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is perhaps the most ancient church in N. The church of St. Paul, said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux, is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely incrusted with marble. The church of Santa Chiara is, for its antiquity and magnificence, the most attractive; and the convent attached to it is one of the most distinguished and wealthiest in Italy. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars which support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Royal palace (P), situated near the quay, at the southern extremity of the Strada-di-Toledo, has an air of grandeur: it is three stories high, and consists of three different orders of architecture. The palace of Capo-di-Monte (R), another royal residence, is situated outside of the town, towards the N, on an eminence commanding a delightful prospect. The old palace of the sovereigns of N. is now occupied by the courts of justice. "The villas of the Poggia Reale, Capo del Monte, Caserta, &c., &c., are most remarkable for their position. Some of them serve the king as hunting-lodges, but are otherwise rarely inhabited. The old palaces of the nobility, in the dark narrow lanes of the old part of the city, built round little cloistral courts, are melancholy fabrics, ill-furnished, and bearing every mark of time and negligence. Those

of a more modern date, in the Toledo and the other comparatively spacious avenues, though large, are little notable for the beauty of their architecture; and the elegant modern houses of that unrivalled site, the Chiaja, the 'Vaghissima Piaggia' of the Neapolitans, present a striking contrast, in their freshness, elegance, and accommodations, to the edifices of the Anjous and the Arragons, and those of the Spanish viceroy, or the lawless Neapolitan barons. These residences are all of a modern date; and white walls, green jealousies, light balconies, and gay verandahs, accord well with the beautiful gardens of the Villa Reale, which spread before them, without excluding the view of the bay over which these public gardens hang. The Chiaja is principally inhabited by the corps diplomatique, and foreign visitants of all countries, who either hire apartments in the houses of some Italian prince or noble, or occupy apartments in the numerous hotels, in which the Chiaja abounds; in either case the price is enormous; and in every respect N., to a stranger, is perhaps the dearest place in Europe after London." [*Lady Morgan.*] The theatres of N., great and small, are 7 in number; that of San Carlo, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the finest in Italy, and perhaps the most magnificent in the world.

The harbour and fortifications.] These contribute greatly to the beauty and importance of N., which, like London, joins the bustle of a seaport to that of a capital. The quays, or buildings along the waterside, extend in the form of a crescent along the bay for the space of nearly 5 m., from the gate of Posilipo (P) on the W, to Ponte-della-Maddalena (M) or bridge over the small river Sebeto on the E. Their appearance, particularly in the quarter of the Chiaja, to the W of the harbour, is grand and imposing. The Villa-Reale or royal garden in this suburb (G) is a favourite promenade of the inhabitants, and commands a charming view of the bay. Though the bay is large, the harbour properly so called is small, and is entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole (*b b b*) projecting into the sea, and enclosing a basin nearly square, but little more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. across. At its entrance is a lighthouse.—The fortifications of N. are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a number of towers as well as by three large castles. The Castello-Nuovo (D) is situated near the harbour, and is connected by a covered way with the Royal palace (R). The Castel-del'Ovo (O), so called from its oval figure, is a fort of considerable strength, situated on a rock which communicates with the quay by means of a mole. The castle of St. Elmo (E), the chief citadel of the place, stands at a distance from the sea, on a hill to the W of the city; its subterraneous works are extensive, and bomb-proof. The arsenal (H) adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions.

Literary and charitable establishments.] The university of N. was founded in 1224. Its pile of building, called the Palazzo-degli-Studii, is on a large scale, and when completed will be very elegant. Its interior is divided into several compartments, each containing a valuable collection. Among these are a library with 90,000 vols., a number of manuscripts and specimens of the press of the 15th cent., a cabinet of manuscripts of Herculaneum, with the various machines for unfolding them, a museum of paintings, a museum of sculpture, a collection of bronzes of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and a collection of Etruscan vases. In addition to its university, N. has a number of schools and *conservatorii*, a royal military school, a naval college, a college for the instruction of young Chinese and Japanese, a school for music and the arts, and a deaf-and-dumb school. Its institutions of a higher class are the royal academy of arts and sciences, and the society of agriculture, manufactures, and arts. Besides 4 public libraries, it has a museum, a botanical garden, and an observatory.—The charitable establishments of this city are numerous and well-endowed. Their total number is above 60. Of these, 7 are hospitals; above 30 are schools for poor children of both sexes, who are boarded, educated, and taught, in some a mechanical occupation, in others music; 5 are pawn banks for the industrious poor; most of the others are charity schools. The two principal hospitals are the Degli Incurabili and Della Annunziata. The former is open to the sick of all descriptions; the latter, which is well-endowed, is destined to receive foundlings and penitent females. Each affords relief to between 1,500 and 2,000 at a time.—On the E side of the city, by the side of the Campo Marzo, which stands high, and to which a splendid road leads, is the cemetery of Santa-Maria-del-Pianto, the general burying-place of the city, consisting of 365 huge pits or wells dug into the pozzolana of which the hill is composed, each closed by means of a stone with a ring to it. One of the holes receives each day the dead bodies of that day, which are brought in carts and tumbled down into it; after which quicklime is thrown in, and the pit is closed for a year.

Trade and manufactures.] The trade of N., though great for so inactive a country as the S of Italy, is small when compared to most of the crowded seaports of England and Holland. Its exports are confined to the products of the adjacent country, such as silk, wool, cotton, oil, wine, corn, and fruit. Silk is exported to a considerable amount to France and Spain, and, in a manufactured state, to England. The wool of Puglia is exported in considerable quantities. The cotton of N. is raised chiefly in the southern provs. The oil exported under the name of Gallipoli oil, is made both in Puglia and Calabria. Wine, particularly of the growth of Puzzuoli and the neighbourhood of Vesuvius, is shipped from N. in considerable quantities, as well as fruit, both dried and in a natural state. Timber also forms in a small degree an object of export, together with the very different articles of essences and liqueurs. The following table shows the foreign trade of N. in 1840:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
United States, . .	£90,586	£54	£90,640
Baltic countries, .	141,733	14,692	156,425
Belgium, Germany, &c., .	60,084	9,236	69,320
Brazil and states of the Rio de-la-Plata, . .	12,214	...	12,214
France and colonies, .	200,109	304,337	504,446
Great Britain and colonies,	802,176	123,949	926,125
Italian states, . .	191,711	158,691	350,402
Mediterranean countries, .	28,232	1,631	29,863
Total, . . .	1,526,845	612,590	2,139,435

N. has extensive manufactories of silk fabrics, and on a small scale, stockings, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, diaper, fire-arms, china, glass, soap, and leather. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments, also in mahogany furniture and carriages, and in the manufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell.—The city is divided into 12 administrative wards, and 48 parishes. The municipal district includes 30 villages and hamlets.

Population.] The pop. of N, according to an official census, amounted, on the 1st of January 1845, to 400,813 souls, viz., 197,423 males, and 203,390 females. There were besides 30,000 foreigners, provincials, soldiers, and prisoners. The births in 1844 were 14,181 in number, viz, 11,831 legitimate, 128 illegitimate, and 2,222 *esposiii*, or exposed before the figures of Madonnas. The deaths were in the same year 13,342, or 839 less than the births. The various classes of the pop. were divided as follows:

Clergy,	Secular clergy,		3,401	
	Regular do.,	Monks, 1,764	3,209	6,610
		Nuns, 1,445		
Proprietors,				16,878
Government officers,				8,337
Pensioners,				11,902
Professors of sciences and assistants,				5,091
Professors of the liberal arts, and others,				1,936
Merchants and shopkeepers,				3,465
Notaries,				115
Students,				1,383
Farmers, shepherds, &c.,				2,596
Mechanics,				83,176
Engaged in the royal commission of benevolence,				2,830
Military,				18,184

Among the scientific professors were 133 bleeders! The schools are almost entirely placed under the control of the Jesuits. There were 24 primary schools, 253 private institutions for boys, and 137 for females. In N. they reckon 13,047 births in the year, and amongst them 2,164 illegitimate; in the kingdom the proportion of illegitimate to legitimate is as 4 to 100. With respect to the state of crime, we may expect it to be formidable. There were in one year 4,104 sentences pronounced in the tribunals, and 22,050 cases where the crimes were not prosecuted for want of evidence or discovery of the guilty. There were before the tribunals of correctional police in a year 144,465 cases, of which only 32,297 were convicted. Amongst the serious crimes were 115 of violence against the government officers, 5 of parricide, 37 *di conjugicidio*, 21 of murder of relations, 15 infanticides, 9 of poisoning and attempts at poisoning, 134 premeditated homicide, 46 attempts at murder, 89 involuntary homicides, 482 stabbings, many horrible crimes, 129 burning of houses, 75 thefts with murder, 1,700 robberies, &c. The fickleness of the people in making charges and withdrawing them is manifest from this, that of 88,358 prosecutions before the tribunal of correctional police in 1832, 40,904 were withdrawn by the complainants: this arises from terror, threats of vengeance, or false compassion. The number of female criminals is comparatively small. There were 95 persons condemned to death in 1833. A mild climate exalts the susceptibility and quickens the imagination of the Neapolitans, and gives an air of picturesque extravagance to many of their proceedings. Owing to the same cause, too, an unusual proportion of their time is spent in the open air, and many of the operations which in other countries take place within doors, are here exposed to public view: even the cookery of the lower orders is generally performed on the street. Mr. Whiteside says of the Neapolitans: "They are in all respects the reverse of the Romans in look, manner, dress, disposition, and civilization; insomuch that it is difficult to believe them to belong to the same country; an union between races so different would seem to be impossible. The Romans are quiet in their streets, almost gloomy, naturally grave and serious; the Neapolitans are like a crew of Bacchanalians, in perpetual revelry. N. seems ever in a carnival: it is scarcely possible to suppose the people we behold appear in their real characters; the business of life is turned into a masquerade. The glorious climate in which they live may have much influence on the habits of the people,—their corrupt government more. Populous as N. is, to a stranger it appears to possess a pop. exceeding that of London; for this reason, the whole mass of the pop., man, woman, and child, rush with one consent into the streets in the morning, and continue there, shouting, grinning, dancing, or at their trades or occupations, till night. Little real business all the while is done. Naples, for its size and importance, has less trade than any such city in the world. The people supply the want of business by noise and clamour. The dwellings of the people are cheerless and wretched; when, therefore, the bright sun shines in the morning, they pour down from their lanes and narrow streets into the broad Piazza, or Chiaja, or the Mole. The men do any little work they get, the women bring their chairs, and sit down and knit, or sew, or cleanse their hair in the streets, while the little *lazzaroni*, of whom I have reckoned one hundred in a short distance, tumble about in the dust, or roll an orange from one sewer to another—or, if on the shore, will dive for a farthing; and so their intellectual day passes, not omitting their enjoyment of the animating exhibition of Pulcinella, a spectacle to be seen in all parts of N., and announced by a national air highly musical. The *lazzaroni*, in which term I include fishermen, porters, messengers, &c., are, physically, a fine race of fellows; they seem as if preparing to go to bed, pursuing their occupations in linen drawers and a night-cap; they disdain shoes or stockings. Their gait is an ambling, between a walk and a run, and they are equally ready for playing or fighting. I really believe their felicity would be complete with maccaroni and Pulcinella. Punch is a very important personage in N.; he dresses up and retails the drolleries of the day; he is the channel of the passing opinions, and could gain a mob or keep the whole kingdom in good humour. The fishermen who drag their nets at the end of the Villa Reale will suddenly drop their rather profitless business, (the fish is small and scanty,) seat themselves on the beach, and play with dirty cards; their gravity during this sport being more ludicrous than their merriment. I may add some particulars of daily life The cows are driven to the doors in the morning to be milked; nobody would believe he got *milk* otherwise. Herds of goats with bells are also twice every day driven into the city for the like purpose, while the national conveyance (*curriculo*) flies along the Chiaja, with a dozen people hanging on and around, and behind it, all so balanced that one horse can draw it and gallop. No filth remains in the streets, for, unlike the Romans, the Neapolitan gardeners employ *lazzaroni* to go about with asses, loaded with two deep pockets of strong matting at each side, into which they pack daily the offal of the city: they thus scour the streets effectually. There is gas, but it escapes; there are sewers, but they have no fall, nor water. Being open to the bay, when the wind blows from the SE, they are to some extent washed out; otherwise, as there are no tides, the consequences are not agreeable. There are volumes of dust never laid with water, and raised sometimes by sweeping. It results that the higher your apartment is the better, as well to escape these annoyances, and the unceasing noise, as to secure the view. I conceived an unconquerable repugnance to the Neapolitan people which I could not overcome; their savage appearance, wild behaviour, incessant uproar, gross ignorance and superstition, disgust a stranger; while to an invalid the din of N. is intolerable. A man may occasionally smile at the amusing follies of a light-hearted people; but it is not possible to behold the utter degradation of his fellow-creatures, and preserve a permanently cheerful spirit." The *lazzaroni* constitute a distinct class of the populace, peculiar to N. Nearly 50,000 of them crowd the porticoes of the city, or the caves in the neighbouring beach. They perform miscellaneous services of all kinds for hire; beg, and occasionally steal.—If the feudal bondage under which N. has groaned for centuries were abolished,—the enormous wealth and numbers of lazy ecclesiastics reduced,—and the attention of government directed to the introduction of useful manufactures and the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, we would probably hear as little of the *lazzaroni* of N. as of the *lazzaroni* of London. The lower classes among the Neapolitans are dexterous swimmers and divers. They are also adroit in catching shell-fish, of which there is a great variety in the bay, attached to the rocks, and in very deep water. It is astonishing the length of time these *pescatori* will remain under water. The violent pressure on the lungs produces affections of the chest; yet, with the certainty that they are to be prematurely cut off, they persist in this arduous employment which after all earns them but a scanty subsistence. The remarkable transparency of the sea in the bay of N. is such that, in the clear sunlight, and with quiet water, you may see to a depth of 24 ft., and far beyond what can be seen in any stream. As soon, however, as the slightest breeze ruffles the surface of the water, the depths become dark, in proportion of course to the size and strength of the waves, which disturb the fall of light, and refract it considerably. The fishermen of N. always carry with them, therefore, a small flask of oil; and if the water be disturbed, they pour a few drops upon it. The oil expands rapidly on the surface, and in a few seconds forms, as it were, a clear glass, through which you can trace the bottom of the sea, and the fish or molluscs that inhabit it. This pure and transparent water, which in a vessel will appear perfectly colourless, is, like the air, of a deep blue tint,—the deeper the water, the deeper the blue. In the canals of Venice, Trieste, and Leghorn, and in the inner harbour of N., the water is of a dark green colour, owing to the constant disturbance of the black clayey soil. One of the most beautiful appearances of the sea here is the white spectre-like light which the waves give at every motion, called by the Venetians *ardore de mar*. The nearer you approach the land the livelier it becomes; and it is more beautiful in the canals of Venice and the harbour of N. than elsewhere. —The nobility of N. are excessively addicted to show and splendour. About 100 of them are called princes, and a still greater number are denominated dukes. Six or seven of them have estates from £10,000 to £13,000 a-year. A considerable number have possessions to half that amount; many not more than £1,000 or £2,000 annually. The inferior nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having above £300 or £400 a-year of paternal estate, and not a few enjoying a title without any estate whatever to support it.—N. was the birth-place of Marino, Sannazaro, Costanza, Porta, Borrelli, Filangieri, Bernini, and Pergolese.

Climate.] The situation of N. is even surpassed by its climate: its sky is ever pure and serene, its air free and salubrious, and its soil remarkably fertile. It is not then surprising that travellers should describe N. with more than ordinary enthusiasm. During the time of the Romans, the shores of its bay were covered with their villas; and there are few Roman poets who have not celebrated the beauties of *Parthenope*. In modern times, such has been the increase of its inhabitants that many of the villages which formerly surrounded the town are now joined to it, and these suburbs now contain a much larger pop. than the ancient city itself. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the climate of N. is altogether exempt from violent atmospheric perturbations. "When," says Dr. Burgess, "the NW wind, the *mistral* of Italy, escapes round the promontory that separates N. from Pozzuoli and Baiæ, it sweeps along the entire locality with enormous force, agitates the sea violently, and rushes impetuously along the magni-

ficent street which skirts the quay. It is singular that whilst this boisterous wind is playing in full force in the above-named locality, the atmosphere of the interior of the city is comparatively calm. The mistral of Italy is generally charged with humidity, and is so far different from that of Provence, which is dry. Although the autumn and winter are the seasons during which it most prevails, the other periods of the year are by no means exempt from occasional visits. During a sojourn of three months at N., including the months of November, December, and January, M. Carrière felt the influence of this wind, as nearly as possible, every fourth day. It prevailed most frequently in the morning; and when occurring in the evening it was charged with a glacial humidity that would make strangers wince, although of the strongest constitution. This baneful wind suddenly suppresses the transpiration, causes acute pectoral affections, with disorder of the circulatory and nervous systems. The part of the city where its influence is most severely felt has been aptly described by Dr. Chevalley de Rivas as 'the Siberia of Naples.' Nevertheless the locality of the mistral forms the fashionable part of the city, where tourists and foreigners generally reside. Persons of robust constitution may certainly escape with impunity; but invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary complaints, who rashly take up their quarters in this part, will soon be compelled to fly from the effects of this lethal blast." It is a striking fact that there is one death from consumption in a mortality of 2½ at N., whilst in the hospitals of Paris there is only one fatal case from that disease in a mortality of 3¼.

NAPLES (Gulf of), a beautiful bay of the Mediterranean, on the SW coast of Italy, between the gulf of Gaeta and the gulf of Salerno, entering between the islands of Ischia and Procida on the NW, and the promontory of Campanella and the island of Capri on the SE. It lies between the parallels of 40° 54′ and 40° 36′ N, and the meridians of 13° 50′ and 14° 30′ E. The Isola-d'Ischia (*a*), the ancient *Pithecusa*, chiefly consists of one large volcanic mountain, Monte Ipomeo, which attains an alt. of 2,574 ft. above sea-level. From near Campagnana, at the SE extremity of this island, "beginning with the rugged rocks of *Capreæ*, rendered famous by the imperial residence of Augustus, and infamous by that of Tiberius, the spectator may cast his view across the narrow channel which separates the island from the promontory of Minerva, and contemplate the beautiful shores of Massa, Sorrento, Vico, and Castelamare. The sites now occupied by the remains of *Stabiæ*, *Pompeii*, and *Herculaneum*, and the fiery mountain to which they owe their ruin, may next engage his attention. He will reflect with surprise on the boldness of the present generation, who have erected their numerous and sumptuous palaces on the very ashes of the cities destroyed; and will dread lest a repetition of the same tremendous phenomena should at some future period involve the modern establishments in a similar fate, and again consign to ages of oblivion the valuable and curious remnants of antiquity which have been recently brought to light. The melancholy feelings which this prospect awakens are soothed by a view of the gay, the luxurious Parthenope, the abode of ease and voluptuousness, and the enchanting coast of Pausilippo, where Lucullus and many other distinguished Romans sought a relief from the cares and bustle of the capital. From thence the eye will rove over the nearer shores of Nisida, Puteoli, and Baiæ, once the seats of pleasure and licentiousness; first the retreat of Marius, Sylla, Cicero, and the Cæsars, and afterwards contaminated by the debaucheries, the cruelties, and the parricide of Nero. From hence the eye may range along the bold promontory of *Misenum*, and its Elysian fields; may mark the situation of the ancient *Cuma;* and finally, after dwelling on the neighbouring island of Procida, may repose on the observatory station, which has furnished one of the most exquisite panoramas that nature can display or taste select; and no less distinguished by historical and poetical interest than by picturesque beauty." [*Colt Hoare.*] On the E side of the island of Ischia stands the fortified town of Ischia (*b*); and directly in front of that town, and midway between it and the broad promontory of Misenum, lies the island of Procida (*c*), the ancient *Prochyta*, the SW extremity of which is only 1½ m. distant from the castle of Ischia; while the little islet of Vivara (*d*), off the same point, approaches within 1 m. of Ischia. From Chiupetto point, the NW extremity of Procida, to the high point of Cape Mesa (*e*), a headland on the SW side of Monte Procida, on the mainland, is a distance of 1¾ m. N ¼ E; and from Cape Mesa to Cape Miseno (*f*), the SE extremity of this peninsular portion of the mainland, is 3½ m. SE. On the N side of the promontory of Miseno, is a small inlet, the Porto-di-Miseno (*g*), which formerly offered a good harbour for small vessels, and which leads into an inner lagune called the Mare Morto (*h*). On a steep point on the E side of Pozzuoli bay,—or the indentation of coast from Cape Miseno to Punto Cavallo (*i*),—stands the castle of Baia (*k*), between which and the town of Pozzuoli (*l*), 1½ m. E by N, the land forms a deep bay, rendered dangerous by the numerous ruins of ancient buildings, as well as rocks, which stretch into it. The Lago-Lucrino (*m*), a few yards inland from the bottom of this bay, has a depth of 30 fath.; and to the N of it lies the Lago-Averno. To the NNW of Pozzuoli lies Monte Barbaro (1); to the NNE, Monte d'Astroni (3); and between these Monte Cigliano (2). The Lago-di-Agnano (4) lies to the SE of Monte-d'Astroni, and the Solfatara about 1 m. to the E of Pozzuoli. From Cape Miseno, the high island of Nisita (*n*), the quarantine-station for Naples, lies 1 league ENE; and 1 m. to the E of Nisita is Punta Gaiola (*o*), a high promontory, with a rocky islet off it. From La Gaiola to Cape Posilipo, is a stretch of high coast of about 1 m.: and 2½ m. ENE from Cape Posilipo is the Castel del' Ovo (*p*), the outermost fortification of the city of Naples. A fine sandy beach, and that splendid quarter of the city known as the Chiaja, lies to the W of the Castel del' Ovo. Lady Morgan, describing the line of coast to the W of Naples now traced, says: "Above this enchanting coast, which places within view so many islands and islets of classic interest and picturesque beauty, rises that hill whose Greek name is said to intimate its original beauty, and which will ever be remembered by those who have visited it as one of the loveliest sites on which nature and art have conferred their combined gifts,—the hill or promontory of Posilipo! Its chain of undulations girdles a great part of the city, and spreads its paradise for 3 m. along the S coast. Pleasure and piety have alike chosen it in all ages for their enjoyment or retreat. Everywhere the spires of churches and convents mingle with villas and belvideres, amidst lovely scenes that still recall and justify the eulogiums of their inspired tenant [Sannazaro], whose tomb adds new interest to the site he celebrated. The country on this side Naples, Pozzuoli, Baiæ, Misenum, &c., &c., will occupy the most cursory antiquarian for many days. For several miles the coast abounds in the remains of temples, villas, amphitheatres, and the sites of ancient song; every rood leaves a point to investigate or a dispute to decide. Among the multifarious objects, however, there are few sufficiently perfect to interest

the general inquirer, by their power of illustrating the internal economy of civil life, like those of Pompeii. But the indescribable richness of the loveliest scenery that can delight the senses, makes ample amends for the fatigue of descending into holes, nicknamed caves of sibyls; of plunging into the damp chill atmosphere of buried amphitheatres, not very unlike wine cellars; or of wandering over broken rubbish among tottering walls, by courtesy dignified with historic titles. The whole of this line of country is also the site of an extinct volcano, whose activity most probably ceased when that of Vesuvius commenced; though the formation of the Monte-Nuovo is of a far more recent date. The lake of Agnano forms one crater, the lake of *Avernus*—a lake in Virgil's time—is another, and the eye of science will trace many more within a few miles. The hill of Posilipo is tufa, and the same substance, seamed with frequent veins of lava, forms the soil of the whole country. The lake Agnano yet retains two traces of its original formation, in the Grotta del Cane, emitting for ages an unceasing stream of carbonic acid; and within 100 yds. the vapour-baths of St. Germano, which are produced by simply scratching the earth, when dense and hot mineral vapours exhale and form an atmosphere esteemed powerful in the cure of rheumatism. The Solfatara, a crater that can scarcely be said to be yet extinct, emits at all times a dense smoke, and sufficient sulphur is sublimed from the abyss below (whose vault resounds like thunder to a blow struck on the earth) to supply a manufactory which, when Sicily was shut out from Naples, provided for the consumption of the continental kingdom. There is also a considerable manufacture of alum; and there too, baths, more active than those of St. Germano, are said to prove highly

serviceable in pulmonary diseases." There is no regular tide in the bay of N.; but a rise and fall of water, occasioned by SW gales, is often experienced at the quays of the city. From the mole of Naples to Castellamare (*q*), where are the royal dock-yards, the distance is 13 m. SE by S, and the coast-line presents a succession of sandy beaches, towns, and villages, including Portici (5), Torre dell' Greco (6), and Torre dell' Annunciato (7). At the distance of 3 m. to the NNE of Torre dell' Greco is Mount Vesuvius (V); and 2½ m. E of Torre dell' Annunciata is the site of the buried city of *Pompeii*. "From N. to Pompeii," says the brilliant writer already quoted, "the route along the bay includes not only one of the loveliest of the many lovely views of this region, but most of the principal objects for which the naturalist and antiquarian visit this extraordinary region,—Herculaneum. Portici, Vesuvius. A long suburban line of buildings, some shattered and miserable (the abodes of the people), others spacious but deserted (the villas of the nobles), leads to the royal palaces of Portici, by the village of Resina,—the first stage in this journey of wonders at which taste or curiosity is induced to stop, for the streets of Resina cover the buried ruins of Herculaneum." Capo d'Orlando (*r*) is 1½ m. W from the mole of Castellamare; and 1½ m. further SSW is the village of Vico (*s*). About 1 m. W by S of Vico is Cape Gradele (*t*), 2¾ m. WSW of which is Cape Sorrento. The intervening coast-line is steep and smooth at the summit, but hollowed out into subterranean cells, the work apparently of the Romans. In the S part of the bay, between the two last-named capes, is the town of Sorrento (*u*), situated on the side of a hill rising from the shore between Monte-Viso and Monte-Massa. From Cape Sorrento the Capo-di-Massa bears 1¼ m. SW by W; and from the latter cape to Capo-di-Como (*v*) is about the same distance SW ½ S. La Punta-della-Campanella (*w*), the extremity of Monte Costanza, and of the peninsular projection of the mainland on the SW of the bay of N., the *Promontorium Minervum* of the an

cients, is 3 m. S by W. The E point of the island of Capri (*C*) lies 3 m. WNW of Cape Campanella.

NAPLES, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 66 m. SW of Augusta, watered by Crooked and Sango rivers, and by portions of Long and Brandy ponds. Pop. in 1840, 758.—Also a township of Ontario co., in the state of New York, 18 m. S of Canandaigua. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by inlets of Canandaigua and Honeoye lakes. The soil consists chiefly of clay loam. Pop. 2,345. The village is on an inlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants.—Also a village of Scott co., in the state of Illinois, 56 m. W of Springfield, on Illinois river, 2 m. above the mouth of Mauvaiseterre river. Pop. about 200.

NAPLOUS. See NABLOUS.

NAPO, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, in the dep. of Pichincha, 30 m. SE of Quito; runs ESE; traverses the territory inhabited by independent Indian tribes; and throws itself into the Amazon, on the l. bank, in S lat. 3° 25′, and W long. 71° 38′, and after a rapid course of 600 m. Its principal affluents are the Coca and Ahuaricu, which it receives on the l., and the Curaray. In 1774 this river, in consequence of an eruption of the volcano of Cotopaxi, inundated an extensive tract of country.

NAPOLEON, a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 66 m. W of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 1,098.—Also a township of Henry co., in the state of Ohio, 154 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. 615. The village is on the bank of Maumee river. —Also a village of Ripley co., in the state of Indiana, 59 m. SE of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.—Also a village of Chicot co., in the state of Arkansas, 148 m. SE of Little Rock, on the W bank of the Mississippi, at the entrance of Arkansas.

NAPOLI. See NAPLES.

NAPOLI, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 308 m. W by S of Albany. It has an elevated surface, drained by Coldspring creek. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,145.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA. See MONEMBASIA.

NAPOLI-DI-ROMANIA. See ANAPLI.

NAPONOCH, a village of Wawarsing township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Rondout creek. Pop. in 1840, 500.

NAPOULE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 14 m. ENE of Frejus, and 24 m. E of Draguignan, on a gulf of the same name. It has a small harbour defended by a fort. The gulf of La-N. is 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in depth.

NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. E of Southam. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 833; in 1841, 951.

NAQADE'H, a town of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 3 m. SW of Kous, on the l. bank of the Nile. It contains 5 churches and a Franciscan convent, and has manufactories of blue calico.

NAQUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. N of Valencia, and partido of Murviedro. Pop. 473. In the environs are quarries of fine marble.

NARA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in a small lake in the gov. of Moscow, in the district and 21 m. NNE of Vereïa; runs SE; traverses the NE part of the gov. of Kalouga; re-enters that of Moscow; and joins the Oka, on the l. bank, 1½ m. below Serpoukhov, and after a course of 75 m.

NARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon and prov. of Oumi, 24 m. NE of Meaco, and near the W bank of Lake Oitz.

NARAINGUNGE, a trading town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, in N lat. 23° 37′, E long. 90° 35′, on the W bank of a branch of the Brahmaputra. Pop. 15,000. The inhabitants carry on an extensive traffic in grain, salt, tobacco, and lime; a considerable quantity of fine muslin is also made here. During the rainy season the greater part of the adjoining country is inundated.

NARAINGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Midnapore, in N lat. 22° 11′. It was formerly surrounded at some distance by a thick wood, defended by batteries and impervious by cavalry.

NARAJOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. NW of Brzezany, and 36 m. SE of Lemberg, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Dniester. It has a Catholic and a Greek church.

NARANG, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Kuner, 26 m. NW of Bajour.

NARANGABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 72 m. NW of Hyderabad.

NARANJO, a port on the N coast of Cuba, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

NARANJOS, a group of islands off the coast of New Granada, in the dep. of Ystmo, in the gulf of Panama, in N lat. 9° 27′ 30″, E long. 79° 52′.—Also a group of small islands in the Philippine archipelago, near the S extremity of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 12° 20′, E long. 124° 3′.

NARBERTH, a market-town and parish of Pembrokeshire, 11½ m. NNE of Pembroke. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,589; in 1841, 2,620. Pop. of town in 1851, 1,392. The town joins with Haverford-West and Fishguard in sending a member to parliament. Electors in 1848, 44.

NARBONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, 32 m. E of Carcassonne, on the railway from Bordeaux to Cette, and on two canals, of which one communicates with the great canal of Languedoc, and the other with the Mediterranean. Pop. in 1789, 8,528; in 1846, 10,578. N., the *Narbo* of Roman times, was the capital or central station of *Gallia Narbonensis;* but, notwithstanding its early celebrity, few monuments of its antiquity now remain. The cathedral is admired for the elegance of its architecture, and the boldness of its vaulting. The palace of the archbishop is an ancient building, and has, from the number of its towers, the appearance of a fortress. N. has some trade in corn, salt, oil, saltpetre, and verdigris; and an extensive traffic in honey and wax, the produce of the neighbourhood. Its manufactures chiefly consist of stockings and leather. It is the see of an archb.—The cant. comprising 9 coms., had a pop. of 16,727 in 1841.—The arrondissement, comprising 6 cantons, has an area of 149,565 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 39,847.

NARBOROUGH, a parish of Leicestershire, 5½ m. SSW of Leicester. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,147; in 1841, 1,329.—Also a parish in Norfolk, on the East Anglian railway, 5½ m. WNW of Swaffham. Area 3,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 300; in 1841, 360.

NARBOROUGH, an island in the group of the Galapagos islands, to the W of Albemarle island, in S lat. 1° 20′, W long. 91° 40′. Its highest summit has an alt. of 3,720 ft. above sea-level. Its chief headlands are capes Douglas and Hammond. On the N it forms, with Albemarle island, Banks bay.

NARCIA, a river of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo, which has its source in the SW part of the prov.; runs NE; and throws itself into the Nalon, on the l. bank, 1½ m. above Pravia, and after a total course of about 54 m. This river is supposed to be the *Melso* of the ancients.

NARCISSO, CLERKE or ANGIER ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S lat. 17° 19′, W long. 138° 30′. It is about 12 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in breadth. It was discovered by Boenecheo in 1772.

NARCONDAM, an island in the bay of Bengal, in the Andaman archipelago, 90 m. E of Great An-

daman island, in N lat. 13° 24′, E long. 93° 12′. It is covered with wood, and is uninhabited. It attains an alt. of 2,500 ft. above sea-level, and forms an important sea-mark.

NARCY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. NE of La-Charité, and 15 m. SSE of Cône, on the Mèves. Pop. 775. In the environs are extensive forges and nail-works.

NARDA, a town of Japan, in the island of Kiusiu, and prov. of Fizen. It has manufactories of porcelain.

NARDINPELT, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Hyderabad, district and 36 m. N of Dawurconda.

NARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. NNE of Gallipoli. Pop. 8,000. It has a cathedral, several churches, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of blankets and of cotton fabrics, of the latter of which the material is grown in the environs.

NARE′, or NARES, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and prov. of Antioquio, which descends from the E side of the Andes; runs E; and throws itself into the Magdalena, on the l. bank, at a village of the same name, and after a course of about 60 m. The village is 105 m. ESE of Santa-Fe-de-Antioquia, and 120 m. NNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota. Its port is the most frequented in the prov., and carries on an active trade in cocoa-nuts and gold.

NAREA. See ENAREA.

NAREH, a village in Sinde, 53 m. N of Sehwan, about a mile from the l. bank of the Indus. It is built of brick and is of considerable extent.

NARELLAN, a parish and village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland. Pop. 773. The village is 53 m. from Sydney.

NARENTA, NARONA, or OPUS, a river which has its source in Herzegovina, near Vorba. It runs first NW; then S to Mostar, where it passes under Trajan's arch; thence turns SW; passes Pocsitejl and Gabela; enters Dalmatia; and divides at Opus into 3 branches, which discharge themselves into the channel of the same name between low flat banks overgrown with reeds. Fort Opus is at the apex of the delta, which is laid out in vineyards and meadows, but much of which is often under water. It has a total course of 180 m.; and receives on the l. the Drinovnik and Croupa, and on the r. the Dretsnitza, Jossinitza, and Trebisat.

NARENTA (CHANNEL OF), a branch of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, extending between the peninsula of Sabioncello on the E, and the island of Lesina and the continent on the W. It is 42 m. in length from NW to SE, and 12 m. in breadth.

NAREW, a river which has its source in Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, in the S part of the district of Volkovisk, and a little to the SE of Novosiolki; traverses the prov. of Bialystok, in which it bathes a town of the same name; runs along the Polish frontier, and passes Surasz and Tykoczyn; enters Poland; traverses the woiwodies of Augustowo and Plock, passing in its course Lomza, Ostrolenka, and Pultusk, and throws itself into the Bug at Sierock. It has a total course, and in a generally W direction, of 210 m. Its principal affluents are the Narewka, which it receives on the l.; and the Bobra, Pysz, Omulew, and Orsic. The town of N. is 20 m. SSE of Bialystok, district and 17 m. ENE of Bielsk, on the l. bank of the river of the same name. Pop. 425.

NAREWKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. and 42 m. S of Grodno, district and 36 m. NW of Proujani, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Narew.

NARGAN, NARGEN, or NARGOE, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Esthonia, district and 12 m. NW of Revel, in the gulf of Finland. It is about 4 m. in length, and 2 m. broad; affords easy landing, and has a lighthouse at its N extremity, in N lat. 59° 36′ 22″, E long. 24° 31′ 4″. It is well-wooded, and is partially cultivated. Fishing forms the chief occupation of its inhabitants.—Also a small island of the Caspian sea, near the coast of Shirvan, in Russia in Asia, and 9 m. SE of Baku.

NARGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 16 m. NE of Mundessor. In 1820 it contained about 500 houses.

NARI, a river of Beluchistan, which has its source on the E side of the Hala mountains; runs in a generally S direction for about 50 m., when it is joined by the Bolan or Kauhi; thence continues its course to the S; and is lost in the desert of Cutch-Gundava. In great inundations its waters are said sometimes to extend to the Indus.

NARIGIAN, a strong position in the Tumar mountains, at the summit of the Aeng pass, on the frontiers of Arracan and Burmah. It is within the British frontier; but when we pass it, we step into the Burmese country. The position is one of remarkable strength. A hundred men posted here might bid defiance to an army; and as there is a fine piece of table-land, it might be fortified with ease, and provisioned without difficulty. From N. you "look down upon a rich and fertile country,—the Irawaddi close at hand, and abundance of pop. and cultivation as far as the eye can reach,—yellow paddy fields and curling smoke, a sight most pleasing as compared with the desolate regions on our side." The descent immediately on the other side of N. may be troublesome, but only for a short distance. Vegetation here is luxuriant; and as the road soon runs into the course of the Maine river, which is fed by numerous mountain-torrents, water is of course abundant. A deep defile leads out into the open country, not far from the Burmese frontier-town of Maphek-Mio, which all describe as an admirable military position; and from this point the road to Sembeghwin lies through a cultivated tract of country, "embellished with groves of palmyra and other trees, and full of populous villages." Captain Trant, with a regiment, accomplished the distance from N. to Sembeghwin,—that is, from the Burmese frontier to the banks of the Irawaddi,—in eight marches. A larger force with artillery would occupy a few days more; but there is little room to doubt that a British force, sent through the Aeng pass, might reach the banks of the Irawaddi 15 days after breaking ground from Aeng.

NARIMM, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Owari. Pop. 2,000.

NARIN, a mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkas territory, a little to the W of Urga.

NARIN-KUNDU, a mountain of Mongolia, in the Khalkas country, near the r. bank of the Orkhon. It is covered with lofty pines.

NARKUS (JEBEL), a remarkable bell-shaped hill in the El Haman chain in the peninsula of Sinai, a ridge of low calcareous hills at a distance of 3½ m. from the beach. It is about a ½ m. NW of Jebel-Mokatteb, and is composed of a light-coloured friable sandstone, having an alt. of about 400 ft. This hill has been long celebrated for the extraordinary musical tones elicited from it, which have generally been compared to the deep booming of a church-bell: hence its name, which signifies 'the mountain of the Bell.' Of the cause of the phenomenon many opinions have been broached. The Arabs in the neighbourhood, with their ordinary propensity to the marvellous, attribute it to the real bells of a subterranean convent swallowed up by some convulsion of nature; and the Christian monks of Mount Sinai countenance this belief, by the idle story that the sound was first heard after the destruction of one of their convents in its vicinity. Some have supposed the sounds to be caused by the dropping of sand into the cavities of the rocks; others, by its motion over hollow rocks; others have attributed them to subterranean volcanoes; and a few have supposed that the action of the wind upon the elastic plates of mica, which is a component part of granite, may have

been the origin of the sound. Lieut. Newbold and Capt. Wellsted concur in opinion that the sound is produced by the rolling down of sand put in motion by the wind, or by persons walking on its surface. On the W side of this hill, which faces the Red sea, is a slope of about 80 ft., covered with a very fine quartzose sand, varying in depth from 5 or 6 inches to as many feet, according to the form of the sandstone rock which it covers: this is the spot from whence the mysterious sounds issue. Not the slightest noise was heard to issue from the hill at the approach of Lieut. Newbold's party; but when their Arab guide, desiring them to wait still at the bottom of the slope, began to ascend the slope, sinking to his knees at every step, they soon heard a faint sound resembling the lower string of a violoncello slightly touched. Disappointed at the result, they determined to ascend themselves, in spite of the intense heat of the sun and extreme fineness of the sand; and on reaching the summit, they sat down to observe the effect. The particles of sand set in motion agitated not only those below them, but, though in a less degree, those all around them, like the surface of water disturbed by a stone. In about 2 minutes they heard a rustling sound; and then the musical tone above alluded to, which gradually increased to that of a deep mellow church-bell, so loud that it rivalled the rumbling of distant thunder. This occurred when the whole surface was in motion; and the effect upon themselves the travellers compared to what they supposed might be felt by persons seated upon some enormous stringed instrument, while a bow was slowly drawn over the chords. They descended while the sound was at its height; and soon after it began to lessen with the motion of the sand, until, at the end of a quarter of an hour, all was perfectly still again. While the observations were making, a steady breeze from the W was blowing against the surface of the sand; and this Lieut. Newbold considers essential to the production of the sound; it having been found that the sounds are much fainter in still weather, or even quite inaudible. When the weather is wet no sounds are produced, because the sand is then agglomerated, and will not slide at all. Wellsted has given a view of this hill in his *Travels in Arabia*.

NARLAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 57 m. E of Bustar.

NARMATZO, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 38 m. from Kasan. Pop. 4,500. It contains a palace belonging to Prince Kulautshakov.

NARNI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 21 m. SSW of Spoleto, and 48 m. N of Rome, on a hill on the l. bank of the Nera. Pop. 3,260. It has a cathedral, numerous churches and convents, a fine aqueduct, and the remains of a magnificent bridge built by Augustus, a house-of-detention, and a number of handsome houses. It possesses a few woollen manufactories.

NARNUL, a district and town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and prov. of Agra. The town is 90 m. WSW of Delhi, at the foot of a hill. It is about 1 m. in length, and is intersected by a nullah or water-course. It was formerly a place of considerable importance.

NARO, a considerable town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazzara, situated near the l. bank of a river of the same name, the ancient *Hypsa*, about 15 m. from the coast, and 11 m. ESE of Girgenti, in a strong military position, and surrounded by fertile valleys. It has a pop. of 10,000, who are employed partly as mechanics and manufacturers, partly in cultivating the surrounding country. It has some trade in wine, oil, and sulphur. It is thought by some to be the *Motyum* of Diodorus.—The N. river rises 16 m. SW of Caltanisetta, and flows into the sea, after a SW course of above 20 m.

NARODICZE, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 18 m. SE of Ovrutsh. Pop. 600.

NAROL, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle of Zolkiew, 36 m. NE of Jaroslav.

NARONA. See NARENTA.

NAROTSH, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 30 m. SE of Swinziani. It is about 10 m. in length, and discharges itself into the Vilia.—Also a town in the gov. of Minsk, 12 m. WNW of Vileika.

NAROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 21 m. SSE of Mozir. Pop. 1,800.

NAROVA, or NARVA, a river of Russia, which issues from Lake Peipus; passes Sirensk; and falls into the gulf of Finland, near Narovskaia, after a NNE course of 40 m. Near its mouth it has a fall 18 ft. in height. Its principal affluent is the Pliusa, on the r.

NAROVTSHAT, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 74 m. NW of Pensa, near the rivers Scheldai and Laguschevka. Pop. 2,700. It has some trade in the productions of the country, and three large annual fairs.

NARR (DER HOHE), a mountain of Austria, on the S frontier of the circle of Salzburg, one of the Noric Alps. It has an alt. of 11,324 ft. above sea-level.

NARRA, a branch of the Indus, which diverges from it, on the E side, a few miles above Rori in Sind, and flowing S, joins the Fulaili branch.—Another arm, known as the Western N., separates from the Indus, 25 m. below Sukkur, and flows in a very winding course to Lake Manchar, in N lat. 26° 30′, which discharges again its waters, by the Arul, into the Indus.

NARRAGANSET BAY, a bay of the Atlantic ocean, which intersects the state of Rhode island, U. S. It is about 28 m. long, and 10 m. broad; and contains Rhode island, Canonicut, Prudence, with various other smaller islands. The Providence and Pawtucket rivers flow into it on the NW, Taunton river on the NE, and Pawtuxet on the W.

NARRAGHMORE, a parish of co. Kildare, 2 m. NNW of Ballytore. Area 11,270 acres. Pop. 5,895.

NARRAGUAGUS BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, U. S., joining Machias bay. It receives on the NW a river of the same name, and contains several islands.

NARRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 70 m. W by S of Sumbulpur.

NARRAINGUNGE. See NARAINGUNGE.

NARRAN, a river of Tropical Australia, which, flowing in a SSW course, appears to lose itself in a large swamp, in S lat. 29° 45′, E long. 147° 40′.

NARROWS (THE), a channel between Long island on the E, and Staten island on the W, connecting New York bay with the Atlantic, 9 m. S of New York, U. S. The channel is 1,905 yds. wide, and is well-defended by forts and batteries.—Also the channel between the islands of St. Christopher and Nevis, in the Little Antilles.

NARSINGAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 60 m. W by N of Cuttack, in N lat. 20° 41′.

NARSINGPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, on the r. bank of the Cavery, 21 m. SE of Seringapatam.

NARSINGUR, a town of Bengal, in the district and 57 m. W of Midnapore, near the l. bank of the Soburyka. It formerly possessed a good fortress, which commanded the high road from Pachete to Jellasore; but, with the other innumerable forts in this district, has been allowed to fall into decay. The town, however, continues to flourish, being favourably situated for the inland trade.

NARSIPUR, or NARSAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, and district of Ellore, situated on the S branch of the Godavery, about 10 m. from the sea, in N lat. 16° 21′.

NARUNGPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, and district of Ghazipur, on the W bank of the Ganges, nearly opposite Buxar.

NARVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 82 m. WSW of St. Petersburg. It is built, at a distance of nearly 8 m. from the sea, on steep limestone hills on both sides of the river Narva or Narova, which is here both broad and deep, and 2 m. higher up has a fall of 18 ft. over a ledge of rock. Its houses are of brick, stuccoed white; so that it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town; in fact a number of its inhabitants are of German descent. In the suburb called Ivangorod, the

remains of an extensive fortress overhang the Narva in a very picturesque manner. N. was one of the Hanse towns, and still has a brisk traffic in corn, timber, and flax. Small vessels can ascend within a few miles of the town; for the remainder of the distance flat-bottomed lighters must be employed. Salt is the chief article of the import trade. Near this town, in Nov. 1700, Charles XII. of Sweden, at the head of 9,000 men, obtained a complete victory over 39,000 Russians, commanded by Peter the Great. N. was retaken by the Czar five years after. In 1773 it was destroyed by fire.

NARWAR, or NURWAR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, situated principally between the 25th and 26th parallels of N lat. The face of the country is hilly and woody, but the soil in many parts is rich and productive. The Sind is the principal river; the chief towns are Narwar, Collarass, and Shepur.—The capital, of the same name, is situated on the E side of the Sind river, 40 m. S by W of Gwalior. It was formerly a place of note, and governed by a Hindu prince.

NARYM, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, cap. of a district traversed by the small river Narymka, an affluent of the Ovi. It is situated on the Obi, near its confluence with the Keta. It was originally only a simple *ostrog* or palisadoed fort: but this fort has been removed to a different spot, on account of the marshes by which it was surrounded. The Chinese outposts approach the vicinity of this place.

NASACARA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. E of Kokura.

NASAS (RIO), a river of Mexico, in the state of Chihuahua, which empties itself into the S end of Lake Cayman, in about N lat. 26° 30′, after a NE course of 180 m. It is nearly dry in the summer season.

NASBINALS, a town of France, in the dep. of Lozère, 28 m. W by N of Mende. Pop. 1,300.

NASCA, a town of Peru, in the prov. and 190 m. SE of Lima, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It has a fine harbour, but the town itself is in a state of decay. The surrounding country is fertile in vines and sugar-canes, and is watered by a river of the same name.—The whole of the coast of Peru is a continued sandy desert, with here and there an oasis or fertile valley. No rain ever visits these spots; cultivation is, therefore, only effected by artificial means of irrigation. The ancient inhabitants had recourse for this purpose to numerous subterranean water-courses or conduits, which still remain in many places. In the valley of N. they are about 2 ft. in height, and 1 ft. in breadth, lined with uncemented masonry, and covered with slabs. Most of them are now choked up with sand, but some of them remain unobstructed, and supply sufficient water to impart great fertility to the valley, where the vine, which is extensively cultivated, often equals in girth an elm of 10 years' growth. How far the underground aqueducts extend, or whence flow the head-waters, is not known; but the works of the Peruvian in this branch of rural economy are wonderful. Every new acquisition of territory was followed by the construction of *azequias*, as these channels were called.

NASCARA, a river of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which falls into the gulf of Squillace.

NASCHITZA, or NASSITZA, a small town of the Austrian states, in the co. of Verovitz, 26 m. W by S of Eszek.

NASEBY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 12 m. NNW of Northampton. Area of p. 3,690 acres. Pop. 898. It was in the vicinity of this v. that the battle was fought, in 1645, between Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell, which terminated in the total discomfiture of the royalist army.

NASH, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NNE of Pembroke. Pop. 140.—Also a parish of Monmouthshire, 4 m. SE of Newport. Area 2,710 acres. Pop. 291.

NASH, a central county of N. Carolina, U. S. Area 640 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 10,657.

NASHAUN, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the SE side of Buzzard's bay, and NW of Martha's Vineyard, off the coast of Massachusetts, U. S.

NASHPORT, a village of Muskingum co., in Ohio, U. S., 54 m. from Columbus. Pop. 200.

NASHUA, a town of Hillsboro' co., New Hampshire, U. S., 12 m. NW of Lowell, on the W side of the Merrimac. Pop. 7,000, chiefly employed in cotton manufactures.—Also a river in Massachusetts, which runs NE into the Merrimac, at Nashua, after a course of 40 m.

NASHVILLE, a town of Davidson co., Tennessee, U. S., in N lat. 36° 9′ 33″, W long. 86° 49′ 3″, 909 m. SW of New York, on the S side of the Cumberland river, which is navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons, 9 months of the year, and at certain times for ships of 400 tons. Pop. in 1830, 5,566; in 1840, 6,929; in 1850, 17,502. It is regularly laid out, and is a thriving and wealthy town, the largest in the state, and situated in a fertile and populous country; great changes have recently taken place in the elements of its growth, and manufactures of all kinds, which until lately were unknown in it, are now in a rapidly progressive condition. There is steam-boat navigation between N. and New Orleans, from which place it is distant by land, through Natchez, 586 m.; through Madisonville, 480 m. N. university, founded in 1806, has a president and 5 professors, with a library of 12,000 vols.—Also a village in Holmes co., in Ohio, 82 m. NE of Columbus.—Also the cap. of Brown co., in Iowa.—Also the cap. of Washington co., in Illinois.

NASHWAC, a river of New Brunswick, which runs S into the St. John, a little above Fredericton.

NASIELSK, a town of Poland, 27 m. N by E of Warsaw. Pop. 1,200. The Russian army, under Kamenskoy, were driven from their intrenchments here by Bonaparte, on 25th December, 1806.

NASING, a parish of Essex, 4½ m. NNW of Epping. Area 3,724 acres. Pop. 824.

NASO, a town of the island of Sicily, in the Valdi-Demona, on a hill on the coast, with finely wooded environs. It has some handsome buildings, with a pop. of 8,000. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Agathyrnum*. Near it are some mineral springs of ferruginous quality.

NASONGO, or MORANGANE, a village of Quilimane, on the Quilimane river. It is inhabited solely by the slaves of the governor of Quilimane, who cultivate a tract of land in the vicinity for their master.

NASPA, a river of Mexico, which flows into the sea 27 m. SE of Acapulco, after a SSW course of 200 m.

NASQUIROU, a river on the coast of Labrador, to the W of Esquimaux river.

NASSABERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Chrudim. Pop. 560.

NASSAGAIVEYA, a township of Upper Canada, in Gore district. Pop. in 1841, 3,059.

NASSAU, the name of several principalities in the German empire, all of which are now united under one head, and form an independent duchy in the Germanic confederation, lying between the parallels of 49° 56′, and 50° 52′, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the Prussian territory, and on the E and S by the different states of the princes of Hesse. It has an area of 1,751 sq. m. Pop. in 1818,

303,000; in 1846, 424,817. It is divided into the three districts or governments of Wiesbaden, Weilburg, and Dillenburg; and these are subdivided into bailiwics. The surface is hilly throughout, and in some places the elevations are considerable; along the rivers there are low level tracts of limited width. The chief mountain-ranges are the Westerwald in the N, and the Taunus or Höhe in the S. The rivers are the Rhine to the W, the Maine to the S, and the Lahn in the interior. The Elz, the Aue, the Weil, the Embs, the Aar, the Dreisch, and the Muhl, are affluents of the Lahn. The Wisperbach flows into the Rhine; and the Nidda is a tributary of the Maine. This duchy contains some of the principal watering-places in Germany, viz., Ems, Schlangenbad, Wiesbaden, Nieder-Selters, Upper Lahnstein, and other places.—The climate is temperate on the banks of the Rhine and Maine; but in the N, where the Westerwald elevates the surface, the air is often cold and piercing. The culture of the vine, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief employments. The principal corn districts lie along the rivers Lahn and Aar; but the best wines, such as Johannisberg, Rudesheim, Markbrunn, Asmanshauser, and Geisenheim, are raised on the banks on the Rhine. There are mines of salt, marble, coal, lead, iron, and silver. The chief manufactures are paper, leather, brandy, beer, pottery, tobacco, vinegar, and potash. A considerable quantity of coarse linen is woven throughout the duchy.—The inhabitants of this duchy are almost equally divided between the Protestant and Catholic faith. In 1814, there were 120 Lutheran, 97 Calvinist, and 152 Catholic churches. The two Protestant parties, in August 1817, agreed to lay aside their distinctive appellations, and to unite in one body under the title of Evangelical Christians. There is a gymnasium at Weilburg, and colleges or lyceums at Dillenburg, Hadamar, Idstein, and Wiesbaden.—The duke of N. holds the 13th place in the smaller assembly of the German diet. In the *plenum* or full assembly he has 2 votes. His duchy is one of the few German states which have received a representative assembly. Justice is administered by the high court of appeal at Dietz, by another court at Wiesbaden, and by inferior offices in the country.—The military force is between 2,000 and 3,000 men; the revenue nearly £180.000.—In 1802, the representative of the house of Orange received in this quarter an additional domain as an indemnity for the stadtholdership. In 1806, an accession of territory was given to both branches, on the formation of the confederation of the Rhine. In 1815, certain exchanges of territory were made with Prussia. The N. family, after long being counts, were made princes of the empire in 1688 and 1737. In 1806 they were declared dukes, which in Germany is a distinct and in general a higher title.

NASSAU, the capital of the above duchy, lies on the r. bank of the Lahn, 25 m. NW of Wiesbaden, and 10 m. WSW of Limburg. Near it are the ruins of the ancient castle of Naussauberg, which gave name to the family of N.

NASSAU, or POGGY ISLANDS, a chain of islands which skirt the whole length of the W coast of Sumatra, at the distance of 20 or 30 leagues. The N extremity of the most northern island is situated in S lat. 2° 18′; the S extremity of the most southern island in S lat. 3° 16′. They consist of high hills of sudden and steep ascent, and covered with trees to their summits. The sago tree constitutes the chief article of food to the inhabitants. The natives are few in number, and are divided into small tribes, each tribe occupying a small river, and living in one village. The pop. probably does not exceed 1,000.

NASSAU, a fort maintained by the Dutch at Mori, on the Gold coast of Africa.

NASSAU, a county in the NE of Florida, U. S. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,892; in 1850, 2,195. It comprises Amelia island, and is watered by the Nassau on its S border, and by St. Mary's river on the N.

NASSAU, the capital of the island of New Providence, one of the Bahamas, situated on the N part of the island, in N lat. 25° 5′, W long. 77° 21′. Pop. 7,000. It is well-built, and is defended by two forts.—Also an island off the coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 55° 50′, W long. 71° 04′. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but was restored to the English in the following year. Its harbour has been considerably improved of late years.

NASSAU, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 11° 30′, W long. 165° 30′, discovered by an American whaler in 1835. It is low in surface, and apparently uninhabited; but affords wood and water.—Also a river of N. Australia, which enters the gulf of Carpentaria, on the E side, in S lat. 15° 50′.

NASSAU, a township of Rensselaer co., New York, U. S., 12 m. SE of Albany. Pop. 3,236.

NASSAU BAY, a bay on the S coast of Terra-del-Fuego, discovered by the Dutch in 1624. Its W point is situated in S lat. 55° 39′.

NASSAU (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Guayana, in N lat. 7° 40′.

NASSAU (FORT), a fortress of Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Bergen-op-Zoom.—Also a village of British Guayana, on the r. bank of the Berbice river, 45 m. from the sea.

NASSENFELS, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Schutter, 4 m. N of Neuburg.

NASSENFUSS, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Lower Carniola, 5 m. N of Rudolfswerth.

NASSICZE, a market-town of the Austrian states, in Slavonia, 47 m. ENE of Gradiska.

NASSINGTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, 2½ m. SSW of Wandsford. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 601; in 1841, 721.

NASSOGNE, a town of Belgium. in the prov. of Liege, near the source of the river Fosse, 21 m. SE of Dinant. Pop. 900.

NASSUK, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, in N lat. 19° 56′, E long. 73° 56′. on the Godavery. It is the chief seat and centre of Brahminical learning in the W of India; and is densely populated, nearly 40,000 inhabitants being here crowded into a space not exceeding 4 m. in circuit. The temples are almost innumerable, and many of them remarkably picturesque. Opposite the city the bed of the river has been built up to a succession of levels, so as to form a series of cascades.

NASTEDE, or NASTADTEN, a small town of the duchy of Nassau, 15 m. SE of Coblenz. Pop. 1,550.

NATA, or SANTIAGO-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a town of New Granada, 73 m. SW of Panama.

NATA (POINT), the W point of the gulf of Panama, whence the coast extends W to Haguera Point, 7 leagues.

NATAANA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Serinagur, in N lat. 20° 7′.

NATACHQUOIN, a river of Labrador, which runs into the sea in N lat. 50° 25′. The Little Natachquoin has its mouth to the WSW.

NATAKU, a town of the Bambuk territory in Africa, on the l. bank of the Rio-d'Oro, 3 leagues below Tabaura, in a rich plain nearly 7 leagues in length, irrigated by a number of streams which bring down emery impregnated with gold-dust from the mountains of Tabaura to the SE of Bambuk.

NATAL, or PORT NATAL, an English colony, now in progress of settlement, extending along the E

coast of Southern Africa rather more than 100 m., and inland about 150 or 200 m., between the parallels of 27° 40′ and 30° 10′ S lat. It is bounded on the SE by the ocean; on the SW by the Umkomanzi or Umcomas river, from the sea to its source on the E flanks of the Quathlamba or Kahlamba mountains dividing it from the Amaponda territory; on the W and NW by the Quathlamba range separating it from the Basutu territory, and skirting the meridian of 29° E; and on the NE by the Umzinyati, or Buffalo river, from its source in the Quathlamba range to its junction with the Tugela, in S lat. 28° 42′, and thence by the Tugela or Umgala to its efflux into the sea, in S lat. 29° 13′, dividing it from the Zoolu territory. The boundaries thus traced enclose an estimated area of 18,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] The principal natural division of this territory is formed by a range of heights which runs nearly parallel with the coast from about the spot where the Umkomanzi has its sources, to near the junction of the Buffalo and Tugela rivers. To the E of this range the country is undulating, but in no place rising higher than 700 ft., and furrowed by a number of rivers that find their way to the ocean in courses parallel to the Lower Tugela: of these the most important are the Umkomanzi, forming the S frontier of the colony, the Umlazi, the Umgeni, the Umhlali, and the Umvoti. Port Natal is situated in S lat. 29° 45′, nearly midway between the mouths of the Umkomanzi and the Tugela. It is a circular basin of about 10 m. in circumf., with a comparatively narrow mouth, across which is a bar about 120 ft. broad, having little more than 11 ft. water over it in the dry season. Inside there is a channel with considerable depth, but great part of the space is occupied by islands covered with mangrove trees, and accessible from the shore at low water. Two inconsiderable streams, the Umbilo, and the Umhlatuzi, empty themselves into the basin. The depth of water, at the ordinary anchorage, is reported to be 20 ft. The Umgeni and the Umlazi rivers have their embouchures, the former 3 m. to the N of Port Natal, the latter 10 m. to the S; and as the land intervening between the mouths of these two latter rivers is almost a dead level, they could with comparatively little labour be turned into the bay, and their combined stream would, it is supposed, produce a weight and volume of water sufficient to clear away all obstruction, and open a deep and permanent channel for vessels of large tonnage. Ships of from 200 to 300 tons have, in the present state of the port, made their exit and entrance with safety; but it is not considered prudent for any vessel drawing more than 12 ft. to attempt the channel. There is, however, good anchorage outside, with a sandy bottom, which affords good holding-ground. The prevailing winds are the NE and SW; and as it very rarely blows from any other quarter, ships may clear the land at any time, without making a tack. With good surf-boats cargo can be landed outside the bay, on the sea-beach, with as little difficulty as in Algoa bay. The bay presents many of the more pleasing characteristics of lake-scenery, and is well-stocked with fish, oysters, and crabs.—The portion of N. which lies to the NW of the dividing range above noticed may be described as a great inland basin drained by the Upper Tugela, through which flow the Buffalo from the NW; the Upper Tugela, with its affluents, the Bushman's, Klip, and Sunday rivers, from the W, and the Mooie or Impafana from the SW; all converging till they meet at a point a little to the W of the termination of the dividing range. The coast-division, extending in a direction from SW to NE for rather more than 100 m. along the coast, with a breadth inland of from about 60 to 100 m., reaches from a few miles S of the 30th parallel to a few miles N of the 29th. It is throughout well-watered. The soil is sandy towards the shore, passing into loam and clay as you approach the dividing range. In some parts there is great scarcity of timber; whilst in others magnificent clumps of wood are found every few miles. The timber used is principally 'yellow wood,' which is like fir-deal but more splintery in the grain; 'stinkwood,' a dark-grained wood resembling mahogany; 'thornwood,' a tough wood of an ashen quality; and wild lemon, a still tougher wood. Quince is used for the fences. In the vicinity of the coast, little wood is found except mangrove; towards the hills, there is abundance of good timber. On the coast barley, oats, pulse, and most descriptions of vegetables thrive. Arrowroot, ginger, turmeric, pease, beans, potatoes, cabbages, radishes, and cucumbers are grown; and nearly all through the district two crops in the year can be relied on by judicious farming. The cotton and castor-oil plants grow wild in the woods. There are a variety of indigenous plants yielding indigo; cotton appears to be admirably adapted to the soil and climate; even the sugar-cane grows luxuriantly; and tropical fruits, and most European fruits—with the exception of apples—flourish."—The attention of settlers here was first directed to the cultivation of cotton by observing the spontaneous growth of the native plant scattered over the face of the country, as well as a general tendency in many indigenous plants to produce a material of a cottony texture. The first seeds were imported from America, and sown in the garden of a mission-station: for several years these plants manifested the capabilities of the soil and climate for the production of cotton to exist in a remarkable degree. The plant was found to be perennial, to acquire a gradual increase of growth until it attained a height of from 6 to 10 ft., and to spread over a large surface of ground; it produced throughout the the year, winter and summer, very abundantly, the quality of the cotton seeming rather to improve than to deteriorate, and the quantity rather to increase than lessen, with each additional year. Seeds have since been procured from the East Indies, Egypt, Brazil, China, and America. The first crops from the several kinds, sown on lands in a comparatively foul and unprepared state, have produced a quality of cotton not inferior, it is said, to that gathered in the several countries whence they have been brought. The American variety is, however, most commonly cultivated; and it has been ascertained that the plant furnishes cotton at N. equal if not superior to the American in all the characteristics that constitute commercial value. It may be sown in N. from Aug. to October. The strength of the cotton-harvest is from January to the end of March. The plant prefers the vicinity of the sea, particularly in dry countries, and the interior districts of naturally damp climates: so that it may be supposed it is not merely temperature by which the quality is affected, but a peculiar combination of heat, light, and moisture. Although Georgia has hitherto been supposed to combine these advantages in the greatest proportion, N. will probably vie with that district. It has an extensive coast; the heat is equal to Georgia; frosts are unknown, except in the mountains; the atmosphere is brilliant; and the soil is peculiarly suited, being a light sand, which cotton prefers, and kept in a perpetual state of moisture by a subsoil of clay. The plant, which is an annual elsewhere, becomes perennial in N., whereby much labour is saved and a greater yield obtained. In London, N. uplands cot ton has been sold at from 5½d. to 7d. per lb., and cotton grown from the sea-island seed 1s. to 1s. 3½d.

per lb." Coffee has also been found to thrive near the coast. Horses, cattle, and sheep, have not prospered hitherto on the coast, with the exception of a small breed of cattle reared by the Zulus. On the base and declivity of the dividing range the country has been found well-adapted for the purposes of the grazier. Indications of coal have been discovered on the coast about 40 m. to the N of D'Urban. Copper, tin, and lead are known to exist, and there are indications of silver.—The inland basin, E of the dividing range, is enclosed on two sides by the Quathlamba mountains or Drakenberg. From the sources of the Impafana to those of the Tugela, the direction of this chain is from SSE to NNW. The mountains in this division are so high that snow lies on them a part of the year, and are conjectured to be of granitic formation. From the sources of the Tugela to those of the Buffalo the direction of the mountains is from SSW to NNE. They have here an average alt. of 5,000 ft. above the sea, and about 1,500 ft. above the country at their base. Their outline is rounded; they decline in alt. towards the NE. They are passable at almost any part by horses and cattle. The principal passes in use are Bezuidenhout's, in about 28° 33′ S lat., and 28° 44′ E long.; and De Beer's, in about 28° 20′ S lat., and 28° 52′ E long. Good timber abounds in the river-valleys of this basin, and on the base of the mountains. The country affords throughout abundance of good pasturage for sheep and cattle. The soil is generally well-adapted for agricultural purposes, and water abounds. The rocks are of granite, basalt, and other members of the trap family; slate, sandstone, and shale-coal are found in various places at the surface, but generally in beds of inconsiderable thickness. The cereals, pulses, and many kinds of fruit flourish in this division. The animal kingdom presents the buffalo, hippopotamus, leopard, hyena, eland, alligator, snakes, boa-constrictor, elephant, and several varieties of antelope.

Climate.] The heat of N. is less than might have been anticipated from its lat., owing in part to the greater coolness of the southern hemisphere, in part to the presence of high mountains. The hottest months are December and January: in them the therm. has been observed, in the coast division, to reach 85°, rarely 90°. In part of April, in May, and part of June, the highest range of the therm. at noon was 73°; the lowest, at 8 A. M., 49½°. The winter months are generally dry, but few of the rivers ever fail. In summer much rain falls, and there are frequent and violent thunder-storms; but the dust-storms, the plague of the Cape colony, do not extend to N., and the Quathlamba summits interpose a cooling medium between winds blowing from the interior.

Divisions.] For police purposes the settlement has been divided into six districts; three of which are in the coast-division, and three in the inland basin. The coast-districts are: Umvoti to the N, extending from the Tugela to a few m. S of the Umvoti, and comprising the whole breadth of the coast division; D'Urban, on the coast, extending from the S frontier of Umvoti to the river Umlazi; and Pietermaritzburg towards the dividing range, to the S of Umvoti and W of D'Urban. The Umlazi location, as it is called, is a small section on the coast between the Umlazi and the S frontier line of the Umhkomanzi. The divisions in the inland basin are: Umzinyati, a triangular district enclosed by the Quathlamba mountains on the W and NW, the Buffalo from its source to its juncture with the Tugela, and the Tugela and its NE affluent the Klip; Upper Tugela, an irregular parallelogram enclosed by the angle of the Quathlamba mountains, the Klip, and a range of heights which divides the Little Tugela from the Krantz river; Impafana, bounded by the Umzinyati division, the Tugela, Umvoti, and Pietermaritzburg divisions, and the Quathlamba range.

Population.] The native Africans in N. are Zulus or Zuluhs, not aboriginal tribes, but immigrants who have sought shelter from the tyranny of native chiefs. Their number is loosely estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000. There are various locations of these natives in the different divisions, which are declared to be inalienably vested in the chiefs in trust for the use of all their kraals; and a considerable number of stragglers, not yet located, along the Tugela.—The European pop. is principally concentrated in and about D'Urban, Pietermaritzburg, and Weenen. D'Urban, the port of the colony, is situated on a peninsula on the N side of the entrance into Port Natal. It has about 500 inhabitants. The streets are laid out at right angles. There is no municipality and no police, but paved streets and water supply might easily be introduced. Pietermaritzburg is situated on the lower declivity of the Stinkhout-berg, about 50 m. inland, in a direction W by N, from D'Urban. It has about 2,500 inhabitants, exclusive of the military who number 600. Some of the houses are built of a kind of stone which is easily wrought, and hardens by exposure to the air; but many are either of brick or 'wattle and slab.' There are nine parallel streets, intersected at right angles by other five streets, a spacious market-place, a church in which service is performed in Dutch and English, a Wesleyan chapel, and a government school. A government gazette is published here, and a weekly newspaper. The vicinity is fertile and picturesque. To the W of the town the country rises rapidly, and in winter the snow-clad summits of the hills can be seen from the town.—Weenen is situated near the angle formed by the junction of the Tugela and Bushman rivers, 60 m. N by W of Pietermaritzburg. It contains 800 inhabitants, principally Dutch. The neighbourhood is fertile, affording good pasture for sheep and cattle, and susceptible of tillage. Coal of an anthracitic character occurs here near the surface; but wood is the general fuel, and is abundant. There are a few Europeans at the different missionary stations; some Germans at Bergtheil's settlement on the Umgeni, 15 m. NW of Pietermaritzburg; a village called Verulam, on the Umlazi, about 5 m. from D'Urban, principally inhabited by settlers from St. Alban's; and another village called Compensation, on the Umloti river, where it is crossed by the track of the Zulu traders. The aggregate European pop. of the colony may border on 6,000.

Commerce.] The value of the goods exported from N. in 1846 was £15,416; in 1847, £13,674; in 1848, £10,866; in 1849, £11,265. In the latter year the various articles of export were classified as follows:

Ivory,	£5,454 16
Animals,	2,356 0
Butter,	2,174 16
Hides,	542 15
Grain,	420 1
Cotton,	128 0
Tallow,	30 0
Wool,	16 10
Other articles,	142 8
	£11,265 6

Of these, grain, cotton, tallow, and wool, it is said, might be greatly increased, with immediate profit to the settlers. The number of vessels entered inwards during the year 1849 was 40, with a capacity of 5,905 tons; and the number cleared outwards was 93, with a capacity of 6,066 tons. The value of the imports from all parts in 1849 was £55,922. A return of the value of goods imported into the colony during the quarter from January 6 to April 5, 1851, gives a

sum of £25,351, against exports valued at £5,419. The customs-duties levied during that period were £2,552. The shipping returns for the same period give the following results:—

ENTERED INWARDS.

From Great Britain,	5	—	655	—	44	—
„ Cape of Good Hope,	5	—	655	—	44	—
„ Mauritius,	2	—	268	—	21	—
„ Madras,	1	—	149	—	9	—
„ St. John's, N. B.,	1	—	97	—	7	—
Total,	14	—	2,166	—	141	—

ENTERED OUTWARDS.

To Akyab,	1	—	337	—	17	—
„ Cape of Good Hope,	10	—	1,470	—	97	—
„ Mauritius,	2	—	317	—	21	—
Total,	13	—	2,124	—	135	—

The total value of the imports for 1850 was £111,016, against £55,922 in 1849, being an increase of £55,094. The exports in 1850 were of the value of £15,614, against £11,265 in 1849, being an increase of £4,349. The value of the principal articles of export in both of the above-mentioned years was:

	1849.	1850.
Ivory,	£5,455	£9,199
Butter,	2,175	3,329
Hides,	543	851
Cotton,	128	243

In 1849, 27 vessels entered inwards from the Cape of Good Hope, 10 from Great Britain, 2 from the Mauritius, and 1 from Gottenburg; whilst in 1850 the arrivals were, 29 from the Cape of Good Hope, 28 from Great Britain, and 7 from the Mauritius, being a total of 40 vessels in 1849, against 64 vessels in 1850.

Revenue.] The gross revenue collected in N. in 1846 was £5,561; in 1847, £8,476; in 1848, £11,925; in 1849, £18,968. Of this latter sum, £5,681 was raised from customs, £2,150 from land-sales, and £1,960 from taxes, while £4,000 were advances in aid of revenue. The public expenditure in 1846 was £6,949; in 1847, £9,077; in 1848, £10,446; in 1849, £19,104. The estimated revenue for 1851 was £44,530; estimated expenditure, £43,742. There are a lieutenant-governor with a salary of £1,070, a colonial secretary with a salary of £870, a surveyor-general with a salary of £904, a collector of the customs with a salary of £970, a recorder, and a crown prosecutor, and 'a diplomatic agent with the native tribes within the colony,' with a salary of £300 a-year, who has a body-guard of 150 native police, all paid. There are also 10 justices-of-the-peace, all paid, besides resident magistrates with clerks, field-cornets, officers of yeomanry, commissioners for dividing the territory, and selecting sites for towns and villages, gaolers, and constables, all paid. Its land-jobbers have been a pest to N. When the followers of Pretorius fled before the establishment of British sovereignty, their lands were of course thrown into the market, and an enormous extent of land came at once to be offered for sale. Wide tracts were purchased by adventurers who had no means of turning them to account except by encouraging emigration; and many of these set up as colonizers, and issued most tempting programmes of intended settlements. The consequence was a precipitate rush to the colony of emigrants deluded by recklessly exaggerated representations of its present condition. They found no lands surveyed; and in some instances no lands for them in the possession of those who induced them to emigrate. Commissioners from N. have recently visited the Amaponda country to the S, with the view of inquiring into charges of cruelty and injustice towards the natives on the part of residents in that country. Whilst there, the Amaponda chief ceded to the commissioners, on behalf of the N. government, in consideration of 100 oxen, above 4,000,000 acres of fertile country, lying nearly unoccupied, between what is known as Amaponda-land and the N. colony.

History.] N. was visited, and favourably reported of, towards the close of the 17th cent., by Dampier, Woods, Rogers, and several Dutch navigators. Subsequently, a Dutch expedition purchased a cession of the territory from some native chiefs. The project of its actual colonization, however, dates no farther back than 1823. In that year Mr. Thomson, a merchant of Cape Town, and Lieutenants Farewell and King, of the royal navy, in the course of an experimental trading voyage to the E coast of Africa, put into N. harbour. In 1824, Lieut. Farewell, having visited it again with a view to form trading-relations with the natives, put himself into communication with Chaka, king of the Zulus, who had conquered the country, and obtained from him a grant of land round Port N. He hoisted the English flag, and took possession on the 27th of August 1824. In 1831, the governor of the Cape of Good Hope intimated that Dingaan, king of the Zulus, wished to have a white settlement formed at Port N., and recommended that his wishes should be complied with. In 1834, a large body of the inhabitants of Cape Town solicited the countenance of government for a settlement in N. In 1835 the American missionaries broke ground in the territory; nothing, however, was done on a large scale and systematically till about 1838, when the emigrant Dutch farmers who had ascended to the sources of the Orange river, found their way across the Quathlamba range. In 1840, so many of these wanderers had found their way into N. that it was estimated there were 600 men of them capable of bearing arms between the Quathlamba and the sea, living together in groups of from 50 to 100 families. The emigrants founded Pietermaritzburg, with a view to make it the capital of their settlement; called themselves the republic of N.; and delegated the necessary powers of government to a council of 24, elected out of their number; and soon found it necessary to elect a president or permanent chairman of the council, annually, with 2 *landdrosts*, each assisted by 6 *heemraden*. The landdrosts acted as judges, assisted in weighty criminal cases by juries of 12. The men capable of bearing arms were enrolled as a militia, under field-cornets, commandants, and a principal field-commandant, subject to the council. When the British government, on the 12th of May 1843, declared the sovereignty of her majesty to extend over N., and sent a military expedition to take possession of the N. country, the more resolute of the emigrants, under Pretorius, resolved to abandon their adopted country as soon as the British flag was hoisted, and they have been followed from time to time by others. Their places have been supplied by immigrants, in the first place, from the Cape colony, and latterly from England. In 1846, the district was constituted a distinct and separate government, after having been in 1845 annexed to the Cape colony.

NATAL, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte. The district is bounded on the N by that of Estremoz; on the W by that of Villanova-do-Principe; on the S by the district of Goianinha; and on the E by the ocean. Pop. 10,000. It possesses considerable fertility, and produces sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, mandioc, and millet.—The town, which is the cap. of the prov., is 180 m. N of Olinda, and 1,440 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on a hill on the r. bank of the Rio Potengi or Grande, about 4 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic, and in N lat. 5° 26′, W long. 35° 13′. The only edifices which it contains worthy of note are the churches, the governor's house, and the custom-house. The streets are irregular and narrow. The harbour of N. is situated at the mouth of the river, and is capable of being rendered one of the finest in Brazil. Its entrance is obstructed by rocks, and the depth insufficient for vessels above 150 tons burthen. The export trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, cotton, drugs, and other local productions.

NATAL, or Natar, a Malay settlement on the SW coast of Sumatra, S of the river Tabuyong, in N lat. 0° 33′. It is a place of considerable commerce. Gold of fine quality is procured from the adjacent country, some of the mines being within 10 m. of the factory; and there is a considerable vent for imported goods, the returns for which are chiefly made in that article, and in camphor and wool. The anchorage is about 2 m. off shore, in 5 fath.; but it is one of the worst roads on the W coast of Sumatra, having numerous shoals and often a heavy sea.

NATARI, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetsongo.

NATCHANG, a river of Connecticut, U. S., which has its source in Union and Woodstock, and flows into Shetucket river.

NATCHERADETZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. S of Kaurzim, and 42 m. SSE of Prague. Pop. 665.

NATCHEZ, a port-of-entry in Adams co., Mississippi, U. S., on the E bank of the Mississippi, 155 m. from New Orleans by land, and 292 m. by the course of the river. The greater part of the town stands on ground upwards of 150 ft. above the surface of the river; but the view of the river from the town is intercepted by an intervening hill. The city is regularly laid out, with streets intersecting each other at right angles. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 3 banks, an academy, and 4 churches, and is well situated for a commercial depot, having a fertile and well-cultivated country in its rear, which produces great quantities of cotton. Pop. in 1810, 1,511; in 1818, 3,000; in 1840, 4,800; in 1850, 5,239. The great telegraphic line to California as presently projected, and reported upon to the United States senate, is to commence at N., and run through Northern Texas to El-Paso on the Rio Grande; thence to the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, crossing at the head of the gulf of California to San Diego on the Pacific; and then skirt the coast to Monterey and San-Francisco. The committee report, that if this line of wires be established, the Pacific and Atlantic oceans will, for commercial communications, become as it were as one; and that intelligence will be conveyed from London to California and India in a shorter time than was required ten years since to transmit a letter from Liverpool to New York.—A project is also now before the public for a railway from the port of Savannah, in the state of Georgia, *via* Albany and Fort Gaines in Georgia, and Abbeville, Montezuma, and Stockton in Alabama, to Columbia in the state of Mississippi, and thence to N. By this line, the tedious passage round Cape Florida would be avoided, and N. might be reached within 24 hours by railway from Savannah.

NA-TCHING-TANG, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Hoang-hai, 180 m. NW of Han-yang, near the shore of the Yellow sea.

NATCHINSKAIA, a village of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, 45 m. WNW of Petropavlosk. In its vicinity are thermal springs and baths.

NATCHITOCHES, a parish in the N part of the state of Louisiana, U. S., comprising an area of 4,000 sq. m., bordered by Sabine river on the SW, and drained by Red river. It is to a great extent covered with pine, and, except on the river, possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 14,350; in 1850, 14,473. The chief town, which bears the same name (pronounced Nakitosh), is 368 m. NW by W of New Orleans, on the W side of Red river, 200 m. above its junction with the Mississippi. Pop. 2,000.

NATCHUTEN LAKES, a chain of small lakes in British North America, in New Caledonia, to the SW of Stuart's lake, and which discharge themselves by a river of that name into Fraser's river.

NATEBY, a township in Kirkby-Stephen p., Westmoreland, 1½ m. S of Kirkby-Stephen, on the W bank of the Eden. Pop. in 1831, 136; in 1841, 108.—Also a township in the p. of Garstang, Lancashire, 1¾ m. NW by W of Garstang. Area 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 232; in 1841, 341.

NATELY (Upper), a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2½ m. W by N of Odiham. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1841, 163.

NATELY-SCURES, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3¾ m. E by N of Basingstoke, on the Southampton and Stoke railway, and on the Basingstoke canal. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1841, 278.

NATENS, or Nathunz, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, district and 90 m. NNE of Ispahan, and 36 m. SE of Kashan. It contains about 1,200 houses. The environs are noted for their pears.

NATERS, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, dizain and 1 m. NNE of Brig, and 33 m. ENE of Sion, near the r. bank of the Rhone, in a narrow gorge. Saffron is extensively grown in the environs.

NATHALICO. See Anatolico.

NATHDORA, or Nath-devara, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, and district of Riwar, 27 m. NNE of Odeypur, and near the Banass. It is noted for its temple, and is resorted to by large numbers of pilgrims of the Gossain class.

NATHLASH (St.), or Nicholas (St.), a parish in co. Cork, 1½ m. S of Kildorrery, containing the village of Rockmills. Area 1,024 acres. Pop. in 1831, 869; in 1841, 899.

NATHNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Boglipur. It contains about 900 houses.

NATHO, a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, to the NW of Koswigk. Pop. 166.

NATHO-SALIMKE-CHISTI, a village on the NE frontier of Bhawpur, near the l. bank of the Ghara.

NATICK, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 17 m. WSW of Boston. It is watered by Charles river, and intersected by the Boston and Worcester railway. Pop. in 1840, 1,285. It contains 2 villages.—Also a village of Warwick township, Kent co., in the state of Rhode island, 9 m. SSE of Providence, on the N side of Patuxet river.

NATISONE, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Udino. It has its source near Bergogna; passes Cividale; and throws itself into the Torre, by the l. bank, a little to the E of Trevignano, and after a course, in a generally S direction, of 36 m.

NATISTAGOET, a harbour on the S coast of Labrador, in the N part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 50° 5′, and W long. 65° 35′.

NATIVE CREEK, a river of Australia Felix, in the co. of Grant, an affluent of the Barwon.

NATIVIDADE, an island of the N. Pacific, off the coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 57′, and W long. 119° 40′. It is about 6 m. in length.

NATIVIDADE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz and district of Tocantins, 390 m. NNE of Villa-Boa, on the r. bank of the Luiz-Alves. Pop. 2,000. It is situated near the W base of the S extremity of an extensive serra about 2,000 ft. in alt., and is very irregularly built, but contains a parish-church, 3 unfinished churches or chapels, a jail, and schools. The culture of sugar, cotton, tobacco, mandioc, and millet, form the chief occupations of the inhabitants, who, however, "work little, but eat and sleep a great deal." The environs are noted for their oranges and citrons. The gold mines once wrought in the vicinity are now nearly abandoned.—Also a rocky island in the Rio Doce, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes.

NATLE-GAUR, a lake of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland, in the NE part of the bail. of Finmark, and 18 m. NE of the embouchure of the Tana. It is 9 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth; and discharges itself on the NE into the Kongsfiord, a bay of the Northern ocean.

NATOLIA. See Anatolia.

NATOYE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 754; of com. 341.

NATRUN, a town of Barca, WNW of Derneh, on the Mediterranean. It is the *Erythron* of the ancients, and is now in ruins.

NATRUN (Wadi), a district of Egypt, in the western desert. It contains several Coptic monasteries, and the village of Zakik, which is 36 m. W by S of Teraneh. It is celebrated for its natron, which is found both in the plain, and in two or three small lakes in the wadi. See article Egypt, p. 162.

NATSCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 54 m. NE of Grodno, district and 23 m. NW of Lida.

NATTAI, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, an affluent of the Wollondilly.

NATTAM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 21 m. ESE of Dindigul.

NATTENHAESDONCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Hingene. Pop. 195.

NATTERY, a hill of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle, on the Wollondilly river, 114 m. from Sydney.

NATTORE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and district of Rajishahy, on an arm of the Ganges and Atri, and 43 m. ENE of Murshedabad. Silk is extensively cultivated in the environs. Between N. and Jaffiergunge is a very extensive morass, supposed to be the old bed of the Ganges, which, during the rainy season, extends as far as Dacca, and is navigable by boats.

NATTRADACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Tinnevilly, 68 m. NE of Cape Comorin.

NATUNA (Great), an island in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 4°, E long. 108°. It is estimated at 40 m. in length, and 13 m. of average breadth, and is surrounded by numerous small rocky isles. Some of the high mountains on this island may be seen 15 leagues off.

NATUNAS, a cluster of small islands in the China sea, in N lat. 4° 45′. From October to December, the best tract for ships bound to China is past these islands to the N.

NATURALISTE (Cape), a headland on the coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 40° 51′ 46″.—Also a headland on the coast of Australia, in S lat. 33° 27′ 42″.

NATZA, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, 5 m. ESE of Treffurt.

NAUCELLES, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, 15 m. SW of Rhodez. Pop. 1,500.

NAUDERS, or Nodrio, a large village in Tyrol, near the Inn, 15 m. N of Glurentz, a short distance from the ridge which separates the Tyrol from the Engadin in the cant. of Grisons.

NAUEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 17 m. WNW of Potsdam, on the Hamburg and Berlin railway. Pop. 4,300.

NAUGARDTEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 29 m. NE of Stetten. Pop. 2,800.

NAUGATUCK, a village of New Haven co., in Connecticut, U. S., 53 m. SW of Hartford, on the W side of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Housatonic. Pop. 1,500.

NAUGHTON, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. N of Hadleigh. Area 630 acres. Pop. 137.

NAUHAM, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. NNW of Hanau, on the Usbach. Pop. 1,400. It has strong saline springs.

NAULE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area of p. 2,627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1841, 756. The village stands on the river Delvin, 3¾ m. ENE of Garristown. Pop. in 1831, 216; in 1841, 217. The vale of N. or the Roches, traversed by the Delvin river, is a picturesque glen, screened by a chain of expressively-featured hills.

NAUMBURG, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Merseburg, on the Saale, 17 m. SSW of Merseburg. It is divided into the town proper, the liberties, and the suburbs. The town is surrounded with walls, and contains a castle, a public school, a council-house, a large church, an orphan-house, and an hospital. The part called the Liberties is surrounded by a separate wall and ditch, and contains the cathedral, a fine Gothic building, erected in 1027, the chapter-school, the residences of the canons, and a number of private houses. The suburbs contain several hospitals and an infirmary. The pop. of the three divisions in 1846 was 12,700. The inhabitants carry on several manufactures, particularly that of stockings, gloves, and caps. Leather, soap, starch, and gunpowder, are also manufactured here, and shoe-making is carried on on a large scale. Some wine is produced in the environs.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, on a small stream called the Elbe, 16 m. WSW of Cassel. Pop. 1,500.

NAUMBURG-ON-THE-QUEISS, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, on the r. bank of the Queiss, 11 m. NW of Louenberg. Pop. 1,700.

NAUMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 92 m. SE of Surec.

NAUNDORF (Gross), a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, on the borders of Lusatia, 15 m. ENE of Grosenhayn.

NAUNHOF, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 10 m. SE of Leipsic. Pop. 530.

NAUNTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 6 m. WSW of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 6,280 acres. Pop. 523.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. NE of Pershore. Area 820 acres. Pop. 176.

NAUPLIA. See Anapli.

NAUSA, a settlement of Quito, in the prov. of Guayaquil.

NAUSSA, a town and very convenient harbour, on the N coast of the island of Paros, in the Grecian archipelago. The town is regularly built, and has some remains of fortifications made by the Russians, about 1776, when their fleet was here. The bay is capable of holding an immense fleet, but is much exposed to the N. From N. a good road leads to Parkia, on the W side of the island.

NAUSSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. SW of Asprieres. Pop. 500.

NAUTILUS, one of the Kingsmill islands, in S lat. 1° 33′ 30″.

NAUTPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Purneah, on the W bank of the Cosah, in N lat. 26° 17′.

NAUVOO, a celebrated Mormon town, in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the l. bank of the Mississippi, 124 m. NW of Springfield, and 181 m. above the mouth of the Illinois. As originally laid out, its limits comprised a space 4 m. long, and 3 m. wide; but its buildings consisted, at the end of three years, of about 1,000 white-washed log cabins, with a few frame and brick houses, a spacious hotel, in which their leader had a suite of rooms, and the celebrated Temple of 'the Latter Day Saints.' After a long series of struggles, and a regular siege of the city of N. by the inhabitants of the surrounding counties, the Mormons agreed to leave Illinois in the spring of 1846. They directed their migration to California, where they ultimately fixed on the Great Salt lake valley as the future home of their sect, and thither they have since continued to flock from all quarters. See article Deseret.

NAVA, or Nau (Cape), a cape of Naples, on the E coast of Calabria, 4 m. SSW of Cape Colonna, in N lat. 39° 2′.

NAVA (La), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NE of Seville. Pop. 250.

NAVA (Pola de), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Oviedo.

NAVACE (La), a small island between Jamaica and Hispaniola, in N lat. 18° 23′, W long. 74° 50′.

NAVA-CERADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NNW of Madrid.

NAVA-CONEIJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Caceres.

NAVA-DE-LA-ASCENCION, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Segovia.

NAVA-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSE of Leon.

NAVA-DEL-REY (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Valladolid. Pop. 3,800.

NAVA-EL-CARNERO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Madrid. Pop. 3,200. It has an active trade in wine, fruit, and oil.

NAVA-EL-MANZANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Segovia. Pop. 1,500.

NAVA-EL-QUEGIGO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Madrid, on the l. bank of the Tercio.

NAVA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Toledo. Pop. 2,600. It has woollen factories.

NAVAJAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Valencia, on the r. bank of the Palencia. Pop. 950.

NAVA-LA-FUENTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. N of Madrid. Pop. 220.

NAVA-LA-GAMELLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Avila. Pop. 408.

NAVALCAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 75 m. W of Toledo. Pop. 1,200.

NAVALMORAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Caceres. Pop. 2,100.

NAVALMORAL-DE-PASA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. ESE of Toledo, on the r. bank of the Pasa. It has woollen factories and pottery works. Pop. 1,800.

NAVALMORAL-DE-TOLEDO, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, adjoining N.-de-Pasa. Pop. 850.

NAVALNULLOS-DE-TALAVERA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. WSW of Toledo, between the Pasa and the Sedana rivulets. Pop. 1,780.

NAVALVILLAR-DE-PELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. E of Badajoz. Pop. 2,300.

NAVAMORALES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Salamanca, on the Tormes. Pop. 500.

NAVAMORQUENDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Avila. Pop. 1,614.

NAVAN, a parish in co. Meath, containing the greater part of the town of Navan. Area 3,544 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,292; in 1841, 6,834.

NAVAN, one of the chief towns of co. Meath, and formerly a parliamentary borough, partly in the parish of Athlumney, partly in the parish of Donaghmore, but chiefly in the parish of Navan, 6 m. SW of Slane, and 22 m. NW by N of Dublin. Pop. 4,987. The town stands at the confluence of the Blackwater with the Boyne; and is divided by these streams into three sections, which are conveniently connected by bridges. The parish-church is a commodious structure; and the Roman Catholic chapel is a spacious Grecian structure. The barrack occupies the site of a quondam abbey, on the r. bank of the Blackwater. The court-house and the market-house present no particular feature. The infirmary for the county is situated at N.—N., in consequence of the opening of the Boyne navigation hence to Drogheda, has become a place of considerable trade, and may be considered as in a steadily prosperous condition. Its advantageous situation in the centre of a great and rich agricultural country, commands for it a very extensive trade in farm produce. It sent two members to the Irish parliament till the Legislative union.

NAVAON, a river of Portugal, which rises to the W of Ameira in Estremadura; runs SSE; and flows into the Zezere, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

NAVARES-DE-ENMEDIO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Segovia. Pop. 850.

NAVARES-DE-LAS-CUEVAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Segovia. Pop. 320.

NAVARIDAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Vittoria. Pop. 300.

NAVARIKOS, or Tripia, a large village of Turkey, in Albania, in the district of Suli, on a rugged and steep elevation to the S of Klissura.

NAVARIN, Avarin, Navarino, or Neu-Castron, a town of Greece, on the SW coast of the Morea, 6 m. N of Modon, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 72 m. SW of Argos. Previous to its being reduced to a heap of ruins during the war of independence, its houses, particularly those near the harbour, were tolerably well-built; but the streets were narrow, dirty, steep, and uneven. It was, however, a place of considerable trade, from the excellence of its port, which is the largest in the Morea; and is formed by a bay of considerable extent, the entrance of which is secured by the celebrated but deserted island of Sphacteria, or Sfagia, while the N and NE sides are protected by a range of high mountains. The passage leading into the bay is small, and lies between the island and the continent. Old N. lies at the N end of the bay, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Pylos*. The adjacent country is fertile and well-cultivated. In describing the prospect which the castle commands, Mr. Wordsworth says: "Let us imagine a semicircular bay 2½ m. in diameter, lying from NE to SW. Let us place a castle on each of its two horns, that on the N being on a lofty ground and in ruins. Let us suppose a large lagoon stretching along the coast to the E of the latter, and fields of maize covering the low lands near it. Let us add two small streams flowing down from the limestone hills on the E, and emptying themselves into the bay. Let us plant some small churches here and there on the eminences of these hills, and trace some mountain-paths winding in an inland direction upon the surface. On the S horn of the bay let us place a large fortress of a pentagonal form, a number of small houses, and a cemetery; and near it, farther to the E, a small creek filled with Greek boats. Let us stretch across the harbour a long narrow island, leaving a passage between itself and the S castle of rather more than half-a-mile, and one of about 500 ft. between its N point and the other promontory of the bay, the latter being shallow and fordable, the former having an average of 27 faths. of water. We have then a picture of the ancient harbour of *Pylos*, and, as it is termed, from the names of the castles, the modern bay of N." Take away from the above description the "small houses" and the cemetery, both of which have disappeared, and add what Mr. Wordsworth has omitted, the little island of Marathonisi in the centre of the bay, and we have as correct an idea of the harbour of N. as description can give. To the natural beauties of the scene, however, are added the many and interesting associations which cluster around the 'sandy Pylos,' once 'the well-built city of the Nelian Nestor,' and the well-known and ill-fated island of Sphacteria,—the first of which reminds us of the interview between the youthful Telemachus and the eloquent Nestor,—while the other recalls to mind the victory which was here gained, in the 7th

year of the Peloponnesian war, by the Athenians over the sons of Sparta. The fortress of N.—which in latter times became the theatre of still greater events than those which have been celebrated by Homer and Thucydides—was built by St. Omer between the years 1310 and 1320. In 1571 it fell into the hands of the Turks, and was augmented by a citadel of 6 bastions; and in 1644 its harbour, under the protection of its cannon, became the rendezvous of the Turkish fleet, which is said to have consisted of 2,000 sail. In 1680 it was again taken by the Venetians, and in 1715 fell once more into the hands of the Turks, who, in 1770, were dispossessed by the Russians, but the victors a few days afterwards left the castle and the Christians to the mercy of the Turks. Fifty-one years after this ill-concerted attempt of Orloff, N. was besieged by the Greeks, and its inhabitants were massacred without distinction of age or sex. The Greeks, however, who remained in possession of the fortifications till 1825, were besieged in turn by Ibrahim Pasha, and then the 'sandy Pylos,' the island of Sphacteria, and the fortress of N. became once more the scenes of stirring and animating events. To the battle on the heights of Opsimo followed those splendid manœuvres, by means of which Ibrahim, who was at the head of 15,000 men, possessed himself first of Sphacteria, then of ancient Pylos, and last of N.; which was surrendered by capitulation. N. and its port continued to be the head-quarters of Ibrahim Pasha and the Turco-Egyptian fleets till the 20th of October, 1828, when the destruction of the Turkish armament by the combined squadron of England, Russia, and France, put an end to the power of Ibrahim, and with it to the power of Turkey in Greece. On the 20th Oct., the combined British, French, and Russian squadrons, led by Admiral Codrington, commander of the British squadron, entered the harbour of N., their force consisting of 29 vessels, viz. 10 line-of-battle ships, 10 frigates, 4 brigs, the rest schooners. The Turco-Egyptian fleet consisted of about 70 vessels of war, viz. 3 line-of-battle ships, 5 fifty-four gun ships, 15 frigates, 25 corvettes, and 12 brigs; the rest smaller vessels; besides 40 transports. It was moored in form of a crescent, with springs on their cables, and having 6 brulots anchored to windward; the whole lying under cover of the batteries of the town of Navarino. On the entrance of the European fleet, the Turks prepared for battle in their confused way; without other order than the example of the Capitana Bey; the Egyptian admiral, Moharem Bey, in fact declaring that he would not fight. But before all the European vessels had come to anchor, a boat sent by one of them to a Turkish fireship, requesting her to move, was fired upon, and some of her men killed; this was answered by a return fire of musketry; an Egyptian corvette then imprudently fired a cannon-shot into the Dartmouth, which of course brought on a return fire; and the Turks madly answering it from several vessels, part of the line began an action. Meantime Admiral Codrington in the Asia, desirous of preventing a general action, fired only upon the ships-of-the-line of the Constantinople admiral, who had fired first; the Egyptian admiral lying upon his other bow was not molested, until Codrington sending his pilot to the Egyptian admiral, to signify his intention of not fighting if he could avoid it, the boat was fired upon, the pilot and some men were killed, and the Egyptian fired upon the Asia. Codrington thereupon opening his tremendous broadside upon the Egyptian on one side, and the Turk on the other, in a few moments reduced them both to mere wrecks, and they swung utterly destroyed to leeward; thus uncovering the second Turkish line of vessels which lay behind them, and which opened their whole fire upon Codrington. The action now became general; the vessels of each nation striving to outdo the other, and the Turks firing with the blind fury of desperation, and warmly seconded by the whole line of land-batteries. The battle raged from 3 o'clock, P. M., until 7: and ended, as every contest must end where one side opposes only superior force directed by blind fury, to cool courage, discipline, and science. The Turkish fleet was almost utterly destroyed, many ships had been blown up, sunk, or burned; the rest were pierced through and through, shattered, dismasted, or driven on shore; not more than 15 vessels had escaped undamaged; and more than 5,000 Turks had been killed. The rest, overwhelmed with confusion and rage but not with fear, continued during the night madly to set fire to and blow up their vessels which were on shore or disabled, regardless of the English admiral's assurance, that he had finished. Thus an action, commenced by accident, ended in the almost complete destruction of the naval power of Turkey.

NAVARRE, or in Spanish, NAVARRA, a province of the NE of Spain; bounded by the Mediterranean and France on the N and NE; on the E by the prov. of Huesca; on the SE by Saragossa; on the SW by Logrono; and on the NW by Vascongades. It has an area of 2,450 sq. m. Pop. in 1823, 282,224; in 1833, 230,925; in 1849, 280,000. The Pyrenees divide this prov. from France, and cover a great part of its surface, sending three main ramifications southward across it. The principal summits within the prov. have an alt. of 5,300 ft. These mountains are here in general very steep, and are intersected by difficult defiles. The most remarkable of these defiles are those of Lescou, Bastan, Roncal, and Roncesvalles. The small streams are numerous; but the only great river is the Ebro. The next in importance are the Bidassoa, flowing N into the bay of Biscay, and the Aragon and the Arga, affluents of the Ebro. The general elevation of the surface has a very sensible effect on the temperature, which, except in the valleys, is below that of most of the provs. of Spain. The more elevated mountain-districts often present only naked rock; but some of them are covered with wood and pasturage. Game, cattle, and sheep are numerous. The grain produced is insufficient for the home-consumption, yet an occasional export of corn is made to France in return for silk and cotton fabrics. The wine of N. is in general of good quality. The other productions are hemp, flax, fruit, pulse; and a little oil is produced in the neighbourhood of Tudela. Cyder is made in a few districts, but chiefly in the valley of Bastan. The liquorice imported into England is chiefly the produce of N. The fruit-trees consist chiefly of pine, beech, deciduous oak, and chestnut.—Iron abounds; there are large mines of it at Vedrin and Lugarchuelo. At Pampeluna is a copper mine; in the neighbourhood of Valtierra a mine of rock salt occurs between strata of gypsum. Jasper and marble occur in large beds.—In manufactures N. has made little progress. The chief establishment of this kind is a foundry, about 1 m. from Eguy, at which cast-iron bombs and cannon-balls are made for account of government. Yet this prov. possesses tolerable means of communication in the canal of Aragon, and some good roads made about the middle of the 18th cent. It retains also with the other Basque provinces some valuable privileges, importing most foreign commodities without paying duty, and being exempted from the heavy and troublesome tax called the provincial rents. Its chief towns are Pampeluna, Tudela, and Estella.

N. still preserves its ancient constitution, and is

governed like a separate kingdom; its legal forms differ totally from those of the rest of Spain, and appeals, instead of going to Madrid, are finally decided by the provincial council at Pampeluna. Its peculiar government comprises—"1st, A viceroy, representing the king's person, who has the command of the army, and the government of Pampeluna, and moreover possesses the privilege of presiding at the cortes and the grand council of N. 2d, The deputation or cortes, composed of three *estamentos*, ecclesiastical, military, and civil. In the first class of these may be numbered various dignitaries of the church, such as bishops, abbés, and the priors of Roncesvalles; in the second nobles and chevaliers; and in the third the chosen of 34 villages, named by the several proprietors, the merchants, and the legal profession. The cortes assemble once a-year and are elected for three. No matter can be discussed before the wrongs or grievances of the nation have been redressed. The viceroy opens the sitting in due form, but cannot in any way dictate to the cortes, who have the exclusive right of treating of all affairs of the kingdom; such as regulating taxes, &c. The laws and decrees of the crown cannot be put into execution without having first had the sanction of the cortes, who moreover receive the oath of the viceroy both for himself and the king his master. 3d, The royal council of Navarre, which corresponds with that of Castile. 4th, The chamber of accounts, in which are deposited all claims of levies and disbursements.—The laws are administered by the village alcaldes in the first instance. Cases of appeal are brought before the alcaldes of the cortes, who sit in judgment at Pampeluna, and finally before the royal council; the constitution not suffering anything to be judged without the limits of the kingdom. There are no other customs in N. than what are sanctioned by the deputation, nor can there be any other governors than those of Pampeluna and the passes of the mountains, and those only where they formerly existed. The municipal institutions vary according to their localities; each municipality is composed of an alcalde and corregidors, either elected or hereditary in particular families. In some places lots are cast for the several offices by the claimants. There is, moreover, an alcalde for every village. These, 34 in number, are divided into five *merindades*, each having a mayor with two deputies. These municipal institutions are accompanied by an infinitude of petty corporations, which, while they have their advantages, have also inconveniences of more than one kind, yet to which the people are much attached." [*Major Richardson.*]—The inhabitants have the general character of Spanish mountaineers; they are brave, active, ingenious, and spirited, but often impatient and quarrelsome. The Spanish spoken here is much mixed with Basque, Catalan, and French words. "There are moral influences," says Major Richardson, "which contribute powerfully to attach the Navarrese to their nationality—namely, their religion, their nobility, their language, and their military glory. The Navarrese are aware that their ancestors never ceased to be Christians; that it was with the aid of the church that their territory was wholly purged of the Moors, and that the clergy have always gone hand-in-hand with the nation throughout the various changes to which it has been subjected. It is to this that is to be ascribed the profound respect with which this body is considered—a respect which goes so far as to accord to the ecclesiastic *estamento* the right of giving the casting vote in the deliberate councils of the two others. Again, the nobility is a class esteemed in N. not merely for the eminent services rendered by it, but by reason of the deep root it has taken in the country. Each property is a manor bearing the name of the family and the date of its erection. The law of primogeniture is in its full vigour, and each name is handed down with the mansion. In many parts may be found families who have resided 1,000 years on the same estate without interruption, and these properties being much divided and subdivided, this portion of the nobility is extremely popular. Moreover, the Navarrese acknowledge no other nobility in their own province than Navarrese, which the cortes and naturalization alone can confer. Their language is dear to the Navarrese, not only because it is their original tongue, but because it is an evidence of their past glory, since it attests their independence. It accords with all their ancient customs, their patronymic names, like those of their neighbours, being altogether Basque. As to military glory, it is sufficient to observe that the Navarrese go far beyond the rest of the Spaniards. The recent recollections of the war of independence, from 1808 to 1813, has so inflated their national vanity, that it may be said that to obtain the name of guerilla is with them one of the most powerful incentives that can act upon the human heart. The Navarrese seems formed by nature to be a guerilla—a bold marcher, a poacher, and smuggler from habit; capable of any work, and inured to all sorts of fatigue; the guerilla state is to him one of choice, and he only requires to be well-fed and to be sanguine of success to prefer that condition to any other; usually ill-clad and exposed to the inclemency of the seasons, he fears not to brave it, and luckily for him Navarre is so fertile that he can easily recruit his exhausted strength with abundant food and drink—that which is to him of the utmost importance. A Navarrese in rags, with a musket in his hand, and plenty of wine, may be said to be in his aboriginal state."—The university of Pampeluna has been for some time suppressed, and its place supplied by an academy. There are in the prov. 4 other academies, or rather schools; for they do not go beyond elementary instruction in Latin.—N., by its mountainous position, escaped the yoke of the barbarians who expelled the Romans from Spain, till 470 or 472, when Pampeluna and the surrounding district were seized by Euric, king of the Goths. The Goths were expelled by the Moors; but in 806, the latter were in their turn driven out by Louis of Aquitaine, a son of Charlemagne. About half-a-century after, a count of Bigorre established in N. a sovereignty, which lasted in his family 500 years. In 1512 this kingdom was dismembered. The reigning prince having been excommunicated by the Pope, Ferdinand V. of Spain assumed the execution of the Papal ban, and seized all the part lying on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, which was thereafter called Upper N. to distinguish it from the French portion called Lower N. French Navarre, a tract of country similar in climate and aspect to the Spanish, preserved its independence, and continued a separate state, till added to the dominions of France, by the accession of Henry IV., in the end of the 16th cent. It is now comprised in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees.

NAVARRENX, or NAVARREINS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Orthez. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,767; in 1841, 11,457. The town is 12 m. S of Orthez, and 21 m. W of Pau, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Gave-d'Oleron, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge, and at the confluence of 2 small streams named Anglade and Larroder. Pop. 1,533. It is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, and is tolerably well-built. It has a prison and barracks, and possesses manufactories of capes and cord. Wine is cultivated in the

vicinity. N. was founded in 1529 by Henry d'Albret, maternal grandfather of Henry IV. In 1569 it sustained a siege by the Catholics.

NAVARRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Valencia, and partido of Enguera, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,740. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on a considerable trade in cattle.

NAVARRETE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov., partido, and 8 m. W of Logrono, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,015. It has an old castle, a parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a custom-house. The distillation of brandy, and the manufacture of common linen and woollen fabrics, form the chief branches of local industry.

NAVARRO, a mountain of Brazil, in the S part of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. Its summit, which rises between the mountains of Castelhos-Grandes and Xafatole, forms one of the points in the boundary-line between the Banda-Oriental and Brazil.

NAVAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 5 m. N of Bribiesca. Pop. 112.—Also a port of Cuba, on the N coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in N lat. 20° 29′ 44″, W long. 74° 29′.

NAVASA (La), a small island, in the Caribbean sea, between Hayti and Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 24′, W long. 75°. It is not inhabited.

NAVAS-FRIAS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca, and partido of Ledisma. Pop. 1,128. It has a parish church, and several convents. The distillation of brandy and manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry. —Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. SW of Salamanca, near the source of the Agueda. Pop 760.

NAVAS-DE-JORQUERA (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Casas-de-Ibanez, 72 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 816. It has manufactories of linen.

NAVAS-DE-SAN-ANTONIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido of Segovia. Pop. 994. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary. Cattle are extensively reared in the environs.

NAVAS-DE-SAN-JUAN, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Jaen, and partido of Carolina. Pop. 1,405. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

NAVAS-DEL-MADRONO (Las), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. WNW of Caceres. Pop. 2,761.

NAVAS-DEL-MARQUES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Avila. Pop. 3,200, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in woollen manufacture. There is a fine palace here.

NAVAS-DE-TOLOSA (Las), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. N of Jaen. Pop. 283.

NAVASQUES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. ESE of Pampeluna. Pop. 550.

NAVATA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Girona. Pop. 800.

NAVE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Brescia, on the river Garza, 3 m. NE of Brescia. Pop. 1,500.

NAVEIL, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, near the Loir, 3 m. SW of Vendome.

NAVELLS, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 21 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 1,200.

NAVENBY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 10 m. NW of Sleaford. Area 2,110 acres. Pop. 942.

NAVER, a river of Sutherlandshire, which runs due E to a loch of the same name, in the p. of Fars, about 6 m. in length; and re-issuing from it, after a course of 20 m., falls into the ocean at Torrisdale.

NAVES, a town of France, in the dep. of Corrèze, 3 m. N of Tulle. Pop. 1,500.

NAVESINK, a harbour of Monmouth co., New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. NW of Shrewsbury.

NAVESTOCK, a parish of Essex, 4 m. SSW of Chipping-Ongar. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. 887.

NAVIA-DE-LUARCA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Oviedo, at the mouth and on the r. bank of a river of the same name, which here flows into the Atlantic after a NNE course of 90 m. Pop. 1,200.

NAVIANOS-DE-LA-VEGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SSW of Leon, on the r. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 450.

NAVIDAD, a village and port of Mexico, in the state of Jalisco, 30 m. SW of Villa-de-la-Purificacion.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS, or Samoan Isles, the Isles Hamoa of the French, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, between 169° 25′ and 172° 40′ W long., and 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ S lat. They are all lofty, but are neither surrounded with a low border nor enclosed by reefs. All the islands of the South sea are more or less formed of coral reefs, which make secure harbours: "the Navigator's islands only are not indebted to these active little animals for this advantage." [*Kotzebue.*] The easternmost islands of the cluster, Opoun, Lione, and Fanfoue, seem to have been first discovered by Roggewin and Bauman in 1721. Another was seen by Bougainville in 1766, who appropriated the discovery, and gave the group the name it now bears, on account of the skill displayed by their inhabitants in rigging and sailing small craft. The two westernmost islands, Ojolava and Pola, which are the most considerable, were discovered by La Perouse in 1787. Each of the latter is nearly 40 m. in length. Kotzebue says that Ojolava surpasses Tahiti itself in luxuriant beauty. Pola is one high mountain nearly equalling in altitude the Peak of Teneriffe. It presents the largest superficial area of any in the group. Perouse was informed of three more to the southward, named Sheka, Ossamo, and Uera, which he could not fall in with.—The inhabitants are represented by Perouse as the stoutest and the best-made they had seen in this quarter of the globe, their ordinary height being 5 ft. 9, 10, or 11 in. Their bodies, when Perouse visited them, were thickly tattooed and painted, so that they appeared to be dressed, though they wear nothing but an apron of palm-leaves, or of the Ti tree, round their loins, which reaches to their knees. Tattooing, however, appears to have gone out of fashion at the more recent period of Kotzebue's visit. Their complexion is a dark brown; their hair is black, straight, and very long, and frequently turned up all round the head so as to heighten the ferociousness of their countenances. Some colour their hair red, and wear it curled over their shoulders like a full-bottomed wig. They are extremely ferocious in their manners. The least dispute between them is followed by blows from clubs, sticks, or paddles; and almost all of them are covered with scars, the consequences of their quarrels. They use hatchets shaped like adzes, and made of a fine and compact basalt. With these they finish their carefully constructed canoes and works in wood, to which they give so high a polish that they appear to be coated with varnish. In addition to the produce of their fishing, the different species of bananas and other fruit trees, and nutritious roots, ensure subsistence to them, as well as to their hogs, dogs, and fowls. They manufacture a species of cloth which possesses great strength and pliability, and is well calculated for the sails of their canoes. Their canoes are very carefully constructed, and can paddle 6 or 7 m. an hour. Their houses are often built under fruit-trees

which preserve in them a refreshing coolness; or are placed on the borders of a rivulet. The principal aim of their architecture is to defend themselves from the heat; and they know how to combine this with elegance. The houses are surrounded with blinds, which are kept open on the side of the wind, and closed facing the sun; and they sleep on very fine clean mats perfectly secure against any damp. Hogs, dogs, fowls, pigeons, parrots, and fish, abound in these islands. The sugar-cane grows spontaneously on the banks of the rivers; but it is watery and less sweet than in the West Indies. These islands appear to be volcanic. All the stones on the beach—on which the sea breaks with such violence that the spray flies to the distance of more than 50 ft.—are fragments of lava, rounded basalt, or coral. There are no data to calculate the pop. of these islands; but it must be considerable, considering their size and fertility; some of them being among the largest and finest islands in the South sea.

NAVY-BAY, Naos-Harbour, or Limon-Bay, an inlet on the Atlantic coast of the dep. of Istmo, in New Granada. Its W point is Toro-point; its E, the N end of Manzanilla island, which is distant from Toro-point 2⅜ m. It extends inward nearly 4 m. S from the middle of its mouth. Its breadth is nearly equal. To the parallel of Point-Limon it is clean, with a depth of from 3¼ to 6½ fath. on sand and clay; from Point-Limon to the S it is shallow. It is open to winds from NE to NW, round by N. This bay has been adopted, in connexion with Manzanilla island, as the terminus, on the side of the Atlantic, of the Panama railway. The line is carried along piles of yellow pine driven in from 8 to 10 ft. water, to the island, which has an area of about 800 acres; and commodious wharves are being constructed upon it at which vessels in the bay may load and unload. The distance of this N terminus from Gatun is 7½ m.; to Gorgona, 29 m.; and from Gorgona to Panama, 20 m. See articles Chagres, Manzanilla, and Panama.

NAVY-BOARD INLET, a small bay on the S side of Lancaster sound, in N lat. 73° 44′, W long. 80° 56′, at which the North Star, which went out in May 1849, with provisions for Sir John Franklin's expedition, deposited her stores in August 1850.

NAWADA, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 20 m. S of Bahar.

NAWARGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 38 m. NE of Lucknow.

NAWORTH-CASTLE, a township in the p. of Brampton, in Cumberland, 11 m. ENE of Carlisle. Pop. 466.

NAXOS, or Naxia, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian archipelago, in N lat. 37° 0′, E long. 25° 31′, separated from Paros by a channel 6 m. wide. Its superficial extent is 170 sq. m., being the largest of the Cyclades. Its coast is bold and lofty. The hills are generally covered with arbutus, lentisks, and dwarf shrubs. Its pop., once estimated at 100,000, was in 1840, 19,912. These are mostly Greeks, but a few are of Italian descent, this island having long been in possession of the Venetians, and the residence of governors appointed by them over the neighbouring islands. N. is mountainous and rocky, but contains a great number of extensive and fertile valleys, and is by no means unproductive in fruit, wine, oil, cotton, silk, wheat, and barley; while the higher grounds afford pasture for cattle, or are employed as vineyards. The orange, lemon, fig, apricot, almond, mulberry, apple, pear, nut, quince, and olive, are grown. In the principal valley, that of Drymalia, which is about 30 m. in circuit, the chief object of agriculture is the olive. Emery is found in various places, mostly on the surface of the ground, and is the principal article of exportation. The Turks occasionally send a *cadi* to collect the taxes, amounting to about £1,000 a year; but the inhabitants preserve their ancient laws, and choose their own rulers. They occupy one small town, and a number of petty villages.—The town is picturesquely situated on a small bay on the S coast of the island. The upper or centre part, called the castle, is a collection of houses almost exclusively inhabited by ancient families, originally from Venice. Besides a convent, there is here a Capuchin and a Lazarist monastery. The Lazarists are Frenchmen, and have taught nearly all the male inhabitants of the island to speak French. On the land side of the town is a large plain covered with vineyards and barley and cotton fields. The celebrated fountain of Ariadne is still pointed out near the sea-side, and near it are the ruins of the temple of Bacchus. The pop. of the town is about 4,000.

NAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, 9 m. SSE of Pau. Pop. 3,028, who are employed in manufacturing serges, blankets, and other woollens.—Also a small river of France, which falls into the Charente, opposite to Cognac.

NAYEMU, a small town of Bondu, in Western Africa, 12 m. SW of Futteconda.

NAYLAND, a parish and village of Suffolk, 14 m. WSW of Ipswich. Area of p. 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,047; in 1841, 1,114.

NAYO, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the N coast of Celebes, in N lat. 1° 24′.

NAZAIRE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, arrond. and 12 m. NW of Narbonne, and cant. of Ginestas, on the l. bank of the Aude. Pop. 669. The village of St. N. was formerly a fortified town. The environs afford excellent wine.—Also a com. in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. NNW of St. Agnant, and 9 m. NNE of Marennes. Pop. 1,581.—Also a cant., com., and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 3 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,424; in 1841, 10,971. The town is 15 m. WSW of Savenay, and 33 m. W of Nantes, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Loire. Pop. in 1841, 3,771. It has a custom-house, and a good harbour and roadstead. The latter, which consists of two parts, is defended by a mole of masonry 196 yds. in length, and is capable of containing a large number of vessels. This town furnishes the greater number of pilots employed in the navigation of the Loire.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 9 m. NE of Grenoble. Pop. 400.

NAZAIRE (Saint), or Se'nary Beau-Port, a commune, town, and port of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Ollioules, and 7 m. W of Toulon, on the roadstead of Brusq, and near the embouchure of the Rèpe. Pop. 2,774. The harbour, situated at the head of an extensive roadstead in which vessels of the largest size can find safe anchorage, is enclosed on the E and W by two moles, and is capable of receiving 50 vessels of 150 or 200 tons burthen. The quays have an extent of 612 yds., but are built without regularity.

NAZAIRE-EN-ROYANS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of Bourg-du-Peage, 21 m. ENE of Valence, on the l. bank of the Bourne, near its confluence with the Isere. Pop. 1,022. It has a considerable trade in silk fabrics of local manufacture, and in timber, grain, and nuts. In the vicinity is an ancient castle, which has sustained several sieges, and a coal-mine.

NAZAIRE-LE-DESERT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, and cant. of La Mothe-Chalançon, and 15 m. S of Die, on the Roanne. Pop. 1,100.

NAZAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 11 m. W of Estella, on a hill. Pop. 212. It has a fine fountain.

NAZARETH, a department, commune, and market-town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 5,420. The town is 8 m. SW of Ghent, on the railway to Brussels. Pop. 1,816.

NAZARETH, a hamlet of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, near Barletta. Pop. 48. It contains a cathedral, and gives its name to a bishopric.

NAZARETH, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. Its chief town is Nazareth-das-Matas.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia, on the l. bank of the Jaguaripe, 30 m. W of San Salvador. Pop. 2,000.—Also a parish in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of São-João-d'El-Rei.—Also a parish in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro.—Also a village about half-a-league NE of Belem.—Also a village in the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Rio Mearim.—Also a village in the prov. of Piauhi, and district of Oeiras, on the Piauhi, near the confluence of the Canindé. In its vicinity is a lake, which also bears the same name.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, about 5 m. S of Paracatu.

NAZARETH, or Nassara, a town or rather village of Palestine, situated in a deep valley of the same name, in a cluster of white limestone hills, which "rise round it like the edge of a shell to guard it from intrusion" [*Richardson*], and separate it on the NW from the plain of Zabulon, and on the SW from that of Esdraelon. It contains about 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom are Turks, and about one-third Christians. The streets are steep and narrow. On the W side of the town are overhanging precipices, which Tischendorf says made "a terrific impression" upon him. A Latin convent, containing about 14 friars of the Franciscan order, has its church—which is the finest in Syria after that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem—erected over a cave or grotto, of about 10 ft. either way, and forming a little chapel or recess, which is asserted to have been the residence of the Virgin Mary; but the Greek church does not recognise this as the true sanctuary. The Greek church is on the SE skirt of the town, at the foot of the hill. There is a mosque in the town, and a good khan. The most singular resort of the devout in N. is a stone termed *Mensa Christi*, which stands in a small chamber, also a chapel: the wall is hung round with certificates of the sacred nature of the relic, written in every language known throughout Christendom. It was upon this stone, tradition says, that our Lord and his disciples supped before and after his resurrection. It is recorded merely as a tradition of the Church, but procures for all who say in a proper spirit an Ave Maria or Pater Noster, 7 years' plenary indulgence. The clearest water is drawn from a fountain not very far from the town, to which nearly all the women seem to flock, called after the Virgin, from the belief that she used to draw water for her household from it. "Few of the venerated spots of Palestine are so sure of their identity as this well. It is now the only one of the city, and probably it was so more than 2,000 years ago." [*Tischendorf.*]

NAZARETH BAY, an indentation of the Gabun coast of Upper Guinea, enclosed on the W by Cape Lopez. It is about 36 m. in width from E to W, and 15 m. in depth. A river of the same name, the course of which is still unknown, flows into it on the SE.

NAZARETH-DA-CABO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and district of Cabo-di-Santo-Antonio. It has a parish-church.

NAZARETH-DAS-MATAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and comarca of Nazareth, near a small river named Tracunhaen, and 56 m. NE of Recife. It has a parish-church.

NAZARO-DI-BURGONDI (Santo), a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Novara, and prov. of Lomellina, 14 m. SE of Mortara, and 20 m. NE of Alessandria.

NAZ-DESSOUS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and ¾ m. SE of Gex, and com. of Chevry. Pop. 87. The environs are noted for their wool, which is considered the finest in France.

NAZE, a Norwegian promontory, in N lat. 58°, W long. 7°.—Also a headland of Senegambia, 39 m. SE of Cape Verd, in N lat. 14° 30′, W long. 17° 10′.

NAZE, or Ness, a promontory on the coast of England, to the S of Harwich, in N lat. 51° 53′, W long. 1° 17′, enclosing some small islands, from which the land trends to the W, and forms the N shore of the river Thames.

NAZELLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and cant. of Amboise, 15 m. E of Tours. Pop. 1,107. It produces good wine.

NAZLU, or Nozli-Bazar, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, sanj. and 17 m. E of Aïdin.

NAZLU, or Nozli-Buïuk, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, and sanj. of Aïdin, 24 m. E of Guzel-Hissar, and near the r. bank of the Buïuk-Mendere. It contains several fine mosques, and the houses are generally regularly built. The environs are fertile, and are noted for their figs. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence in the locality.

NAZUK, a lake of Turkey in Asia, in the E part of the pash. of Erzerum, near the NW extremity of Lake Van. It is about 9 m. in length, and discharges itself into the Murad-shaï. It is the *Arethusa* of the ancients. Its banks are bare and uninteresting.

NAZZARO (Santo), a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Vicenza, district and 6 m. NNW of Bassano, on the l. bank of the Brenta.

NEAGH (Lough), a great lake in the centre of the eastern half of the Irish prov. of Ulster. It is nearly as large as the lake of Geneva; and is second in size to no other lake in Europe, except Lake Ladoga in Russia, and Lake Vener in Sweden. It extends from N to S between co. Antrim on the E, and cos. Tyrone and Londonderry on the W; its foot belongs to Antrim, its head to Armagh, and a tiny portion of its SE corner to Down. Its length, from S to N, is 14 m.; and from SW to NE respectively 16 m.; its breadth, from E to W, but exclusive of a contracted portion at its N extremity, is from 6 to 8½ m. The surface-elevation of the lake above low-water sea-level is 48 ft. The principal bays are Antrim-bay at the NE corner, Sandy-bay, and Bartin's-bay in the E, and Washing-bay in the SW. The islands are few and small, and all situated near the shores. The chief are Ram's island in Sandy-bay; Bird's island at the SE corner; Coney island in the SW, near the influx of the Blackwater river; and Skady island, and the Three islands, in the N. The principal streams which flow into Lough N. are the Maine river, and the Six-Mile-water into Antrim-bay; the Crumlin and the Glenavy rivulets into Sandy-bay; the Upper Bann river into the S; the Blackwater river into the SW; the Ballinderry rivulet into the W; and the Moyola rivulet into the NW. The whole of the superfluent waters are discharged northward from the NW corner by the Lower Bann river, which flows between Antrim and Londonderry, and across the NE corner of the latter county to the Atlantic. The depth of Lough N. in nearly all its central and its southern parts varies

from 39 to 42 ft.; its extreme depth occurs a little S of Skady island, and is 102 ft.; its depth over a few 'flats' or shoals in the central parts varies from 19 to 32 ft. Several good landing-places and ports occur in each great sweep of shore. The Lagan navigation or canal goes off from the SE corner to carry vessels down to the sea at Belfast; the Upper Bann river takes craft to the Newry canal, along which they are conveyed past Newry to the sea at Lough Carlingford; and the Blackwater communicates with both the short navigation to the Tyrone coal-field, and the new and long navigation by the Ulster canal to Upper Lough Erne. The waters of Lough Neagh usually attain a surface-elevation in winter about 7 ft. higher than that of summer; and they, in consequence, effect wide-spread inundations every season, —covering upwards of 50,000 acres of good land, and a vast aggregate of bog-lands and morasses. Fish of various kinds, particularly perch, trout, bream, and the dollachan or char, are abundant in this town.

NEALE, a village in the parish of Kilmolara, co. Mayo, 3 m. S of Ballinrobe. Area 6 acres. Pop. in 1841, 196.

NEAMOM, a Greek monastery of the Archipelago, in the central part of the island of Chio, and 9 m. W of the town of that name. It has a fine church, founded by Constantine the Great.

NEANT, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. SW of Mauron, and 7 m. NE of Ploërmel. Pop. 1,500.

NE-ARS-SU, a river of Eastern Africa, in the territory of Mozambique, which flows into the channel of that name near Moggur. Its estuary is narrow, and contains two islands. Hippopotami and alligators abound in its waters. Its upper course is still unknown.

NEAS. See Nias.

NEATH, a parish, port, and parliamentary borough, in the co. of Glamorgan, 7 m. NE of Swansea, on the navigable river Neath, and intersected by a canal extending from Cwm-Neath to Britton-ferry, by Aberdulais, where it unites with another to Swansea. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,502; in 1831, 4,043; in 1841, 4,970.—The town is nearly confined to the E or l. bank of the river. Its streets are narrow, and lined with small houses. It was formerly contributory to Cardiff, &c., in returning a member to parliament; but is now contributory to the Swansea district of boroughs. Pop. of parl. borough in 1851, 5,841. The number of electors registered, in 1837, was 218; in 1847, 184. The revenue of the corporation, in 1850, was £2,172.—The exports from the port are coal, culm, copper, iron, fire-bricks, oak, timber, bark, &c.: the imports, black jack and general shop goods, copper and iron ore, corn, flour, and foreign timber. The port is at Britton-ferry, about 2¼ m. below the bridge of Neath, by the course of the stream. The canal from Cwm-Neath, up the valley of the Neath, runs past the town, on the l. bank of the river, to Britton-ferry. It is connected at Aberdulais, about 1½ m. above Neath, with the canal which runs down the r. bank of the river to Swansea. Vessels of from 300 to 400 tons can get up the river to the town, but the trade has been chiefly carried on by barge-communication between the town and ferry. There are here extensive copper and iron works, founderies, collieries, &c. The ruins of N.-castle are in the vicinity; and about 1 m. S of the town are the extensive remains of N. abbey.

NEATH, or Nedd, a river of Walls, formed by the union of several mountain-streams above or at Pont-Nedd-Fychan, and flowing in a SW course through the vale of Neath in Glamorganshire to Breton-ferry, where it enters Swansea-bay after a course of above 30 m.

NEAUPHLE-LE-CHATEAU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montfort-l'Amaury, and 24 m. W of Paris, on a woody hill. Pop. 1,015.

NEAVES, a township of Darke co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 645.

NEBEL, a river of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which has its source in Lake Cramone; passes Gustrow; forms Lake Kracow; and falls into the Warnow at Butzow.

NEBIAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Quillan. Pop. 700.

NEBKA, or Nebk (En), a town of Syria, in the sanj. and 45 m. ENE of Damascus. Pop. about 5,000. It is supplied with excellent water.

NEBRA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, rgbz. of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. S of Querfurt, on the Unstrut. Pop. 1,746.

NEBRASKA, an unorganized territory of the United States, occupying the country between the Rocky mountains and the W frontier of the states of Iowa and Missouri, from the parallel of 43° on the N, to the frontiers of Texas and New Mexico on the S. Its area is estimated at 136,700 sq. m. It is watered by the Platte river, the Kansas, and the Arkansas, with their numerous affluents. Its surface presents an immense extent of prairie land on the E; on the W it rises gradually to the summit of the Rocky mountains. Its central portion is a barren and apparently irreclaimable waste, in which thousands have perished from fatigue, or by the hands of the Indians, while endeavouring to make their way to California and Oregon. The only settlements at present existing in this territory are the military post of Fort Leavenworth, and the Indian agency of Council-Bluffs.

NEBY-SAMWIL, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, 24 m. WNW of Jerusalem.

NECESSIDADES, or Santo-Antonio, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. and island of Santa-Catharina, to the N of Desterra. Pop. 3,000. The distillation of brandy, and the cultivation of sugar, mandioc, millet, flax, and pot herbs, are carried on here.

NECHANITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 7 m. E of Neu-Bidschow, and 11 m. WNW of Königgratz. Pop. 1,054.

NECHARA, a village of Beluchistan, 16 m. SE of Kelat.

NECHE. See Pori.

NECHERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Champeix, 6 m. NW of Issoire, on the Couse. Pop. 1,930. In the vicinity is an extensive bed of lava.

NECHES, a large river of Texas, which enters Sabine-bay about 18 m. N of the mouth of the Sabine. It is supposed to be navigable for small steamers upwards of 100 m. Its tributaries are Charles creek, 75 m. in length; Big Sandy creek, 35 m. in length; Alabama or Village creek, navigable for 70 m.; the Angelina, 170 m. in length; Ayish bayou, 75 m. in length; the Attoyac, 60 m. in length; Pine creek, 40 m. in length; and San-Pedro bayou, which joins the N. 60 m. above Pine creek, and to the mouth of which the main river is navigable during winter.

NECHI, a river of New Granada, which has its source in the dep. of Cundinamarca, in the prov. of Antioquia, near Yarimol; runs N; is joined by the Porce on the r.; enters the dep. of the Magdalena; and throws itself into the Cauca, on the r. bank, and after a total course of 180 m.

NECHTCHEROV, a town of Russia in Europe,

in the gov. and district and 27 m. SSE of Kiev, and 20 m. ESE of Vasilkov, on the r. bank of the Veta.

NECKAR, or NEKKER, a river of Germany, which has its source in Würtemberg, on the frontier of the grand-duchy of Baden, near the village of Schwenningen, in the circle and on the E side of the mountains of the Schwarzwald, at an alt. of 2,084 ft. above sea-level. Running N, it traverses the NW part of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; then bends NE, and returns into the circle of the Schwarzwald; intersects from N to S the circle to which it gives its name; flows thence into the grand-duchy of Baden; and, after a total course of 180 m., throws itself into the Rhine, on the r. bank, at Manheim. The principal towns which it waters are Rottweil, Oberndorf, Sulz, Horb, Rottenburg, Tübingen, Nürtingen, Esslingen, Kannstadt, Marbach, Heilbronn, Neckarsulm, Neckarelz, Eberbach, Neckargemund, and Heidelberg. Its principal affluents are, on the r., the Eyach, Rems, Sulm, Kocher, and Jaxt; and, on the l., the Enz. It is navigable to Kannstadt, the interruption in the navigation which formerly occurred in Heilbronn, having been overcome by means of the canal of Wilheim, constructed in 1821. —Also an administrative province and circle in the NW part of Würtemberg, comprising the bailiwicks of Baiknang, Besigheim, Böblingen, Brackenheim, Kannstadt, Esslingen, Heilbronn, Leonberg, Ludwigsburg, Marbach, Maulbronn, Neckarsulm, Stuttgart, Vaihingen, Warblingen, and Weinsberg. It has an area of 60·4 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1840 of 467,374, of whom 434,252 were Protestants, and 30,047 Catholics. In 1850, the pop. was returned at 504,872. This circle comprises the most fertile portion of the kingdom.

NECKARAN, a parish and village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bail. of Swetzingen, 3 m. S of Mannheim, on an island of the Rhine. Pop. 1,631.

NECKAR-BISCHOFSHEIM. See BISCHOFSHEIM.

NECKAR-ELZ, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, at the confluence of the Elzbach with the Neckar, 33 m. ESE of Mannheim, and 18 m. N of Heilbronn. Pop. 905. It has a custom-house. Agriculture forms the chief industry of the inhabitants.

NECKAR-GERACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the r. bank of the Neckar, and NE of Aglasterhausen. Pop. 955. Agriculture forms the chief branch of local industry.

NECKAR-GMUND, an amt or bailiwick and town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 18 m. ESE of Mannheim, and 36 m. NNE of Carlsruhe, at the confluence of the Elsenz with the Neckar. Pop. 2,159. It has a custom-house, and manufactories of leather and of pottery, and building docks. Free-stone is quarried in the environs. Pop. of bail., 11,440.

NECKARHAUSEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Neckar, to the E of Glatt.

NECKAR-REMS, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 9 m. NNE of Stuttgard, at the confluence of the Rems with the Neckar. Pop. 813. It has a castle, noted in history, now in ruins, and has a timber depot.

NECKAR-STEINACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Starkenburg, bail. and 5 m. SW of Hirschhorn, and 6 m. E of Heidelburg, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,521. It is enclosed by walls, has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade in wood. In the vicinity on the summits of hills are 4 castles.

NECKARSULM, an oberamt or bailiwick and town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, 33 m. N of Stuttgard, at the confluence of the Sulm with the Neckar. Pop. 2,495, of whom, in 1840, 71 were Protestants, and 52 Jews. It has a castle, and possesses a manufactory of tobacco, several tanneries, and several gypsum works.

NECKARTENZLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, at the confluence of the Erms with the Neckar. Pop. 940.

NECKARTHAILFINGEN, a market-town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 4 m. SW of Nurtingen, on the l. bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 980.

NECKARWEIHINGEN. See WEIHINGEN.

NECKAR-WIMMERSBACH, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar. Pop. 425. Agriculture forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

NECKAR-ZIMMERN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, on the Neckar, S of Mosbach. Pop. 661. It has a castle.

NECKENMARKT, NYEK, or LIEKENDROFF, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. SSW of Oedenburg. Pop. 1,727.

NECKER. See NECKAR.

NECKER, an island of the North Pacific, to the NW of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 23° 34′, and W long. 164° 32′. It was so named by Perouse, by whom it was discovered. It is only about two-thirds of a mile in length; and has an alt. of about 127 yds. above sea-level. It is destitute of trees, but is covered with excellent herbage.

NECTAIRE (SAINT), or SENECTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Champeix, 21 m. W of Issoire. Pop. in 1841, 1,334. It is noted for its mineral springs, and for its cheese.

NECTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. ENE of Swaffham. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 991.

NECY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 8 m. W of Trun, and 8 m. NW of Argentan. Pop. 1,050.

NEDA, a river of Greece, in the Morea, an affluent of the bay of Arcadia.

NEDA (SAN-NICOLAS-DE), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of La Coruna.

NEDAY, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Mranma, 21 m. NE of Pagahmmion, and 90 m. WSW of Ava, on the r. bank of the Irawady, a little below the confluence of the Kyen-duen.

NEDDAMUNGALUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Carnatic, district and 22 m. SW of Tanjore. It contains several Hindu temples, and several choultries.

NEDDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Eymoutiers, and 32 m. ESE of Limoges, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,430.

NEDDIK, a district in the E part of Tripoli, to the E of the plain of Saltin.

NEDDOCK (CAPE), a headland of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S. It is a rocky bluff, and is inhabited by a few fishermen.

NEDELICZ, or NEDELISCHE, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Salad, 9 m. ESE of Fridan, and 6 m. N of Warasdin, on the r. bank of the Ternova.

NEDENAES, a bailiwick of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand, divided into the two fogderies of Osterrusöer and Arendal. Area 97 Swedish or 4,266 English sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 53,932. Its chief river is the Torreself. Its chief towns are Arendal, Grimstad, and Lillesund. See article NORWAY.

NEDERBOULAERE, a department and com-

mune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 423.

NEDERBOULAEREWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Onkerzele. Pop. 161.

NEDERBRAKEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 3,786.

NEDERHAGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and dep. of Essch-Saint-Lieven. Pop. 228.

NEDERHASSELT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 1,289; of com. 406.

NEDERHEEMBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nederover-Heembeeck. Pop. 397.

NEDERHEIM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. 396.

NEDERHOLBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Etichove. Pop. 403.

NEDERLENAEME, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Scheldt. Pop. 544. It has manufactories of linen.

NEDERLIEDEKERKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Liedekerke. Pop. 695.

NEDEROCKERZEEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. 897.

NEDEROVERHEEMBEECK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Brussels, intersected by the Senne, and by the canal from Brussels to the Ruppel. Pop. 876. It has a manufactory of animal black.

NEDER-STRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Appelterre-Eychem. Pop. 763.

NEDER-SWALM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Swalm. Pop. of dep. 295; of com. 244.

NEDERSWYNAERDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Swynaerde or Zwynaerde. Pop. 487.

NEDERWEERSCHE-STRATE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Letterhautem. Pop. 183.

NEDERWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Ninove. Pop. 245.

NEDJERA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 14 m. NW of Sana.

NEDJERAN, a principality of Yemen, in Arabia, three days' journey ENE of Saade. It is well-watered, and abounds in corn, pasturage, and dates. It has a capital of the same name, which is often mentioned in Arabian history.

NEDJID, or NEDJD, an extensive division of Arabia, including nearly all the central parts of that region, and having the Aneizeh territory on the N; on the E, El-Ahhsa; on the S, the great desert of Roba'-el-Chaly; and the Hedjaz on the W. It is composed chiefly of mountains and deserts, and is peculiarly the *Arabia Deserta* of ancient geographers; many parts of it, however, are habitable, and traversed by numerous hordes of pastoral and nomadic race. The tract immediately bordering on Syria, inhabited by the Aneizeh Arabs, is flat and desert; but to the S rises a very extensive and lofty range of mountains, called the Toueyk mountains, running N and S, covered with forests, and maintaining a numerous pop. The Aftan, a river descending from this chain and flowing through the SE part of the prov. into the Persian gulf, is probably the chief river of the country. To the S of these, on the borders of Hadramaut and Oman, the country again becomes desert. The whole of this tract is almost a *Terra incognita*, the existence of which has been chiefly known by the swarms which have issued from it to conquer and lay waste the neighbouring countries. Even in the time of Mahomet, this region gave birth to the prophet Moseilama, who fixed his capital at Yemen, but proved unable to cope with his celebrated competitor. The Wahabis of modern times originated in this quarter of Arabia. Sheik Mahommed formed an alliance with Ebn Saoud, a brave and enterprising chief, who undertook to lead the armies of the confederacy, while the other was declared supreme pontiff. Under the command of Saoud, and of his successor Abdelaziz, the dominion of the Wahabis was extended to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, and they even made incursions into Syria and Palestine, and threatened Egypt. N., as to internal government, is generally divided among a number of little chieftains, one of whom presides over almost every district and village. Its principal produce is fruit, particularly dates, wool, and ostrich-feathers. It also furnishes dromedaries and horses of an excellent breed. Its towns carry on a considerable trade by caravans with the countries on the coast. From the confines of the canton of Haurân to the banks of the Euphrates, the whole is one immense desolate plain called El-Hamad, the Al-dahna of Abulfeda and D'Anville, the scene of the wanderings of various Arab tribes. To the S of this plain, the caravans of Damascus, on leaving Esrak, follow for seven days the channel of a dry river, which leading SE brings them to Djof. After this there is another desert, behind which rises Mount-Shammar, the *Zametas* of Ptolemy, covered with trees and villages.—The *aglym* or districts appear to be El-Aflaq, El-Ared, El-Jebel, El-Haryq, El-Khardj, El-Wechem, El-Kassym, and Soudeyr; besides the 4 *wadis* or valleys of Chahran, Douacer, Subay, and Thalyth. It is said to be capable of furnishing 60,000 fighting men.

NEDJING, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NW of Hadleigh. Area 810 acres. Pop. 195.

NEDREMANNOI, a fortified post of Russia, in the Caucasus, 18 m. SW of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kuban.

NEDRIGAILOV, a town of Europe, in the gov. of Charkov, 27 m. NW of Lebedin. Pop. 3,800.

NEDWIEDITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. NNW of Brunn, on the r. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 696.

NEEDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 20 m. E of Zutphen. Pop. 2,600.

NEEDHAM, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. SW of Harleston. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 316.

NEEDHAM, a township of Norfolk co., Massachusetts, on the river Charles, 12 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 1,488.

NEEDHAM-MARKET, a town in the parish of Barking, Suffolk, situated on the river Orwell, 7 m. NNW of Ipswich. Pop. in 1841, 1,353.

NEEDHAM-POINT, a cape on the SW coast of Barbadoes, to the S of Carlisle bay, in N lat. 13° 5′.

NEEDLES, a cluster of pointed rocks, off the W end of the Isle of Wight. A lighthouse has been erected on the outmost cliff in the Isle of Wight, in N lat. 50° 39′, W long. 1° 33′, for the guidance of vessels passing between the N. and some smaller rocks lying to the N. called the Shingles. The passage is regarded as dangerous in foggy weather. The channel is very narrow; and the flood-tide, coming in westward, sets at angles with it.

NEEDWOOD-FOREST, a highly-cultivated district in Staffordshire, formerly appropriated to the chase by the kings of England, but now included in the parishes to which it was allotted in 1801 for enclosure; namely Hanbury, Tatenhill, Tutbury, and Yoxhall. Shaw, who wrote in 1798, says, "the whole forest does not contain less than 1,000 acres of oak-timber;" but nearly all the trees and underwood, except on the steep declivities, were uprooted at the time of the enclosure, and carried away as timber, or burnt upon the spot as charcoal or manure for the soil.

NEEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Somergem. Pop. 815.

NEEKERSPOEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Malines. Pop. 729.

NEELAB. See NILAB.

NEEMBUCU. See NIMBUCU.

NEEN-SAVAGE, a parish of Salop, 13 m. S by W of Bridgenorth. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. 490.

NEEN-SOLLARS, a parish in Salop, 10 m. E by S of Ludlow, on the W bank of the Rea. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 208; in 1841, 190.

NEENTON, a parish in Salop, 6½ m. SW of Bridgenorth, on the W bank of the Rea and near its source. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1841, 144.

NEER, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 4 m. N of Ruremonde, at the influx of a small stream of the same name into the Meuse. Pop. 1,419.

NEERAUBEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Aubel. Pop. 211.

NEERBEKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Bisseghem. Pop. 197.

NEERBUTSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Roosbeek. Pop. 121.

NEERELBOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Marche. Pop. 105.

NEERGLABEEK, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 121; of village, 73.

NEERHALFEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Ternath. Pop. 158.

NEERHAREN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Tongres, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 401.

NEERHESPEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Ghète. Pop. 312.

NEERHEYLISSEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Little Gêthe. Pop. of dep. 1,266; of com. 887.

NEERHOEH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Ousselghem. Pop. 210.

NEERITTER, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 20 m. N of Maestricht. Pop. 1,239.

NEERLAND, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Wilryk. Pop. 166.

NEERLANDEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege. Pop. 314.

NEERLINTER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Louvain. Pop. of dep. 1,832; of com. 380.

NEEROETEREN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 1,231; of village, 740.

NEERPELT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Dommel. Pop. of dep. 1,131; of com. 161.

NEERREPEN, a department and commune of Belgium, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of dep. 192; of com. 140.

NEERSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Laethem-Saint-Martin. Pop. 387.

NEERVELP, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain. Pop. 336.

NEERVEN-ET-HEGT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Loenhout. Pop. 271.

NEERWINDEN, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 16 m. E of Louvain. Pop. 291. Near this village Marshal Luxemburg obtained a victory over William III. of England in 1693; and on 18th March 1793, Dumourier was defeated here by the Austrians under the prince of Saxe-Coburg.

NEERWINDEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 328.

NEERYSSCHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Yssche. Pop. of dep. 1,118; of com. 522.

NEFERN, or NEVERN, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NE of Newport. Pop. in 1841, 1,625.

NEFFIER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Roujan, 18 m. NNE of Beziers. Pop. 1,036.

NEFSEI, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 125.

NEFTA, or NEFT, a small town in the S part of the kingdom of Tunis, where it borders on the desert, 60 m. S of Gafsa, on the W side of a large lake.

NEFTENBACH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, on the r. bank of the Töso, opposite Pfangen. Pop. 1,267. There are extensive dye-works here, celebrated for their productions of Turkey-red.

NEFYN, or NEVIN, a parish and market-town in Carnarvonshire, 5 m. NW by W of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1801, 1,028; in 1831, 1,726; in 1841, 1,656. It is contributory to Carnarvon in returning a member to parliament. The small harbour of Porth-yr-Lleyn, near N., is supposed to have been used by the Romans.

NEGADA. See ANEGADA.

NEGAPATAM, a seaport of the south of India, in the district of Tanjore, formerly the capital of the Dutch possessions on the coast of Coromandel. It is well-fortified, and has a regular citadel with wet ditches. The town lies on the N side of the citadel, near the mouth of a river capable of receiving small vessels. N. was originally fortified by the Portuguese; but was taken from them by the Dutch in 1660, who strengthened its fortifications, erected public offices, and established a mint here. Towards the close of the year 1781, it was captured by the British; and at the ratification of the peace in 1783 was formally ceded to them, since which period its fortifications have been neglected, and the trade transferred to other places.

NEGARA, a town of the island of Borneo, cap. of the kingdom of Banjarmassim, situated on the E side of a large river, 100 m. from the sea, and 60 m. N of the town of Banjarmassim.

NEGELSTADT, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m. SE of Muhlhausen. Pop. 800.

NEGOMBO, a town on the W coast of the island of Ceylon, 24 m. by road N of Colombo. It is advantageously situated for carrying on the coasting and inland trade, particularly with Colombo, by a branch of the Muli-Waddie river. It has a small fort, and ranges of buildings for cinnamon store-houses and barracks. The vicinity produces cinnamon and rice; the gardens are well-stocked

with roots and vegetables; and fish, kid, poultry, and eggs, are forwarded from this place to the cap.

NEGRA (Punta), a headland on the coast of Brazil, to the SE of Natal, in S lat. 5° 26′.—Also a headland on the coast of Monte-Video, to the W of Maldinado, in S lat. 34° 55′.

NEGRA (Sierra), a ridge of mountains rising on the mutual frontier of the Spanish prov. of Zamora, and the Portuguese prov. of Tras-os-Montes, and connected with the Sierra-Segundera.

NEGRAIS, a small island, with an excellent harbour, at the W mouth of the Irawaddy river. The SW point of the island, called Cape Negrais, in N lat. 16° 1′, E long. 94° 12′, marks the S extremity of the Burmese dominions. In 1757, Alompra, the Birman emperor, ceded this island to the English. The place was in consequence taken formal possession of, and a factory erected; but in 1759, some disputes having taken place between the Birman governor of Bassein and the English resident, the place was suddenly attacked, and all the British who could not effect their escape were put to death.

NEGRAR, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Verona, on a hill near the Adige, 6 m. N of Verona. Pop. 3,475.

NEGRATAO (Cape), a cape on the W coast of Virginia, in N lat. 40° 40′.

NEGREPELISSE, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the river Aveyron, 8 m. NE of Montauban. Pop. 1,224. It has manufactures of coarse fustians.

NEGREPONT. See Negropont.

NEGRET, a village of France, dep. of Charente. Pop. 1,000.

NEGREVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 2 m. W of Valognes.

NEGRIL (North and South), two remarkable points, 8 m. apart, at the W extremity of the island of Jamaica, forming, in the intermediate space, a semicircular bay called Ling bay.

NEGRILLOS, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, in S lat. 4° 40′. —There are also some rocky isles of the same name in the gulf of Mexico.

NEGRO (Cape), a cape on the E coast of Africa, in S lat. 15° 40′ 7″, E long. 11° 53′ 3″, formed by a precipitous mass rising at the extremity of a low projecting point.—Also a cape on the E coast of Minorca, in N lat. 39° 53′.—Also a cape on the W coast of Corsica, in N lat. 41° 45′.—Also a cape on the W coast of Terra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 52° 56′, W long. 70° 49′.

NEGRO (Rio), a large and navigable river of South America, which has its rise in the Sierra Tuanhoy, an insulated group of low elevations in the Llanos, in New Granada, under the parallel of 2° 30′ N; runs E into the dep. of Maturin; then turns S and enters the Brazilian prov. of Para; and after a long ESE course, during which it collects the tribute of numerous inferior streams, falls into the Amazons, near Fortaleze-da-Barra, on the l. bank, in S lat. 2° 30′, W long. 74°, after a course of above 1,200 m. Its width at its mouth is at least 3,600 paces, with a depth of from 18 to 19 fath. Its principal affluents are the Cassiquiari and the Rio Branco on the r.; and the Ucayari and Unini on the l. The important fact of the communication of this river with the Cassiquiari, a tributary of the Orinoco, after being long doubted, and confidently contradicted by some of the Portuguese missionaries, was established by M. Humboldt, who, ascending the Orinoco, made his way into the Cassiquiari, and from thence into the Rio Negro. All doubts were thus completely set at rest as to the communication between the great rivers the Amazons and the Orinoco. See article Amazon. It is said to derive its name from its dark brown or nearly black waters.

NEGRO (Rio), or Cusu Leubu, a large river of S. America, which has its rise in the E declivity of the Chilian Andes, in the Encarnacion and the Catapuliche, which unite in about S lat. 40° 8′, W long. 70° 53′. It flows across the continent in an ENE and then a SE direction, and falls into the Atlantic ocean in S lat. 41° 3′, a little below the settlement of Carmero. A great part of its course is through an arid sandy country, bare of vegetation.—Also a large river of Monte-Video, which descending from the W flank of the Cochilla-Grande-de-los-Tapes, runs SW, and joins the Uruguay.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, which enters the Magdalena.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Ubaque, which rises near Santa-Fe, and enters the Meta after a course of 75 m.—Also a river of Buenos Ayres, in the prov. of Tucuman, which runs E and enters the Vermejo.—Also a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Maracaibo, which enters the lake of that name.—Also a river of Peru, in the prov. of Chachapoyas, which enters the Mayobamba. — There are several other inconsiderable streams of this name in S. America.

NEGROES, a race or variety of the human species deriving their name from one of their most striking characteristics, their black colour; called, also, the Ethiopic race. Their native region seems to be the central portion of Africa, though some tribes of the N. variety have been found in America and the South Sea islands. The Negro formation prevails in W. Africa in the region of the Gambia and Senegal; extending southwards, is most strongly marked in Guinea, and passes gradually over into the Caffre and Hottentot formation. In Eastern Africa, it commences to the S of Abyssinia; prevails in Zanguebar and Monomotapa, though not in general pure. Of the tribes in the more central part of Africa little is known. Dr. Latham says, "the true Negro area,—the area occupied by men of the black skin, thick lip, depressed nose, and woolly hair, is exceedingly small; as small in proportion to the rest of the continent as the area of the district of the stunted Hyperboreans is in Asia, or that of the Laps in Europe. Without going so far as to maintain that a dark complexion is the exception rather than the rule in Africa, it may safely be said that the hue of the Arab, the Indian, and the Australian is the prevalent colour. To realize this we may ask, what are the true N. districts of Africa, and what those other than Negro? To the former belong the valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, and parts about Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfûr; to the latter, the whole coast of the Mediterranean, the Desert, the whole of the Kaffre and Hottentot areas south of the line, Abyssinia, and the middle and lower Nile. This leaves but little for the typical N." The heat of the climate, in all these regions, may have some effect upon the tint of the skin, but is by no means the only or the principal cause of the black colour, since, under the same climates of the torrid zone there are found all shades of complexion. White men in Africa only become somewhat swarthier, but never black, even in a succession of generations, unless they intermingle with the N.; and blacks, in other regions and climates, are not found to lose their native hue. The seat of the black colour is the *rete mucosum*, and the external surface of the true skin. When the *rete mucosum* is destroyed, as by disease, &c. (see Albinos), the colour is lost: while in parts of the body where the epidermis is unusually thick—the palms of the hand and the soles of the feet—it is of a lighter shade. N. are also distinguished from the other races by other external, and by some anatomical peculiarities, particularly in the conformation of the cranium. The projection of the whole visage in advance of the forehead; the prolongation of the upper and lower jaws; the small facial angle; the flatness of the forehead, and of the hinder part of the head, and the compression in the direction of the temples, allowing less space for the brain than in some other varieties; the woolly, frizzled hair; the short, broad and flat nose; the thick, projecting lips, with many other peculiarities of formation, constitute some of the characteristics of the Negro or Ethiopic race. The African tribes of this variety have, in general, elevated themselves so far above the simple state of nature, as to have reduced the lower animals to subjection, constructed settled habitations, practised a rude agriculture, and manufactured some articles of clothing or ornament. In political institutions they have made no advance, their governments being simple despotisms, without any regular organization. Their religion is merely the instinctive expression of the religious feeling, in its lowest form of fetichism. Their languages are described as extremely rude and imperfect; almost destitute of construction, and incapable of expressing abstractions. They have no art of conveying thoughts or events by writing, not even by the simplest symbolical characters. The N. character, if inferior in intellectual vigour, is marked by a warmth of social af-

NEGROPONT.

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fections, and a kindness and tenderness of feeling, which even the atrocities of foreign oppression have not been able to stifle. All travellers concur in describing the N. as mild, amiable, simple, hospitable, unsuspecting and faithful. They are passionately fond of music, and express their hopes and fears in extemporary effusions of song. "The Negro," says Malte Brun, "amidst all varieties of colour and conformation, seldom labours under bodily defects. His health is kept up by a simple style of living, by exercise and perspiration; among some Negro nations, if not all, infants born with any defect are destroyed. The N. do not seem to have inherited the privilege of the ancient Macrobians: the length of their lives, at least at Senegambia and at Sierra Leone, is not equal to ours. Instances of longevity are very common among the N. transported to the colonies, which must belong to some tribes more favoured by nature. Fevers, diarrhœa, smallpox, leprosy, a variety of syphilis called the *pian*, and the Guinea-worm, are the most common scourges of the life of the N. The thin beard of the N. partakes of the woolly character of their hair, yet in pruriency of temperament, vigour of constitution, and fecundity of population, they excel all other races of mankind; and polygamy is carried to greater excess among them than in any other part of the world. There are some nations which give their teeth a pointed form by filing: but Isert asserts that he has seen some N. whose teeth were naturally so formed Some among them boast of being cannibals, and to prove the fact, will bite off a piece of flesh from the arm of a bystander. The practice of making incisions in the skin prevails, in various forms and degrees, among all the N. nations which have preserved their primitive character. The Mandingoes have vertical cuts over their whole body; the same mark is found among the Akras, the Watiehs, the Tambus, the Mokkos, and the Eyéos of Guinea, and among the inhabitants of Bornoo, Darfur, and Mobba. The situation and number of these incisions vary. The people of Darfur are marked in the face and the back, those of Mobba in the neck. The Mokkos mark their bodies on the stomach with figures of trees and foliage; the Calabars mark their foreheads with cuts in a horizontal direction, the Sokkos with two crossed lines; the Subaloas cover the cheeks and the whole body with curved lines crossing one another. The Mangrees mark themselves under the eyes with a figure resembling the letter V inverted. Some tribes near Sierra Leone have the art of making their skin rise in elevated marks like basso relievos." See articles Africa, and Nigritia.

NEGROLAND. See Nigritia.

NEGROPONT, Egripo, or Egribos, the ancient *Eubœa*, a long and narrow island of Greece, extending between the parallels of 37° 57′ and 39° 3′, along the E coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the strait of Euripus, remarkable for the irregularities of its tides. The island, which is connected with the continent by a bridge, is one of the largest in Greece, containing a pop. of about 44,000, of whom more than three-fourths are Greeks. Its surface is covered with mountains, which are highest towards the centre of the island, and present regions as wild and romantic as any on the continent of Greece. They are in general barren, and their tops are covered with snow during a part of the year; but the valleys and plains, especially towards the N shores of the island, are highly productive. The most important streams are the Kumi which flows towards the E coast, and the Mestesona which flows SE. Corn, wine, fruit, cotton, and oil are cultivated. The pasturages of the island have been in repute since the time of the ancients. Of mineral productions the chief are marble and copper. The island has several commodious harbours.

Negropont, the ancient *Chalcis*, the capital of the above island, is situated on the W coast, and is connected with the continent by a stone-bridge across the strait at this place. Hence the name *Euripoponte*, pronounced *Evriponte*, and corrupted by the Venetians into *Negropont*. This bridge is divided into two unequal parts by a castellated tower. Its length between the mainland and the tower is 70 ft., while a drawbridge of about half that width spans the narrowest and deepest part of the Euripus. The depth of the channel under the drawbridge does not exceed 8 or 9 ft. Its navigation is difficult, as the waters flow through it with "the rush and roar of a mountain-torrent," or with "as much rapidity as the tide at London-bridge." On each side of this narrow channel, the Euripus swells into considerable breadth. Towards the S, the shores appear to form a basin of 4 or 5 m. diam. The N part of the channel spreads uninterruptedly to the breadth of 8 or 10 m. The town is fortified, and has on its S side a port, corresponding to the ancient *Aulis*, capable of containing several hundred vessels in safety. A flotilla of Turkish galleys was generally stationed here, while the island was under Turkish sway. On the N side of the town, the port is not so secure. The suburbs are separated from the town by a deep ditch, and are inhabited by Greeks. The pop. of the town proper, partly Turkish, amounts in all to about 16,000. The Capudan pasha, to whose government the whole island belonged, had here a palace in which he commonly resided; but the towers and kiosks of the Turks are nearly all in ruins. The town was taken by the Turks by assault in 1462; and was besieged, though without success, by the Venetians in 1688.

NEGROS, or Buglas, one of the Philippine islands, situated due S of Luconia. It is about 145 m. long, by 25 m. in average breadth. It seems to be generally mountainous; but is fruitful in rice. This island was so named by the Spaniards, from the Papuan or Oriental negroes by which it was almost entirely inhabited, when it was discovered by the Spaniards. The mountains are still inhabited by this race, who live in a state of savage independence. The pop. subject to Spanish government was returned in 1837 at 35,622.

NEGUERUELA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. W of Logrono.

NEHAVEND, or Nehanud, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, 55 m. S of Hamadan, celebrated for a battle fought between the Saracens and Persians, in the year 638, when the former being completely victorious, overthrew the Sassanian dynasty, and established themselves on the throne of Persia.

NEHEIM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, 10 m. NNW of Arensberg, at the confluence of the Mône and the Ruhr. Pop. 1,970.

NEHESDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Luckau. Pop. 530.

NEHOGATOOANNAH, a river of the United States, which runs into the Mississippi, in N lat. 44° 24′.

NE'HOU, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, 6 m. SW of Valognes. Pop. 2,400.

NEHRUNG. See Curische-Haff and Frische-Haff.

NEHRWALLEH, Nehrwalla, or Anhulwara, a very ancient city of Hindostan, the ancient cap. of Western India, the long-disputed position of which Major Todd fixes in the immediate neighbourhood of the modern Puttan or Patana-soma-natha, near the S extremity of the peninsula of Gujerat. Anhulwara, though not itself a sea-port, was the Tyre of ancient India. "The contiguous countries of Gujerashtra [*vulgò* Guzzerat] and Saurashtra [the region of the Gujers and Sauras], formed," says Major Todd, "the nucleus of the Balhara sovereignty, and in one or other, according to political contingencies, was placed the metropolis." The first dynasty of the Surya race of princes had Dhauk or Moongy-puttun as their residence. Thence they founded Balabhi. On the destruction of this city in the 5th cent., by an irruption of Parthians, Getes, Huns, or Catti, "this branch fled eastward, eventually obtaining Cheetore, when the isle of Deo and Somnath-Puttun, in the division termed Larica, became the seat of government. On its destruction, in the middle of the 8th cent., Anhulwarra became the metropolis; and this, as recorded, endured until the 14th, when the title of Bal-ca-rae became extinct. To the author of the *Periplus* we are indebted for the first notice of the

commercial greatness of these princes, in whose territory he resided, viz. at Barygaza, correctly Brigugocha, the modern Berwuch, or, anglicised, Baroach, which was still one of the 'eighty-four ports,' when the metropolis was removed to Anhulwarra. From the days of Arrian in the 2d, to the founder of Anhulwarra in the 8th, and to the time of the last of the second dynasty in the 10th cent., notwithstanding its inland position, the commerce he describes appears not to have languished; the same products enumerated by the Grecian agent in the second, continued to crowd the 'eighty-four bazars' of this grand mart in the 8th and 12th cents. Her position on the Sarasvati, at a point equidistant from the ports in the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, threw into her lap all the products of Africa, Egypt, and Arabia. Her chief port, Gujna or Cambayet, was not above 100 m. distant, and that of Mandvie little more." To attest the former splendour of this great emporium, four architectural relics are alone left. "The sceptic in Scriptural prophecies should repair to the once proud metropolis of the Balharras. He would there just see sufficient of this once magnificent city, with its 84 squares and 84 bazaars, to mark the facility with which capitals are raised and overthrown. He would discern but one vestige of the lofty circumvallation which enclosed the palace of its Cæsars; of the rest, like the walls of Babylon, there is not one stone left upon another. When desertion commences in the East, there is soon nothing remaining but sacred edifices, and the *baories*, or reservoirs of water."

NEIBA, or Neiva, a bay on the S coast of the island of Hayti, between that of Ocoa and of Petit-Trou, in N lat. 18° 16′, W long. 70° 28′. It receives a river of the same name, which rises in the central mountains of the island, and runs W and S through a beautiful valley of the same name.

NEIBSHEIM, a village of Baden, 14 m. E by N of Carlsruhe. Pop. 900.

NEIDENAU, a town of Baden, on the Jaxt, 11 m. N by E of Heilbronn. Pop. 1,150.

NEIDENBURG, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. and 24 m. S of Königsberg, on the Neide, an affluent of the Soldau. Pop. 2,742.

NEIDLINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, 9 m. SE of Kirchheim. Pop. 880.

NEILA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 750.

NEILGHERRIES, Neilgherry Hills, Neelgherries, or Blue Mountains, a range of mountains in the south of India, between the 11th and 12th parallels of N lat., and the 76th and 77th meridians of E long., at the point where the Eastern and Western Ghauts unite, and on the confines of the provs. of Coimbatore and Malabar. They form a trapezoidal-shaped mass of about 650 sq. m. in area, joined to the table-land of Mysore by a narrow neck on the N, but completely isolated on every other side, and rising abruptly from the plain to a height of from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Their greatest length is, from SW to NE, 43 m., at a medium elevation of 5,000 ft. Their medium breadth, at the same height, is a little under 15 ft. Their highest point, Dodabet, or Dodabetta, has an alt. of 8,760 ft. above sea-level. They are 40 m. distant from the Malabar coast, and 230 m. from that of Coromandel. They are composed of three ranges or groups of hills densely crowded together. The range to the W is called in its N part the Neddimulla hills; in its S, the Kundahs. The central or principal range is a continuous chain rising gradually to the culminating point of Dodabet, and forms the separating line between the NE and SW monsoons. The E division has been distinguished as the Kotagherry range. The following table of heights in the Neilgherries is from Dr. Baikie's work entitled *Observations on the Neilgherries*. [Calcutta, 1834, 8vo.]:

Dodabet range.	
Dodabetta,	8,760 ft.
Davursolabetta,	8,380
Bevoybetta,	8,488
Koondamoya,	7,816
Hokulbetta,	7,267
Tamburbetta,	7,292
Ootacamund,	7,361
Do.,	7,416
Coonoor,	5,886
Kundah range.	
Moorkoortee peak,	8,402
Koondah peak,	8,353
Kudiakad (Saddle-back, Avalanche Hill),	8,502
Davebetta (Sugar-loaf Hill),	6,571
Kotagherry range.	
Kodanad,	6,815
Koondabetta,	6,555
Oorbetta,	6,915
Kotagherry,	6,571
Dimhutty,	6,330
Low Country, adjoining	
Meetapollium,	942
Sreemogah bungalow,	949
Coimbatoor palace,	1,483
Danaikencottah fort,	1,066

"The base of the hills," says Dr. Baikie, "is completely surrounded by a belt of dense jungle of various breadth, and rising in general to the height of from 2,500 to 3,500 ft. on their declivities. The line of demarcation is very strongly marked, there being generally an open space from 1½ to 2 m. wide nearly destitute of trees all the way round. Above this space the character of the vegetation is completely changed, and the forests assume the appearance of woods in temperate climates, besides being nearly destitute of underwood. The breadth of the belt of jungle is very various; it is however nowhere greater than 20 m., and in many places it does not exceed 6 m., as at Matepollium, where it is crossed by the great road to Utacamund by the Kunur pass. The surface of the table-land on the summit of the hills is much undulated, and presents various characteristics in the different divisions. The only circumstance common to the whole is the occurrence of swamps, of various extent, in the valleys formed by the undulations. The soil in these swamps is of considerable depth and very rich; in some it approaches to the nature of peat bog. The vegetation on the surface, however, is generally luxuriant; and they are always traversed by a stream of water, which after percolating through them issues forth as clear, pure, and as fit for use as if just taken from the spring. Nothing like miasm or exhalation exists in or near these swamps; as a proof of which *todermunds* or villages are frequently found in their immediate vicinity; and the nature of the vegetation is entirely different from that which characterises swamps in the low country. The Kundahs towards the W. or Malabar side rise very suddenly from the plains below, and terminate in immense rocky precipices, presenting some of the grandest and most romantic scenery to be found in the world. This is particularly remarkable at the junction of the Nedimulla hills with the range of the Kundahs properly so called. The outline of the summits forms an immense circular basin, bordered with precipices, everywhere perpendicular, in many places overhanging, and of such a height that a stone dropped from the edge will in many places descend at least 5,000 ft. at one bound before reaching the bottom, the crests of the rocks being at the same time broken into the most irregular and fantastic forms. A minute examination of the whole of this line presents only one accessible point, the site of the new Kundah pass. The table-land above is broken into a

Painted by T. Cresw[illegible] Engraved by J. W. Archer

KOONGR FALLS, NEILGHERRI MOUNTAINS.

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number of long rounded ridges, with deep narrow valleys interposed, and richly wooded in the more sheltered spots. A striking peculiarity of these woods, common in fact to the whole hills, is their being nearly destitute of underwood, and having their borders so well defined as to resemble the ornamental plantations of a gentleman's park; so complete is the resemblance, so artificially are they disposed, and so perfect is the keeping of the scenery, that in many parts one is tempted to look round for the castle or seat to which they belong. The soil is also exceedingly rich, and covered with a short close green sward, which is maintained in a constant state of verdure by the abundant supply of moisture. The Bowany river takes its rise in the Kundahs, flowing through a deep fissure till it reaches the SW angle of the range, when it makes a sudden turn to the E. It is joined by a great number of tributary streams, each of the lateral valleys having its own brook of beautifully limpid water. Several of these rise within a few feet of the edge of the precipice, bordering the hills on the W; but with scarce an exception, all flow to the E. The edge of the Kundahs towards Ootacamund is broken into a number of valleys nearly filled with wood and interspersed with patches of verdure."—It appears from Dr. Baikie's observations that the mean annual temperature of Utacamund is 58°·68′; the greatest annual range, 39°; the maximum being 77°, and the minimum 38°. The mean annual range is 16°·84′, and the mean daily range 17°·01′. The maximum power of the sun's rays is equivalent to 21°·73′. The quantity of rain that falls, on an average of four years, is 44·88 inches; the number of days in a year in which there is heavy rain, 19; of showery rain or drizzle with fair intervals, 81; cloudy, 28; and of days perfectly fair and dry, 238. The mean temperature of Kotagherry and Dimhutty is rather more than 3° higher than that of Utacamund; that of Kunur, probably 6° warmer. Less rain falls at either of these places than at Utacamund; and it is generally dry at both when it rains at Utacamund, from their being affected by different monsoons.—The following are the travelling distances from the principal points in the Madras territory: From Madras *via* Trichinopoly 393 m., *via* Salem 332 m., *via* Bangalore 385 m.; from Trichinopoly 153 m.; from Bangalore 176 m.; from Calicut 156 m.; from Tellicherry (Cannanore) 130 m.

The N. are inhabited by three distinct races, who regard themselves as the aboriginal possessors of the soil, the Kotas, the Burgas, and the Thodas. Of these the Burgas are the most numerous class. They are an industrious race, and the cultivators of the soil. The Thodas are a well-developed muscular race, with handsome Roman features, and a fine clear brown complexion. The Kotas, forming about a tenth part of the whole, are a degraded race of low intellect. The soil of the N. is naturally productive, and is susceptible of the highest cultivation; especially in the lowlands, where the Burgas raise luxuriant crops, without more labour than is necessary just to scratch up the surface so as to cover the seed; neither tilling nor dressing is bestowed upon the land, yet the harvest is plentiful; and neither frost, nor snow, nor deluge, nor drought, are known to come unseasonably, to interfere with the regular operations of the husbandman. Wheat, barley, oats, small pulse, and potatoes, have been grown with abundant success in the neighbourhood of Utacamund; and despite the earnest assurances of the Burgas, that the sacred mountains would return no produce to any but the devout worshippers of the divine Ram, it has been discovered that the presiding genius is in truth unusually bountiful in repaying the toil of European cultivators.

NEILSTON, a parish and village of Renfrewshire, 5 m. S of Paisley. Pop. of p. 10,577; of v. 1,497, chiefly engaged in cotton-works.

NEIPPERG, a village of Würtemberg, 3 m. N of Brackenheim. Pop. 450. It gives title to the counts of Neipperg.

NEIRA, or Banda-Neira, one of the Banda islands, immediately N of Great Banda, and separated from Gonong-Api on the W by a narrow strait. It is about 2¼ m. in length, and ¾ m. where broadest. It is defended by two forts. The SW extremity is inhabited by Chinese and native fishermen. See Banda Isles.

NEISAPUR. See Nishapur.

NEISSE, an ancient principality of Silesia, long governed by the bishop of Breslau. Part of it lies in Austrian Silesia, and has now lost the name of Neisse, being incorporated into the circle of Troppau. The Prussian part is included in the gov. of Oppeln. Its area is 550 sq. m.

NEISSE, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Oppeln, on the river Neisse, the cap. of the above principality, and one of the chief fortresses of the Prussian states. It is a neat and clean town, containing a splendid mansion belonging to the bishop, a collegiate church, and seven other churches, a monastery and convent belonging to the Catholics, and a Lutheran church and school. Pop. in 1846, 16,225. The chief employments are brewing, weaving of woollen, linen, ribbons, and stockings, and yarn-spinning. In the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent stone. N. was taken by the Prussians under Frederick II. in 1741.—Also a river of Germany, which rises near Reichenberg, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau; enters Lusatia above Zittau; becomes navigable at Guben; and afterwards falls into the Oder, on the l. bank, after a course of 115 m., in which it is joined by a smaller stream called the Black Neisse.—Also a rapid stream in Prussian Silesia, which rises on the Spieghtzer-Schneuberg, in the Sudetic chain, near Mittelwalde, and falls into the Oder near Brieg, after a NE course of 98 m.

NEITHORP, a village in the p. of Banbury, Oxfordshire, a ½ m. WNW of Banbury. Pop. 3,007.

NEITRA. See Neutra.

NEIVA, a small river in the north of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, which falls into the sea near the pretty town of Neiva.—Also a town and district of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca. The district, consisting mostly of a tract of territory entirely level, extends 80 leagues from N to S on either side of the river Magdalena. It is of a hot and unhealthy temp. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Magdalena, at the junction of a small stream of the same name, 120 m. NE of Popayan, and 107 m. SW of Santa-Fe.

NEIVA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, which here originates in a lake about 30 m. NW of Yekaterinburg, and flows into the Tura, on the r. bank, after a sinuous course towards the E of about 250 m. Its principal affluents are the Rij and the Irbit.

NEIVA. See Neiba.

NEIVE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Alba, on a hill near the Tinella. Pop. 2,400.

NEJAPA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 90 m. E of Oaxaca.

NEJIN, or Nieshin, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. SE of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the Oster, in N lat. 51° 2′ 45″. It is a well-built town of some 17,000 inhabitants, and has a cathedral, a convent, an hospital, 17 churches, and a lyceum. It forms a kind of commercial entrepot between Leipsig and Dantzic on the one hand, and Moldavia, Wallachia, and the Crimea, on the other; and has 3 large an-

nual fairs. Its manufactures consist of silk stuffs, soap, leather, and liqueurs.

NEKHVOROCHTSHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Pultava, on the r. bank of the Orel.

NEKKE, a village of Upper Egypt, on the l. bank of the Nile, 4 m. S of Manfalut.

NEKOUBAN (Lake), a lake of Canada, 24 m. NW of Quebec.

NEKRESE, a town of Georgia, in the prov. of Kacheti, 65 m. NE of Tiflis.

NELL (Loch), a small lake in the p. of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire. It is about 2 m. long, and a ½ m. broad.; and sends a brief stream to the head of the marine bay Loch-Feachan.

NELLAMANGALAM, a town of Hindostan, in Mysore, 15 m. NW of Bungalore.

NELLEKENSKEER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Nokere. Pop. 429.

NELLEMBUR, a town of Hindostan, in Malabar, 30 m. E of Calicut.

NELLENBURG, a district in Suabia, with the title of a landgraviate, formerly belonging to Austria, but ceded to Würtemberg in 1806, and exchanged to Baden in 1810. Its area is 340 sq. m.—Its cap., of the same name, is a small town 15 m. WNW of Constanz. Pop. 800.

NELLISSERAM, a town of India, on the W coast of Canara, in the district of Chincal, in N lat. 12° 16′.

NELLORE, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic; bounded on the N by Guntur; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the SW by N. Arcot; on the W and NW by Cuddapah. Area 12,000 sq. m., including Ongole, and a part of the Western Zemindaries. It is intersected by the Surnamuki, Kundli, Muldavi, Pennar, Munnasu, Chippelaidu, and several other rivers. Pop. in 1836, 846,572. The crops chiefly grown are dry grain, but there is a considerable extent of paddy cultivation. Firewood, saltpetre, betel-nut, tobacco, salt, and salted fish, are exported to Madras. The district has long been celebrated for its manufactures of cloth, and for its fine breed of cattle. The district of N. was acquired by treaty in 1801. The revenue is 1,860,853 r.—The cap., which gives name to the district, is situated on the S side of the Pennar, in N lat. 14° 29′, E long. 80° 1′, 100 m. N by W of Madras. It is surrounded by mud walls, and has an extent of 1,200 yds. from E to W, and of 600 yds. on the other sides.

NELSON, a district and town in the Middle island of New Zealand. The district embraces all that part of the island which lies to the N of the parallel of 42° S, and embraces the settlements of Massacre bay, Blind bay, Pelorus, Queen Charlotte sound, and Wairau. The surface generally, along the coast, is mountainous and heavily wooded. There are, however, some tracts of level or gently undulating country; and on the E coast a considerable breadth of level table-land, as well as some low plains. Mr. Earp says of Massacre bay district that it is "a very pretty one; the greater portion heavily timbered, and the land extremely good. Coal and lime exist in it, both accessible at the surface on the bank of a small river, the Motupipi, in which they can at once be put on board vessels of 15 or 20 tons burden. The gross amount of level land in this bay is estimated at 45,000 acres, of which at least 25,000 are fit for agriculture. Blind bay contains about 60,000 acres of land sufficiently level for agriculture; but not above one-half of this is of a quality adapted for that purpose. It is generally free from timber, but covered with fern; and in the swampy parts, forming a margin a ½ m. deep on the S and E, near the sea, covered with flax. The latter description of land was considered, at the period of the original selection of suburban sections, as nearly worthless; it has now, however, proved to be the best land in the district, is easily drained and cleared, and bears very heavy crops. The fern-land is also good when the fern grows strong and high; though, when the vegetation is stunted, it of course indicates a poor soil. But on some fern-land, cultivated on a large scale, from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre have been grown without manure, proving that it only requires proper culture to make it good land. Cloudy bay, with the Wairau plain and valley, forms the most extensive and most valuable portion of the settlement. The whole of that district is somewhat of the shape of a skate-fish,—a broad level plain, 8 or 10 m. wide, at the head of Cloudy bay, running inland for 18 m., when it suddenly converges to a width of 2 or 3 m., equally level with the plain below, and extending from 40 to 50 m. further inland. Though it appears level—or may in a general description be so spoken of—there is a very considerable but gradual fall from the head of the valley to the sea, probably not less than 2,000 ft. in 50 m.; but it is not perceptible to the traveller. The land for 4 or 5 m. from the sea is covered with flax and other strong vegetation, and is generally swampy, but of excellent quality, and capable apparently, like that in Blind bay, of easy drainage; for the next 8 or 10 m. it is dry, covered with long grass, and generally of good quality; beyond this it continues grassy, the land getting lighter the further you advance up the country, till the last 16 or 18 m., which are very poor and stony, only fit for grazing purposes. At the very extremity there are a few miles of forest. The whole district contains a great abundance of excellent agricultural land; but its principal value at present is to be found in the fertile pasture with which it is clothed from end to end, including the whole of the hills which bound it on the E side, which present some of the finest sheep-runs in the world, and extend all the way to the E coast by Cape Campbell, and southward to the Kaikora mountains."—The town of N. is situated in S lat. 41° 14′, E long. 173° 16′, at the head of the great inlet called Blind bay, on a low plain surrounded by lofty fern-clad hills, looking across Tasman's gulf. The town, exclusive of shops, stores, and taverns, contains a fort consisting of a ball-proof stockade, rampart, and ditch, a wooden court-house, barracks, and a powder-magazine. The harbour has a narrow entrance, but water for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, excellent holding-ground, and perfect shelter. The rise and fall of tide is 12 ft. The European pop. in 1843 was 1,460; in 1850, 4,047. The Maori pop. in 1849 was 1,408. The number of acres in crop in 1850 was 4,242. The live stock amounted to 441 horses, 5,052 horned cattle, 70,960 sheep, and 5,337 goats. The soil is generally light; no heavy clays or stiff marls are met with. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, turnips, tares, flax, and hops. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, apples, peaches, plums, grapes, cherries, melons, and pumpkins, are grown. The imports in 1847 amounted to £10,566; the exports to £3,576. There are places of worship for Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and German Lutherans.

NELSON, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Wellington; on the E by the cos. of Wicklow and Goderich; on the S by the co. of Lanark; and on the W by that of Sussex. It is intersected from N to S by the Roe range. On the N it is watered by the head-streams of Preston river, and on the SW by those of Blackwood river.—Also a district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland.—Also a parish in the same co. Pop. 183.

NELSON, an island of the Southern ocean, in the archipelago of New South Shetland, between King George and Robert islands, in S lat. 62° 15′, W long. 58° 50′.

NELSON, a central county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 490 sq. m., bounded on the SE by James river, on the NW by Blue ridge, and drained by Rockfish and Tyne rivers. Pop. in 1840, 12,287; in 1850, 12,758. Its cap. is Livingston.—Also a central co. of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 460 sq. m., drained by Beich fork and Rolling fork of Salt river, and their branches. Pop. in 1840, 13,637; in 1850, 15,207. Its cap. is Bardstown.—Also a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, 44 m. SW of Concord, on an elevated ridge between Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. It has a hilly surface, and contains several ponds, the outlets of which flow into Ashuelot and Contoocook rivers. The soil is chiefly in pasture. Pop. in 1840, 835.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 109 m. W by N of Albany. It has an elevated surface, and is drained by Chittenango and Chenango rivers. The soil consists chiefly of clay and calcareous loam. Pop. 2,100. It has a village containing about 225 inhabitants.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 164 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,398. The soil is generally fertile.

NELSON, a river of British North America, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Winnipeg; passes through a series of lakes; and enters Hudson's bay, to the N of York, and after a total course of 300 m.—Also a district intersected by the river from which it takes its name.—Also a lake in the district of Nelson river, formed by an expansion of English or Churchill river. At its N extremity is a fort of the same name.

NELSON, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, bounded on the SE by Lake Ontario. It contains fine land, watered by Twelve Mile creek and numerous small streams, and is generally well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 3,059.—Also a village on Dundas strait, in the township of the same name. Pop. about 50.

NELSON (Cape), a headland of New Munster, or Middle island, New Zealand, on the W side of Port Hardy, D'Urville island.

NELSON, or Montague (Cape), a headland of Australia Felix, to the W of Portland bay, in S lat. 38° 24′ 15″, E long. 141° 34′ 15″.

NELSON FACTORY, a village of Nelson township, Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 38 m. SW of Concord, on Souhegan river.

NELSON'S FORT, a settlement on the W shore of Hudson's bay, at the mouth of the Nelson river, 250 m. SE of Churchill-fort, in N lat. 57° 12′.

NELSONVILLE, a village of York township, Athens co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 59 m. SE of Columbus, on the N side of Hockhocking river. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

NEMAON, or Nomaes, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 27 m. NE of Trancoso, and at an equal distance NNW of Pinel. Pop. 3,274. It has a fortress flanked with 15 towers.

NEMAWHAW, a river of the Missouri territory, U. S., which runs E, and, after a course of about 225 m., joins the Missouri, on the r. bank.

NEMBRO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 6 m. NE of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. N of Alzano-Maggiore, on the r. bank of the Serio. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 churches and an hospital, and contains several iron-works, a silk spinning-mill, and several brick-works. Grinding-stones are extensively quarried in an adjacent mountain.

NEMDENGTE, or Tambatsi, a river of Mandshuria, in the prov. of Helung-keang, which, after a course in a generally NW direction of 75 m., joins the Amur, on the r. bank, near Kitsibuk.

NEMEA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the gov. and 14 m. SW of Corinth, on the r. bank of the Coutzomari. It contains the remains of a temple of Jupiter, and several other antiquities.

NEMERKEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Tholembeek. Pop. 351.

NEMETHI, or Nemee, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, and 15 m. SSE of Schemnitz.

NEMETHI-SZATHMAR. See Szathmar.

NEMET-UJVAR. See Gussing.

NEMI, a village of the Papal states, in the comarca and 18 m. SE of Rome, on the NE bank of a fine lake of the same name, and near the Appian way. Pop. 1,100. The lake occupies the crater of an extinct volcano, and has an alt. of 1,022 French ft. above sea-level. Its waters are affected by the tide. It is about 5 m. in circumf., and is surrounded by thick woods, formerly famous for the worship of Diana.

NEMIROV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 14 m. NW of Bratslav, and 90 m. ENE of Kamenetz, on the r. bank of the Ronda. Pop., chiefly Jews, 2,000. It contains 2 churches, a Greek and a Lutheran, and a college, and has manufactories of printed calicoes and linen. A treaty of peace was here concluded in 1737 between Russia, Austria, and Turkey.—Also a town of Poland, in the prov. of Bialystock, on the Bug, 23 m. SE of Drohitshin. Pop. in 1838, 3,876.

NEMISKAU, a lake in the SW part of Labrador, in N lat. 51° 20′, W long. 77° 30′. It discharges itself by Rupert river into James bay.

NEMMERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and SW of Gumbinnen. Pop. 150.

NEMONAITZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 48 m. WSW of Nowo-Troki, and 48 m. S of Kowno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

NEMONIEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, on the Curische-Haff, NE of Labiau. Pop. 510.

NEMOURS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Fontainebleau. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,882; in 1841, 10,129.—The town is 11 m. S of Fontainebleau, 21 m. S of Melun, and 54 m. SSE of Paris, on the Loing, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge, and surrounded by a canal of the same name. Pop. in 1841, 3,547. It is pleasantly situated in a picturesque valley, is enclosed by walls, and has four suburbs. It is generally well-built, and its streets are straight and spacious. The principal buildings are the parish-church, a large and handsome edifice, with a lofty spire, and the castle of the dukes of N., an ancient structure, flanked with towers and surrounded by a ditch. It has also an hospital, a college, and a public library, and several fine promenades. The industry of the place is considerable. It has numerous flour and tan-mills, extensive tanneries, manufactories of hats and of starch, a large marble-work, and numerous brick, tile, and lime-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in corn, flour, wine, cheese, timber, iron, &c. This town was formerly cap. of the French Gatinais, and had the title of a duchy. A castle, named Nemus, originally occupied the island in the Loing on which a portion of the town now stands. A priory was subsequently erected by Louis VII. on his return from Jerusalem. In 1170 N. was erected into a town. It passed through various fortunes until 1507, when it again became attached to the crown of France. In 1515 it was alienated by Francis I. in favour of, and retained by, the house of Savoy until 1666. The duchy

was conferred by Louis XIV. upon his brother, the duke of Orleans.

NEMPNET, or NEMPNETT-THRUBWELL, a parish of Somersetshire, 8 m. NE by E of Axbridge, near the source of the Yeo. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 269.

NEMROUD. See NIMRUD.

NEMTSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Olmutz, and 17 m. NW of Hradisch.

NEMZA. See NYAMTZ.

NEN, or NENE, a river of Northamptonshire, which crosses the co. from Daventry to Peterborough; and is navigable to Allerton-mills, about 6 m. above Peterborough. From Peterborough it runs across the upper part of Cambridgeshire; passes Wisbeach; and skirting the NW part of Norfolk, empties itself into the Cross-Keys-Wash.—The Nen outfall, for the discharge of the waters of the river N. into the sea, is a new tidal channel which commences about 6 m. below Wisbeach, and extends to Crabhole, a distance of 6½ m., from which point the river has shaped for itself a natural channel of 1½ m. long into the Eye, an inlet of the German ocean. The width of the river at the bottom varies from 140 to 200 ft.; the depth is about 24 ft. from the surface of the adjacent land. The spring-tides rise 22 ft. at the lower and 18 ft. at the upper end. By the formation of this artificial cut and works connected with it, upwards of 7,000 acres have been reclaimed.

NENAGH, a river of co. Tipperary. It rises in two head-streams among the W declivities of the Devil-Bit mountains, and runs about 12 m. NW, past the town of N., to Lough-Derg.

NENAGH, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Tipperary. Area 3,881 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,159; in 1841, 9,540.—The town of N., the cap. of the N. R. of co. Tipperary, stands near the N. river, 3½ m. SE of Youghal bay in Lough Derg, and 74¾ m. SW of Dublin. The town has a comparatively airy, clean, and comfortable appearance. The castle—or as it is popularly called Nenagh Round—is a conspicuous feature of the town, and a fine monument of Norman military architecture. The jail is a new structure, and contains 192 cells, 20 day or work-rooms, 11 yards, and a chapel. Pop. 8,618.

NENKUR, a village of Sinde, 5 m. N of Sehwan, about 4 m. W of the Indus.

NENNDORF (GROSS), a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumburg, bail. and 2 m. NNE of Rodenburg, and 17 m. WSW of Hanover. Pop. 574. It has an electoral castle, and extensive mineral baths. In the vicinity is another village named Klein-N., with 222 inhabitants.

NENNEETSUK NAZE, a headland on the coast of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 28′, W long. 43° 04′.

NENNORTALIK, an island on the SW coast of Greenland, in N lat. 60° 08′, W long. 45° 16′.

NENOKAZK, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Kholmogory. It has extensive salt-works.

NENOKOTSKOI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 41 m. W of Archangel, near the White sea.

NENSLING, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, 9 m. W of Greding, and 33 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 800.

NENTERHAUSEN, a village of the duchy and NE of Nassau. Pop. 560.

NENTHORN, a parish of Berwickshire, 4 m. NW of Kelso. Area 5½ sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 446.

NEOCASTRON. See NAVARINO.

NEOCHORI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak and 110 m. NW of Gallipoli, and 15 m. NNE of Inidje.—Also a town of Albania, in Epirus, NW of Paromythia.—Also a town of Greece, in Livadia, in the dep. and 15 m. W of Thebes.—Also a town in the dep. of Locri, on the channel of Talanda, NE of Bodonitza.—Also a town of the Morea, in the dep. of Achaia, on the gulf and SW of Patras.

NEOGORI, or NEOCHORI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 40 m. SE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Vojutza or Poro, and 20 m. NW of Argiro-Castro.

NEOGRAD, NOGRAD, or NOWGRAD, a gespenschaft, administrative province, comitat, and town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube. The comitat is bounded on the N by the comitats of the Sohl; on the E by those of Gömör and Heves; on the S by the comitat of Pesth; and on the W by that of Honth; and comprises an area 66 m. in length from N to S, and 30 m. in medium breadth, with a superficies of 645 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 212,524, of whom the majority were Hungarians. It is intersected in the N and S by branches of the Carpathian mountains; the former distinguished by the name of Ostroski, and the latter by that of Cserhat. The central part is level, and produces corn, hemp, fruit, and wine. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Ipoly, and the Zagyva, an affluent of the Theiss. The rearing of pigs forms an important branch of local industry. The comitat is divided into 4 marches, and contains 11 towns, of which Losoncz is the chief, and 253 villages. The diets of the county assemble at Balassa-Gyarmath.—The town is 30 m. N of Buda. Pop. 1,353. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress.

NEOLA, a state in the central part of Senegambia; bounded on the N by Bondu, and on the E by Dentella; on the S by the Gambia; and on the W by the Nerico, by which it is divided from Wulli. It is watered by several streams, of which Neolakoba is the principal, and is woody in the NE. The butter-tree is common, and elephants abound in the locality. Its capital is Badu.

NEOLA-KOBA, a river of Senegambia, in the N part of the kingdom of Neola, which flows WSW, and joins the Gambia.

NEOMAYE (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Maixent, and 11 m. E of Niort. Pop. 800.

NEOSHO, a river of the Indian territory, which has its source in the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and Kansas rivers; runs 240 m. SE and S through the Osage and Cherokee lands; and enters the Arkansas about 4 m. below Fort-Gibson.—Also a village of Newton co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 175 m. NW of Jefferson city, on Spring creek, an affluent of Neosho river.

NEOTOI, an island of Tenasserim, formed by the river of that name at its confluence with the Indian ocean, and to the S of Mergui island.

NEOT'S (ST.), a parish and market-town in Huntingdonshire, 8½ m. SSW of Huntingdon, and 56 m. NNW of London, on the E bank of the Ouse, over which there is here a handsome stone-bridge, and near the line of the Great Northern railway. Area of p. 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,752; in 1831, 2,617; in 1841, 3,123. The town is well-built, and consists of several streets.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 4¾ m. NW by W of Liskeard, on the E bank of the Towey. Area 14,540 acres. Pop. in 1801, 906; in 1831, 1,424; in 1841, 1,515.

NEOUNDOH, a town of Burmah, 5 m. NE of Pagahm-nieu, and 105 m. SW of Ava, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi. It is a flourishing place, and contains numerous religious edifices. It has a manufactory of lacker.

NEOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the

Creuse, cant. and 5 m. SE of Aubusson. Pop. 1,160.

NEPAUL, or Nepal, a territory in the N of Hindostan, between the parallels of 26° 30′ and 30° 50′ N, and the meridians of 80° and 88° E, one of the largest and most compact independent sovereignties of India, though greatly curtailed in extent by the peace of 1815. On the N it is separated from Tibet by the Himalayas; on the E it is separated from Bhotan by the river Mitchi, and the territory recently belonging to the rajah of Sikkim; on the S by the British territories of Delhi, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal, with the exception of about 60 m. belonging to the nabob of Oude; and on the W by the Cali river and Kumaon, separating it from the Punjab. Its extreme length may be estimated at 466 m.; its average breadth at 115 m. Its area has been roughly estimated at 53,000 sq. m.; and its pop. at 2,000,000. The lowest belt of the Nepaulese dominions is part of the great plain of Hindostan; in a few spots the British districts reach to the base of the Himalayas, but in most parts the Gorkha possessions stretch about 20 m. into the plains. Bounding this low country on the N, is a region nearly of the same width, consisting of small hills, which rise gradually towards the N, and are watered by numerous streams springing from the southern faces of the first lofty mountains to which these hills imperceptibly unite. The lower portion of these hills, and some of the adjacent plains, are the chief site of the saul-forests. In several places these low hills are separated by fine *doons*, or what in Scotland would be called *straths*. Many of these are well-cultivated. On arriving at what may be called the mountains, the inhabited valleys are generally very narrow, and from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. of perpendicular height above the plains of Bengal. Some of these valleys produce enormous rattans and bamboos; others, pine-apples and sugar-canes; others, only oats and barley.

Climate and productions.] In temperature N is, from its great elevation, cool and healthy; yet the orange here ripens in winter, and is nowhere finer. The northernmost part of the N. valley scarcely lies in a higher parallel of N lat. than 27° 3′: yet it enjoys, in some respects, the climate of the S of Europe. Its height above the sea appears to be above 4,000 ft.: the mean temp., from the 17th to the 25th of March, was 67°. The seasons here are pretty much the same as in Upper Hindostan. The rains commence rather earlier, and set in from the SE quarter; are usually very copious, and break up about the middle of October. In a few hours the inhabitants, by ascending the mountains, can pass a variety of temperatures; and in three or four days' journey, by moving from Noakote to Kheroo, or Ramika, may exchange the heat of Bengal for the cold of Russia.—Cardamom and ginger are valuable productions; but transplanted rice forms one-half of the whole cultivation in this quarter. Considerable flocks of sheep are fed by the Gurung and Limbu tribes; horses are imported from Tibet. The frigid regions are the abode of two of the finest birds that are known;—the *marral*, or *Meleagris satyra*,—and the *damphiya*, or *Phasianus Impeyanus*. The mountains contain iron, lead, and copper: gold is occasionally found in the channels of the rivers. The copper-mines are quite superficial; each mine belongs to certain families, but the rajah shares with them in the produce. The valley of N. Proper is the largest in the Gorkha dominions; yet in this elevated plain there is not naturally a single stone of any considerable size; the whole seems to consist of alluvial matter covered with soil. This valley is nearly of an oval figure: its greatest length from N to S is 12 m., by 9 m. its greatest breadth; the circumf. of the whole being under 50 m. To the S it is bounded by very stupendous mountains; but to the E and W the enclosing hills are less lofty. Sheopuri, which constitutes its principal barrier to the N, is the highest of the mountains that encircle it, whence issue the Bhagmatti and Vishunmatti rivers, which, with many other streams, traverse the valley of N., the bottom of which, besides being very uneven, is intersected with deep ravines, and speckled with little hills. Seen from Mount Chandragiri, the valley of N. appears thickly settled with villages, among fields fertilized by numerous streams; but the part of the view which most powerfully attracts the attention, is the adjacent enormous mountains of Sheopuri and Jibgibia, with the gigantic Himalaya ridge, covered with everlasting snow, in the back ground. The whole lands of the two villages of N. have been long partitioned into fields, each of which in ordinary seasons is calculated to produce 234 bushels of rice. The hoe is the grand instrument of cultivation; but the inhabitants have numerous water-mills for grinding corn. Throughout N. proper, the Newar tribes alone cultivate the ground, and exercise the useful arts. The sovereign is regarded as the original absolute proprietor of all lands. Even the first subject of the state has, generally speaking, but a temporary and precarious interest in the lands which he holds; being liable, at every pungunni or grand council to be deprived of them altogether; to have them commuted for a pecuniary stipend, or exchanged for others. This council consists of the principal ministers of government, and of such other persons as the sovereign thinks fit to invite to it. The lands of the state are divided into 1. crown lands; 2. Birta, or Bimooter lands; 3. Kohrya or Bari lands, or such as are destitute of streams; and 4. Kaith, or plantation-lands of the first quality. The beegah is used in mensuration by the Purbutties only: by which appellation the occupiers of the hilly regions surrounding the valley of N. are distinguished from the Newars or proper inhabitants of the latter. Many kaiths yield three harvests; one of rice, one of wheat, pulse, &c., and sometimes one or two of an excellent vegetable, called tori. There are grounds that yield two crops of rice successively; one fine and the other coarse; beside affording in the same year a wheat crop. In some ancient Hindu books N. is called Deccani Tapu or 'the Southern isle,' in reference to its situation with respect to the Himalaya mountains, and the contiguous northern regions; the valley of N. being there described as an immense lake, which, in the progress of ages, had retired within the banks of the Bhagmatti. The ridge of the snowy Alps, although it here appears to wind considerably, has few interruptions, and in most places is altogether insuperable. Several rivers that rise in Tibet pass through among its peaks, but amidst such enormous precipices, and through such narrow chasms, that their openings are in general quite impracticable. The widest break gives passage to the Arun, the chief branch of the Cosi.

Population.] The northern valleys of N. are inhabited by Tartar or Chinese tribes. The prevailing religion is the Hindu; but many of the inhabitants are supposed to be descendants of Tartars, and are reckoned impure. The tribe called Newars admit of poliandry, or rather the women are at liberty to divorce their husbands, and take others as often as they choose. The Brahmins of N. are numerous, and deeply skilled in Sanscrit lore. One of their libraries is said to contain 15,000 vols. in that language. There are five vernacular languages, but Hindostani is pretty generally understood in N. Hindus of pure birth are not numerous. Be-

fore the Gorkha predominance, the military force among the petty chiefs of N. was always large, but undisciplined; it is now much improved. As soldiers the Gorkhas are altogether unrivalled in Hindostan; to them danger is quite unknown; they fight hand to hand with courage amounting to heroism; and have, in their irregular regiments, become the most valuable part of our Indian army. They are small in size; seldom much exceeding 5 ft. in height; but are as hardy and enduring in frame, as they are indomitable in spirit. For the Sepoys they entertain great contempt; refuse to be incorporated in regiments with them; and speak of them as 'fowls.' Of these brave and hardy little mountaineers we have already some five or six irregular regiments in our service; and on the breaking up and disbandonment of a disorderly regular regiment, one of these irregular levies was recently converted into a regiment of the line. In all our late campaigns the Gorkhas distinguished themselves greatly; when the unhappy Shah Sujah was placed on the throne of Cabul, he chose these gallant fellows for his body-guard, and in Jellalabad a regiment of them had the honour of being imprisoned with Sir Robert Sale. "As soldiers they have, indeed, only one defect: it is inability to bear extreme heat."

Trade and Commerce.] The commerce of N. is not so extensive as it might be under better regulations. This is partly to be attributed to the ignorance and jealousy of the administration; but also in a great degree to the monopolies certain *Uluts* or mercantile Gossains, and a few other merchants, have long been in possession of. If it were not for these obstacles an extensive traffic might be carried on between Tibet and the British territories, through this country. N. exports to British India, elephants, elephants' teeth, rice, timber, hides, ginger, terra-japonica, turmeric, wax, honey, pure resin of the pine, walnuts, oranges, long-pepper, bark of the root of bastard cinnamon, dried leaves of ditto, large cardamums, dammer lamp oil, and cotton of the simul-tree. These articles are the produce of the Morung and other parts of the Turiani, and of N.: besides these, a great variety of articles produced in Tibet are sent through N. There are small quantities of salt and saltpetre made in the eastern part of the N. valley; but the former is not so much esteemed by the natives as that of Tibet.—The following articles are exported from the British dominions to N., either for the consumption of that country, or for the Tibet market; viz. Bengal cloths, muslins and silks of various sorts, raw silk, gold and silver laces, carpets, English cutlery, saffron, spices, sandal-wood, quicksilver, cotton, tin, zinc, lead, soap, camphor, chillies, tobacco, and coral.

Manufactures.] The Newars of N. fabricate only cloths of a very coarse kind. The cotton employed is the produce either of Niakot, or of the Muddaize; by which latter name they commonly distinguish the Company's territories. They work very well in iron, copper, and brass, and are particularly ingenious in carpentry: though they never use a saw, dividing their wood, of whatever size, with the chisel and mallet. They export some of their brazen utensils to the southward. They have attempted without success, to manufacture some fire arms; but their swords and daggers are tolerably good. They gild extremely well, and construct bells of so large a size as five feet diameter. From rice, and other grain, they distil spirits, and also prepare a fermented liquor from wheat, &c. *munnua*, rice, which they name *phaur;* it is made in the manner of our malt liquors, which it resembles. The currency of N. consists chiefly in silver pieces of eight annas (14d.) called siccas, and they have a coin so low as the 280th part of a sicca. A considerable trade subsists between the N. territories and the district of Purneah in Bengal.—Katmandu the capital is but a small town. The other principal towns are Lalita-Patan, Bhatgong, Noyacote, Chinachin, Calesi, and Hatiya.

History.] The ancient history of N. is very obscure. Runjit Mull, the last prince of Newar blood who reigned here, formed an alliance with Prithi Narrain, the rajah of Gorkha, which ended in the total subjugation of N. by this ally in 1768. In 1769 the Gorkha dynasty first came into collision with the British, who penetrated as far as Sederoly, but did not prosecute the enterprise. In 1792 the emperor of China despatched an army of 70,000 men against the Nepaulese, to revenge certain indignities which they had offered to the Tibet Lama, and extorted a nominal submission from them. In 1814, a large body of Gorkhas attacked two British stations in Goruckpur and Sarun, whereupon Sir David Ochterlony marched against the redoubtable Amir Singh, and compelled him to accede to a treaty of peace, by which he renounced all the country lying W of the Cali. At this latter period the Gorkha conquests had brought their frontiers up to those of our ally, the Nawab Vizier, and to the protected Sikh states. On this approximation disputes arose as to boundaries; these were from time to time accommodated, but in such a manner as to encourage the Gorkhas and to leave on the British government the impression that they aimed at still larger territorial aggressions. Gradually the Nepaulese laid claim to Bulurel and Sheoraj; this claim was, however, referred to arbitration, but when the evidence before the arbitrators was going strongly against them, the Nepaulese commissioners withdrew from the reference, and shortly afterwards their sovereign seized on the disputed territory. By the treaty of 1815, not only was the disputed territory given up, but large adjacent districts were ceded to the British government, and security taken for the protection of our allies. In addition, the rajah of N. agreed not to take any British, European, or American subject into his service without the permission of the British government, and to receive a resident at the court of Katmandu. It is by the terms of this treaty that our relations with N. are still regulated. It leaves, with the single exception just mentioned, freedom of political action to N. That state is neither subsidiary to nor dependent on the government of India; it is unrestricted in its external alliances, and unfettered in its internal administration; it owes us no fealty, pays us no tribute, receives from us no contingent, and is at liberty to form what friendships it pleases. Thus situated, N. has since 1815 remained at peace with the Indian government. The Nepaulese appear still to recognise some kind of connexion with China, as every fifth year a complementary mission is sent from Katmandu to Pekin.

NEPEAN, a river of New South Wales, which flows NW, between the cos. of Camden and Cumberland; and, joining the Warra-Gamba, forms with it the HAWKESBURY: which see.—Also a township of Upper Canada, in the Dalhousie district, skirted on the N by the Ottawa river. Pop. in 1842, 7,294.

NEPEAN-BAY, a large bay on the coast of Kangaroo island, in S. Australia, 70 m. SW of Adelaide.

NEPEAN-ISLAND, a small island in the South Pacific, about ¼ m. distant from Norfolk island. It is uninhabited, but was formerly used as a place of transportation for the violently refractory convicts from Norfolk island. Here they were employed in boiling salt, and only occasionally visited by boats. Although the distance is so small between this and Norfolk island, the communication is rendered difficult by the mountainous sea which runs between the two islands.

NEPEAN (POINT), a rocky projection on the coast of S. Australia, the E point of entrance into Port-Philip, in E long. 144° 38′, S lat. 38° 18′, 40 m. SSW of Melbourne.—Also a large steep bluff on the S coast of Admiralty island, in N lat. 57° 10′.

NEPEAN-SOUND, a bay on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 53° 32′, W long. 127° 30′.

NEPHIN, a mountain of co. Mayo, 5¼ m. S by W of Crossmolina, on the W side of Lough Conn. Alt. 2,646 ft. above sea-level.

NEPHINBEG, a mountain of co. Mayo, 9 m. N by W of Newport. Alt. above sea-level, 2,065 ft.

NEPHTENOI, an island in the E part of the Caspian, at the entrance of the gulf of Balkan. It is 20 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and about 10 m. in breadth.

NEPI, a small but fortified town of the States of the Church, in the deleg. of Viterbo, 22 m. NNW of

Rome, remarkable for a fine modern aqueduct, and some Roman ruins. Its walls are high and grand, but mouldering to decay. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is united to that of Sutri. Pop. 1,800.

NEPIKAR, a township in Wrotham p., in Kent. Pop. in 1811, 528; in 1841, 600.

NEPISINGUI. See NIPISSING.

NEPISS (LAKE), a lake of Canada, on the borders of Maine, in N lat. 45° 40′, at the foot of the Alleghany range.

NEPO, an island of Russia, in the gulf of Oneg, on the coast of the gov. of Archangel.

NEPOMUK, a small town of Bohemia, 55 m. SW of Prague. Pop. 1,480. In the neighbourhood are several iron-works. This town was the native place of John Nepomuk, the tutelar saint of Bohemia, who lived in the 14th cent., and was canonized by Benedict XIII.

NEPONSET, a river of Massachusetts, U. S., which flows into Boston harbour. It is navigable for vessels of 150 tons, 4 m. to Milton.—Also a village situated on both sides of the above river, in Norfolk co., 5 m. S of Boston. Pop. 800.

NEPTUNE-ISLES, a cluster of low rocky islands on the S coast of Australia, at the entrance into Spencer's gulf, 45 m. NW of Kangaroo island. The southernmost is in S lat. 35° 22′ 15″, E long. of Swan river 20° 22′ 15″.

NEQUONQUIQUA, a river of New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John in N lat. 46° 6′.

NER, a river of Poland, which joins the Wartha at Chelmno, after a NW course of 60 m.

NERA, or NAR, a considerable river of Italy, in the Papal states, which rises in the Marca-d'Ancona or Monte-Sibilla, and falls into the Tiber, on the left bank, opposite Otta, after a course of 60 miles.

NERAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, on the river Baise, 15 m. WSW of Agen. It is divided into Great and Little N.; is well-built; and contains 3,600 inhabitants. It has manufactories of cotton-stuffs, caps, corks, and leather; also of starch, of which the quantity annually made here exceeds 400 tons.

NERBUDDA, NURBUDDAH, or NARMADA, a celebrated river of Hindostan, which has its source in the district of Omercuntoc, in Gundwana, in about N lat. 22° 55′, E long. 82° 15′, in the same mountain on which two other large rivers, one running to the E, the Sone, and the other to the S, the Mahanaddi, have their sources. After passing through Gundwana, it continues its course in a W direction through the provs. of Khandeish and Malwah; at Hassingabad it is 900 yds. wide, and from 5 to 6 ft. deep; at Mundleysir its breadth is suddenly contracted from 1,200 to 200 yds.; at about 10 m. above Tullukwara it enters the low lands of Gujerat; passing the city of Baroach, it falls into the gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W of Baroach, and after a course of 650 m. It is navigable by boats for a considerable distance; but the navigation is considerably impeded by rocks, shallows, and cataracts. Its waters are said to have a peculiar quality in bleaching cloths. This river in former times was the boundary between Hindostan proper and the Dekkan or Southern peninsula. It is sometimes called the Reva. Its principal affluents are the Praun and the Orsong on the r.; and the Tawah and Odi on the l.

NERCHAW, a town of Saxony, 17 m. E of Leipzig, on the r. bank of the Muhlde. Pop. 721.

NERE', a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. SE of Aulnay. Pop. 1,100.

NERECHTA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 26 m. SW of Kostroma, on the river Nerechta, which falls into the Wolga. It has some trade in yarn and linen. Pop. 1,200.

NERESHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Egge, at the foot of the hill of Ulrichsberg, 6 m. SSW of Nordlingen. Pop. 1,000.

NERESI, the chief town of the island of Brazza, on the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 14 m. S of Spolato.

NERETO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra, 36 E. NNE of Aquila.

NERETOA, or NARENTA, a town of Bosnia, in the Herzegovina, 45 m. N of Mostar, on an affluent of the Narenta, consisting of from 500 to 600 cottages, scattered over a number of small hills.

NERIAD, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 30 m. NNE of Cambay.

NERIKE, or NERICIE, an ancient central prov. of Sweden, surrounded by Westmannland, Warmeland, E. and W. Gothland, and Sudermannland, now forming the S part of the government of Orebro.

NERINJAPETTAH, a town of India, in the district of Coimbatur, on the W bank of the Cavery, in N lat. 11° 35′.

NERIS, a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, 4 m. SE of Montlucon. Pop. 1,432. Its mineral springs, of a temp. varying from 16° to 42° Reaumur, are in great repute.

NERJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Malaga, on a small stream of the same name. Pop. 5,000.

NERL, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vladimir, rising in two head-streams which unite near Mislaol; flowing E and SE; and joining the Kliasma, on the l. bank, 9 m. below Vladimir, after a course of 150 m.—Also a river of the same gov., which, flowing out of Lake Plestchev, runs NE to the Volga, which it joins on the r. bank, 12 m. SW of Koliazin, after a course of 60 m.

NERNALLAH, a district and town of Hindostan, in the W part of the prov. of Berar. The town is 32 m. W of Ellichpur, near the Bara.

NERNIER, a village of Sardinia, in the division of Savoy, 3 m. N of Douvaine, on the lake of Geneva.

NERO, or NERA, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Jaroslav, which receives the Gda and the Sara, and discharges itself by the Kolorost, an affluent of the Volga.

NERONDE, a town of France, in the dep. of La Loire, 30 m. W of Lyon, and 18 m. SSE of Roanne. Pop. 1,000.

NERONDES, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 21 m. ESE of Bourges. Pop. 1,420.

NEROUSA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Orel, falling into the Desna, on the l. bank, opposite Troubtchevsk, after a W course of 90 m.

NERPIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Chinchilla, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Segura. Pop. 3,200.

NERSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, 4 m. W of Angouleme, on the Boherne. Pop. 1,100.

NERTCHINSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the Chinese frontier, in N lat. 51° 55′ 34″, E long. 116° 32′ 21″, on the l. bank of the Shilka, an affluent of the Nertsha. In 1658 it was merely a palisadoed fort; but in 1781 was raised to the rank of a town. Cochrane describes it as "vilely built, widely scattered, badly situated, and worse inhabited." Since the caravans destined for the trade with China, instead of passing through this town, have gone by way of Selinginsk, the importance of this place is much decayed; but a few merchants still carry on a fur trade, particularly in sables. It contains about 200 houses, and 1,000 inhabitants including the military. The neighbouring mountains afford excellent pasturage; but the district is

chiefly distinguished by the mines of lead and silver which are worked for the Crown by exiles banished into this remote part of the empire. These mines yield, in common years, 40,000 pouds of lead, from which 250 pouds of pure silver are extracted. Of these, 25,000 are sent to the mines of Kolyvan, 10,000 to the depot of artillery, and the rest is sold to private individuals.

NERTSHA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which flows S, and joins the Chilka, on the l. bank, near Nertshinsk.

NERTSHINKOI-ZAVOD, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, 130 m. ESE of Nertchinsk, near the l. bank of the Argun. Pop. 1,800.

NERVI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the Genoese territory, on the coast, 6 m. ESE of Genoa. It is well built, and has some manufactures of silk and woollen. Pop. 4,089.

NERVIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Olona, 12 m. NW of Milan. Pop. 2,500.

NERVIEUX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, 12 m. N of Montbrison. Pop. 1,000.

NERVION, a river of Spain, which rises in the prov. of Vitoria, near Orduna, and entering Bilbao, joins the Durango, on the l. bank, 3 m. above Bilbao, the united stream forming the Ansa.

NERWINDE. See NEERWINDEN.

NESA, a town of Kharasm or Independent Tartary, near the frontier of the Persian prov. of Khorassan, 110 m. NNE of Meshid. It was taken and nearly destroyed by Jenghis Khan, in 1221, after a siege of 15 days.

NESBIN. See NEZIBIN.

NESBIT (POINT), a cape on the W coast of the Duke of York's island, in Duke of Clarence strait, in N lat. 56° 15′.

NESCOPECK, a township of Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 98 m. NE of Harrisburg, on the l. bank of the Susquehannah, which is here crossed by a timber bridge, 1,256 ft. in length.—Also a river of Luzerne co., which falls into the Susquehannah at the above town, after a W and NW course of 30 m.

NESHAMINY, a river of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs SE into the Delaware, 5 or 6 m. below Bristol.

NESHANOCK, a township of Mercer co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,068.

NESKALONKA, a river of the state of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Arkansas.

NESLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, on the small river Ingon, 10 m. S of Peronne, and 25 m. E of Amiens. Pop. 1,756.

NESMY, a village of France, in the dep. of La Vendée, cant. and 6 m. S of Bourbon-Vendée. Pop. 1,000.

NESS (LOCH), a beautiful and well-known lake in the NE division of Inverness-shire. It is the longest, the largest, and, with the slender exception of Loch-Dochfour, the most northerly of the chain of fresh-water lakes which occupy the Glenmorenan-Albin, and carry along the navigation of the Caledonian canal. It extends with singular straightness, from SW to NE; and, at its extremities, is distant respectively 28 m. from Fort-William, and 6 m. from Inverness. Its length is 23 m. and 56 chains; its breadth, from 2 m. at the NE end, averages about 5 furs.; then suddenly expands to upwards of 1½ m.; and thence to the SW extremity averages about 1 m., and is remarkably uniform. The rivers Oich and Tarff enter it within brief space of each other, at its upper end; the streams Foyers and Farikaig, besides some rills, enter upon its r. bank; and the Morriston and the Coiltie enter upon its l. Loch-Dochfour, somewhat less than a ½ m. in breadth, and 1½ m. in length, is in a sense a continuation to the NE of Loch-Ness, and communicates with it by a narrow channel of about ¼ m. in length. The depth of Loch-N. in the middle is from 106 to 130 faths.; and, within 250 or 300 ft. of the shore, is often from 40 to 50 faths. Its waters, in consequence, never freeze; and, even after escaping from it, they reach the sea, in the short run of the river Ness, before they can be cooled to the congealing point. The mountain-ranges which flank the great glen come direct down upon the lake, and even plunge their bases within the margin of its waters, forming two long lines of stupendous rampart, straight, lofty, and acclivitous; and rendering the prolonged and very narrow range along the lake like the restricted view seen through a fixed telescope. The two ranges are generally nearly equal to each other in elevation, and have an average alt. above sea-level of between 1,200 and 1,500 ft.; but about the middle of the left-hand range rises the stupendous huge-based Mealfourvounie, sending up a dome-shaped summit to the height of upwards of 3,000 ft.—On the 1st of November, 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, this loch was suddenly upheaved, rolled itself with amazing impetuosity in a billowy volume toward its head, and there discharged a wave 200 yds. up the river Oich, at a level 5 ft. above the margin of the stream. After experiencing a continued ebb and flow for about an hour, it amassed a huge ridge of billow, tossed it 30 ft. up its NW bank, and then subsided into its ordinary repose.—The river which conveys the superfluent waters of the loch to the Moray frith has a NE direction, and its length of course about 8 m. Its channel is gravelly, and on the average about 180 ft. wide, with a mean depth in summer of about 3 ft., and in winter of 6 or 7 ft. A brief way before entering the frith, it is sheeted on both banks, but particularly on the r., by the town of Inverness; and immediately below the town it expands into a harbour, and offers accommodation to the steamers and sailing craft which ply from the capital of the Highlands.

NESS (GREAT), a parish of Salop, 7½ m. NW of Shrewsbury. Area 5,570 acres. Pop. 622.

NESSA, or NESSERLAND, a small island of Hanover, in the large maritime inlet called the Dollart, in N lat. 53° 10′, to the S of Emden. It is the remaining part of a district long since overflowed by the sea.

NESSA, or NESSE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which flows through the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the principality of Eisenach, and falls into the Werra, 5 m. NW of Eisenach.

NESSELROD, a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Berg, 3 m. S of Solingen.

NESSELWANG, a town of Bavaria, on the Wurtach, 11 m. SE of Kempten. Pop. 1,200.

NESTALAS, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. S of Argeles. Pop. 500.

NESTAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Palencia.

NESTARES-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of Logrono, on the Iregna. Pop. 210.

NESTAVISHKI, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 45 m. ENE of Wilna, on the r. bank of the Vilia.

NESTE, or NESTES, a river of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, formed by the union of the Neste-d'Aure and the Neste-de-Loaron, at Arreau. It runs N, and then E; and flows into the Garonne, on the l. bank, near Mazeres.

NESTIER, a canton and village of France, in the

dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, near the r. bank of the Neste, 24 m. SE of Tarbes. Pop. 500.

NESTING, a parish nearly in the middle of the eastern district of Shetland, comprehending the ancient parishes of Nesting, Lunnesting, and Whalsay, and a district of detached islands. Nesting and Lunnesting extend along the E coast of Mainland from Gletness to Lunnanness; and measure, in extreme length, 18 m.; in extreme breadth 4 m. Whalsay consists principally of the island of that name, lying nearly 3 m. E of the nearest part of Lunnesting. The detached district of islands consists chiefly of Fair-Isle, Toula, and the Out-Skerries. Pop. in 1801, 1,941; in 1831, 2,103; in 1841, 2,294. The pop. are widely dispersed, seldom more than 70 or 100 persons being assembled in one group of farms, or one 'town.' They are almost all both farmers and fishermen, and often exercise other mechanical professions. The average rent of farms is £5, and the highest £13.

NESTON (Great), a parish and market-town in Cheshire, 10 m. NW of Chester, on the E bank of the Dee. The p. comprises the townships of Lidsham, Leighton, Ness, Great N., Little N., Raby, Thornton-Mayow, and Willaston. The town is well-built, and pleasantly situated on the SW side of a peninsula formed by the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. It owes its chief consequence to summer-visitors. Area 10,260 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,939; in 1831, 3,518; in 1841, 3,809, of whom about 1,700 were in the town.

NESTVED, a port of Denmark, in the stift and island of Seeland, amt and 15 m. NW of Prestoe, and 51 m. SW of Copenhagen, on the l. bank of the Stor-el-Suus river. Pop. 2,300. It has 2 churches and 2 hospitals, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and printed calicoes. Its trade consists chiefly in corn. The number of vessels which arrived at the port in 1849 was 265 = 6610 lasts.

NESVY. See Nieszwitsch.

NESZMIL, or Neszmely, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. E of Komorn, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,210. It affords good wine.

NETCHETCHE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. E of Grodno, district and 17 m. SSW of Lida.

NETELZEEP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Becquevort. Pop. 211.

NETHAN, a river in Lanarkshire, rising in the hills which separate the parishes of Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire, and Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and, running NE through Lesmahagow parish, where it is joined by the Logan and other streams, and falls into the Clyde a little below Craignethan-castle.

NETHE, or NEETHE, a river of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, formed by the confluence of the Grande and Petite Nethe, which unite at Lier. The Grande N. has its source in the prov. of Limburg, and cant. of Peer, near Hechtel, and flows thence into the prov. of Antwerp. It has a total course, in a generally W direction, of about 51 m., 15 of which are navigable. The Petite N. has its source in the S part of the prov. of North Brabant, near the ancient abbey of Postel, and enters immediately into the prov. of Antwerp, where it has a course in a WSW direction of about 36 m., 15 of which are navigable. The united streams direct their course WSW, and after running for about 9 m. join the Dyle at Rumpst and 3 m. NW of Malines. The above-named rivers give their name to the dep. of the Deux-Nethes now comprised in the prov. of Antwerp.

NETHEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. of dep. 1,214; of com. 570.

NETHER-AVON, or Netherhaven, a parish in Wiltshire 5¼ m. N by W of Amesbury, on the river Avon. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. in 1841, 505.

NETHERBURY, a parish in Dorsetshire, 1½ m. SW of Beaminster, on the river Brit, comprising the tythings of Aish, Bowood, Melplash, and N. Area 6,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,942; in 1841, 2,162.

NETHERBY, a township in Arthuret parish, Cumberland, 2¾ m. N by E of Longtown, on the E bank of the Eske. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1841, 368.

NETHEREX, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. N by E of Exeter. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1841, 97.

NETHERLAND (Island), or Nederlandsch Eiland, an island of the Pacific, to the NW of the Ellice Islands and the N point of which is in S lat. 7° 10′, and E long. 177° 33′. It is about 9 m. in length, low and surrounded by coral reefs. On the W side is a bay enclosed by reefs and terminating in lagunes. The general aspect of the island is extremely pleasing, and it appears to abound in cocoa-palms and other trees. The inhabitants are copper-coloured, tall, robust, and well-made. Their only clothing is a cincture consisting either of large leaves, or of cloth made of cocoa-nut fibre. Their language bears considerable resemblance to that of the inhabitants of Noukhiva. This island was discovered in 1825, by the Dutch navigator Eeg.

NETHERLANDS, a district of Europe comprising the Lowlands, or NW declivity of the great basin formed by the forest of Ardennes, the Vosges, the Hunsdruck, the Siebengebirge, the Spessart, Odenwald and Hartz, in the valley of which the Rhine flows down through the Netherlands. The southern portion of these Low Countries belonged, in Cæsar's time, to *Gallia Belgica*. The northern portion, situated between the Meuse, the Ural, and the Rhine, was called the Island of the Batavians; and, with Friesland, formed part of Germany. The part of the N. N of the Rhine, was inhabited by the Frisians, who were, as well as the Batavians, a German nation. In the 5th cent. the Batavians, and in the 6th the Belgians, were reduced to submission by the Franks; but the Frisians were not subdued until the 7th cent. By the peace of Verdun, in 843, Batavia and Friesland were annexed to the new kingdom of Germany, and administered by governors who eventually became independent. In the 11th cent., the country was divided into duchies, counties and imperial cities: Brabant or Lower Lorraine, and afterwards Luxemburg, Limburg and Guelders, were governed by dukes; Flanders, Holland, Zeeland, Hainault, Artois, Namur and Zutphen, by counts; Friesland Proper remained a free lordship; Utrecht became a bishopric, the secular authority of which bishop extended over Groningen and Overyssel. Of all these rulers, the counts of Flanders were the most powerful; and, after their possessions had passed, in 1383, to the more powerful house of Burgundy, the latter, partly by marriages, partly by force or cession, obtained possession of the largest part of the Low Countries. The last duke of Burgundy, Charles the Bold, fell, in 1477, in battle with the Swiss; his daughter Mary, by her marriage with the emperor Maximilian, brought the N. to Austria; and Charles V., grandson of Maximilian, born in the Netherlands, in 1548 united the seventeen provinces with Spain, by 'the pragmatic sanction,' as for ever inseparable from it, according to the rule of primogeniture. From 1512, they formed, under the name of 'the Circle of Burgundy,' an appendage to the German empire. East Friesland continued, under its own princes, attached to the circle of Westphalia. The further

history of the N. is fully traced in the articles BELGIUM and HOLLAND.

NETHER-STAVELY, a township in Kirkby-Kendal p., Westmoreland, 4½ m. of Kirkby-Kendal, on the Kent. Pop. in 1841, 210.

NETHERTON, a township in Sephton p., in Lancashire, 6 m. N by E of Liverpool. Pop. in 1841, 289. —Also a township in Cropthorne parish, Worcestershire, 1½ m. SW of Dudley. Pop. in 1841, 104.

NETHOU, or ANETHOU, a summit of the Pyrenees in Spain. It has an alt. of 1,787 toises = 3,809 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest point of the mountain of Maladetta.

NETHY, a rivulet of Inverness-shire and Morayshire, rising on the W side of Benna-Bynack, one of the heights of the Cairngorm mountain-range, and running N through Badenoch, and N and NW through the SE district of Morayshire, to the Spey, into which it falls within a mile of the church of Abernethy.

NETLINGEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 9 m. E of Hildesheim. Pop. 930.

NETOLITZ, or NETOLICZY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 m. S of Pisek, and 15 NW of Budweis. Pop. 1,650. It has manufactories of hosiery, of articles in leather and of oil, and large horse-markets.

NETRA, an amt and market-town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 6 m. SSE of Eschwege, on a river of the same name. Pop. of bail., 5,380; of town, 800.

NETRAVATTY, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Kanara, which has its source on the W side of the Western Ghauts; runs WSW; and throws itself into the N extremity of Lake Mangalore. It is navigable at high tide for little boats.

NETSCHETIN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NW of Pilsen, and 4 m. WSW of Manetin. Pop. 515.

NETTE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 11 m. SSE of Hildesheim and bail. of Woldenberg. Pop. 340.

NETTESHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. S of Dusseldorf, circle and 16 m. S of Neuss. Pop. 2,130, of whom 60 are Jews, and the remainder Catholics. It has 2 Catholic churches.

NETTINNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. 230.

NETTLEBED, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. NW by W of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 618; in 1841, 690.

NETTLECOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, 6½ m. N by W of Wiveliscombe. Area 3,760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 325; in 1841, 338.

NETTLEHAM, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 3½ m. NE by N of Lincoln. Area 3,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 714; in 1841, 841.

NETTLESDEN AND FRIESDEN, a chapelry in Piglesthorne p., Bucks, 6 m. SE by E of Ivinghoe. Area 420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 142.

NETTLESTEAD, a parish of Kent, 5 m. SW of Maidstone, on the river Medway. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1841, 326.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3¾ m. S of Needham. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 74; in 1841, 98.

NETTLESWELL, or NETSWELL, a parish in Essex, 16 m. W by N of Chelmsford. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 316; in 1841, 336.

NETTLETON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 1 m. S by W of Caistor. Area 3,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1841, 457.—Also a parish in Wiltshire, 7½ m. NW by W of Chippenham. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1841, 536.

NETTOKO, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Bambuk, on the Sanonkolez, 24 m. ESE of Ferbanna. It has gold mines in its environs.

NETTOLITZ. See NETOLITZ.

NETTSTALL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. N of Glaris, near the l. bank of the Lintz, at the foot of the Wiggis. Pop. 1,600. It has a Protestant and a Catholic church, and possesses manufactories of paper and of straw-hats.

NETTUNO, a town and port of the Papal States, in the comarca and 34 m. SSE of Rome, on the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,800. There is now but little activity or commerce here, on account of the depopulation of the neighbouring country. It has the remains of a temple of Neptune, whence its name, and is supposed to be the *Cæno* or *Cerio* of the ancients, the port of *Antium*.

NETTUNO (ANTRO-DI), a stalactitic grotto on one of the promontories of Capo Caccia in the island of Sardinia, 12 m. from Alghero. It is situated close to the little island of Foradada, and so exposed that any wind between the NW and the S prevents an entry. The first vaulted cavern, forming an antechamber about 30 ft. high, has no peculiar beauty. Crossing a second cavern, in which are about 20 ft. of beautifully clear water, and then, turning to the left, we find ourselves in an intricate navigation among stalactites, with surrounding walls and passages of stalagmites of considerable height. Passing these, and proceeding westerly, we reach another cavern with a natural column in its centre, "the shaft and capital of which, supporting the immense and beautifully fretted roof, reminded me," says Mr. Tyndale, "of those in the chapter-house of the cathedral at Wells, and the staircase of the hall at Christ Church, Oxford. It stands, the growing monument of centuries, in all its massive and elegant simplicity, with, comparatively speaking, few other stalagmites to destroy the effects of its noble solitude. The vista of the caverns and passages through which we had passed disclosed in the distance a slight greyish shade, —the feeble struggle of the few rays of daylight contending with the victorious blaze of nearly 3,000 candles, which, placed in all parts of the gigantic abyss where we stood, were reflected on the unruffled lake at our feet, while the roseate tint of the carbonate of lime gave a warmth to the whole scene. Opposite to us was a diminutive mountain, on the summit of which a row of lights, arranged expressly to illumine the overhanging roof, gave to the small stalactites in the distance the appearance of icicles of a frozen fountain; and to our right hand were columns of enormous and bizarre formation from 50 to 60 ft. high, with recesses and projections of every variety. We then ascended this mountain, whence a *coup d'œil* of the whole surrounding hill, valley, and lake was obtained. In parts of the grotto were corridors and galleries, some 300 and 400 ft. long, reminding one, if such a comparison is allowable, of the Moorish architecture of the Alhambra."

NETWORITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. SE of Beraun, and 21 m. S of Prague.

NETZE, a river of Prussia, which issues from a lake in the prov. of Posen and regency of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. SE of Inowraclaw; passes Uskz, Czarnikow and Filehne; enters the prov. of Brandenburg and regency of Frankfort, and throws itself into the Warta, on the r. bank, 9 m. above Landsberg. It has a total course in a generally W direction of 150 m., and is navigable to Nackel.

NETZENBACH, a river of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and cant. of Schirmeck, which has its source near the confines of the dep. of the Meurthe,

in the portion of the Vosges named the Basse-Bruche; and after a course of about 8 m. throws itself into the Bruche, at a hamlet of the same name.

NETZSCHKAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Voigtland, bail. and 12 m. NNE of Plauen, on the Gölzsch, near its confluence with the Elster. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and of paper.

NEUBAIERN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Rosenheim, on the Inn. Pop. 370. In its environs is a quarry of millstone.

NEUBERG, a village of Styria, in the circle and 20 m. NNE of Bruck, and 45 m. N of Grätz, on the Murz. Pop. 340. It has a fine church belonging to a Cistercian abbey which was suppressed in 1786, and in the environs are extensive iron-mines.

NEUBETSCHE, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, on the Theiss. Pop. 3,920.

NEUBOURG, or Neuf-Bourg (Le), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure and arrond. of Louviers. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,133; in 1841, 12,525. The town is situated in a fertile plain between the Rille and the Seine, 18 m. SW of Louviers. Pop. in 1841, 2,105. It is a place of active manufacturing industry in cotton goods.

NEUBURG, a duchy of the German empire. It is divided into two parts; the western, lying between Suabia and Franconia, on both sides of the Danube; the eastern, called also the Nordgau, stretching along the borders of the Upper palatinate. The territory, which has an extent of 1,080 sq. m., is well-cultivated, and contains some iron-works; but the principal manufactures are of hemp and flax. In 1808 the whole was incorporated in the Bavarian circles of the Upper Danube and the Regen. It was the N. branch which succeeded to the states and dignity of the elector of Bavaria in 1742.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the r. bank of the Danube, 11 m. W of Ingoldstadt. Pop. 6,000. It is neatly built, and contains several good edifices. The old ducal palace is still a good building. N. has also a collegiate church, a college, an hospital, and an orphan-house. It was formerly a fortified place, but was dismantled in the early part of the 18th cent.

NEUBURG. See Kloster-Neuburg.

NEUBURG-VOR-DEM-WALDE, *i. e.* 'N. near the Forest,' a town of Bavaria, on the Schwarzach, 21 m. ESE of Amberg. Pop. 1,400.

NEUBURG-AN-DER-KAMLACH, a town of Bavaria, on the Kamlach, 6 m. NW of Ursberg.

NEUCHATEL. See Neufchatel.

NEUDAMM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 11 m. N by E of Custrin, on the Mietzel. Pop. 2,997 in 1837. It has manufactories of woollens and hosiery.

NEUDEK, a town of Bohemia, 10 m. NW of Carlsbad. Pop. 1,966.

NEUDENAU, a town of Baden, 11 m. N by E of Heilbronn, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 1,222.

NEUDORF, a village of Lower Austria, 36 m. N by E of Vienna. Pop. 900.—Also a v. of Croatia, in the com. of Agram.—Also a v. of Bohemia, 6 m. S of Elnbogen.—Also a v. of Saxony, on the Elbe, N of Dresden.

NEUDORF, or Iglo, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 5 m. S of Leutschau, on the l. bank of the Hernad. Pop. 5,871. It is the seat of the central administration of the 16 privileged towns of Zips, and of a tribunal of mines; and has iron and copper-works, with manufactories of linen and of salt.

NEUENBURG, or Nowe, a town of Prussia, on the Vistula, 10 m. SW of Marienwerder. Pop. 2,960.—Also a town of Baden, on the Rhine, 15 m. S of Old Breisach. Pop. 740.—Also a town of Würtemberg, in the Black forest, on the Enz, 15 m. SE of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,554. It is neatly built, having been almost entirely burned down in 1783.

NEUENDORF, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 2 m. N of Coblenz. Pop. 1,800.

NEUENECK, or Newenegg, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. SW of Berne. Pop. 2,155, Protestants.

NEUENHAUS, or Nienhaus, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 50 m. WNW of Osnabruck, on the Dinkel, an affluent of the Vechte. Pop. 1,462.

NEUENKALDEN, or Neu-kalden, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near the lake of Cummerow, 30 m. SE of Rostock. Pop. 2,150. It has manufactories of linen and of tobacco-pipes.

NEUENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, 16 m. WNW of Paderborn. Pop. 1,370.—Also a town of Hanover, 5 m. SW of Otterndorf. Pop. 1,100.

NEUENKIRCHEN-BEI-MELLE, a village of Hanover, 6 m. SSE of Melle. Pop. 1,180.

NEUENRADE, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the Mark, near the Lenne, 7 m. S of Iserlohn. Pop. 1,277. It has manufactories of linen and of iron.

NEUENSTADT, a town of Würtemberg, on the Kocher and the Brettach, 10 m. WNW of Oehringen. Pop. 1,476.

NEUENSTEIN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Eppach, 3 m. E of Oehringen. Pop. 1,486.

NEUENWALDE, a village of Hanover, 32 m. W of Stade. Pop. 480.

NEUERBURG, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 9 m. W of Bittburg. Pop. 1,400.

NEUERMULEN, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, on the r. bank of the Aa, 9 m. NNE of Riga.

NEUERN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Klattau.

NEUERN (Unter), a village of Bohemia, on the Angel. 12 m. SSW of Klattau. Pop. 825.

NEUERVELT, a village of Bohemia, near the source of the Elbe, 18 m. NNW of Arnau.

NEUFAHRWASSER, a village of Prussia, 4 m. N of Danzig, at the mouth of the west arm of the Vistula, forming the port of Danzig. Its lighthouse stands in N lat. 54° 24′, E long. 18° 34′.

NEUFBERQUIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Merville. Pop. 1,376.

NEUFBOURG, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Lauterbourg. Pop. 890.—Also a canton and town in the dep. of Eure, 12 m. WSW of Louviers. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 12,525; of town 2,105. The town stands in a fertile plain between the Rille and the Seine. It has extensive cotton-works, and an active trade in cattle and grain, the produce of the surrounding country.

NEUF-BRISACH. See Brisach.

NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Vosges, on the Mouzon, near its junction with the Meuse, 35 m. NW of Epinal. Pop. 3,598. It is the seat of a communal college, and has a public library of 7,500 vols. Its manufactures chiefly consist of coarse cottons, and basket-work.—The arrond. of N., comprising 5 cants., has an area of 111,265 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 65,527.—Also a town of Belgium, in the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, 30 m. WNW of Luxemburg. Pop. 1,648.

NEUFCHATEL, or Neuchatel, in German, Furstenthum - Neuenburg - und - Grafschaft-Valengin, a canton in the NW of Switzerland, between the parallels of 46° 47′ and 47° N lat., and bounded by the cant. of Berne, the lake of N., the Pays-de-Vaud, and the French dep. of Doubs. Its

superficial extent is about 281 sq. m. Pop. in 1836, 58,616; in 1850, 70,753, of whom 64,952 were Protestants, and 5,570 Roman Catholics. Its surface, which is divided between the basins of the Rhine and the Rhone, is mountainous, being intersected from S to N by several branches of the Jura chain. The climate is cold; winter continuing during 7 or 8 months. Pasture-lands occupy the greater part of the surface; but vines are cultivated in the lower and sheltered parts of the cant., bordering on the lake. The two principal valleys, the Val-de-Ruz and the Val-de-Travers, produce a little corn; but the higher part of the cant., bordering on France, is laid out only in pasturage and plantations, and corn is imported to supply the home-consumption. Cattle and cheese are exported. Of a total surface of 213,161 *poses* of 32,000 sq. ft. each, 60,006 *poses* are occupied with pasturage, 47,928 are in meadow-land, 44,133 in woods and forests, 34,353 in open land, 10,008 are cultivated, 7,211 in waste lands, and 4,591 in vineyards.

Manufactures.] The manufacturing industry of this cant. is very considerable. Its fabrics of cotton, linen, and woollen are extensive, as well as those of lace and stockings, watches, and other works in metal. Manufactures of printed cottons were established in the cant. in the beginning of the last cent., but they made little progress till about the year 1760, from which time up to 1804 there was a gradual increase and improvement in quantity and quality. In 1805 cylinders of engraved metal were introduced, and, though only employed by one manufacturer at first, they became general in 1811. To the various modifications and improvements of this discovery the cotton-printers attribute their principal success. The events of 1814 put an end to the pernicious influence of France upon the manufactures of Switzerland, and the manufacture of cotton prints again became active. At the present moment most of the cloths which are printed in N. are of Swiss manufacture, and are furnished principally by the canton of Zurich. For certain articles, and especially for those produced by the engraved cylinder machinery, the power-loom cloths of England are preferred. The weaving is more regular, and better suited to receive mechanical impressions. The probable production of printed cottons in N. is now about 80,000 pieces per annum, each containing 25 French ells, or about 32 English yds. The number of workpeople engaged is about 1,000, of whom five-eighths are men, and three-eighths women and children. Of these prints about 30,000 pieces are exported to the Prussian territories, and the remaining 50,000 to Holland, Belgium, and Italy. [*Bowring's Report in* 1836.] The art or trade of clock-making was first introduced into the mountains of N. in a manner worthy of notice. As early as the 17th cent., some workmen had constructed wooden clocks with weights, after the model of the parish clock which was placed in the church of Locle in 1630; but no idea had been as yet conceived of making clocks with springs. It was only about the latter end of the same cent. that an inhabitant of these mountains, having returned from a long voyage, brought back with him a watch, an object which was till that time unknown in the country. Being obliged to have his watch repaired, he carried it to a mechanic named Richard, who had the reputation of being a skilful workman. Richard succeeded in repairing the watch, and, having attentively examined its mechanism, conceived the idea of constructing a similar article. By dint of labour and of perseverance he at length succeeded, though not without having had great difficulties to surmount, as he was compelled to construct all the different movements of the watch, and even to manufacture some ill-finished tools in order to assist him in his labours. When this undertaking was completed it created a great sensation in the country, and excited the emulation of several men of genius to imitate the example of their fellow-citizen, and thus, very fortunately, the art of watch-making was gradually introduced among our mountains, whose inhabitants had hitherto exercised no other trade or profession than those which were strictly necessary to their daily wants, their time being principally employed in cultivating an ungrateful and unproductive soil. Lace-making was also introduced at the same period as the art of watch-making. The former was imported by the refugees from France, who had been compelled to seek an asylum in a Protestant country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Lace-making principally occupies the female sex, and a woman might earn from 1 to 3 frs. a-day, according to her skill and assiduity in her work. For a period of rather more than a century lace-making was a very lucrative occupation to the pop. of these mountains; but since the invention of machines for the manufactory of lace this branch of industry has entirely decayed. Most of the persons who were occupied in making lace have successively embraced some branch of watch-making. Others continue to make blond lace, though their earnings are very trifling; but, from the facility of transfer to other occupations, the destruction of this branch of industry has not occasioned any very considerable inconvenience. The number of watches manufactured annually in this canton may be calculated to be from 100,000 to 120,000, of which about 35,000 are in gold, and the rest in silver. Now supposing the first, on an average, to be worth 150 fr., and the others 20 fr., it would represent a capital of nearly 7,000,000 fr., without taking into consideration the sale of clocks and instruments for watch-making, the amount of which is very large. It is calculated that from 18,000 to 20,000 persons are occupied in watch-making, or in manufacturing instruments and articles for the construction of watches. [*Ibid.*]

Government.] The principality of N., though forming one of the confederated cantons of Switzerland, recognises the sovereignty of the king of Prussia, and pays to him an annual tribute. The representative body is nominated by the people, on a very extensive suffrage, with freedom and publicity of debate, and independence in the exercise of the electoral franchise. All the administrative functionaries are, however, nominated by the king of Prussia, and upon their nomination no *veto* is exercised by the legislature. The budgets are voted by the great council or the assembled deputies of the people, for whose account the imposts are received through agents nominated by the king; his representative has the title of 'governor,' and many of the members of the legislative body hold offices to which they have been named by the Prussian monarch. The principality does not form a part of the German commercial league, but has certain privileges and immunities allowed to its exports when they pass the Prussian frontier with certificates of Neufchatel origin. No custom-houses exist in any part of the canton, and the *péage* is much lower than in most of the other Swiss cantons.—The revenue of the canton of N., for 1834, was as follows:

Revenues.

1. Cens, tithes, domains, and fisheries,	£5,422	12	0
2. Forests,	499	2	0
3. Lods,	4,368	10	0
4. Salt, at per month,	3,228	14	0
5. Post-office,	2,056	8	0
6. Turnpikes (*péages*),	610	8	0

7. Casual revenues,	374	13	0
8. Extraordinary receipts,	118	14	0
Total,	16,679	1	0
Expenditure,	13,144	19	0
Surplus revenue,	3,534	2	0

It appears that the disbursements amount to about 4s. 8d. per inhabitant yearly. No new taxes of any sort have been laid on for more than six centuries, and many ancient imposts have been either reduced or abolished as unnecessary for the expenses of the government. The king of Prussia receives an annual revenue of £3,862 sterling from the principality, which is somewhat less than one-third of the whole expenditure. Independently of the sum charged in the account for the clergy, there are glebes attached to many of the livings, and the parishes aid by voluntary contributions.—The maximum salary of a clergyman is 2,200 fr. = £121; the minimum 1,300 fr. = £72; and the average 1,500 fr. = £83. There are 34 clergymen in the principality, which gives one to every 1,647 persons. Besides the amount which appears as furnished by the state for the purpose of education, every commune is required to provide a schoolmaster, and education is made obligatory throughout the principality. About two-thirds of the pop. are Neuchatelois; the remaining one-third being either from other provinces of Switzerland or from foreign countries.

History.] This cant. originally formed, with the adjacent principality of Valengin, a small state enjoying a considerable share of freedom; the prince being obliged, before his accession, to take an oath that he would preserve the integrity of the principality and secure to his subjects all their ancient rights. In 1707, on the extinction of the reigning family, the state acknowledged the claims of the king of Prussia to its sovereignty. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, N. was ceded by Prussia to France, and given by Buonaparte to Marshal Berthier. The congress of Vienna acknowledged it a Swiss canton, but the nominal sovereignty of Prussia was preserved. The late king of Prussia granted to his Swiss subjects a constitutional charter. Nevertheless the ambiguous position of this little state, as a federal canton and a dependency of the house of Hohenzollern, has repeatedly occasioned considerable difficulties. The confederation only recognises the cantonal government; and in 1833, when the occupation of the territory was decreed, it resisted the attempts of the Prussian envoy to interfere in the matter. In 1848, the question was still further entangled by a revolution in N., mainly brought about by the efforts of a party in the neighbouring canton of Vaud. The constitution of the confederacy was fundamentally altered, and the newly-installed government were disposed to assert higher pretensions than had been urged by any of their predecessors. Prussia insisted upon the rights of the Crown in N.; whilst the Swiss government contended that the citizens had a right to change their constitution, and that the canton, as a member of the confederacy, could only be subject to the federal authority. Under these circumstances, Prussia called upon the other Powers which had been parties to the treaty of Vienna to support her in maintaining the rights guaranteed to her by that instrument; and the opinion of the governments represented at the conference was so far favourable to her claims that a protocol was drawn up in which they were asserted.

NEUFCHATEL, the cap. of the above canton, is situated in the midst of vineyards and gardens, near the point where the rivulet Seyon falls into the lake of Neufchatel, on its NW side, 25 m. W of Berne, in N lat. 46° 59′ 16″. Pop. in 1850, 7,727. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain; at the base of the E range of the Jura, which stretches like a wall along the lake and the valley for 100 m. It is in general well-built, the houses having an air of neatness and elegance. It consists of four principal streets; and has several public buildings of interest, particularly the old castle, the town-house, the principal church, and the hospital. The manufactures of N. chiefly consist of printed cottons and linens.

NEUFCHATEL (LAKE OF), a considerable lake in the NW of Switzerland, 18 m. N of the lake of Geneva, surrounded by the cants. of N., Vaud, Friburg, and Berne. It is about 24 m. long, and 4 m. broad, extending from SW to NE. Its greatest depth is about 420 ft. Alt. above the level of the sea, 466 metres = 509 yds. The rivers that fall into it are the Orbe, the Ruz, the Seyon, and the Broie or Broye, which latter river connects it with Lake Morat. It discharges itself by the Thiel through the small lake of Bienne into the Aar, and eventually into the Rhine. It abounds in fish; and affords the means of steam-boat navigation between the towns of N. and Yverdun, though the boats on its surface are occasionally exposed to danger from sudden storms.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-BRAYE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, on the small river Bethune, 26 m. NE of Rouen. Pop. in 1841, 3,572; in 1789, 1,742. The environs are remarkable for the richness of their pastures, and the town has a considerable trade in butter and cheese.—The arrond. comprises 8 cants., and has an area of 153,914 hect. Pop. in 1841, 85,236.

NEUFCHATEL-EN-SAONNOIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of La Fresnaye. Pop. 1,441.

NEUFELDEN, a town of Upper Austria, on the r. bank of the river Muhl, 17 m. NW of Lintz. Pop. 700.

NEUFFEN, a town of Würtemberg, 9 m. NE of Reutlingen, in a romantic valley on the Steinach, among the Suabian Alps. Pop. 1,789.

NEUFONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 6 m. E of Tannay. Pop. 900.

NEUFRA, a town of Würtemberg, in the principality of Furstenberg, 2 m. S of Riedlingen. Pop. 700.

NEUFREN, a village in the principality of Hohenzollern, 10 m. N of Sigmaringen. Pop. 900.

NEU-GARIEP. See GARIEP.

NEUGEDEIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. W of Klattau. It has extensive manufactories of merinos and fine woollens.

NEUGERSSING, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SSW of Pirnau, on the r. bank of the Rothen-Wasser. Pop. 656.

NEUHAMBERG, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Rhein-Hessen, on the Appelbach, near Wölstein. Pop. 553.

NEUHAUS, or GINDRZICHU-HRADICZ, a well-built town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SSE of Tabor. Pop. 5,776. It contains a gymnasium, and a fine castle of the counts of Czenim; and has extensive manufactories of woollens. In 1801 the greater part of the town was laid in ashes by fire.—Also a village of Hanover, 16 m. SE of Lauenburg, on the Krainke. Pop. 675.—Also a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Oste. Pop. 1,271. Its harbour is obstructed by a sand-bank at the influx of the Oste into the Elbe. It has, however, some trade in corn and linen, and ship-building.—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Minden, situated at the point where the Padre and Alme fall into the Lippe, 2 m. NNE of Paderborn. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Saal, opposite Neustadt.—Also a village of Hungary, 15 m. S of Furstenfeld, in the com. of Euenburg. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 7 m. SSE of Sannenburg. Pop. 400.

NEUHAUSEL, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the river Neutra, 48 m. E by S of Presburg. Pop. 6,699. It had a castle, formerly of great strength, but which was demolished in 1724.

NEUHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, near Esslingen. Pop. 2,376 in 1840.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 6 m. E of Tuttlingen. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. W by S of Schaffhausen, with large iron-manufactures.

NEUHOF, a market-town of Bohemia, 4 m. NW of Czaslau. Pop. 450.—Also a village of Hesse-

Cassel, 6 m. SSW of Fulda. Pop. 470.—Also a village of Bavaria, on the Zenn, 9 m. NNE of Anspach.

NEUHOFEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, on the l. bank of the Krems, 12 m. WNW of Steyer. Pop. 450.

NEUILLE-PONT-PIERRE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Tours. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,943; in 1841, 8,752. The v. is 14 m. NNW of Tours. Pop. 1,701. It has manufactories of cloth, serge, and drugget.

NEUILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Doulevent-le-Chateau, and 12 m. SSW of Vassy. Pop. 500. Coal is found in the environs.

NEUILLY-L'EVEQUE, or Les Langres, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,471; in 1841, 8,630. The v. is in the cant. and 8 m. ENE of Langres, and 20 m. W of Bayeux. Pop. 1,213.—Also a village in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. S of Isigny, near the Elle, an affluent of the Vire. Pop. 1,000. Cheese is made here in large quantities.

NEUILLY-SAINT-FRONT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and arrond. of Chateau-Thierry. The cant. comprises 34 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,732; in 1841, 12,379. The town is 12 m. NNW of Chateau-Thierry, near the Ourcq. Pop. in 1841, 1,802. Woollen hosiery is extensively manufactured here.

NEUILLY-LE-LIERRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Vouvray, and 14 m. NE of Tours. Pop. 500.

NEUILLY-LES-REAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Moulins-sur-Allier. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,859; in 1841, 6,061. The v. is 12 m. SSE of Moulins-sur-Allier, on an affluent of the Allier. Pop. 1,139.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and arrond. of Saint-Denis. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,471; in 1841, 8,630. The v. is 7 m. SW of Saint-Denis, and 2 m. WNW of the Varriere-de-l'Etoile in Paris, on the road from Paris to St. Germain, and on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 9,493. It is well-built, and has a handsome church. It has manufactories of articles in caoutchouc, of hosiery and lace, of straw-hats, shoes, oriental damask, chemical substances, ratafias, &c.; several oil-mills, printing-mills, bleacheries, distilleries, tallow-works, &c. In its vicinity is the Chateau-de-Neuilly, a private residence of the late ex-king Louis-Philippe, the chateaux de Villiers and de Bagatelle, and extensive nursery gardens. The Seine here forms several islands, and is crossed by a wooden bridge, built by Perronet, and which, for the combination of elegance and solidity exhibited in its construction, is considered a *chef-d'œuvre*. It is 750 ft. in length, and is supported by 5 arches, 120 ft. in breadth, and 30 ft. to the key-stone.

NEUILLY-EN-THELLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, and arrond. of Senlis. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,182; in 1841, 10,200. The village is 15 m. W of Senlis, and 18 m. SE of Beauvais. Pop. 1,197. It has a fine castle and park, and has extensive manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics. Sheep of the merino breed are reared in great numbers in the locality.

NEUILLY-LE-VENDIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Couptrain, and 20 m. NE of Mayenne, near the l. bank of the river of that name. Pop. 1,520.

NEUKIRCH, a town of Saxony, on the river Wesenitz, 7 m. SSW of Budissin.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Oppeln, 9 m. ESE of Leobschutz. Pop. 1,040.—Also a town of the archd. of Austria, 24 m. WNW of Lintz.

NEUKIRCHEN, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 31 m. S of Cassel, on the Greuft. Pop. 1,580.—Also a town of Saxony, 13 m. SE of Plauen. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NW of Pasau. Pop. 1,100.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. W of Teisendorf.—Also a town of Bavaria, 27 m. SSE of Bamberg, on the Brand.—Also a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, in the duchy of Juliers, 6 m. E of Grevenbroich. Pop. 1,700.

NEUKLOSTER, a village of Mechlenburg-Schwerin, 9 m. E of Wismar. Pop. 1,250.

NEULERCHENFELD, a village of the archd. of Austria, 1 m. W of Vienna. Pop. 4,700.

NEULERT, a village of Würtemberg, between the Jaxt and the Kocher, 35 m. N of Ulm. Pop. 1,500.

NEULIAR, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Cleguerec, 4 m. N of Pontivy. Pop. 2,000.

NEUMAGEN, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Moselle, 11 m. ENE of Treves. Pop. 1,100.

NEUMARK. See Maros, and Maros-Vasarhely.

NEUMARK, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. NNE of Salzburg. Pop. 550.—Also a village of Galicia, 30 m. W of Norvi-Sandec, at the confluence of the White and the Black Dunajec.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Stettin. Pop. 540.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 38 m. SE of Marienwerder, on the l. bank of the Drewenz. Pop. 1,040.—Also a village of Saxe-Weimar, 9 m. NNW of Weimar, on the r. bank of the Wippach. Pop. 340.

NEUMARKT, a small but well-built town of the Tyrol, on the Adige, 19 m. NNE of Trente. Pop. 520.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the Upper palatinate, on the Sulz, and 19 m. SE of Nuremberg, on the road between Nuremberg and Ratisbon. Pop. 3,085. Near the town are mineral waters, with appropriate buildings for visitors. It was here that, on the 23d of August, 1796, the French, under Jourdan, met with the first of that series of defeats which led to their retreat across the Rhine.—Also a neat market-town of Bavaria, on the Rott, 43 m. ENE of Munich. Pop. 900.—Also an ancient town of Prussian Silesia, 21 m. WNW of Breslau, on the railway to Glogau. Pop. 4,100. It has woollen and linen manufactures. Near this is the village of Leuthen, where the Prussians obtained a signal victory over the Austrians on the 5th December, 1757.—Also a small town of West Prussia, situated on the Drewenz, 10 m. SE of Tempelburg.

NEUMARKTL, or Tersezch, a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 16 m. S of Clagenfurt, at the foot of Mount Leobel. It has manufactories of iron and copper, also of leather and coarse woollens.

NEUMUHL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfort, circle of Custrin. Pop. 348.

NEUMUNSTER, a town of Denmark, in Holstein, situated on the Schwale, 18 m. SSE of Kiel, near the railway line to Hamburg. Pop. 1,600. It has several woollen factories.

NEUNDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, 5 m. NNE of Bunzlau. Pop. 1,000.—Also a v. in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Habelschwerd. Pop. 472.

NEUNDORF (Ober), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Lieguitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 416.

NEUNDORF (Sohr), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Görlitz. Pop. 622.

NEUNDORF (Schwarz), a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Lowenberg. Pop. 394.

NEUNHOFEN, a village of Saxe-Weimar, in the bail. and 1½ m. SW of Neustadt, on the Orla. Pop. in 1837, 300.

NEUNKIRCHEN, a town of Lower Austria, on the Schwarza, 35 m. S by W of Vienna. Pop. 2,000.—Also a village of Baden, 6 m. NW of Mosbach. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 4 m. S of Ottweiler. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, circle of Sieg. Pop. 326.

NEUNSTADT, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 12 m. N of Eisfeld, on the Rennsterg. Pop. 450.

NEUPAKAU, a town of Bohemia, 57 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 2,482, chiefly employed in cotton-factories.

NEUPOLLA, a village of the archd. of Austria, 56 m. NW of Vienna.

NEURATH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Dusseldorf, circle of Grenenbroich. Pop. 573.

NEUREICHENAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 32 m. E of Tabor. Pop. 600.

NEUREUSCHE, or Nowarzisse, a town of Moravia, 42 m. W of Brunn. Pop. 900.

NEURODE, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the co. and 12 m. NNW of Glatz, on the Walditz. Pop. in 1846, 5,300, whose chief employment is in the manufacture of woollens.—Also a v. in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Wartenberg. Pop. 296.

NEUSALZ, a neat town of Prussian Silesia, 22 m. NW of Glogau, on the l. bank of the Oder. Pop. 3,370, a considerable proportion of whom are Hernhutters or Moravians. The town was founded by a colony of that sect, who, like the majority of their brethren in Germany, are manufacturers of cotton-goods, linen, and lace.

NEUSALZA, a village of Saxony, 9 m. SSE of Bautzen.

NEUSATZ, Neo-Planta, or Uj-Videk, a considerable town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, in N lat. 45° 16′, 46 m. NW of Belgrade, separated from Peterwardein only by the Danube, and considered a suburb of that town until its population exceeded that of the parent settlement. It is, however, totally distinct in a civil point of view, having received the privileges of a free city in 1751, and having its own magistrates. It is neatly built, and surrounded with a wall. Its pop. in 1845 was 17,400, and appears to be on the increase. The trade of N., favoured by the navigation of the Danube, is considerable particularly with Turkey. The majority of the inhabitants are of the Greek church.

NEUSCHLOSS, a large village of Bohemia, 3 m. S of Leypa.

NEUSCHONBERG (Lower and Upper), two villages of Saxony, in the Erzgebirge circle, 6 m. E of Zöbelitz.

NEUSE, a river of North Carolina, U. S., which rises near Hillsborough, and runs SE into Pamlico sound, after a course of 350 m. It is navigable for sea-vessels 12 m., and for boats 200 m.

NEUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and circle of Aachen. Pop. 367.

NEU-SHEHR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Koniyeh, in N lat. 38° 37′. It is a pleasing and cleanly town, situated at the side of a bold ravine, and darkly backed by high cliffs of volcanic rocks. The Greeks, who form a considerable portion of the community here, appear to have congregated into the 'New city;' for all the numerous and various troglodyte villages in the neighbourhood are now, for the most part, abandoned by their original occupants. N. contains 2,000 houses of Mahommedans, 800 of Greeks, 60 of Armenians, two large *jámis*, one Greek church, 9 kháns, a bath, 6 Mahommedan schools, and a quadrangular castle with round towers at the angles. In a commercial point of view N. is, when compared with other towns of the interior of Asia Minor, a very flourishing place. It has a mean elevation above sea-level of 3,940 ft.

NEUSIEDLER-SEE, or Fertoe-Tava, a considerable lake in the W of Hungary, lying between the coms. of Oedenburg and Wieselburg, 19 m. SSW of Presburg. It extends from N to S, its southern extremity making a considerable curve towards the E. Its length is about 24 m.; its breadth, where greatest, about 10 m. It is too shallow to admit of navigation. Its shores on the N side are hilly; on the W are covered with vineyards and forests; on the E they are flat, marshy, and overgrown with reeds, and this character prevails to the neighbourhood of the Danube. Its depth varies from 9 to 13 ft., and is said to be decreasing. Its water, though generally clear, becomes turbid, or of a pale milky green, when agitated by wind, and is liable to considerable variations in height according to the previous degree of rain or drought. Its great peculiarity is its saltness, which appears to be produced by the presence not of the common muriate of soda but of nitre; its fish, chiefly carp and pike, are consequently not numerous. In 1777 and 1780, a dike or mound was erected to form the SE limit of this lake; but beyond it is a large marsh called the Hansag: see that article. The only town on the lake is Rust or Ruzt, celebrated for the excellence of its wines.

NEU-SOHL, or Besztercze-Banya, a large town of Hungary, on the rivers Gran and Bistricz, the chief place of the palatinate of Sohl, 24 m. NNE of Chemnitz, and 80 m. N of Pest, in N lat. 48° 45′. It was founded in 1222 by the Hungarian government, who brought hither a colony of Saxons for the purpose of working the mines. It is well-built in the German style, wide-streeted, and rather imposing in its appearance; and has an old castle, a Catholic and Lutheran church, and an hospital. A Catholic bishopric was founded here in 1766; and there are also a Catholic seminary and a high school called an archi-gymnasium. The Lutherans have a gymnasium and school. In the neighbourhood are extensive copper mines, particularly at Herrengrund; and the town contains numerous smelting-houses and a number of forges. A mining court or judicial establishment for the decision of disputes connected with the mines of an extensive district around has its seat at N. The vicinity is laid out in gardens and vineyards. The pop. of the town itself is about 3,600; but with that of the adjacent villages, nearly 12,000, partly Germans, partly Slowacs.

NEUSS, a town of Prussia, in the gov. of Dusseldorf, on the Erfft, and about 1 m. from its influx into the Rhine, in N lat. 51° 18′. Pop. 8,000. It is partly fortified with bastions and towers. Its manufactures consist of cotton stuffs, ribbons, baize, flannels, and yarns; it has also some trade in corn, oil, and wood. N. was the *Novesium* of the Romans.

NEUSTADT, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, on the r. bank of the Radau, 5 m. E by S of Goslar. Pop. 900. A little to the S of this village are the productive salt-works of Juliushall, belonging in common to Brunswick and Hanover.—Also a town of Hesse-Cassel, 13 m. E of Marpurg. Pop. 1,350.—Also a town of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the river Elde, 18 m. SSE of Schwerin. Pop. 950.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the lake of Bienne, 1½ m. N of Cerlier. Pop. 1,411.—Also a town of the Prussian province of the Rhine, in the gov. and 30 m. E

of Cologne. Pop. 2,790.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Oppeln, on the Prudnitz, 18 m. SE of Neisse. It is surrounded by an earthen mound, and is regularly built; and has breweries, manufactories of linens and woollens, and a considerable trade in wines from Hungary. Pop. 4,100.—Also a town of Prussian Poland, 30 m. SSE of Posen, on the l. bank of the Warta. Pop. 1,600, of whom about a fourth are Jews.—Also a town of Saxony, 19 m. E of Dresden. Pop. 1,500, chiefly engaged in linen manufactures.—Also a town of Prussia, on the river Biala, 22 m. NNW of Dantzic. Pop. 1,150.—Also a town of Prussian Saxony, immediately adjoining to Magdeburg, and forming properly a part of that town.—Also a circle or inferior division of Saxony, ceded to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, and subsequently made over in part to the grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar. The part so ceded to the grand-duke is now annexed to the prov. of Weimar, while the remainder, with the detached parts of the Voigtland, lying among the possessions of the dukes of the house of Saxe, still forms a circle in the Prussian territory, and bears the name of N.—Also a seaport in the S of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the bay of Lubeck. Pop. 1,600. The arrivals at the port in 1849 were 265 vessels = 6,610 lasts of tonnage. It suffered greatly from fire in Sept. 1817.—Also a town of Baden, in the Black forest, on the Wutach, 17 m. ESE of Freyburg. Pop. 1,140.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 18 m. SW of Ratisbon. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Bavaria, on the Waldnab, 50 m. N by E of Ratisbon. Pop. 1,300.

NEUSTADT (Mahrisch), a walled town of Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. NW of Olmutz, with a station on the railway to Prague. Pop. 4,000. It has a variety of manufactures on a small scale, amongst which are woollens, needles, saltpetre, gunpowder, and glass.

NEUSTADT (Wienerisch), a fortified town of Lower Austria, 13 m. S of Vienna, and connected with that city by a canal which runs from the Leitha to the Danube, and also by the railway to Gratz. Pop. in 1845, 9,323, exclusive of the garrison and military school, who make from 2,000 to 3,000 more. It is well-built, with wide and straight streets and neat squares. The military school was founded in 1752, and has an establishment of 36 professors, and 440 pupils. Being situated on the high road between Styria and Vienna, and forming one of the entrepots between Italy and Hungary, this town has a brisk trade; it also has manufactories of pins, brass-wire, silk stuffs, woollens, and stoneware; sugar-refineries, breweries, and paper-mills.

NEUSTADT, or Nowymiesto, a town of Bohemia, 76 m. ENE of Prague, on the r bank of the Metau. Pop. 5,600.

NEUSTADT-EBERSWALDE, a fortified town of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, at the confluence of the Finow and the Schwarz, and on the railway to Stettin. Pop. in 1846, 5,360. It consists of two parts, called Neustadt and Eberswalde. A colony of Swiss Protestants settled here in 1693; and another colony from Thuringia in Saxony, in 1743 and 1748. The pop. are chiefly employed as hardware manufacturers.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-AISCH, a town of Bavaria, 22 m. WNW of Nuremberg, on the r. bank of the Aisch. Pop. 1,800, chiefly engaged in woollen and cotton manufactures.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-DOSSE, a town of Prussian Brandenburg, 44 m. WNW of Berlin. Pop. 800. It has a manufactory of plate-glass of fine quality, which has existed here since 1696.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HARTH, a town of Bavaria, on the Speyerbach, at the foot of the mountain called the Harth, 12 m. N of Landau, and 17 m. SW of Manheim. Pop. 2,900.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HAYDE, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg, on the Rotha, which is united by a canal to the Sternach, 8 m. NE of Coburg. Pop. 1,370.

NEUSTADT-AM-KULMEN, a town of Bavaria, 15 m. SE of Baireuth. Pop. 900.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-WALD-NAB, a town of Bavaria, 32 m. ENE of Baireuth. Pop. 1,130.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-ORLA, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 26 m. SE of Weimar. Pop. 4,200. It has manufactories of woollen, linen, and leather.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-RUBENBERG, a town of Hanover, on the Leine, 15 m. NW of Hanover. Pop. 1,300.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-SAALE, a town of Bavaria, 41 m. N by E of Wurzburg. It is a well-built place.

NEUSTADT-BEI-STOLPEN, a town of Saxony, 6 m. NE of Hohnstein, on the Polenzbach. Pop. 1,500.

NEUSTADT-UNTERM-HOHNSTEIN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 60 m. SE of Hildesheim. Pop. 550.

NEUSTADTEL, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Lusatia, 66 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. 1,800.—Also a mining village of Saxony, 21 m. SSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 900.—Also a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Bavaria, 77 m. WSW of Prague. Pop. 1,820.—Also a town of Prussian Silesia, in the gov. of Liegnitz, 15 m. W by N of Great Glogau. Pop. 1,120.

NEUSTADTEL, or Rudolphswerth, a town of Austrian Illyria, in the gov. and 25 m. SSE of Laybach, on the l. bank of the river Gurk. Pop. 1,600.

NEUSTADTEL (Ober), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Trentsen, on the r. bank of the Kiszucsa.

NEUSTADTEL-AN-DER-WAAG, or Vag-Ujheli, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Neutra, on the river Waag, 52 m. NNE of Presburg. Pop. 2,500.

NEUSTADTL, or Nowymiesto, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. NE of Iglau. Pop. 1,814.

NEUSTAPOW, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Tabor.

NEUSTIFT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. E of Tabor.—Also a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Marburg.—Also a village of Tyrol, 12 m. SSW of Inspruck. Pop. 1,400.

NEUTEICH, or Nitych, a town of W. Prussia, in the gov. of Dantzic, 16 m. W of Elbing. Pop. 1,380.

NEUTRA, or Nytra, a palatinate in the NW of Hungary, bordering on Moravia; bounded by the com. of Trentsen on the N; Thurotz on the NE; Bars on the E; Komorn on the S; Presburg on the W; and by Moravia on the NW. It is skirted by the March in the NW, and is intersected by the Waag. The W part is traversed by the Carpathians, ramifications from which extend towards its central and E parts. Its area is estimated at 121·9 German sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 391,407, of whom three-fourths were Slavonians. The soil is productive, and a considerable number of cattle and horses are reared. The com. is divided into the 5 *marches* of Bajmocz, Bodok, Neustadtl, N., and Skalitz. Its principal towns are N., Skalitz, and Leopoldstadt.

Neutra, or Nytra, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name, capital of the above palatinate, finely situated on two elevations, on one of which stands the bishop's palace and cathedral, 45 m. ENE of Presburg. Pop. 4,090. Behind the town rises a range of hills covered with forest-trees.

NEUVACHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 9 m. N of Briancon, on the Claret. Pop. 950.

NEUVEGLISE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 10 m. S of Ypres. Pop. 2,650.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 9 m. SW of Saint-Fleur. Pop. 2,942.

NEUVELYRE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Rugles, on the r. bank of the Rille, 28 m. WSW of Evreux. Pop. 800.

NEUVEVILLE (La), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Raon-l'Etape, on the Meurthe. Pop. 1,200.

NEUVIC, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 14 m. SW of Perigueux, on the r. bank of the Isle. Pop. of cant. 9,505; of town 2,318.—Also a town and cant. in the dep. of Correze, 14 m. S of Ussel. Pop. of cant. 10,618; of town 2,619.

NEUVIC-ENTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Chateauneuf, on the r. bank of the Combade. Pop. 1,900.

NEUVIED. See Neuwied.

NEUVILLE, or Noville, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, 22 m. SE of Lausanne. At Rosek, in the vicinity, are salt-springs, and a quarry of variegated marble.

NEUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 1 m. N of Vire. Pop. 850.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Vienne, and arrond. of Poitiers. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,622; in 1841, 9,654. The town is 9 m. NW of Poitiers. Pop. 2,720.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 536; of com. 525.—Also a commune in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Andrimont. Pop. 210.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Vielsalm. Pop. 339.—See also Noville.

NEUVILLE, Neuveville, Bonneville, or Neustadt, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. WNW of Berne, bail. and 2 m. NW of Cerlier, on the W bank of Lake Bienne, at the foot of the Chasseral. Pop. 1,411. It contains the ruins of the castle of Schlossberg.

NEUVILLE (La), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Ceplet. Pop. 268.—Also a commune in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Tenneville. Pop. 184.

NEUVILLE-SUR-AIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The village is 3 m. NNE of Pont-d'Ain, and 12 m. SE of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the r. bank of the Ain, which is here crossed by an elegant bridge. Pop. 1,414. It has building-docks.

NEUVILLE-L'ARCHVEQUE, or Neuville-sur-Saone, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,032; in 1841, 14,976. The town is 9 m. N of Lyon, and 6 m. SSW of Trevoux, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,476. It has extensive silk and cotton mills, bleacheries, printing-mills, and plumber-works.

NEUVILLE-A'-BAYARD, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, and cant. of Chevillon, and 8 m. NE of Vassy. Pop. 150. It has 2 forges and a blast-furnace.

NEUVILLE-AUX-BOIS (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, and arrond. of Orleans. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,598; in 1841, 9,188. The town is 14 m. NE of Orleans. Pop. 2,556.

NEUVILLE-CHAMP-D'OISSEL (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Boos, 8 m. SE of Rouen. Pop. 1,551.

NEUVILLE-EN-CONDROZ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 599; of com. 500.

NEUVILLE-COPPEGUEULE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. S of Oisement, and 26 m. WSW of Amiens. Pop. 1,000.

NEUVILLE-LES-DAMES, or Neuville-sur-Renon, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Chatillon-les-Dombes, and 12 m. WSW of Bourg, on the l. bank of the Renon. Pop. 1,304.

NEUVILLE - EN - FERRAIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. N of Tourcoing. Pop. in 1841, 2,250.

NEUVILLE-FERRIERE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. S of Neufchatel. Pop. 500. Iron is found in the locality.

NEUVILLE-EN-HEZ (La), a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 4½ m. WNW of Clermont, and 12 m. E of Beauvais. Pop. 680. It has extensive manufactories of linen and a flax spinning mill.

NEUVILLE - SOUS - HUY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 147; of com. 108.

NEUVILLE-AUX-JOUTES (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Signy-le-Petit, and 14 m. W of Rocroy. Pop. 1,465. It has extensive iron-works.

NEUVILLE-AU-PONT (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 3 m. N of Sainte-Menehould, and 27 m. NE of Chalons, on the r. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 1,360. This town was built in 1203, by Blanche, countess of Champagne.

NEUVILLE-A-ROI (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 8 m. E of St.-Just-en-Chaussée, and 11 m. NE of Clermont. Pop. 700. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1797. It formerly contained a fort, which was taken by the English in 1428.

NEUVILLE - SUR - SARTHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 6 m. N of Le Mans, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 1,378.

NEUVILLE-SUR-SEINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, and cant. of Mussy-sur-Seine, 5 m. S of Bar-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 981. It is noted for its wine.

NEUVILLE-EN-TOURNAFUY (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardennes, cant. and 4 m. S of Juniville, and 14 m. S of Rethel. Pop. 800.

NEUVILLE - SAINT - VAAST, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and cant. of Vincy, 4 m. N of Arras. Pop. 1,372. It has a manufactory of beet-root sugar, an oil-mill, and several breweries.

NEUVILLER, or Neuweiler, a small town and castle of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, on the l. bank of the Moselle, 9 m. SW of Luneville.

NEUVILLERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Recogne. Pop. 416.

NEUVILLY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Le Cateau, 12 m. ESE of Cambrai. Pop. 1,696.

NEUVY, a town of France, in the dep. of Nievre, 3 m. W of Clamecy. Pop. 1,350.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, dist. of Charolles. Pop. 1,126.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 13 m. N of Tours. Pop. 1,628.

NEUVY-PAILLOUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Indre, 8 m. S of Issoudun. Pop. 1,020.

NEUVY-SAUTOUR, a town of France, in the dep. of Yonne, 17 m. NW of Tonnere. Pop. 1,500.

NEUVY-SAINT-SEPULCRE, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 14 m. S of Chateauroux, on the r. bank of the Bouzanne. Pop. 2,040.

NEUVY-SUR-BARANION, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 16 m. NNW of Bourges.

NEUWARP, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a small peninsula formed by a lake of the same name, which is connected with the Little Haf, 23 m. NNW of Stettin. Pop. 1,742.

NEUWEDEL, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the r. bank of the lake of Drage, 28 m. E of Stargard. Pop. 1,800.

NEUWEILER, or NEUVILLER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of La Petite Pierre, 6 m. N of Saverne. Pop. 1,740.

NEUWELT, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bitschow, among the Sudetic mountains, 14 m. ENE of Cromau.

NEUWERK, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, on the l. bank of the Bode. Pop. 350. There are large iron and tin works in the neighbourhood.—Also a small island in the embouchure of the Elbe, a dependency of the bail. of Ritzebüttel.

NEUWEYER, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. of Steinbach. Pop. 890.

NEUWIED, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, in the reg. of Coblenz, on the Rhine, at the embouchure of the Vied, 8 m. WNW of Coblenz. It was the chief town of a petty principality, which enjoyed independence until 1806. The prince, who was a Calvinist, opened his little capital to all who felt themselves restrained elsewhere in the exercise of their worship. A mixed population was thus collected here, whose industry gave an impulse to the town, which in 1837 contained 5,708 inhabitants, who conduct a variety of manufactures in cotton and wool, hardware, linen, soap, watches, and cabinet-making. From its vicinity to the Rhine, N. has also a traffic in the products of the adjacent country, corn, wine, timber, and potash. The prince's palace is surrounded with extensive gardens, and contains a good library; and there are several excellent educational establishments in the town.

NEVA, a large river of Russia, which issues from the SW angle of the great lake Ladoga; and after a course of about 40 m. empties itself into the gulf of Finland, below St. Petersburg. Though its course is short, the medium breadth of its main stream is about 500 yds., and the depth of its mid-channel about 50 ft.; it is consequently navigable for vessels of considerable size. Its water is pure, and is used for drinking and cooking throughout St. Petersburg. The N. is generally frozen over from the end of October till April. It breaks up very rapidly; and for 3 or 4 months in the year its overflowing is immense. It is connected with the Volga by 3 different lines of canal-communication.

NEVADA (SIERRA), a chain of mountains in the S of Spain, forming the most elevated range in the whole peninsula. It branches off from the great Iberian chain, in the vicinity of the Sierras-de-Filabres and Algamilla; and bending in a SW, and then in a direction almost due W, separates the provs. of Granada and Murcia from Andalusia, and terminates to the NE of Cadiz. This range is denominated *Sierra Nevada*, or 'Snowy ridge,' from having its lofty summits covered the whole year with snow and ice; and must be very elevated from the circumstance of its being visible, in a clear day, from the opposite coast of Africa. It takes consecutively the denominations of Sierra-de-Gador, S.-de-Nevada, S.-de-Bermeja, and S.-de-Ronda. The perpetual snow-line on the Sierra-N. begins at the height of 3,305 varas or 9,171 ft. above the level of the sea: on the other ranges it seldom lies above a few months. Firs, oaks, and cork-trees clothe the higher regions; chestnuts, tamarisks, pines, and beeches, the lower. The loftiest peak is the Cumbre-de-Mulhacen, which is said to rise to an elevation of 13,600 ft. The Alpujarras and the mountains of Ronda form parts of this chain.

NEVADA (SIERRA). See article CALIFORNIA, p. 189.

NEVEL, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. and 54 m. N of Vitebsk. Pop. 4,600.

NEVELE, a commune and town of Belgium, in the port of E. Flanders, 8 m. W of Ghent. Pop. 3,780. It has linen manufactures.

NEVENDON, a parish of Essex, 5 m. ESE of Billencay. Area 970 acres. Pop. 216.

NEVERBURG, a town of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, 19 m. NNW of Treves. Pop. 130.

NEVERI, a river of Venezuela, in the province of Cumana, which takes its rise in the Bergantin mountains, and after a SSW and W course, joins the Aragua. The united stream runs into the sea at Barcelona. The waters of the different rivers which it receives in its course, and the declivity of the ground, give the united stream a powerful current.

NEVERS, a considerable town of France, the capital of the dep. of the Nièvre, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the r. bank of the Loire, where that river is joined by the Nièvre, 35 m. ESE of Bourges, and 116 m. NW of Lyons, in N lat. 46° 59′. Pop. in 1831, 15,085; in 1846, 13,751. Its appearance from the opposite side of the Loire is beautiful, but on entering the town the streets are found to be narrow and winding, and the houses in general old and gloomy. The quays on the river are bordered with good houses. It has a communal college, a school-of-design and chamber-of-manufactures; and is the see of a bishop. The Loire is here crossed by a fine bridge of 20 arches; and the principal entrance to the town is through a triumphal arch. The promenade called the Park is very fine, and the country between this and Moulins exhibits one of the most charming landscapes in France. The town has manufactories of glass, plate, hardware, china-ware, and enamel; and in the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and government foundries for cannon, cannon-balls, chain-cables, and anchors. N. is by some supposed to be the *Noviodunum* of Cæsar. In 865 it was burned by Hugh Caput. It was the birthplace of Mirabeau.—The arrond. of N. comprises 8 cants., with a pop. in 1841 of 93,920. Its area is 226,115 hectares.—The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1841, 23,623.

NEVERSINK, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 99 m. SW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained on the S by a river of the same name, an affluent of the Delaware, and on the E by Redout creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,681.

NEVERSINK (HIGHLANDS OF), an elevated tract of land, extending across the N part of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey. Near the ocean it has an alt. of from 300 to 400 ft. above sea-level. It is well-wooded, but is only to a small extent cultivated.

NEVES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of the Macahé. Pop. 1,000. It has a considerable trade in timber, rice, millet, and other articles of local produce.

NEVESIGNE', a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, and sanj. of Herzegovine, 15 m. E of Mostar, and 45 m. SSW of Bosna-Serai, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Narenta, and at the extremity of a plain, partly cultivated. It contains about 600 houses, generally well-built.

NEVEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 3 m. SW of Pontaven, and 13 m. W of Quimperlé. Pop. 1,450. It contains the ruins of the ancient castle of Poulguen, and has a considerable trade in barley and cider.

NEVIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 11 m. ENE of Gallipoli, cant. and 8 m. SSE of Nardo. Pop. 700.

NEVIANSK (Nijnii), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 36 m. W of Irbit, on the r. bank of the Neïva. Pop. 12,000. It has 2 churches. Plate-iron forms its chief article of manufacture.

NEVIANSK (Verknii), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 48 m. W of Irbit, on the l. bank of the Neïva. Pop. 3,600. In its vicinity is a large iron-work.

NEVIGES, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. NE of Dusseldorf, and circle of Elberfeld-Mettmann. It has manufactories of cloth and of other woollen fabrics.

NEVIL, or Novil's (Bay), a bay of British North America, in the W part of Hudson's bay, on the coast of New North Wales, in N lat. 61° 58′, and W long. 92°.

NEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. S of Saint-Valery-en-Caux, and 17 m. N of Yvetot. Pop. 1,578.

NEVILLE, a village of Washington township, Clermont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 126 m. ESE of Columbus, on the Ohio river.

NEVILLE (Port), an inlet of British North America, in New Caledonia, to the N of Vancouver's island, and of Johnstone's strait, in N lat. 50° 32′, and W long. 125°.

NEVIN. See Nefyn.

NEVINNOI, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus, district and 63 m. WSW of Alexandrov, and 24 m. NNE of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kuban.

NEVIS, an island of the W. Indies, in the Leeward group, in N lat. 17° 10′, W long. 62° 40′, separated by a channel, 2 m. wide, from the SE extremity of St. Christopher's. From the S, it presents the appearance of a single mountain surrounded by a margin of low lands. It is only 24 m. in circumf.; and its single cone-shaped mountain, alt. 2,500 ft., has probably been produced by one volcanic eruption. It has an area of about 20 sq. m. It is well-watered; and the land, a strong tenacious marl, is in general fertile, producing on an average about 16 cwt. of sugar an acre. Its staple is sugar. The estimated value of the exports, in 1812, amounted to £217,672; the imports, to £94,293. The pop. at the same date consisted of 500 white persons, 250 free persons of colour, and 15,000 slaves. In 1841, its exports were valued at £17,455; its imports at £23,728. In 1847, the imports amounted to £37,103, but sunk to £21,261 in 1848. In 1847, the exports amounted to £78,405, but sunk to £23,593 in 1848. The sugar exported in 1847 amounted to 3,734 hhds.; in 1848 to 1,814 hhds. In 1851 its pop. was estimated at 10,200, of whom about 6¼ per cent. were under daily instruction. The island is divided into 5 parishes. Charleston, on the SW side, is the capital.—The English first settled here in 1628, by a colony from St. Christopher's; and the island flourished so greatly that in 1640 there were 4,000 whites. In 1706 it was taken by the French, but was restored by the peace of Utrecht. In 1782 it was again taken by the French, but was restored by the peace in 1783.

NEVIS, a small river in the SW of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, which rises amidst a mass of mountains geographically 6 m. E of the summit of Ben-nevis, and runs WSW and W to Loch-Eil at Fort-William.

NEVIS (Loch), a long inlet of the sea, between the districts of Knoydart and Morar, in Inverness-shire. It is about 13 m. long, and varies in breadth from 2 m. to 2 furs.

NEVRAUMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Orgeo. Pop. 144.

NEVREKOP, or Negrokop, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 39 m. NNE of Serès, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, and at the foot of the Nevrekop-dagh, a ramification of the Balkan. A large fair is held here annually in October for the supply of Servia, Albania, and Upper Greece. In the environs are rich mines of iron.—The river N., in the lower part of its course, takes the name of Anghista, and flows into Lake Takinos.

NEVREMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Fosse. Pop. 306.

NEVYN. See Nefin.

*** NEW. For names with this prefix not occurring here, see the latter word of the compound term.

NEWABBEY, a parish and village in Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 m. S of Dumfries. Pop. in 1801, 832; in 1841, 1,049. The district on the sea-board, comprising upwards of one-fourth of the whole area, is regularly enclosed, and commands a noble prospect of the Solway frith and the coast of Cumberland. The upper district consists of rocky hills, muirs, and mosses. The Nith and the Solway, where they form the E boundary, are respectively about 2 and 12 m. broad; during the recess of the tide they are mere sandy wildernesses, threaded by the wandering fresh water stream; and at the flow of the tide, they exhibit in its richest form their peculiar phenomenon, and have a depth in spring-tides of 15 or 16 ft. The v. of N. stands on the Pow, 1¾ m. from the Nith, and 7 m. S of Dumfries. Pop. in 1836, 366. The ruins of the abbey, whence the p. has its modern name, are an imposing object in the centre of a magnificent landscape, occupying the middle of a fine level field in the vale of the Pow, and enclosed by a stone wall 8 or 10 ft. high. The church is the principal part of the existing ruin.

NEWAHY, a town of India, in the Jypur territory, 35 m. SE of Jypur.

NEW ALBANY, a township and town of Floyd co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 121 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio. Pop. of township, exclusive of the city, in 1840, 1,308. The town, which is the largest in the state, is regularly laid out, with six streets running parallel to the river. Pop. 4,226.—Also a village of Greene township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 52.

NEW ALBION, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 307 m. W by S of Albany. It has an elevated and rugged surface, and is drained by Cattaraugus and Alleghany rivers. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,016.

NEW ALEXANDER, a village of West township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 146 m. NE by E of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 150.

NEW ALEXANDRIA, a village of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 171 m. W of Harrisburg, on the E side of Loyalhanna river, and containing in 1840 about 30 dwellings.

NEW ALSTEAD, a village of Alstead township, Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 54 m. SW of Concord, on the S side of Cold river.

NEW AMSTERDAM, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 140 m. S of Indianapolis, on the E side of the Ohio, a little above the confluence of Indian creek.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a parish and parl.

borough, in the southern division of Newark wapentake, co. of Nottingham, 17½ m. NE of Nottingham, by the Derby and Lincoln branch of the North Midland railway, and 16 m. from Lincoln, on the E bank of the 'Newark canal,' formed by an arm of the Trent, which deviates from the main stream a little above N., unites with the river Deven beyond its junction with the Cardyke, and again inosculates with the main stream a little below N. Area of the p. 2,080 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,730; in 1831, 9,557; in 1841, 10,195. Next to Nottingham this is the largest town in the county. It is neatly built, and has a large quadrangular market-place, in which stands the town-hall, a handsome edifice erected, in 1805, at a cost of £17,000. The Trent branch, or N. canal, is crossed near the cattle-market and the castle, by a bridge connected with a raised causeway constructed under the direction of Mr. Smeaton in 1770, and leading, as part of the Great North road, across an island, formed by the main stream and the branch or arm of the Trent, to Muskam bridge over the main stream. On this road or causeway are 13 bridges of various sizes, containing, in all, 94 arches in a distance of 1½ m., by which the road is carried above the reach of the floods to which this vicinity is liable.—N.-castle, the interior of which has been cleared away to form the site of the cattle-market, was a venerable pile of feudal grandeur. Its general outline is square. This fortress was the last retreat of King John, and a principal garrison of the royalists in the reign of Charles I. It was besieged by the parliamentarians, and ultimately surrendered by order of the king.—The church of St. Mary Magdalene is one of the most elegant and spacious churches in England. It was erected in the reign of Henry VI., on the site of a more ancient edifice, by Alan Fleming, principal of one of the religious houses formerly existing in the town. The style is the later Gothic, of the period in which the pointed arch sunk into the flat-browed or perpendicular, the acute angles formed by the lateral tangents expanding into right angles, and finally disappearing. The exterior, comparatively with the generality of English churches, is of elaborate workmanship, well-adorned with grotesque spout-heads and bosses on the mouldings, and showing some fine examples of richly wreathed foliation in the windows. Of these the lower story has 13 of a side; the upper story, 20; while the E end of the church is beautifully lighted by three fine windows, of which the grand middle window above the altar is the finest, having no fewer than 26 compartments in its head or upper portion. The effect of the whole exterior of the clerestory, when the church was lighted up for midnight-mass or early matin-song, must have been superb. The building is cruciform, with aisles and transepts. The most remarkable feature of the church, whether exteriorly or interiorly, is the steeple, which rises to the height of 255 ft., the alt. of the tower being 144 ft., and that of the spire 111 ft., with a poise not easily matched for lightness and airiness of effect. The second story of the tower is adorned with four pointed arches, resting on columns having richly-wrought capitals; over them is placed the clock. The room above, containing 10 bells, is lighted by a beautiful double window. The spire is octagonal, having four tiers of pointed windows or apertures.—Under the new municipal act the borough is divided into 3 wards, and appointed to be governed by 6 aldermen and 18 councillors. The income of the borough in 1840, arising chiefly from borough-rates, was £1,066; in 1849-50, £1,397.—The old parl. boundaries, coincident with those of the ancient municipal borough, were left unaltered by the reform act. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 10,218; in 1851, 11,330. Electors registered in 1837, 1,221; in 1848, 1,016. N. is a polling-place, and principal place of election for the E division of the co.—The principal trade of N. is in malt, which is largely manufactured here, and in corn, cattle, wool, and coal. Gypsum is burnt to a considerable extent for stucco, and sent by water to the metropolis. The linen manufacture is carried on to a small extent. Huckabacks, sheeting, shirting, table-cloths, &c., are the chief fabrics made by weavers. The circumstance of N. being on the great road between York and London, long added considerably to its prosperity, and the town was famous for its inns. The White Hart has existed since the days of Henry IV., and is an excellent specimen of the household architecture of the Middle ages. The Saracen's Head dates as far back as the reign of Henry III., and was occasionally occupied by Charles I. in the civil wars. The Swan and Salmon was established by Henry VIII. In the latter two cases, however, the original buildings have been replaced by others of more modern date. The opening of the Great Northern, Midland, and other lines of railway between York and London, however, has proved not a little prejudicial to this source of prosperity.—N. is believed to have been the site of the Roman station of *Eltavona*, and was a place of importance under the Heptarchy, defended by a strong wall and fortress, constructed partly of Roman materials. By many inquirers it has been supposed identical with the *Sidnaceaster* of the Saxons, which, however, has also been placed at Stow in Lincolnshire. Having fallen a prey to the ravages of the Danes in one of their many invasions, it was rebuilt, whence its name of Newark, or 'New-work,' by which it was known in the time of Edward the Confessor. The manor of N. was given by Leofric earl of Mercia, and his Countess Godiva, to the monastery of Stow, and was afterwards claimed by the bishops of Lincoln, one of whom, Alexander de Blois, built the castle in King Stephen's reign.

NEWARK, a township of Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 57 m. NE of Montpellier. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by the head-waters of Pasumsic river. The soil is cold, wet, and unproductive. Pop. in 1840, 360.—Also a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, 8 m. N of Owego, and 161 m. WSW of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by the East and West Owego creeks. The soil consists chiefly of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,616.—Also a village of Arcadia township, Wayne co., in the state of New York, 186 m. W by N of Albany, on the Erie canal. Pop. 1,200.—Also a maritime town of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 9 m. W of New York, and 49 m. NE of Trenton, on the W side of Passaic river, 6 m. above its entrance into Newark bay, and in N lat. 40° 44′. It is the most flourishing place in the state, and has extensive manufactories of coaches, cabinet-work, leather, and shoes; and a large and increasing trade. The river is here navigable for vessels of 100 tons burthen, and frequent communication with New York is maintained by steam and railway. Pop. in 1830, 10,950; in 1840, 17,290; in 1850, 38,885.—Also a village of Newcastle co., in Delaware, 59 m. N by W of Dover.—Also the cap. of Licking co., in Ohio, 39 m. NNE of Columbus, on the Erie and Ohio canal. Pop. in 1841, 2,705.—Also a township of Allegan co., in Michigan, 180 m. W of Detroit, on the Kalamazoo river, 2 m. from its influx into Lake Michigan.—Also a village of Scotland co., in Missouri, 44 m. N of Jefferson.

NEWARK VALLEY, a village of Tioga co., in New York, U. S., 154 m. WSW of Albany, on East Oswego creek. Pop. 400.

NEW-ASHFORD, a township of Berkshire co.,

in Massachusetts, U. S., 18 m. N of Lenox. Pop. 227.

NEW ATHENS, a village of Harrison co., in Ohio, U. S., 115 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. 350. It is the seat of Franklin college, founded in 1825.

NEWBALD, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NE of North Cave. Area 5,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 769; in 1841, 973.

NEW BALTIMORE, a township of Greene co., in New York, U. S., 15 m. S of Albany, with a village of the same name, on the W side of the Hudson. Pop. 2,306.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in Virginia, 108 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 140.—Also a village of Marlborough township, in Stark co., Ohio.

NEW BARBADOES, a township of Bergen co., in New Jersey, U. S., containing the v. of Hackensack. Pop. 2,104.

NEWBATTLE, a parish of Edinburghshire, 7 m. S of Edinburgh. Pop. in 1841, 2,033. The coal measures in this p. constitute a mineral field equal in wealth to that of any equal extent of territory in the kingdom. Limestone and sandstone are obtained from surface-quarries; and coal can be mined in upwards of twenty seams of from 1½ to 8 ft. thick. To facilitate the exportation of the mineral produce, a railway 1½ m. in length is carried across the vale of the S. Esk by a viaduct 1,200 ft. long, and joins the North British company's railway at Dalhousie-mains. The ancient v. of N. stands in the lowest grounds of the vale of the Esk, 1 m. S of Dalkeith. There are three other villages, all inhabited chiefly by colliers,—Easthouses, with 400 inhabitants, 1 m. E of N.; Westhouses, with 150, about 2 m. to the SE; and Stobhill, with 210, situated 2½ m. to the S.—N. abbey, a prime object both of antiquarian and of modern interest, was anciently, as its name imports, a monastery, and is now the seat of the marquis of Lothian. The buildings of the monastery have long ago been either wholly demolished, or entirely concealed from observation, by the erection on their site of the present noble mansion.

NEWBAWN, a parish in co. Wexford, 6 m. SE of New Ross. Area 7,537 acres. Pop. 1,703.

NEW BEDFORD, a port of Bristol co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 58 m. S of Boston, with which it is connected by railroad, on an arm of the sea which sets up from Buzzard's bay, in N lat. 41° 38′ 7″, W long. 70° 55′ 49″. Pop. in 1820, 3,947; in 1840, 12,087; in 1850, 16,464. Its harbour is safe and spacious. The inhabitants and capital of the place are chiefly devoted to the whale-fishery. Of 605 vessels employed in the whale-fishery, New B. has 275. The tonnage in 1840 was 89,039 tons.—Also a village in Mercer co., in Pennsylvania, 244 m. WNW of Columbus.—Also a village of Coshocton co., in Ohio, 99 m. NE of Columbus.

NEWBERG, a village of Cass co., in Michigan, U. S., 157 m. W by S of Detroit.

NEW BERLIN, a township in Chenango co, in New York, U. S., 8 m. NE of Norwich, with a v. of the same name on the Unadilla river. Pop. 3,086.—Also the cap. of Union co., in Pennsylvania, 69 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 679.—Also a v. in Stark co., in Ohio; and another in Milwaukie co., in Wisconsin.

NEWBERN, a port, the cap. of Craven co., in N. Carolina, U. S., on the SW bank of the Neuse, at the junction of the Trent, 30 m. above Pimlico sound, and 120 m. SW of Raleigh. Pop. in 1830, 3,776; in 1840, 3,690; in 1850, 4,722. The Neuse is here 1½ m., and the Trent ¾ m. wide. Its export trade consists in grain, pork, lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, and naval stores.

NEWBERRY, a district of S. Carolina, U. S., near the centre of the state. Area 540 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 18,350; in 1850, 20,143.—Also a township of York co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,850.—Also a v. of Wayne co., in Kentucky, 119 m. S of Frankfort.—Also a v. of Lycoming co., in Pennsylvania, 95 m. N of Harrisburg.

NEWBIGGIN, a township in Dacre p., Cumberland, 3 m. W by S of Penrith.—Also a township in Middleton-in-Teesdale p., Durham, 11½ m. NW of Barnard-castle, on the N bank of the Tees. Area 4,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 507; in 1841, 516.—Also a township in Newburn p., Northumberland, 3¾ m. NW of Newcastle.—Also a chapelry in Woodhorn p., Northumberland, 7½ m. E by N of Morpeth, and 1½ m. N of the mouth of the Wansbeck, on the coast of the North sea. The stationary inhabitants are chiefly fishermen. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1841, 606.—Also a township in Shotley p., Northumberland, 9½ m. S by E of Hexham, on the N bank of the Derwent.—Also a parish in Westmoreland, 6¾ m. NW by N of Appleby, on a branch of the Eden. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1801, 126; in 1841, 140.—Also a township in Aysgarth p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 7½ m. W by S of Middleham. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 122.

NEWBLISS, a market-town of co. Monaghan, 4 m. ESE of Clones. Pop. 566.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, a village in Perry co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 34 m. W by N of Harrisburg.

NEWBOLD, a township of Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, 1¾ m. NW of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 1,140; in 1841, 1,527.—Also a hamlet in Tredington p., Worcestershire, 3½ m. N by W of Shipston-upon-Stour, on the W bank of the Stour. Pop. 300.

NEWBOLD-ASTBURY, a township in Astbury p., Cheshire, 3 m. S by E of Congleton. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 598; in 1841, 641.

NEWBOLD-UPON-AVON, a parish in Warwickshire, 1¾ m. NW by N of Rugby, on the N bank of the Avon, intersected by the Oxford canal, and nearly 1 m. N of the London and Birmingham railway. The p. comprises the hamlets of Cosford, Little Lawford, and Long Lawford. Area 4,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,063; in 1841, 1,248.

NEWBOLD-PACEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 4½ m. NW of Kineton. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. 357.

NEWBOLD-VERDON, a parish in Leicestershire, 2½ m. E by N of Market-Bosworth. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 590; in 1841, 660.

NEWBOROUGH, a chapelry and township in Hanbury p., Staffordshire, 5¾ m. SE by S of Uttoxeter. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 910; in 1841, 742.—Also a recently constituted parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. NE of Peterborough. Area 4,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1841, 572.

NEWBOROUGH (Llanbedr-), a parish and market-town in Anglesey, 5 m. NW of Carnarvon, on the coast. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1841, 895.

NEW BOSTON, a township of Hillsboro' co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 22 m. S by W of Concord. Pop. 1,569.—Also a v. of Windham co., in Connecticut; and another of Berkshire co., in Massachusetts.

NEWBOTTLE, a township in Houghton-le-Spring p., Durham, 7¼ m. NE by N of Durham. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,198; in 1841, 1,835.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. W of Brackley. Area 2,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1841, 384.

NEWBOURNE, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. S of Woodbridge, on the river Deben. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1811, 153; in 1831, 171; in 1841, 163.

NEW BRAINTREE, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 66 m. W of Boston. Pop. 752.

NEW BREMEN, a village of Mercer co., in Ohio, U. S., 97 m. NW of Columbus.

NEWBRIDGE, or Pont-y-Prid, a hamlet in the

p. of Eglwys-Ilan, Glamorganshire, 3 m. NNE of Llantrissaint, on the river Taff, near its junction with the Rhondda, and in the line of the Glamorganshire or Cardiff and Aberdare canals, and Taff Vale railway. Across the river Taff here is a very elegant bridge. Several large iron and tin works have recently been opened in this vicinity.

NEWBRIDGE, a market-town in the parishes of Great Connell and Morristown-Biller, co. Kildare, on the river Liffey, 21 m. SW by W of Dublin. Pop. in 1841, 792.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Castle-Macadam, co. Wicklow, on the river Ovoca, 4½ m. S by E of Rathdrum.—Also a village in the p. of Hollywood, co. Down, 1½ m. E of Belfast. Pop. 406.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Rathkeale, co. Limerick, 2 m. S by E of Askeaton.

NEW BRIGHTON, a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N end of Staten island, 6 m. from New York.—Also a village of Beaver co., in Pennsylvania, on the E bank of the Beaver, 3 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 981.

NEW BRITAIN, an archipelago in the Pacific ocean, between 4° and 6° 30′ S lat., and 149° and 152° E long., consisting of two large islands, and several small ones discovered by Dampier in 1699.

NEW BRITAIN, a township of Hartford co., in Connecticut, U. S., 10 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, 25 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 1,304.

NEWBROUGH, a parochial chapelry in Northumberland, 4¾ m. NW of Hexham, in the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. Area 7,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 494; in 1841, 547.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a province of British North America, lying between Nova Scotia on the E, and Canada on the W, or the parallels of 45° and 48° N, and between 64° and 68° W long. It is bounded on the N by the entire course of the Restigouche river, and the bay of Chaleurs; on the E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, Northumberland strait, and Nova Scotia; on the S by the bay of Fundy, the head of which, Chignecto bay, approaches within a few miles of Bay Verte in Northumberland strait; on the S it has the bay of Fundy; on the W it is separated from the state of Maine by the entire course of the St. Croix, from its mouth in the Passamaquoddy bay, through the Chipineticook lakes, to its source; thence along the meridian of 67° 53′, crossing Mars-hill, and the Little Madawaska branch of the St. John, till it strikes the river St. John; thence up the main channel of the St. John to the mouth of the Grand river, and up that river to its sources near Bold mountain, and the sources of the Restigouche. The remainder of the boundary with the United States in this quarter—which is continued up the St. John to the St. Francis-line—is common to Lower Canada and the State of Maine. The area of this prov. is roughly estimated at 25,000 sq. m.

Rivers, &c.] New B. is well-watered in every direction. The principal rivers are the St. John, the Miramichi, and the Restigouche. The St. John, which runs SE to the bay of Fundy, is navigable by steamers to the Great Falls, a distance of upwards of 200 m.; and from that point upwards to the American territory, and to within 26 m. of the St. Lawrence by the Upper Madawaska and Temiscouata lake. The principal New B. tributary of this noble river is the Tobique.—The Miramichi has its head-streams near the sources of the Monquart and Pekagonik tributaries of the St. John, and crosses the central part of the prov. in a NE direction to Miramichi bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence. It is navigable by ships of a large class for 50 m.—The head-waters of the Restigouche approach within 3 m. of some of the tributaries of the St. John. It runs upwards of 100 m., in a W direction, to the bay of Chaleur, through a country of undulating hill and dale, and remarkable for beauty and richness of scenery.—Dense forests cover nearly the whole of the interior of this prov. The pine, birch, beech, and maple are the prevailing trees. The principal tracts of flat alluvial soil lie stretched along the countless rivers which intersect the country; but no part of New B. can be considered mountainous.—The mineral riches of this prov. have been but imperfectly explored; coal, it is reported, is plentiful, and iron-ore is known to be abundant.—The wild animals are bears, moose-deer, foxes, tiger-cats, racoons, beavers, otters, and porcupines. The rivers and lakes abound in salmon, trout, chub, eels, and perch; and cod, mackarel, and herrings are abundant on the coast.

Climate and agriculture.] The climate of New B.—except on a narrow sea-board of about 20 m. in depth, which is foggy—is salubrious; that of the S districts is considerably milder than that of the N, and the whole country is covered with snow for about four months. A short spring commencing in the latter end of April, is usually succeeded by a very warm summer. "One of the most striking peculiarities of the climate of New B., and indeed of all N. America, is its low mean annual temp., and greater extremes of heat and cold, compared with places in corresponding latitudes in Europe. The changes of temp. are, perhaps, not more capricious than they are in Great Britain; yet they run to a greater extent, and exert an influence over vegetation scarcely known in that country. Edinburgh is 9° farther to the N than Quebec, yet its mean annual heat is 6° higher than that of the latter place. Along the whole Atlantic, and especially in Nova Scotia, a S wind is always warm. The heat imparted to the atmosphere by the gulf-stream which sweeps the S border of the continent greatly increases the temp. of the coasts. A SW wind, from passing along the land of the American continent, is warm and agreeable, except on the shores of the bay of Fundy, where its vapour is condensed in thick fogs, which prevail during the summer. These fogs lie along the shores, and do not extend to beyond 15 or 20 m. into the interior, where, by the increased heat of the air, they are quickly dispersed. From having a cold continent on one side, and a warm sea on the other, a shifting of the wind in New B. produces a great change of temp., which has been known to rise or fall 60° in 24 hours. The clearing of the land of its dense forests greatly mitigates the severity of winter and the heat of summer. The unbroken wilderness-woods retard the melting of the snow in spring; and accordingly, as they are cleared away, so will the season for vegetation be prolonged. The shortness of the season is here abundantly compensated by the almost miraculous rapidity of vegetation, and the short period necessary for ripening the productions of the country. Only 90 days are required to grow and ripen wheat, rye, barley, and oats, under a medium temp. of 52°: pulse, pease, and a number of garden vegetables, are brought to maturity in a much shorter period. Before June arrives, Nature, in myriads of forms, begins to display her beauties; the overflown streams retreat within their summer-bounds, and the whole country is enlivened by the music of the sweet songsters of the forest. The beauty and serenity of the autumn here as in other parts of North America are unrivalled in any other part of the world." [*Gesner.*] Agricultural operations are generally commenced about the middle of April, and cease about the middle of November. From this period the prevalence of frost and snow prevents the labours of the husbandman as respects the soil; yet the industrious farmer can always find employment during the winter, as it is the most favourable season for cutting and hauling fuel and rails for fences, and for transporting grain and other produce to market.—In a general view the climate of New B. is decidedly healthy, and there is no disease peculiar to the country.

Settlements.] The river St. John runs through 6 cos.; and from its mouth to the Madawaska river, a distance of 230 m., the settlements extend along both banks, in almost unbroken contiguity, with good roads on both sides of the river; and following up the numerous tributaries on the r. and l., settlements are found in every direction along their banks.—The co. of St. John on the western shore of the bay of Fundy, contains an area of 586 sq. m., and a pop. of about 45,000, with 48 parish schools. The city of St. John, including the suburbs, contains about 30,000, and is accessible by ships of the largest class, at all seasons of the year. Very little ungranted land, fit for settlement, is found in this co., except at the NE extremity. The salmon, shad, and herring fisheries of the bay of Fundy, are very valuable.—King's co., the next in order, contains

1,328 sq. m., with a pop. of about 19,000, and 61 parish schools. Many parts of this co. are highly cultivated, and present some of the finest scenery in the prov. Its proximity to the city of St. John insures a ready sale for its surplus produce. The great road from Halifax to Quebec passes through this co. for a distance of 75 m., and a line of railway is projected, and has been recently surveyed, passing through this co. from St. John to the gulf of St. Lawrence, which, it is contemplated, will unite with the projected grand trunk-line from Halifax to Quebec.—The next on the St. John river is Queen's co., containing 1,502 sq. m., and a pop. of 10,000, with 47 parish schools. Some of the best farms of the prov. are found in this co., and large tracts of good land are yet undisposed of.—The co. of Sunbury contains an area of 1,222 sq. m., a pop. of 5,000, and 24 parish schools. Extensive and valuable farms are seen on both banks of the river. The river Oromocto, with its branches, presents some flourishing settlements. This co. and Queen's contain an immense extent of the finest alluvial land, and some of the most productive and fertile islands in the river St. John.—The co. of York contains an area of 3,440 sq. m., with a pop. of 21,000, and 60 parish schools. The city of Fredericton, the seat of government, is in this co., on the r. bank of the river, distant from St. John by the river 75 m., and by the road 66 m. The tract of land granted to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick land-company has left but a small portion at the disposal of government on the E side of the river, below the Nackawick. At the distance of 24 m. from Fredericton, on the great road to St. Andrews, is the Harvey settlement, formed in 1837, by emigrants from Northumberland. In the vicinity of Harvey is an Irish settlement, formed in December 1841.—At a distance of 48 m. from Fredericton commences the co. of Carleton, which extends upwards to the frontiers of Canada and the United States. This county has been more rapidly cleared and improved within the last few years than any other co. of the province. It contains an area of 4,050 sq. m., and a pop. of 21,000. The soil throughout is deep and rich, and under good cultivation would soon render it one of the most productive portions of the prov.—The Tobique, which empties into the St. John about 40 m. above Woodstock, is of great extent, and offers superior facilities for immediate settlement on a large scale.—To the S of York, Sunbury, Queen's, and King's, lies the co. of Charlotte, containing an area of 1,224 sq. m., with a pop. of about 22,000, and 69 parish schools. This co. contains many extensive and valuable settlements.—The cos. of Westmoreland and Albert lie to the N and E of St. John and King's, and contain a pop. of about 25,000, with 98 parish schools, and cover an area of 2,112 sq. m. The most extensive and valuable marshes in the prov. are in Westmoreland, and furnish great facilities for grazing. The shad-fishing of this district is not surpassed by any other in the world. Cannel coal of a superior quality has been discovered in Albert, and promises an extensive and valuable trade.—The co. of Kent covers an area of 1,260 sq. m., and contains about 9,000 inhabitants, with 35 parish schools. Extensive cultivation is found along the coast and on the Richibucto river; but a tract of ungranted land still remains, through which the line of projected railway from Halifax to Quebec passes. The harbour of Richibucto is safe and commodious, and the river admits of vessels of the largest class for some distance.—Northumberland includes an area of 5,000 sq. m., with 20,000 inhabitants, and 53 parish schools. This co. presents a large extent of cultivated land, and a vast tract of ungranted land.—Gloucester and Restigouche, the two most N cos., lie on the gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay-Chaleurs, and include an area of about 4,000 sq. m., with a pop. of only 15,000, and 37 parish schools. The quality of the soil is generally good, and in many parts of a superior description. For many years past this has been the best wheat-growing district in the province. The settlements in these counties are principally along the coast. The country above Dalhousie is principally settled by Scotch, who are in very prosperous circumstances. The projected line of railway from Halifax to Quebec passes through these cos. down the Nipisiguit to Bathurst, and thence to a point above Campbelltown.—The vast tract lying between the Restigouche and the St. John rivers, containing several millions of acres, presents a wide field for settlement.

Soil and productions.] The soil of New B. is excellent throughout, and admirably adapted, especially in the northern counties, to the growth of every description of grain of the best quality. In those counties the average weight of wheat is 65 lbs. per bushel; of barley 52 lbs. per bushel; and of oats 40 lbs. per bushel. The alluvial lands on the banks of all the principal rivers, and the extensive marshes which have been reclaimed from the sea, offer extraordinary and rare advantages for breeding and feeding cattle, and for the establishment of dairies on an extensive scale.—Every kind of field and garden crops cultivated in England can be grown in this prov., with the addition of Indian corn. The average produce per acre is large, especially where the rotation system has been followed. In different parts of the country, wheat, barley, and pease have yielded 40 bushels per acre; oats, 60 bushels; Indian corn and buck-wheat, 65 bushels; carrots and mangel-wurzel, 30 tons; turnips, 1,000 bushels; and potatoes, 800 bush.—Estimating the area of the prov., in round numbers, at 17,000,000 acres—a recent estimate makes it 18,907,360 acres—of these 2,000,000 acres may be deducted for water-surface and utterly waste land; but at least 12,000,000 acres are capable of immediate and profitable cultivation, and 1,000,000 more might be easily reclaimed. About 5,000,000 acres have already been granted to settlers; but there are about 10,220,000 acres yet ungranted and in a state of wilderness. Of these ungranted lands not more than one-tenth lies to the W of the St. John; the remaining nine-tenths are to the E of that river.

Projected railways.] This immense tract of yet unsettled land would be prodigiously benefited by the execution of the projected railway between Halifax and Quebec, *via* Truro, Amherst, the bend of the Peticodiac river, and the grand falls of the St. John, which would pass in a NW direction nearly through the centre of the prov.; but another line has been suggested from Halifax to Bridgetown, on the S side of the bay of Fundy; thence by steam-boat across the bay to St. John; and thence up the valley of the St. John, through Frederictown and Woodstock to the Grand falls; and from thence, as in the other line, by the shortest route to Quebec. According to Major Robinson, three principal lines present themselves for a trunk railway from an E port in Nova Scotia through New B. to Quebec; and by combining portions of two of these lines together, a fourth and fifth route may be formed. The shortest of these routes is 595 m., and the longest 692 m. The one recommended is the Halifax and Eastern, or Bay-Chaleurs route, to Quebec; the length is 635 m. It runs from Halifax to Truro; thence up to Bathurst; then along the shore of the Bay-Chaleurs to the Restigouche river; then across the valley of the Metapediac to the St. Lawrence, and along the banks of that river to Quebec. The principal recommendations of this line are the prospect of its opening up a large field for provincial improvements, for the settlement of emigrants, and also for developing the commerce and fisheries of New B. The neighbourhood of a great portion of it to the sea-coast would add to the facilities of construction, and remove the chances of interruption from the effects of climate. The extent to which the line will pass through Crown lands is estimated at 375 m. A single line of rails is proposed in the first instance. The greater portion of the land might be granted free of cost, and timber and stone can be had nearly along the whole distance. Under these circumstances, it is considered that £7,000 per mile may fairly be assumed as the probable limit of cost. This for 635 m.

will be £4,445.000, making with the addition of 10 per cent. for contingencies £4,889,500, or in round numbers £5,000,000. With regard to revenue, it is considered that the total pop. either upon or near the line, including the two termini, may be estimated at 250,000 persons, and that the whole number within the area which will be benefited by the line will not be less than 400,000. The net earnings of the Massachusetts lines gives a proportion of 11s. per head for the entire population of the state; and taking a nearly similar calculation in the present instance, that is to say 10s. per head, we should have a return of £200,000. The transit of timber, the great staple of New B., the products of the fisheries, coals from the great Cumberland field, flour, grain, and other articles, are however also to be taken into account; and as the St. Lawrence is closed during six months of the year, not only would the railway have a monopoly during that time, but it would prove of inestimable advantage to the colony in setting articles free which are now so long locked up. Flour and wheat from the far west of the United States are also calculated upon, since while it costs 5s. 1d. to convey a barrel of flour from Illinois and Michigan to New York, and 6s. to Boston, it could, it is alleged, be brought to Halifax for 4s. 2d. But a line from Montreal to Portland-in-Maine, now constructing, will, it is admitted, be a great competitor with the Halifax and Quebec route. A loan of £3,000,000, it is suggested, could be raised upon the provincial revenues at 4 per cent., if guaranteed by the mother country; and this, with £2,000,000 of acres of land that would be brought into value by the line, might prove sufficient.—Major Robinson's line being mainly designed for military objects, deviated considerably from the route indicated by the commercial interests of the countries traversed. On entering New B., it made a wide sweep towards the bay of Chaleurs, leaving the settled districts on the St. John considerably to the S, but obtaining thereby a greater security from attacks on the side of the United States frontier, as well as increased facilities of communication with the gulf of the St. Lawrence. It was, however, ascertained, that by means of a railway from Halifax to Waterville in Maine—joining at the latter point the line which already extends from thence to New York—the sea voyage between the latter city and London might be diminished by 1,107 m.; and that, although the total distance would be increased by 152 m. the substitution of land for sea travelling would save 56 hours. A convention was held at Portland in July 1850, at which the states of Maine, New England, and New York, pledged themselves to delegates from the British provs. to make so much of the proposed line as was to pass through the territory of the Union; and American capitalists and contractors volunteered to complete the whole, if acts of incorporation and other facilities were granted them. The latter overture was declined by the colonists, but the provincial legislatures of Nova Scotia and New B. decided to execute the railway from Halifax to St. Andrew's—the point where the line in question would intersect the frontier—at their own expense; and proposed to raise the necessary sum by mortgaging their entire revenues for the repayment both of capital and interest. In order, however, to enable them to negotiate the loan more cheaply, the imperial government was requested to guarantee to subscribers the interest of their money at the market rate. Earl Grey declined to advocate an imperial guarantee for the route between Halifax and Maine; but was ready to negotiate in favour of a line traversing the three colonies of Nova Scotia, New B., and Canada, which should pass wholly through British soil. On this understanding a scheme was submitted to Earl Grey, differing from Major Robinson's plan in bending southward, instead of northward, after entering New B. The advantages contemplated by the proposed deviation were, that the road would pass through the settled portions of the prov., instead of through uninhabited wastes; and that it would shorten the distance necessary to be traversed by the proposed branch-line to the United States. The sum to be raised was not to exceed £1,000,000. The scheme, as thus modified, was declined by Earl Derby's ministry, on the ground that while the line contemplated by Major Robinson, and which in all previous discussions had been assumed as the line of intercolonial communication, continues the northern line where it enters the prov. of New B., passing at no great distance from the sea, making a sort of circuit in the E and N parts of New B., and falls into the line of the valley of the St. Lawrence, taking then a westerly direction; the line proposed by the colonial legislature follows up to the very margin of the prov. the same line which is the line of communication with the United States, and thence turns at right angles, and follows the valley of St. John in a N direction until it reaches the Canadian prov. Instead of making the circuit of the N and E coasts, it makes two right angles,—one to the W, passing the borders of New B., and another passing due N along the valley of St. John's. It is true that by this line there would be a less amount of railway to be made than by the former line, if the line through the United States is to go on, as the parts running along the S side of the prov. of New B. would be common to the two lines; but as to the whole length of the line, though no definite survey has been taken of the St. John line, it would be found that the line which we call at present the North line, would not involve a greater distance between Halifax and Quebec than the line passing through the valley of St. John's, and passing by the St. John's river. No doubt, in a commercial point of view, there is the prospect of greater advantage being derived from the line passing along the valley of St. John; but, on the other hand, the effect of opening the line by the valley of the St. John must be to deprive us of the great advantage of the former scheme, viz., of opening new districts by the railway itself, for colonization on either side, to which settlers from this country would naturally be invited, which would add largely to the prosperity of the prov., combining with that the advantage already adverted to of easy communication with the coast of New B., and the various fishing establishments upon it. It is not pretended that any survey has been made by which it can be secured and promised to the country that the railway will pass along the E or British side of the St. John river, and not pass along the W, that is the American side. If that be the case, and if the communication be along an open undefended frontier of the United States, in the event of hostilities we may be cut off from communication with our own provs. by the intervention of the rapid and difficult river of St. John's, and under such circumstances, such a railway in time of war, as a means of military communication, would in nowise differ from a railway carried through America, and not through British territory. Another thing is to be considered; it passes along the frontier, and so far as a railway tends to improve cultivation, and to open the resources of a country, it will improve the cultivation and open the resources, not so much of the British provs. as of the adjoining state of the United States, and has no communication with the British prov., from which it is cut off by the river of St. John's. "Under these circumstances," said the premier, "and with the greatest desire to effect the great object contemplated by a communication between Halifax and Quebec, viz., encouraging emigration and settlements in the British colonies, maintaining a communication free from hostile interruption, and passing exclusively through British territory on the one side and the other, and tending to the improvement of our territory, I and my colleagues in the government cannot say that the project that has been put forward on the part of New B. is such a compliance with that which we hold to be an imperial object as to induce us, for such a project, to involve ourselves in a guarantee."

Exports and Imports.] The chief exports of New B. are timber, flour, dried fish, and fish-oil. In 1837, the export of timber was valued at £476,670; of fish and oil, £68,000. The quantity of timber exported from St. John and its out-bays in 1848 was 194,240 tons, and in 1847, 152,062. The export of deals in 1848 amounted to 129,073,000 ft. (superficial); while in 1847 the quantity exported was 126,852,000 ft. The quantity of boards and scantling exported in 1847 was 9,515,000 ft.; in 1848, 13,898,000 ft. The exportation of wheat-flour in 1848 was 3,574 barrels; in 1847, 8,070 barrels. The total value of exports to the United Kingdom in 1848 was £466,188; to the United States, £37,871. The total value of the exports from St. John in 1848, was £417, 258 sterling; Miramichi, £72,266; Dalhousie, £27,401; Bathurst, £15,971; Caraquet, £15,301; Richibucto, £22,241; Dorchester, £4,717; and Shediac, £13,311.—The number of vessels entered inwards at St. John for 1848 was 1,611, amounting to 283,705 tons; an increase, as compared with 1847, of about 14,000 tons. The number of vessels cleared outwards in 1848 was 1,610, amounting to 305,246 tons, which, compared with 1847, shows a decrease of over 4,000 tons.—The imports into New Brunswick were as follows in the years mentioned:

	From the United Kingdom.	From the United States.	Total from all countries.
1845,	£576,496	293,777	893,413
1846,	522,540	309,042	861,468
1847,	553,314	338,423	925,958
1848,	251,496	244,670	517,201
1849,	305,696	264,961	506,405

The exports from New B. in these years were:

	To the United Kingdom.	To the United States.	Total to all countries.
1845,	£667,635	28,437	721,181
1846,	760,825	15,878	795,899
1847,	558,635	44,614	617,593
1848,	498,784	44,345	561,906
1849,	462,709	51,664	546,529

Fisheries.] The in-shore and bay fisheries of New B. are highly important and flourishing, and the legislature appears to regard the recent proposition of the United States' government to concede the privilege of fishing on their coasts as an equivalent for like participation in the fisheries of Newfoundland and New B. as delusive and unfair, except upon the general principle of the American government

opening their coasting-trade, and extending the principle of reciprocity to colonial ships.

Population.] In 1783, the pop. of New B. was estimated at 11,457; in 1824, by census, at 74,176; in 1840, by census, at 156,162; it is now [1853] about 208,000, or at the rate of about 1 individual for every 92 acres. The average number of emigrants which yearly arrive in the prov. is 6,000, but of these about 2,500 find their way annually into the United States. The chief body of the permanent pop. are descendants of the first American settlers and of emigrant loyalists from the United States; and are mostly located along the St. John. The descendants of the Acadian French occupy villages bordering on the great marshes of Westmoreland co., and along the N coast from Bay Verte to the Restigouche, also along the Upper St. John. There are still the remnants of two Indian nations in New B., the Micmacs and the Milicete. The Micmacs are, both intellectually and physically, a superior race. They are tall, strong, and hardy. They inhabit the sea-coast, to which they are warmly attached. Their hunting-grounds, over which they range at pleasure, extend along the whole NE coast, from Bay Verte to the Bay of Chaleurs. Their language is a dialect of the Algonquin, of which powerful nation they once constituted an influential tribe. It is exceedingly complex. All the changes of mood, person, tense, and number, are formed by changes of termination. Upwards of 2,000 terminals are made on one radix of the Micmac tongue. The number of Micmacs in New B. is about 1,000. The Milicete tribes are somewhat less numerous, being about 500 strong, or a little less, and decidedly inferior. They frequent the countries watered by the St. John and its great tributaries. They principally reside in a village situated about 10 m. from Fredericton, the seat of colonial government. The slight birch-bark wigwam is their ordinary abode; but some of the more industrious and civilized of them have built two-story houses. Neither the Micmacs nor the Milicetes paint their bodies: they have given up the custom in consequence of their intercourse with Europeans.

Educational establishments.] The educational institutions of the prov. are headed by King's college, established at Fredericton in 1828, in connection with the church of England, and endowed with an annual grant of £1,000 from the Crown, and an equal sum from the Provincial legislature. The Methodists have an academy at Sackville; and the Baptists, a seminary at Fredericton. There is in each co. a grammar-school, governed by trustees; and parish or primary schools are scattered over the whole cleared districts, each school receiving from £10 to £30 per ann. from government, a grant for which about £12,000 is annually set apart.

Government.] The executive power in New B. is vested in a lieutenant-governor, aided and advised by a council of 9 members appointed by royal *mandamus*. The legislative council consists of 19 members; the house-of-assembly of 33, who are elected by the people every 4 years. The legislature meets during the winter season at Fredericton, and generally sits two months. Its powers are unlimited; but none of its statutes can be put in operation until they have received the assent of the governor and the royal sanction. For the administration of justice there is a supreme court, consisting of a chief judge, and 3 puisne judges, which sits four times a-year at Fredericton, and twice at St. John and at St. Andrews. In each co. a court of general sessions is held; and in every co. there is a high sheriff, who is appointed by the governor.—The militia force amounts to about 55,000 men.—The revenue, chiefly raised from import duties, in 1835, was £79,512; in 1845, £113,019; in 1848, £81,947; and for 6 months from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1851, £52,029. The public debt, on 31st December, 1850, was £127,703.—The total expenditure incurred by Great Britain for the prov. of New B., in 1848–9, was £15,280. There are no direct taxes, except statute labour for the roads, and a trifling county-assessment for the poor and other local purposes. There are no tolls on the bridges or roads.

History.] The history of New B. is comprehended in that of Nova Scotia until 1784, when it was formed into a separate government. Two Englishmen of the name of Gilbert appear to have been the first European settlers in this prov. in 1607. In 1621, Sir William Alexander obtained a free grant from James I. of all the country from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence; and in 1625, Charles I. renewed this patent. In 1629, by the treaty of St. Germain, Charles I. recognised the right of Louis XIII. to New France, and Claude de la Tour obtained a grant from the latter monarch of a large tract on the St. John river. By the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, all Acadia, or Nova Scotia in its ancient limits, was ceded to Great Britain; and by the treaty of 1763, France finally resigned all her claims in North America. The first English settlement made on the St. John was at Mangerville in 1766, by a number of families from Massachusetts; and in 1784, New B. was separated from Nova Scotia, and made a distinct government.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a town partly in Middlesex co., and partly in Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 29 m. SW of New York, and 27 m. NE of Trenton, on the W bank of Raritan river, 14 m. from its entrance into Raritan bay. It is the capital of Middlesex co., and contained, in 1840, 6,893, in 1850, 7,898 inhabitants. The Delaware and Raritan canal, which admits the passage of vessels of 100 tons burthen, commences in this town, and it is intersected by the New Jersey railroad.

NEW BUFFALO, a township of Berrien co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 225 m. W by S of Detroit. Pop. 123. The village is on a point of land between Galien river and Lake Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 400. — Also a village of Buffalo township, Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 19 m. N by W of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, 5 m. above the entrance of the Juniata.

NEWBURG, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 51 m. NE of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is drained by a branch of Sowadabscook river. Pop. in 1840, 963.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state and 60 m. N of New York, and 84 m. S by W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by Hudson river. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. 8,933. The village stands on a rising ground, on the W bank of Hudson river. Pop. 6,000.—Also a a village of Hopewell township, Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 41 m. W by S of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840, of about a dozen dwellings. —Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 150 m. NE by N of Columbus. Pop. 1,342. The village is on Mill creek, and is of considerable extent.—Also a township of Geauga co., in the same state. Pop. 1,209.—Also a township of Miami co., in the same state. Pop. 1,312.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, 63 m. W of Frankfort. Pop. 80.—Also a village of Warrick co., in the state of Indiana, 183 m. SSW of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Ohio river.

NEWBURGH, a parish and burgh of Fifeshire stretching along the Tay, near its mouth, 9 m. SE of Perth. Area of p. 1,145 acres, of which 737 are under cultivation. Pop. in 1801, 1,936; in 1841, 2,897, of whom 2,491 were in the burgh. NE of the town, and at the extremity of the p., on a gentle rise, in the middle of the rich clay land near the Tay, stand the ruins of the ancient abbey of Lindores, founded in 1178.—The burgh of N. consists chiefly of one long well-built street, about a ½ m. in length,

a range of houses fronting the harbour, and some lanes leading down to the 'shore.' To the S of the town, but within the p. of Abdie, a considerable number of houses have been recently erected, in consequence of the increased trade and manufactures of the town. The income of the burgh is £170 per annum. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,638. The linen manufacture is extensively carried on here, and has made progress of late years. The principal branch of manufacture is the weaving of what is called dowlas, for which a ready market is found in London, Leeds, and Manchester; large quantities are also exported to the West Indies and South America.

NEWBURGH, or NEWBROUGH, a township in Coxwold p., Yorkshire, 7 m. SW of Helmsley. Area 3,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111.

NEWBURN, a parish of Northumberland, 5¼ m. WNW of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the line of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, comprising the townships of Black Callerton, Butterlaw, Dalton, E. Denton with Sugley, W. Denton, N. and S. Dissingtons, Newbiggin, Newburn, Newburn-Hall, Throckley, Walbottle, E. and W. Wholtons, and Woolsington. Area 11,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,209; in 1831, 4,639; in 1841, 4,156.

NEWBURY, a parish and market-town, in Berks, 17 m. W by S of Reading, on the river Kennet, and intersected by the Kennet and Avon canal. Area of p. 1,820 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,293; in 1831, 5,977; in 1841, 6,379.—The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Kennet, over which there is here a stone-bridge. The principal streets are broad and well-paved, and lighted with gas. The environs are adorned by numerous handsome residences. The income of the borough, in 1840, amounted to £687; in 1847 to £1,123. Its pop. in 1851 was 6,574. The town was at one period celebrated for its woollen manufactures; but these have long since disappeared. The manufacture of narrow ribands by hand-loom is carried on. The rapid declivity, and the copious supply of water, in the river Kennet, near N., have occasioned the erection of numerous large corn-mills in its course; there are also large malt-houses in the town, and its immediate vicinity. The quantity of grain annually exported from N., by the Kennet and Avon canal, either as flour, malt, or unmanufactured, amounts to upwards of 7,000 tons. The market, which is one of the largest in the co. for corn, is on Thursday. Newbury is a place of considerable antiquity, being supposed to have arisen from the Roman station *Spinæ*. In the 11th of Edward III. it sent three deputies to a great council of trade held at Westminster. During the reign of Henry VIII. the famous John Winchcombe, better known by the name of 'Jack of Newbury,' flourished here. He was one of the greatest clothiers in England. In the expedition to Flodden field against the Scots, in 1513, he marched with 100 of his workmen, armed and clothed at his own expense. In the vicinity of the town two sanguinary battles were fought between Charles and the parliamentarian forces.

NEWBURY, a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 130 m. WNW of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is bordered on the N by Sunapee lake, and drained by a branch of Warner river. Pop. in 1840, 816.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 36 m. SE of Montpellier, on the W side of Connecticut river, opposite Haverhill, New Hampshire. It contains a wide extent of fine alluvial land on the Connecticut, and is watered on the N by Wells river. Pop. 2,578.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 31 m. N by E of Boston, on the S side of Merrimac river, opposite Salisbury, in New Hampshire. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated, and is watered by Parker and Artichoke rivers. Pop. 3,789.—Also a township of York co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 12 m. N of York. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the S by Conewago creek, on the W by Stoney Run and Beaver creek, and intersected in the NE by Fishing creek. The soil consists of calcareous loam and gravel. Pop. 1,850.—Also a township of La Grange co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 145.

NEWBURY PORT, a township and port of Essex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 38 m. N by E of Boston, beautifully situated on the S bank of Merrimac river, at its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. in 1830, 6,388; in 1840, 7,161.

NEWBY, a township in Irthington p., Cumberland, 5¼ m ENE of Carlisle, on the N bank of the Irthing, near its junction with the Eden. Pop. in 1841, 124.—Also a township in Stokesley p., Yorkshire, 3 m. NNW of Stokesley. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1841, 133.—Also a township in Scalby p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NW by W of Scarborough. Area 1,240 acres.—Also a township in Clapham p., Yorkshire, 7½ m. NW of Settle. Pop. 890.—Also a township in Ripon p., Yorkshire, 3 m. SE by S of Ripon, on the E bank of the Ure. Area 700 acres.—Also a township in Morland p., Westmoreland, 6 m. W by N of Appleby. Pop. in 1841, 284.—Also a township in Kirby-Wisk p., Yorkshire, 15½ m. SE by E of Richmond. Pop. in 1841, 231.

NEW CALEDONIA, an extensive island of the S. Pacific. It was first seen by Cook in 1772; but his survey of it extended no farther than to its NE parts. Twenty years afterwards, it was visited by D'Entrecasteaux, when a more extended observation was directed both to its coasts and to the interior. According to the account of the former of these navigators, it is situated between S lat. 19° 37′ and 22° 30′, E long. 163° 37′ and 167° 14′. The position assigned to it by the latter is for the S extremity, S lat. 22° 31′, E long. 166° 60′; for the N, S lat. 19° 58′, and E long. 163° 30′. Its length from SE to NW may be estimated at about 400 m.; its greatest breadth does not exceed 60 m. The coast is bold and difficult of access, and is on almost all sides environed with coral reefs, islets, shoals, and sand-banks, which either form a continued chain, in the line of the shore, and at from 4 to 50 m. from it, shutting it up completely from the open sea, or assume the yet more dangerous aspect of numerous unconnected points shooting up irregularly from the surrounding deep. "On the SW side a coral reef extends along the whole coast, forming a steep wall to seaward, level with the water's edge, and having no soundings within two ships' length of it with 150 faths. line. There are several passages through the reef admitting ships of the largest size, with good anchorage inside in from 18 to 10 and 8 faths. The bottom is sandy near the reef; but towards the shore changes to a bluish stiff mud. In clear weather, and the sun at an alt. of 20°, a ship—with a look-out on the topsail yard—may be navigated up and down the coast inside the reef for nearly 75 m. Vessels should be kept nearer the coast-line than the reef, as, when the latter is approached, there are many spits of coral which would not be seen, were the sun obscured, until the ship was close upon them. The coast-line is mostly clear, and there are few dangers but what are visible. Inside the reef there are a number of islands of considerable size, situated about from 3 to 4 m. from the mainland, forming excellent harbours, with a depth of water from 11 to 3 faths. In fact, one of these harbours, to which there is a direct entrance through the reef, is a natural wet-dock which would contain a number of large vessels,

and a more excellent depot for the accommodation of steamers could not perhaps be found in the world. Distant about 12 or 14 m. in a SE direction, fresh water may be obtained on many of the islands, and an abundance of firewood. On the mainland, fresh water may always be procured; and in many places boats can enter the small fresh-water rivers and fill alongside. The NE side does not furnish more than three good harbours, and it requires great caution in approaching them, as there is a chain of reefs fronting the whole length of the coast, with many detached, diverging from 1 to 9 m. from the shore, with no anchorage inside of them, until about 150 m. to the NW, where the reef is continuous for some time, and forms a good anchorage. The whole coast of New C., on both sides, has at a distance a most uninviting appearance, except about 40 m. at the NW end, where the land is thickly covered with vegetation to the water's edge. On entering the rivers a fine alluvial country is found; on the NE side, more particularly, the scenery is grand beyond description. Most of the land has evidently been formed from the washing down of soil from the high lands for ages. In some places the land is formed into small islands, with a good boat channel between them, forming picturesque views when seen from a height. In the valleys there are groves of the courie pine large enough to make spars for vessels of 300 to 400 tons; and there are many other trees of large dimensions. fit for shipbuilding and other purposes." [*Overland Register.*] The sea around the coasts is generally deep, and abounds with fish, which the native, safe within the barrier of the surrounding rocks, can pursue with ease and success in the slightest canoe.

Climate.] The winds in May, June, and July, were found by Cook to be chiefly from E points; but in the subsequent month they were more from the W. The heat was excessive, but the degree indicated by Reaumur's thermom. was never higher than 25° on shore, and 21° at sea. The writer in the *Overland Register* reports that the climate is very salubrious by reason of the cool SE winds blowing from April to October. "There are frequent gales of winds from November to March, accompanied with heavy rains from the NE, the wind veering round to NW and SW. When it gets to the southward of SW the weather becomes fine and serene, and the wind settles to the S and E, with moderate weather, until change of the moon, when an alteration takes place, and the same expositions of winds are observed. In the latter part of November, and nearly all December, there is much lightning and heavy thunder, with vast quantities of rain, but these storms seldom last beyond 36 hours. At these periods the water inside the reef on the SW side is deeply coloured, from the great quantity of soil washed down from the high lands all along the coast, and it is then dangerous to move a ship, unless the commander is particularly well acquainted with the various channels. In February and March, hurricanes may be looked for; but they seldom rage with the fury which they do at the Mauritius, which is in the same parallel; nor are they so frequent as they are at that island, as several years may pass over without one being known. They commence from the same point of the compass as those at the Mauritius, and there is about the same interval of calm, but they soon resolve themselves into moderate gales." The tides were observed only once a-day, when the water rose in perpendicular height from 4 to 5 ft.

General features.] The aspect of the island is mountainous and lofty. A chain of hills, consisting of three distinct rows or ridges, the breadth of which, taken together, is not less than 20 m., runs through the whole extent of the island, in the direction of its length, or NW and SE. These ridges rise above one another somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, varying in elevation from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. above the level of sea. One detached mountain rises above all the others to an alt. of 7,000 ft. The principal component parts of these masses are quartz, mica, steatite more or less hard, green schorl, granite, specular iron-ore, &c. Garnets are also found, likewise serpentine, hornblende, and talc. New C. appears to be entirely destitute of volcanic productions. The soil on the sides of the hills is principally a yellow clay; but is commonly of small depth, and much interrupted by deep ravines, rocky protuberances, and other obstructions: while nearer the summits, the farther impediment is added of extreme cold, and violent winds. Commonly, however, the mountains are coated with coarse grasses and other plants, and here and there with trees and shrubs: some are even covered with trees to their very tops. The comparatively low-lying grounds, which for the most part prevail over the whole extent of coast, and stretch to a great distance between the hills, have a sandy black mould; and the cultivation of them is conducted with industry, and at the same time with considerable skill. Soil, which otherwise would not be sufficiently permanent to insure a crop, is secured and supported by means of little walls built under it; and the fruitfulness of arid spots is increased by leading into them streams of water.—The vegetable productions of New C. seem, in general, to be the same which prevail commonly in similar latitudes. Small clusters of fig, cocoa, or other trees, usually surround the different hamlets, serving at once for ornament and shelter. In one or two instances there were observed thick forests of cocoa-trees; but, upon the whole, these seem to be rather scarce in the island; and even of the plantain and bread-fruit tree, notwithstanding the attention that seemed to be paid to them where they occurred, few specimens were seen. Bananas, Caribbee cabbages, and other plants of the arum tribe, melaleuca trees, and various plants of the *Proteæ* and *Bignoniæ* families, are mentioned among the productions that were observed here, as also some species of *hibisci*, *acanthi*, *casuarinæ*, and *acrosticha*. The *Commersonia echinata*, a tree very frequent in the Moluccas, was noticed in the upper grounds; and a species of *hypoxis* grows here spontaneously. Sugar canes, sweet potatoes, and yams also occur, together with a species of bean, *Dolichos tuberosus*, the roots of which are very much in request as an article of food. Some new species of figs, a peculiar fern, a jasmine, a plant or two of the asparagi and loti families, several species of limodorum, of passiflora, and of cerbera occur here. The animal kingdom contains a beautiful species of magpie, several varieties of pigeons, and a species of fish belonging to the genus tetraodon of Linnæus, apparently of a poisonous quality. Till the arrival of Cook at this island, the inhabitants appear to have been altogether unacquainted with goats, hogs, dogs, or cats; but the animals which he left were probably devoured or destroyed, as no vestiges of them were discovered by D'Entrecasteaux's people.

Population.] A stranger visiting this country would imagine it was thickly populated, in consequence of the natives—generally speaking, two or three friendly tribes—assembling together whenever Europeans make their appearance. That it has been thickly populated at some time there can be little doubt, not only from the appearance of the neglected cultivation, but from statements made by the elder inhabitants. Captain Kent, of her Majesty's ship Buffalo, who discovered and named Port Saint-Vin-

cent in 1803, mentioned that the natives were very numerous there; at the present time there are not 20 natives to be found all around that fine harbour. For many miles round the S end, and on the coast WNW about 50 m. from Port Saint-Vincent, there is not a native establishment to be seen. The natives are most numerous at the NW end of the island, and there is a considerable number residing on the adjacent islands inside the reefs on the SW side, generally employed in fishing, who are all subject to the chiefs on the mainland. The whole pop. of New C. would probably not be under-rated at 25,000, although the French Roman Catholic missionaries have stated the pop. to be 60.000. There are now residing at Balade harbour 11 French missionaries.—The inhabitants are a robust race of people, well-made, active, and of features and an expression of countenance rather agreeable. The common stature, both of men and women, especially of the former, is above the middle size. There were some instances of persons not less than 6 ft. 4 ins. high. The prevalent colour is somewhat between a copper colour and a jet black. The beards of the men, and the hair in both sexes, is strong, coarse, and much frizzled. The practice prevails of pulling out the beard by the roots. The hair is worn in many different ways: sometimes tied up to the crown of the head, sometimes clubbed at the sides, sometimes cropped short, and sometimes the appearance of long hair is acquired by means of two or three artificial tresses, made commonly with the leaves of some plant of the grass kind, and covered with the hair of the vampire bat. The men wear little or no clothing. A kind of garments made of coarse matting was observed among them, but was seldom used by them. Their ordinary dress consisted merely of a piece of stuff manufactured from bark, or of the large leaf of a tree suspended from the neck, and wrapt round the middle of the body. The dress of the women is a short petticoat or fringe, formed by putting together filaments of the plantain tree to the thickness of 6 or 8 inches, and not much more in length, which are fastened about the waist by means of a long string. Their houses or huts are of a circular construction, somewhat in the form of a bee-hive, with a framing of small spars, reeds, and such like materials. The roof tapers off in a pretty regular cone, and is terminated by the upper end of a post fixed in the centre of the floor; the whole being covered with a thatch made of coarse long grass.—The subsistence of the natives is chiefly derived from roots and fish. The canoe which they use seems to be peculiar to themselves, being a double canoe, formed by the junction, at the distance of about 3 ft., of two distinct single ones. The mast is in the middle space betwixt both; and this clumsy and inartificial vessel is impelled by means of one or two latteen sails. Their principal offensive weapons are clubs, spears, darts, and slings, which they use with considerable art, and which are made with much neatness, and even often decorated with a profusion of ornaments.—The territory of New C. is divided apparently into many districts, each governed by its own chief. There is some intercourse of war or of peace between these different principalities, but there has been as yet no such union as to have ever led to the denomination of the whole island by a common name.—Of the religion of the people of New C. nothing is known. They deposit their dead in the ground, and generally in the vicinity of their dwelling-houses.—The language spoken in New C. is in some degree peculiar, but seems to be chiefly a compound formed from several of the languages prevalent in the different adjacent clusters of islands. A vocabulary of this language is annexed to the narrative of D'Entrecasteaux's voyage, published by Labillardiere.—A sort of disease, somewhat of the nature of a leprosy, seems to be very prevalent. Vast swarms of mosquitoes which hover everywhere around the coasts, are extremely troublesome, both in the houses and in the fields.

NEW CANAAN, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 74 m. SW of Hartford. The surface is mountainous, and the soil chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,217.

NEW CANTON, a village of Buckingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 64 m. W of Richmond, on Slate creek. It contained in 1840 about 36 dwellings.

NEW CARLISLE, a village of Bethel township, Clark co., in the state of Ohio, 102 m. W of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 475.

NEWCASTLE, or Newcastle-Lyons, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 4,282 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,098; in 1841, 1,108.—The village, formerly a parl. borough, stands on the road from Lucan to Naas, 4 m. SSW of Lucan, at an alt. of 307 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1831, 395; in 1841, 281.

NEWCASTLE, a small sea-port in co. Down, at the head of the most westerly sweep of Dundrum bay, 2 m. SE of Bryansford, and 10 m. SW by S of Downpatrick. The town has gradually and somewhat rapidly increased in importance since 1822; it has acquired much celebrity, and certainly possesses powerful attractions as a watering-place. It is now nearly 1 m. in length, and contains several places of worship, some schools, a comfortable inn, numerous pleasant and respectable bathing-lodges, several large and handsome private dwellings, and various other appropriate attractions. A harbour, designed to be a place of rendezvous for the revenue cruisers in the neighbouring coast, has been completed at a total cost of about £30,000. Considerable quantities of granite from the neighbourhood are shipped at the port; some agricultural produce is sent to the larger towns; and the general trade of both port and market has materially increased. Pop. in 1831, 987; in 1841, 1,057.—Also a parish in co. Limerick, containing the village of Churchtown, and the greater part of the town of Newcastle. Area 5,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,434; in 1841, 4,191.

NEWCASTLE, a market-town in the ps. of Newcastle and Monegay, co. Limerick, at the intersection of the road from Limerick to Tralee, 10 m. NE of Abbeyfeale. It contains a church, a Roman Catholic chapel, a market-house, and an infantry-barrack; and stands in the centre of the richest part of a very fertile and beautiful tract of country, watered by a pleasant affluent of the Deel. Pop. in 1831, 2,908; in 1841, 2,917.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Tipperary, 6¾ m. SW of Clonmel. Area 10,854 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,455; in 1841, 2,953. The village of N. stands on the Suir. Pop. in 1841, 253.—Also a parish of co. Waterford, 4 m. E by N of Kilmacthomas. Area 3,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,124; in 1841, 1,337.—Also a village in the parish of Lower Newcastle, co. Wicklow, 2½ m. S of Kilcoole. Pop. in 1841, 196.—Also a village in the p. of Enniskeen, 3¼ m. NNW of Nobber, co. Meath.—Also a village in the p. of Rahoon, co. Galway, on the Corrib river, 1 m. N by W of Galway.

NEWCASTLE, a county in the N part of the state of Delaware, U. S., comprising an area of 456 sq. m., bounded on the E by Delaware river, and drained by Naaman's, Brandywine, Red Clay, Christiana, St. George's, Appoquinnimink, Blackbird, and Duck creeks. It is hilly towards the N and W, but in the E is low and marshy. The soil is gene-

rally fertile. The railroads from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and from Newcastle on the Delaware to Frenchtown of the Chesapeake, and a ship-canal connecting the Delaware with the Chesapeake, pass through this county. Pop. in 1840, 33,120; in 1850, 42,669.—Also a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, 35 m. SE of Augusta, between Damariscotta and Sheepscot rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,712.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 128 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Croton and Saw-mill rivers. The soil consists chiefly of gravel, clay, and sandy loam.—Also a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire. It consists of an island in Portsmouth harbour, comprising an area of 458 acres. Pop. 472.—Also a town of Neshannock township, Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 234 m. WNW of Harrisburg, at the confluence of Shenango and Neshannock creeks. Pop. 611.—Also a village of Newcastle co., in the state of Delaware, 5 m. SSW of Wilmington, on the W bank of Delaware river, and 32 m. SW of Philadelphia, on the Newcastle and Frenchtown railroad. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village of Bottetourt co., in the state of Virginia, 192 m. W by S of Richmond, in the fork of Craig's creek. Pop. 110.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, 71 m. ENE of Columbus.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, 47 m. E by N of Indianapolis, on Blue river. Pop. 528.

NEWCASTLE, an incorporated district of New South Wales, comprising the NE portion of the co. of Northumberland, and containing an area of 112,028 acres.—Also a parish and sea-port town in the same co. The parish is bounded on the N by the river Hunter; on the E by the Pacific; and on the W by the p. of Hexham. The town is at the mouth of the river Hunter, in S lat. 32° 55′ 50″, E long. of Sydney 0° 34′ 45″, 80 m. from Port Jackson. Its native name is Mulubinba. Pop. 1,471. The entrance of the harbour is sheltered by Nobby or Coal island.

NEWCASTLE, a district of Upper Canada, bounded by Colborne district on the N, from which it is separated to a considerable extent by Rice lake and the river Trent; on the E by the Victoria dist.; on the W by the Home dist.; and on the S by Lake Ontario. It comprises the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and is watered by Skugog lake and numerous streams. The surface, amounting to 1,970,000 acres, is generally hilly, and the soil varied in quality; but it is to a great extent well-cultivated, and produces wheat and other grain in large quantities and of excellent quality. Pop. in 1842, 32,033; in 1848, 47,433. Coburg, the district-town, is a large and flourishing place.—Also a village in the township of Clark, 5 m. E from Bowmanville. Pop. about 300.

NEWCASTLE (Bay), an indentation of the NE coast of Australia, 9 m. wide and 6 m. in depth. Its shores are low and sandy.

NEWCASTLE (Little), a parish in Pembrokeshire, 9 m. N of Haverfordwest. Pop in 1841, 431.

NEWCASTLE (Lower), a parish and village of co. Wicklow, 2½ m. SE of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 4,750 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,399; in 1841, 1,226.

NEWCASTLE (Upper), a parish in co. Wicklow, containing the small town of Newtown-Mount-Kennedy. Area 7,025 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,766.

NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN, a market-town in Kennarth p., co. of Carmarthen, 10 m. SE by E of Cardigan, on the river Teifi. Pop. 1,049. The earl of Cawdor derives the inferior title of baron from this place.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, a parish and parl. borough in the N division of Pirehill hundred, Staffordshire, near the source of the Trent, intersected by a branch of the Grand Trunk canal, about 5 m. E of the Whitmore station on the Grand Junction railway, and 19 m. NNW of Stafford. Area of the p. 640 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,604; in 1831, 8,192; in 1841, 9,838.—The town is well-built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well-paved, with an excellent market-place in the centre of the town, in which stands the guild-hall. There are a theatre, a literary and scientific institution, and several libraries in the town. The income of the borough in 1848 was £796. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The ancient parl. boundaries were co-extensive with the parish; under the new boundary act, a small isolated portion of the township of Penkhull, in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, has been added to the borough. Pop. of the parl. borough in 1851, 10,569. Electors registered in 1837, 990; in 1848, 1,047. N. is a polling-place in the county elections. The chief manufacture is that of hats, which are prepared here for the finishers in London; but this branch of trade has greatly declined since the introduction of silk hats. Two silk-mills, in 1838, employed 396 hands; the cotton-manufacture has been introduced, and paper and pottery are made to a small extent. N. was formerly regarded as in some measure the cap. of the pottery dist. An extensive coal-trade is carried on in this district; and in the townships of Shelton and Hanley are valuable iron-mines.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county-town of Northumberland, and one of the most prosperous and rapidly increasing towns of England, situated in N lat. 54° 58′ 30″, W long. 1° 17′ 30″, on the l. bank of the Tyne, 8½ m. above the influx of that river to the sea, 15 m. N of Durham, 56 m. E of Carlisle, 117 m. SE of Edinburgh, and 273 m. NNW of London. Both its parl. and its municipal boundaries include the former municipal borough, or town and county of the town, with an area of 2,000 acres; and the townships of Elswick, Westgate, Jesmond, Heaton, and Byker, with jointly an area of 5,568 acres. The town extends nearly 2 m. along the river, and is confronted, on the opposite or Durham bank, with the large suburban town and borough of Gateshead: which see. A narrow belt of plain along the margin of the Tyne,—the steep faces of 3 considerable eminences rising up from the plain,—the prolonged summits of the eminences stretching away in mimic table-land,—the waving hollows, and in one instance a naturally deep and rocky dell between the heights,—form the site of N. "On the lower levels, sweeping along the margin of the river, are dense masses of building through which it would seem impossible that sun or ventilation could penetrate, much less the ordinary accommodations of civilized life, and the only object of whose builders seems to have been, in the troublous times when they were built, to nestle close under the shadow and the shelter of the now old but then new castle. These places are now abandoned to the lowest, the most neglected, and the most vicious part of the pop.; while creeping up the steep banks, broad, handsome, and substantial-looking streets spread out on every hand, with exchanges, markets, news-rooms, and other appliances of civilization, which rival, if they do not surpass, those of any other town in the empire." The castle whence the town has its name stands in an irregular open area called the Castle-garth, accessible by various crooked alleys. The keep, or interior strength, covers an area of 76 ft. by 68 ft., is from 14 ft. to 17 ft. thick in its walls, and rises upwards of 97 ft. The walls, gates, and towers of N., aided by the Tyne on the S, and the deep glens of Ouseburn and Pandon-dean on the W, were regarded, in the time of Leland, as excelling the fortifications of every other town of England, and of most towns in Europe. Since 1745

however, when they were last put into a state of repair, they have been shouldered down by the dense pressure of commercial movement, and carried away in such masses that only a few remains exist to indicate general transition from warlike to peaceful times.

Public buildings.] Tyne bridge, consisting of nine elliptic arches, was rebuilt in 1774-80, at the cost of upwards of £40,000, and was widened in 1801.—The High-level bridge by which the great line of railway from Edinburgh to London is carried across the Tyne is noticed in a subsequent paragraph. The Exchange, on the S side of Sandhill, cost £10,000 in 1658, and large sums at other dates, but is now little else than the carelessly renovated wreck of a quondam structure of some grandeur. Its lower story is distributed into the fish-market, a news-room, and piazzas; and its upper part contains the court-room of the guildry and of the town's assizes. The Moot-hall, or county-court house, in the immediate vicinity of the castle, and standing 100 ft. above the level of the river, is a magnificent structure, built in 1810-12.—The custom-house, on Quay side, was purchased by the lords of the Treasury, and adorned with a neat stone front, in 1829.—The new jail and house-of-correction, in Carliol square, built in 1823-28 at a cost of about £35,000, is a massive erection, with a bold and formidable central tower.—Pandon-dean bridge, a handsome erection of 3 arches, built in 1812, spans the deep and narrow glen whence it has its name, and leads the way from New-bridge street to North Shields and Tynemouth.—The public baths, off the E side of Northumberland street, occupy an area of 172 ft. by 132 ft. There are also corporation baths and wash-houses on the New-road.—The new or central exchange, a superb edifice, occupies a triangular area between Grainger, Grey, and Market streets. The interior, used as a news-room, is a half-moon area of 11,835 square feet, and displays a semi-circular colonnade of 14 grand Ionic pillars supporting an ornate dome.—The Grey column, immediately N of the north angle of the exchange, and looking down both Grey and Grainger streets, is a noble pillar 121 feet in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of Earl Grey.—Extensive barracks, enclosed within a stone-wall, are situated in the open country, nearly ¾ m. NW of the W end of Blackett street.—The theatre-royal, on the E side of Grey street, has a sumptuous and imposing facade, 120 ft. in length.—The assembly-rooms, situated in a recess off the N side of Westgate street, were built in 1776, at a cost of £6,700. The music-hall, on the N side of Nelson street, is a handsome structure, with an apartment 80 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, and 24 ft. high.—The public markets, enclosed by Grainger, Nun, Clayton, and Nelson streets, occupy an area of 9,047 sq. yds., and are the most extensive range in Europe. The vegetable-market encloses within the fronts of the fruit and vegetable shops a hall, 318 ft. long, 57 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, roofed with wooden work in the style of Gothic cathedrals; and has two fountains in close imitation of the famous one in the Borghese palace at Rome. The butcher-market consists of 4 avenues, each 316½ ft. long, 19½ ft. broad, and 27 ft. high, crossed by 4 lofty arcades, and provided with no fewer than 360 glazed sashes. It contains 166 butchers' shops, and a weigh-house. The corn-exchange, erected in 1839, on the N side of St. Nicholas square, is 156 ft. in length.—Other civil public buildings nearly all belong to literary institutions, schools, or charities.

Ecclesiastical buildings.] St. Nicholas church, situated in an open area, immediately S of Mosley and Collingwood streets, built in 1091, destroyed by fire in 1216, restored in 1359, and extensively repaired at numerous subsequent dates, is at once the most conspicuous and the most beautiful and imposing of all the town's rich assemblage of edifices. Its style of architecture is chiefly Tudor-Gothic, or of the decorated English character. The edifice is cruciform; and the choir, 136 ft. by 64 ft., is enclosed for service, while the nave, 110 ft. by 74 ft., is without seats. The steeple at the W end, 193½ ft. high, and 36¾ ft. by 35 ft. at the base, is very beautiful, and has been imitated in that of St. Giles of Edinburgh, St. Dunstan's in the East in London, and in several other localities.—St. Andrew's church, on the W side of Newgate street, has been ascribed to David I. of Scotland. Its style of architecture seems to have been originally Norman; but the building has been much modified by frequent alterations and repairs.—St. John's church, on the W side of Westgate street, is a large cruciform structure, probably of the age of Edward I., and chiefly of the early English character.—All Saints' church, surmounting the brow of a steep bank on the S side of Silver street, and built in 1786-96, is an elliptical structure of 86 ft. by 72 ft. in the Grecian style of architecture. St. Thomas's chapel is a beautiful edifice in the early English style. The United Presbyterian church, in Blackett street, has a handsome Gothic front.—A Roman Catholic chapel, in Pilgrim street, is lighted by six large Gothic windows.—St. Mary's (Catholic) cathedral, in Clayton street, is a handsome structure.—The Wesleyan chapel, in Brunswick place, possesses an elegantly-finished interior.—Salem chapel, built for the Methodist New Connexion, is a handsome Grecian structure, with a recessed portico of 4 fluted Doric columns.—The Primitive Methodist chapel, in Nelson-street, built in 1838, has a front in the Roman style of architecture. The Wesleyan Association chapel, in Gibson street, has been converted into Ragged schools.—St. James' chapel, belonging to the Independents, built in 1826, has a massive Doric portico and a neatly-finished interior. There are alse various other places of worship.—The Westgate-hill cemetery, opened in 1829, is in imitation of the Pere-le-Chaise of Paris. The Jesmond cemetery, consisting of 19 acres, was laid out by a joint-stock company in 1834, at a cost of about £7,000; and is tastefully arranged and planted, and enclosed with a high wall.—The early monasteries of N., or properly of Monkchester, were destroyed by the Danes; but were succeeded by others, which survived to the days of Henry VIII.—All the town and county of the town of N. are in the p. of St. Nicholas, with the parochial chapelries of All Saints, St. Andrew's, St. John's and St. Ann's, all in the archd. of Northumberland and dio. of Durham.

Literary and Scientific institutions.] The literary and philosophical society, instituted in 1793, has a library of 25,000 vols., and gives frequent courses of lectures.—The natural history society, an offshoot of the former, has a large and valuable museum, open to the members of the former society.—The Antiquarian society was instituted in 1813, and occupies the ancient castle of the Conqueror at the N end of the High-level bridge, where it has a museum and library.—The North of England society for the promotion of the fine arts and of designing for manufactures, was instituted in 1837, and is now in connection with the Government-department of practical art.—The Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical institution, occupies the centre of a range of buildings in Blackett-street, and maintains classes for various studies.—Two Law societies, instituted in 1826 and 1835, are devoted exclusively to objects connected with the legal profession.—The school of Medicine and Surgery, instituted in 1834, was dissolved about two years ago; and there are now two schools, one occupying the Barber Surgeons' hall, in connection with a College of Practical Science,—the other lodged in Neville hall, and connected with Durham university.—The Pathological society holds periodical meetings, at which papers are read. There are also one or two medical clubs.—The Botanical and Horticultural society, instituted in 1824, holds exhibitions and incites and directs attention to the objects indicated in its designation.—The chief public libraries, additional to those of the literary institutions, are one in the Trinity-house, for the master and brethren of the institution; another, called St. Nicholas, located beside the

church so named, and presenting a large, rare, and costly collection, comprising a valuable bequest from the Rev. Dr. Thomlinson; and a third, called the Medical, connected with the infirmary, but accessible to the public.—Four newspapers are published in Newcastle.

Schools.] The principal schools in N. are the Royal grammar-school, founded in 1525; the Royal Jubilee school, a handsome structure, erected in 1810 in the New-road; the Royal Improved school, for girls, founded in 1814; St. John's and St. Andrew's National schools; and St. Nicholas', All Saints', St. John's, St. Andrew's, and Hanover-square chapel charity schools. According to a paper read before the Statistical section of the British Association in 1838, there was then in N. a total of 128 day schools, conducted by 178 teachers, and 38 Sunday schools, attended by 5,058 children.—The Infirmary is an extensive and well-arranged edifice, built in 1752, enlarged in 1802, and now undergoing a further enlargement, within a spacious enclosure on the Forth bank, in Westgate township. The in-door and the out-door patients, in the year 1851-52, were respectively 1,575 and 1,930, and occasion an annual expense of about £3,000.—The Dispensary, founded in 1777, affords relief (including casualties and slight cases) to no fewer than about 11,000 or 12,000 cases in the year.—The House-of-recovery is a commodious and well-ventilated fever hospital, situated in an airy and retired spot.—The Lying-in hospital, affording a retreat to about 70 poor married women in the year, is a neat edifice, built in 1819.—The Lunatic asylum, airily situated a little NW of the House-of-recovery, is a skilfully constructed edifice, restricted to the maximum of 80 patients. An Asylum for the blind was opened in June 1838, and a Female penitentiary was instituted in 1831.—The other benevolent institutions in N., comprising an institution for the deaf and dumb, are too various and minute to admit of detail.—About 18 associations exist as auxiliaries to the Bible, Missionary, and Moral societies, general and denominational, of the metropolis.—The Chamber of commerce, and also the Commercial association, watch the interests of trade. The banking business of the town and its vicinity is very extensive, and is conducted by 3 joint-stock banks, the branch bank of England, and a private bank.

Railroads.] Private railroads or waggon-ways, first of timber, next of timber plated with iron, and next of iron bars, have existed in connection with the collieries of N. during more than two centuries.—The N. and Carlisle railway was opened partially in May 1835, and completely in June 1838. The Brandling Junction railway connects the N. depot of the N. and Carlisle railway with S. Shields and Monkwearmouth, and was completed to the original E terminus of that work in 1838. The N. and North Shields railway commences in Pilgrim-street; crosses the Ouseburn by a bridge 750 ft. in length, and 108 ft. in height, and Willington Dean by a bridge 1,040 ft. in length, with 7 arches, and altogether has, in the course of its 8 m. of extent, no fewer than 24 arched viaducts.—The Stanhope and Tyne railway, 33¾ m. long, was opened over the entire line in Sept. 1834. It serves chiefly to connect a continuously rich and extensive coal-field with the Tyne, and commands at its Shields terminus advantageous dock and quay-ground.—The N. and Durham Junction railway connects the S. Durham coal-field with the Tyne; and is carried over the valley of the Wear by a magnificent bridge, 811 ft. in length, irrespective of the approaches. Under acts of parliament obtained for the formation of 'the Great North of England railway,' a line was begun between N. and York. In 1841 a negotiation was opened between the companies of the Great North of England, the N. and Carlisle, the Durham Junction, the Brandling Junction, the Midland Counties, and the Manchester and Leeds railways, for a union of interests in a railway from the Croft branch, near Darlington, to the Durham Junction. When this union was effected, the line was pushed forward to Berwick, and thence by the North British line to Edinburgh. The York, N., and Berwick railway represents various railway interests, with a united capital of £7,300,000, and an aggregate length of 330 m. —At N. the great Eastern trunk-line of railway from London to Edinburgh is intersected by a main line of railway extending across the island from sea to sea, that is to say, from Maryport on the Irish channel, to Tynemouth on the German ocean. The local traffic of the Great Northern mining district gives employment to branches from N. to North Shields and Tynemouth, to S. Shields, and to Sunderland. Thus, with the despatch of the through trains, at least 140 arrivals and departures of passenger-trains take place daily at the central station of N.; and to provide for this immense accumulation of traffic, the sheds and erections must necessarily be upon a scale of no ordinary magnitude. The facade or principal front of the N. central station, exclusive of the hotel, is 600 ft. in length. The style of the building is Roman Doric, and the most striking feature in the design is the portico in the centre (not yet built), 200 ft. in length, by 70 ft. in width, flanked on each side by an arcade the same length, and 35 ft. in width, allowing sufficient room for passengers and luggage to be loaded and unloaded under cover. The shed is 236 yds. long, and 61 yds. wide, covering an area of 14,426 yds., or about 3 acres. The roof is composed of iron, divided into three compartments, and supported by columns 33 ft. apart, and 23 ft. apart from the platform to the springing of the roof. The various offices, waiting-rooms, and refreshment-rooms, front the platform, with the exception of the booking-office and parcels-office, which extend the full width of the building. The entrance to the shed is, from the centre of the portico, 50 ft. wide, with a stone vaulted ceiling, supported by two rows of columns, which lead direct to the centre of the platform, about 120 ft. square. The High-level bridge, by which the railway from Berwick is conducted over the Tyne to the N. terminus, is a surpassing structure, and has often been described, "but few descriptions can convey the sensations of those who pass over it for the first time; and not the least feeling is that of surprise, since, high as it is, the precipitous banks of the river on both sides, crowded as they are with a dense mass of habitations, entirely hide it from view till the train is actually upon it. Then the sudden view of ships' masts under the feet, the pigmy appearance of men and horses as they move slowly along the quaint old bridge a little lower down, give the passenger some idea of the dizzy elevation to which he is raised. Even the lower level which has been added to the railway bridge for the purposes of ordinary traffic, is high above the lower streets of the two towns, and saves to a considerable extent the steep hills by which the town is approached." This bridge is 1,375 ft. in length, running at a height of 112 ft. above high-water mark. There are 6 principal openings, each of 126 ft. span. The principle on which this bridge is constructed is that of bow and string. The arches, which form the bow, are of cast-iron, and the rods, which form the strings, are of wrought iron, to resist tension. There are 4 arches to each span, 2 on each side, which bear properly on the piers through the medium of bed-plates, on which the arches rest. The strings of each arch consist of two wrought iron rods, keyed to the arches at the abutments. Cast-iron columns connected to the arches support a platform above, on which three sets of rails are laid, and they also support another platform below for a carriage-road, the footpaths running between the two arches on each side. This road, in fact, runs along the strings, but has no connection with them; the arches take the whole weight of both platforms above and below, leaving the strings independent, to resist only the tension.

Manufactures.] The manufacture of glass was commenced at Newcastle about the close of the 16th cent.; and, though removed for a time to Stafford, was brought back to N., and has long been a chief employment in the town. Glass of all kinds is made here. The manufacture of plate-glass was commenced about a cent. ago, and is the most extensive in the kingdom. Potteries are numerous, and in some instances large. About 12 extensive chemical works, situated on the margin of the river, produce sulphuric acid, soda, and other chemical preparations. The lofty chimney-stalks of these works, varying in height from 150 to 300 ft., form a marked feature in the urban landscape, and, owing to the flatness of the surrounding country, are seen at a great distance. The manufacture of steam-engines, mill-work, and other iron-machinery, employs upwards of 2,000 hands, of whom nearly one-half are attached to the great locomotive-engine factories of Messrs. Stephenson. Extensive iron-works exist for forging, for rolling, and for casting iron. A manufactory was begun in 1796 for the conversion of lead into sheets, pipes, shot, white-lead, red-lead, and litharge. Various departments of leather manufacture employ about 200 men. There are large soap-works, several sail-cloth factories, linen-yarn factories, iron and wood ship-building yards, large paper-mills, manufactories of painters' colours, brass foundries, and stove-grate factories, also coal-tar, lamp-black, copperas, and vinegar-works; linseed oil-mills, large saw-mills, bone-mills, and extensive establishments for making the celebrated N. grindstones. A screw frigate of 50 guns, launched for the Sardinian government, May 1853, shows its capability in ship-building.

Harbour and Shipping.] The Tyne, at N., has a mean breadth of about 420 ft. It so ebbs at low water as to leave belts of dry beach, yet affords even then a large extent of floating berth; it experiences a rise in spring-tides of about 11 or 12 ft.; and it can bring up to the town at all times vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and occasionally of 400 tons. The tidal rise on Tynemouth-bar and at Shields is about 18 ft., and the depth then 26 ft. Measures have recently been in progress for deepening the river up to N. by dredging, and for adding about 3,000 ft. to the length of the quay. The port comprehends politically the whole navigation of the Tyne, and of Seaton-sluice and Blyth creeks; and, of course, includes the harbour of Gateshead, N. and S. Shields, Blyth and Hartley. During the early Norman reigns, the Tyne

was a port of shipment for the bishopric of Durham, and the bishops jealously guarded the rights connected with its navigation, maintaining for themselves the same privileges on the southern bank which were possessed by the burgesses of N. on the northern. On the acquisition, however, of the wapentake of Sadberge by Hugh Pudsey, the facilities presented by the situation of Hartlepool seemed to have attracted his notice. Under his episcopate and that of his successors it became the emporium of the palatinate, and the control of the navigation of the Tyne was, after many struggles with the borough of Gateshead and the monasteries of Tynemouth and Durham, ultimately transferred to the exclusive conservancy of the corporation of N.—The shipping of N., though on the whole of gradual increase, experienced two great accessions, respectively after the commencement of the coal trade to London, and during the last continental war. Its amount, in 1676, after the coal trade had been quite formed, was estimated at 80,000 tons. In 1850 the number of sailing vessels registered at the port of N. was 913 = 196,366 tons; and of steam-vessels 138 = 3,830 tons. In 1851, 136 steamers were registered, and 898 sailing vessels. Some addition must be made to these figures in consideration of large vessels, really belonging to the port, but registered at London. Yet only about one-half belongs to the town of N.; the other moiety being connected with the other harbours of the political port. The number of men and boys employed in the navigation, is about 14,000. Large steam-vessels ply regularly and frequently between Newcastle and Hamburg, Rotterdam, Aberdeen, Leith, Hull and Gainsborough, and London. Considerably upwards of 100 small steam-vessels, of aggregately about 2,000 tons, are employed in towing sailing-vessels, and in making passenger-trips between N. and Shields.

Commerce.] The principal articles of foreign export are coals, lead and its preparations, the various kinds of glass, iron in its different forms and conditions, earthenware, bricks, fire-clay, and fire-bricks, painters' colours, chemical preparations, soap, linen and linen yarn, sailcloth, woollen goods, leather, ropes, machinery, coal-tar, and grindstones. The trade in most of these articles, particularly in chemicals and in the preparations of lead, has been rapidly increasing. The following table, showing the number and tonnage of vessels which have cleared out for foreign ports, indicates the amount and increase of the whole foreign export trade of N., exclusive of Shields, since 1820:—

Year.	Brit. Vessels.	Tonnage.	For. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1821,	761	111,521	96	8,141
1826,	736	112,917	430	40,728
1831,	772	114,689	499	50,175
1837,	1,608	248,558	1,117	126,583
1850,	2,540	475,340	2,260	294,972

In addition to the above trade, the number of ships which cleared for the colonies in 1850 was 299 British vessels = 55,941 tons, and 30 foreign vessels = 10,438 tons; while 61 British vessels = 13,025 tons, and 10 foreign vessels = 1,290 tons, entered inwards from the colonies. The foreign import trade of N., in consequence of the most valuable articles of foreign produce being received coastwise from Hull, London, and Leith, deals almost wholly in bulky articles for consumption in the town and a limited circumjacent district. Its chief articles are grain, timber, hides, hemp, flax, tallow, brimstone, bones, grease-butter, oak bark, Dutch cheese, wines, spirits, seeds and fruits. The trade is much inferior to that of foreign exports; but is rapidly increasing. The following table of arrivals shows its amount and augmentation:—

Year.	Brit. Vessels.	Tonnage.	For. Vessels.	Tonnage.
1821,	152	24,741	71	5,906
1826,	194	33,518	214	19,100
1831,	274	47,670	249	23,458
1837,	291	54,992	327	32,618
1850,	827	144,489	1,089	144,612

The outward coasting-trade is extensive and increasing; and deals chiefly in coals, and, next to them, in the same articles as those of foreign export. The principal additional articles are paper, plate-glass, bacon and butter, anchors and chain-cables, locomotive engines, tiles, and leather gloves. The chief articles of the inward coasting-trade are groceries, Irish farm produce, Scotch timber for the collieries, soft goods, wines, spirits, drugs, oils, herrings, slates, paving stones, and, in general, whatever is needed for the mines and the manufactories. The condition of the coasting-trade, both out and in, is shown by the following table:—

	OUTWARD.		INWARD.	
Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1823,	11,271	1,543,815	2.275	189.240
1827,	10.632	1,439,941	2,214	109,077
1831,	10,855	1,475,302	2.358	215,481
1837,	15,399	1,818,409	2.923	259.172
1850,	11,314	1,596,748	1,928	167,187

It is to be observed that the return for 1850 does not include the port of Shields, nor the steam-vessels traffic. The latter consisted in 1850 of 366 vessels = 64,862 tons clearing outwards; and 371 = 64,364 entering inwards. The gross receipts at the Custom-house, in the years ending 5th January 1836-7-8-9-40, were respectively £307,274, £413,796, £379,360, £464,219, and £443,294. In 1848, they amounted to £391,986; and in 1849 to £347,498. These receipts were exceeded in Britain only by those of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leith and Glasgow. There are bonded warehouses at N. for all foreign goods, without limitation.—Three or four ships belonging to this port were annually sent to the Davis's Straits whale-fishing; but this branch of industry has of late years deserted the Tyne.

The Coal trade.] The Romans appear to have had no proper name for coal, yet it was used among them. Coal cinders form part of the relics found at Roman stations in this country, yet they do not seem ever to have worked it systematically. In 852 a payment in kind was made to the abbey of Peterborough, consisting of ale, wood, and 12 vessels of fossil or pit coal. The use of coal, however, was long very limited. In the *Leges Burgorum*, made about 1140, a particular privilege was granted to those who brought fuel into boroughs, but coal was not among the kinds mentioned. These laws were made in N. by David, King of Scotland, then in possession of the town. Probably coals were used for manufacturing purposes in N., and exported also, before the grant of any royal charter to work them; because privileges were not sought till their value was known. In 1239 Henry III. granted a charter to the freemen of Newcastle to dig coals in the Castlefield and the Forth. Six years afterward coal was called by Matthew Paris *carbo maris*, i. e. 'sea coal,' from its being taken to London by sea. The mines at Liege were discovered in 1189. The tracts of ground "extra muros," mentioned in the charter to N. of Henry III., contained at that time several beds of coal, particularly the seam from 5 to 6 ft. thick called the High main. In aid of the free-farm rent payable to King John, the liberty to dig coals was granted by his successor. In 1305, towards the end of the reign of Edward I., artizans and others used coal, other fuel becoming scarce in populous districts; but parliament declared it a noxious nuisance, corrupting the air by its smoke. In the beginning of the 14th cent. the coal trade was found to be progressing by the opening of new mines, while the old were still worked. Two of the new ones are mentioned as having been let by the prior of Tynemouth, near Elswick. In the middle of the 14th cent. the working of coals extended on the N, S, and W of Newcastle, but only where it lay near the surface. In the latter part of the 16th cent. coal was in general use for manufacturing and culinary purposes, but not for domestic fires. In the reign of Charles I. coal was much in demand in the metropolis; and in 1703, it was officially reported by the Trinity-house of N. to have become an article of export to the amount of 48,000 N. chaldrons a-year. In 1710, 1773, and 1779, the quantities exported were respectively 178,143,—326,542,—and 491,185 chaldrons. In 1800, 537,793 chaldrons were shipped coastwise, and 47,487 foreign, the Newcastle chaldron weighing 53 cwt. The following table exhibits, for the years specified, the amount of shipments of coals coastwise from the United Kingdom, and from the port of N·

Year.	United Kingdom. Tons.	Newcastle. Tons.
1820,	4,554,308	2,004,759
1829,	5,854,378	1,956,829
1838,	7,182,351	2,453,225
1840,	7,459,070	2,267,082
1850,	9,112,122	2,270,379

The quantity exported to foreign countries was, in 1833, 230,434 tons; in 1838, 554,175 tons; in 1849, 834,005 tons; in 1850, 1,088,495 tons. In 1852, 1,054,000 tons left the port for 311 places in various parts of the world. The coals were, for the most part, carried down the river in broad vessels called *keels;* and the boatmen, in consequence, wear the designation of keelmen. But coal is now shipped most commonly by railway.

Municipal corporation.] Under the municipal reform act, N. is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, a sheriff, 42 common councillors, a recorder, a town-clerk, and an under-sheriff. The county of the town court is held by the deputy-recorder. The board of river-conservancy now consists of representatives of the town-councils of Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields, and Tynemouth, with four life-members appointed by the Admiralty. The assizes for the county are held at N. twice a-year. The following is the gross amount of receipt and expenditure of burgh funds in the years stated:—

	Receipts.	Payments.
1822-3,	£39,849	£37,645
1828-9,	46,462	46,320
1831-2,	43,397	43,386
1839,	69,435	69,427
1850,	70,104	75,603
1851,	58,372	58,337
1852,	49,842	49,870

The diminished receipt and expenditure arises from the transference of the river-conservancy to the commissioners.

The police of N. is composed of a superintendent, inspectors, and constables. The borough of N. returns two members to parliament. The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1841, was 60,430; in 1851, 87,784. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 1,816 freemen and 2,766 householders; in 1847, 1,812 freemen and 5,370 householders. Newcastle is a polling-place in election of members for the southern division of the county.

History.] Various antiquarian remains prove the site of N. to have been that of a Roman station. During the heptarchy, the place became a prime retreat of monks, and in consequence obtained the graphic name of Monkchester. In 875, the monasteries of Monkchester were plundered and dilapidated by the Danes; and thence, till 1073, they lay in desolation. In 1068, William the Conqueror encountered, on Gateshead fell, and completely defeated, Edward Etheling, and Malcolm, king of Scotland. Early in the reign of Stephen, the town by force, and the castle by treaty, fell into the keeping of David I. of Scotland; and they remained 16 years under the Scottish crown. Edward I. received at N. John Baliol's homage for the crown of Scotland. In 1346, the town furnished for the siege of Calais 17 ships and 314 mariners,—a quota larger than that from any northern or central port excepting Yarmouth. The plague frequently ravaged N. In 1588, 1589, 1625, and 1638, it made appalling havoc. In 1639, Charles I. remained 12 days at N., at the head of an army, which he led against the Scottish Covenanters. During a year succeeding August 1640, the town was in the possession of the Scots. During the rebellion of 1745, N. contributed 3,000 volunteers against the Jacobites, and became the rendezvous of about 15,000 troops. Subsequent public events have, for the most part, had reference to architectural, municipal, commercial, and social improvements.

NEWCHURCH, a parish of Kent, 4½ m. N by W of Romney. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1841, 282.—Also a chapelry in Winwick p., Lancashire, 4¾ m. E by S of Newton.—Also a parish in Monmouthshire, 5¾ m. NW by W of Chepstow. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 723; in 1841, 688.—Also a parish in the isle of Wight, 4½ m. SE by E of Newport, on the S bank of a small river which flows into Brading harbour. Area 8,870 acres. Pop. in 1801, including the township of Ryde, 2,039; in 1831, 4,928; in 1841, 8,370.—Also a chapelry in Whalley p., Lancashire, 4½ m. W of Colne.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 7 m. SW of Kington, on the river Arrow. Pop. in 1831, 164; in 1841, 155.

NEWCHURCH-IN-ROSSENDALE, a chapelry in Whalley p., Lancashire, 6 m. SW of Burnley. Coal, freestone, and slate, are wrought here; and cotton and woollen goods are manufactured to a considerable extent. Area 9,650 acres. Pop. 9,196. Dedwin-Clough, Tunstead, Wolfenden, and Bacup are included in the returns made from this place.

NEW-CHURCH, or Llan-Newydd, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 3¼ m. NW of Carmarthen. Pop. in 1831, 659; in 1841, 847.

NEW COLUMBIA, a village of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 72 m. N of Harrisburg, on the W bank of the W branch of the Susquehanna river. In 1840 it consisted of about 35 dwellings.

NEWCOMB, a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., 32 m. SW of Elizabeth, and 92 m. N by W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 74.

NEW COMERSTOWN, a village of Oxford township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 93 m. ENE of Columbus, on the N bank of the Tuscarawas river, and on the Ohio and Erie canal.

NEW CONCORD, a village of Union township, Muskingum co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 68 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 300.

NEW CUMBERLAND, a village of Allen township, Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 4 m. SW of Harrisburg, on the Susquehanna river, at the confluence of Yellow Breeches creek. Pop. in 1840, 284.—Also a v. of Warren township, Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. ENE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal. Pop. 125.

NEWDIGATE, a parish, containing a hamlet of the same name, in Surrey, 6 m. SSE of Dorking, near one of the sources of the Mole. Area 4,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 519; in 1841, 552.

NEW DURHAM, a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 33 m. NE of Concord. It has a hilly surface, and contains several large lakes. The soil is moist, but affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,032.—Also a village of Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey. Pop. 25.

NEW ECHOTA, a village of Cass co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 166 m. NW of Milledgeville, on the S side of Oostanaula river.

NEW EGYPT, a village of Upper Freehold township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 18 m. SE of Trenton, on Crosswick's creek.

NEWENDEN, a parish in Kent, 4¾ m. SW by S of Tenterden, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1841, 164.

NEW ENGLAND, a squatting district of New South Wales, bounded on the N by the Darling Downs district; on the E by the Clarence and M'Leay districts, and Macquarie co.; on the S by the Manning river, by which it is separated from Gloucester co.; and on the W by the Great Dividing range. Pop. in 1847, 2,231. It comprises a superficial area of 5,000,000 acres, the principal summits of which are Ben Lomond, Mitchell, Gullegal, Bullimbulla, Basaltic Rock, Wirrekimbe, Mount Sea-View, the Snowy mountains, Sugar-Loaf mount or Chandler's peak, and the Blue mountains. The principal rivers are the Clarence, Apsley, Hastings, and Manning. The live stock of the district in 1847 amounted to 1,635 horses, 57,000 head of cattle, 570,000 sheep, and 500 pigs.

NEW ENGLAND, a name borne by the old Eastern states of the North American federacy, namely, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island. In 1606, the portion of North America lying between the 34th and 45th parallels of lat. was divided by James I. into two parts, called North and South Virginia, and granted to two companies. The London company were authorized to make settlements anywhere between 34° and 41°; and the Plymouth company received the same privilege in regard to the country between 38° and 45°. In 1614, Captain Smith having examined the coasts of N. Virginia, made a map of the country, and pre-

sented it to Prince Charles, who changed the name to New England; and in 1620 a new patent was granted to the Plymouth company, comprehending that part of the country lying between 40° and 48° from N to S, and extending throughout the mainland from sea to sea, under the name of New England in America. This name has ever since continued to be appropriated to the country lying E of New York; and although it has never formed a political whole, yet the most of the colonies which were planted in it were founded on the same principles of government, by men of similar political and religious views and character, and have ever been closely associated with each other, and in many respects differed, and still differ, from the other colonies and states in their institutions and internal organization. The governments of the New England colonies were charter-governments, while those of the other colonies were royal or proprietary; the government and ownership of the country was in the colonists, while in the other colonies they were both in the crown or proprietors, or the government was vested in the former, while the property of the colony was in the latter. The New England colonists were Puritans,—a party which no less strenuously defended civil than religious liberty; and the events of the middle of the 17th cent. brought out a large number of republicans to join them. The early and general provision for common education in New England was another peculiarity of that part of the country. In ten years after the settlement of Massachusetts bay, Harvard college was established. In 1647, the legislature of that prov. passed a law, requiring every town with 50 families to provide a school; and a similar law was adopted in Connecticut in 1660. Provisions of the same nature were made in New Haven and Plymouth. These laws laid the foundation of the New England system of free schools. The organization of the church government is entirely democratical, and the municipal system is in many respects peculiar. The geographical and statistical details will be found under the appropriate heads.

NEWENHAM, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2¼ m. S by E of Daventry, at the source of the Nene. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 581; in 1841, 583.

NEWENHAM (Cape), a headland of Russian America, to the W of Kamuschutsk or Bristol bay.

NEWENT, a parish and market-town in the Forest-of-Dean, co. of Gloucester, 8 m. NW of Gloucester, intersected by the Hereford and Gloucester canal. The p. comprises the tythings of Compton, Cugley, Malswick, Bouldston-with-Killcot, and the liberty of N. Area 7,800 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,099.

NEW FAIRFIELD, a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 74 m. SW of Hartford. Pop. in 1840, 956.

NEW FANE, a township of Windham co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 12 m. NW of Brattleboro, and 100 m. S of Montpellier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by West river. Pop. in 1840, 1,403.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 279 m. W by N of Albany. It is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and drained by Eighteen Mile creek. The soil consists of sandy and argillaceous loam. Pop. 2,372.

NEWFIELD, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 80 m. SW by W of Augusta. It is drained by Little Ossipee river, and has a productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,351.—Also a township of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, 283 m. W of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and drained by Cayuta creek, an affluent of Cayuga lake. The soil, of gravelly loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 3,567.

NEW FOREST, a royal forest, and until recently a hundred, in the co. of Southampton, consisting of two divisions, E and W, and bounded on the N by part of Wiltshire; on the NE and E by the hund. of Redbridge and Southampton-Water; on the S and SE by Christ-church hund. and the Solent; and on the W by the hunds. of Ringwood and Fordingbridge. Area of the two hundreds, 196,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 37,473. This extensive tract of land was appropriated by William the Conqueror to the chase. The Forest is divided into 9 bailiwicks or walks, each having a keeper under the Lord Warden, besides two rangers and a bow-bearer. It is one of the few that remain of the 69 English forests. "It seems to retain," says William Howitt, "not only more of the forest character than all our other forests, but to have maintained more exactly its ancient boundaries. William of Malmesbury says, the Conqueror laid waste 39 m. of country for this forest. The perambulation of the 22d of Charles II., extending from Milton south, along the Avon west, to Bramshire north, and within Southampton-Water east, by Fawley and Boldre, back to Milton, includes about 30 m. sq.; and this is the extent that is now attributed to it by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. In the present hundred of New Forest, we have the parishes of Minstead, Fawley, and Boldre; the chapels or curacies of Lyndhurst, Beaulieu, Exbury and Brokenhurst. It is, indeed, the only one of our forests which can now give us a perfect idea of what an English forest was in the feudal ages." The Parliamentary evidence states there to be 66,000 acres of land in the New Forest, of which 25,000 are covered with timber, which is good land; 20,000 more are fit for the growth of the best description of timber; and 20,000 are very bad land, in waste, at present. This is the only forest belonging to the Crown, of which the origin is known. Domesday Book contains a distinct account of its afforestation; and our historians concur in accusing William the Conqueror of laying waste the country in Hampshire to a very large extent, and even destroying churches, without giving any compensation. In justice to the Conqueror's memory, however, it should be stated that an anterior forest certainly existed here, and is mentioned by several writers, under the name of Ytene. The Conqueror merely enlarged its circuit to the extent stated, and gave it a fresh name. The pop. generally, both in the forest and on the borders, are greatly inferior to the pop. of other parts of the country. Every one knows the deplorable picture which Bernard Gilpin, in one of his works, gave of the lower classes of Lymington. Gypsies frequent this royal domain at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring and autumn. Their chief trade is in the New Forest ponies, which in the autumn of the year are caught up by the keepers, and exposed to sale for the benefit of government. The Forest-court is held at Lyndhurst; and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are the parties to be appealed to in all instances of demurrage.

NEWFOUND LAKE, a sheet of water in Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S. It is 6 m. in length, and 2½ m. broad, and discharges itself into Pemigewasset river.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island on the E coast of America, opposite the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from the Labrador coast on the continent on the N by the strait of Bellisle, about 21 m. wide. It is of a triangular form, extending from 47° 46′ to 51° 35′ N lat., and from 52° 33′ to 59° 20′ W long. Its length is about 450 m.; its breadth from 40 m. to 300 m. A line drawn round the three sides of its triangular-shaped coast, without tracing its deep indentations and great bays on the E and S, would exceed 1,000 m. in length. Its surface is estimated at 36,500 sq. m., or somewhat larger than Ireland. The coasts are lofty, desolate, and rocky; but its indented outline presents several excellent ports. The whole circuit of N. is indented at intervals of 2 or 3 m. by deep bays, having generally a smooth bottom, and a rivulet of pure fresh water at the head. It is in such situations that the inhabitants have most commonly built their hamlets; their fishing-craft being secured among the rocks. The interior of the country has been little explored; the wetness of the soil in summer, and the coldness of the air in winter, render this a difficult and perilous undertaking: so that it has seldom been traversed except by the aborigines of the country. It may be stated generally of the surface of the interior, that a multitude of small lakes are observed, with copious marshes around

them; hills of considerable elevation, scantily clothed with sorry birches or fir-trees; and low-lying level spaces which, if not drenched with moisture, are frequently stretched out into plains of considerable size, bearing nothing but a few stunted shrubs and a little heath among the rocks which cover them. Almost the only practicable mode of travelling in the interior of N. is by sledges on the frozen rivers.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception-bay, and very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not render useless, many of the best harbours on the coast. At Port-de-Grave a series of observations has been made which proves the rapid displacement of the sea-level in that vicinity. Several large flat rocks, over which schooners might pass some thirty or forty years ago with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. At a place called the Cosh, at the head of Bay-Roberts, upwards of 1 m. from the sea-shore, and several ft. above its level, covered with 5 or 6 ft. of vegetable mould, there is a perfect beach, the stones being rounded, of a moderate size, and in all respects similar to those now found in the adjacent land-washes.

Geology.] Mr. Juke, in his Report to the legislature of N., in 1839–40, on the geology of the island, represents all the country to the S of a line drawn from Cape Ray, the SW angle of the island, to the head of the Bay-of-Exploits, in the centre of the NE shore, as hopeless and barren, covered only with granite and infertile rocks: Sir Richard Bonnycastle considers this too sweeping a conclusion; and gives it as his opinion that this district will be found to contain numerous tracts of land which only require the hand of cultivation to reduce them to fertility, and extensive and valuable mineral deposits. The great coal basin of the St. Lawrence covers a large portion of the W side of the island, terminating eastwards in a country covered with lakes, ponds, and rivers, but, according to Sir Richard, "abounding with everything requisite for settlements."

Climate.] During great part of the year the SE. and the only inhabited portion of the island, is enveloped in perpetual vapours; ships crossing the Great bank are obliged to ring bells lest they fall foul of each other; and the fortress of St. John's keeps firing a gun every half-hour to prevent them from running ashore against the rocks. The penguins of Bacalao island are protected under a penalty by law, because their cry answers a similar purpose. In winter the cold is rigorous; the whole country is ice-bound, inaccessible to vessels, and beaten with whirlwinds of sleet and snow, from which the breezes often load themselves with icy *spiculæ*, so minute that they penetrate the smallest aperture, and greatly augment the discomforts of the season. Yet in the absence of these 'frost-smokes,' as they are called, a N. winter is said to be less fierce than a Canadian one, and has some beauties peculiar to itself. The moon and stars shine here with a lustre unknown in Europe; and the Northern lights exhibit during the calm frost all their brilliancy. About the commencement of April symptoms of thaw display themselves; and a few days completes the process. As in Siberia, the snow, melted both from above and below, soon yields to this double agency, and impetuous torrents, loaded with half-dissolved fragments, and every kind of debris, rush headlong towards the coast from all points of the island. At the same period, thousands of floating masses of ice arrive from Davis' straits, and surround the shore on every side; and their mutual shocks, aided by the agitation of a turbulent sea and the deluge flowing from the land, produces a singularly wild scene. Sometimes a strong 'north-wester' will at once recongeal every thing, and bring winter back again with new bitterness. Before June, summer, without any spring intervening, has arrived: the air is now hot to suffocation, and infested with mosquitoes. About the middle of August the weather begins to be moderate; some days are even said to be delightful, but they are of short continuance; before the end of October the fogs—never long absent at any season—have resumed their empire, and cold and snow announce the approach of winter. The following table, given by Sir R. Bonnycastle, in his work entitled *Newfoundland in* 1842, shows the average of the therm. and barom. in N. for six years. The place of observation had an alt. of about 120 ft. above sea-level:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.,	22·7	29·6	July,	57·4	29·7
Feb.,	42·6	29·6	August,	58·3	29·8
March,	24·0	29·7	Sept.,	53·3	29·8
April,	33·8	29·6	Oct.,	44·0	29·8
May,	39·5	29·7	Nov.,	34·0	29·6
June,	49·8	29·7	Dec.,	26·0	29·6

The greatest height of the therm and barom., in 1841, during the same period, was:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.,	44·0	30·3	July,	79·5	30·1
Feb.,	42·6	30·2	August,	78·3	30·2
March,	47·0	30·3	Sept.,	75·3	30·2
April,	56·5	30·2	Oct.,	68·3	30·3
May,	62·0	30·2	Nov.,	57·0	30·2
June,	74·0	30·1	Dec.,	44·5	30·4

The greatest depression of the therm. and barom., for the same period, was:

	Therm.	Barom.		Therm.	Barom.
Jan.,	—3·0	28·7	July,	34·8	29·3
Feb.,	—4·6	28·6	August,	38·5	29·3
March,	—0·5	28·8	Sept.,	33 5	29·3
April,	14·3	28·9	Oct.,	24·0	29·2
May,	21·8	29·1	Nov.,	18·5	28 9
June,	29·8	29·2	Dec.,	—5·6	28·9

February is usually the coldest and most stormy, and July the warmest month in the year. The most remarkable feature of the climate is the frequency of severe gales on land, either from the N or the SW.

Native productions.] Of indigenous productions N. exhibits no great variety. Its timber is not abundant or valuable; the principal use made of it is for fuel and fishing-stages. Some attempts were made at one time to construct ships of the larger trees, but their utmost period of duration was seven years. There is some large timber about the bay of Islands, and along the coast to the N of it; and the country near the Humber is densely covered with fine black and white spruce, larch, fir, and beech.—The native animals of the island are bears, otters, beavers, red foxes, which are hunted in the winter-season for their skins, and herds of red deer. A few small horses are reared, and some black cattle find a precarious livelihood during summer among the woods, returning home of their own accord at the beginning of winter, or every evening if they have young. Goats are numerous, and chiefly supply the inhabitants with milk. The web-footed dog of this island is celebrated for his aquatic powers; he serves in his own country frequently in the additional capacity of a beast of draught. He resembles the Greenland dog in several respects, and seems to be a distinct species. The animal commonly met with in England under this name is but half-bred.—The hawk and pie families of birds are numerous; also the *grallæ* and *anseres*.—Venomous reptiles, and toads and frogs, are unknown; but musquitoes, stinging midges, and flies, are rife in every quarter.

Agriculture.] It may be said that the cultivation of the soil made little or no progress in N. until after the peace with France in 1814. The sole occupation of the resident inhabitants was confined to the fishery, and an opinion generally prevailed that the soil and climate raised impassable barriers to agriculture. It was even an offence against the laws of the fishery to clear, inhabit, or cultivate the waste lands of N. Before that period there may have been some few gardens for vegetables, and a few spots of land cleared for raising potatoes; but farming, as an occupation, or as a means of employment or subsistence, was unknown. The first relaxation was made in the old system regarding land in 1815, by the governor, Sir Richard Keats, who was authorized to make small grants of land, limited from 2 to 4 acres. Sir Thomas Cochrane, immediately on his arrival as governor, in 1825, entered warmly into the subject of the agricultural improvements of the colony, and made liberal grants of land from 500 to 250 acres. The large amount of appropriations for the forma-

tion of roads, during the government of Captain Prescott, greatly facilitated the progress of agriculture; not only the margins of the various roads branching from St. John's, but likewise in Conception bay, Trinity bay, Bonavista, Ferryland, Prepassey, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and in all the inhabited districts of the island, a road was opened, and cultivation and pop. followed in its course. During the administration of his successor, Sir John Harvey, large votes were recommended to the assembly for roads and bridges; land, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. John's, doubled in value; and agriculture became a recognised and important branch of industry. Farms have been successfully cultivated in the districts of St. John's, Trinity, Bonavista, Conception bay, St. Mary's, Placentia, Burin, and Fortune bay; and in every part of the island, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, have been produced of excellent quality. Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant, in his report to the colonial secretary, under date May 1848, says: "It is not easy to obtain exact details that can be relied on, but I have been assured, on authority that can be relied on, that on one of the farms in the vicinity of the town of St. John's, 2 bushels and 2 gallons of bere-barley were on the 19th May sown upon three-quarters of an acre of potato land, and from it were thrashed 42 bush. of excellent quality, being at the rate of 56 bush. per acre. Wheat has also been known on another farm, in this neighbourhood, to produce at the rate of 50 bush. per acre, and this is a heavy crop for any country. This large produce may be in a great degree attributed to the repeated applications of fish and other manures to the previous crops of potatoes." All ordinary garden vegetables are grown with as little trouble as in England. Among those most commonly cultivated are lettuce, endive, radish, asparagus, sea-kale, beets, turnips, cabbages, cauliflowers, pease, beans, both French and broad, all of which attain maturity with common care. Melons and cucumbers are grown every year in slight hot-beds, and the latter may be transplanted from the seed-bed to the open air, where they will generally produce abundantly. Turnips, cabbages, and all the *brassica* tribe, have in the early stages numerous enemies in the turnip-fly, caterpillars, &c.; but independently of this, the climate and soil are fitted to produce large crops of them. It may also be observed that many of the perennial and other herbaceous plants of Britain bear the severity of the N. winter well, among which may be mentioned the polyanthus, pansy, and sweetwilliam, also pinks and carnations generally. Among bulbous roots, all kinds of lily, even the white lily, tulip, hyacinths, &c., are rarely known to fail though kept in the ground all winter. Of fruit-trees, those of the more hardy kinds, and which produce their fruit at an early season, of course answer best. The climate is well-adapted to gooseberries and currants of every variety, and they produce abundant crops almost invariably; the insect tribe alone seems inimical to them. The trees are frequently divested of their foliage by caterpillars, except in low or moist situations, where these trees generally succeed best. Cherries of most kinds also bear the climate and produce well. With respect to apples, pears, and plums, the early varieties only may be considered as well-adapted. Plums of many kinds and damsons have been grown for many years in Conception bay as well as in St. John's: the earliest kinds ripen, and the late sorts answer for culinary purposes. Raspberries and strawberries succeed as well here as in any country; they are, in fact, indigenous, and are found wild in considerable quantities. The cultivated kinds rarely if ever fail to yield fruit, and the strawberries are remarkable for abundant produce and fine flavour.

Fisheries.] The wealth of N. consists in the produce of its waters, "like which," as Bacon said concerning it, "of all the minerals there is none so rich." Besides abundance of salmon in its rivers, the shores are frequented by shoals of capelans, herrings, mackerel, and above all by enormous multitudes of cod. The cod fisheries of N. are the richest in the world, and give employment to many thousands, and food to millions. The fishery is on the banks, at different distances from the island. The chief fishery is that on the Great bank, which lies between 41° and 49° N lat., and is in length 300 m., and in breadth 75 m., some assigning to it a length of more than 400 m., and a breadth of about 140 m. It has from 22 to 50 fath. water. Vert or Green bank is not much inferior to the Great bank in dimensions, being 240 m. long, and 120 m. wide; and Banquero is not much less. Besides these there are many other shoals abounding with fish. The fishery near the shore commences earlier and continues longer than that upon the banks, but is not nearly so productive. The shore-fishery begins about the 20th of April; the fishery upon the bank on the 10th of May. The former continues till the 10th of October, while the latter concludes about the end of September. Different baits are used at different periods of the season. The first is a piece of pork, or of bird's flesh. The cod when caught furnishes bait to continue the fishing; the shell-fish called clams, which are found in the belly of the cod, being excellent for that purpose. To the clam succeeds the lobster; and to the lobster, the herring and launce; which in June are succeeded by the capelan, a fish which then makes its appearance upon the coast. The capelan is in August displaced by the squid, which again makes way for the herring. The cod is not taken with a net but with hooks, and only during daylight. An expert fisher will take from 150 to upwards of 300 in a day. A single fisher has in one season caught 12,000 fish, but the average number is 7,000. "When the boats are stationed on the fishing-ground, the men sit or stand at equal distances from the gunwales, and each attends to his own lines. So abundant are the fish at times, that a couple of cod are hooked on each line before the lead reaches the bottom; and while the one line is running out, the fisherman has only to turn round and pull in the other, with a fish on each hook. In this way they fill the boat in a very short time. If the cod be very large, it is lifted into the boat as soon as it comes to the water's edge by a strong iron hook fixed on the end of a short pole, called a gaff. As soon as the boat is loaded, they proceed to the stage on the shore with the fish, when the operations of splitting and salting succeed. Fish should be brought to the shore within 48 hours at farthest after it is caught. A splitter who has acquired dexterity, will, in an hour, split 300 quintals of fish; but the common quantity is 200 quintals. When the fish has been dried, and laid in heaps, a heap 20 ft. in length by 10 ft. in breadth, is supposed to contain 300 quintals; and if it be permitted to lie two days, it decreases in bulk about one-twelfth. The fish caught at the beginning of the season are reckoned the best. The best method of curing is by drying them, and this way is most generally practised; but, in some cases, they are salted in bulk in the hold, and are thus carried to market. Some ships, instead of stopping to fish, proceed directly to the island, where they purchase a cargo from the inhabitants; but by far the greater number catch and cure a cargo for themselves. The former are called sack-ships, the latter fishing-ships. The fish are sold in every part of the world, but the principal markets are the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The shipping belonging to this colony, employed in the fishery, amounted, in 1812, to 495 vessels, admeasuring 61,543 tons, and navigated by 4,950 seamen; besides 2,000 fish-shallops, measuring about 20,000 tons, and manned by 6,000 men. At the close of the war the fisheries rose to a pitch of prosperity quite unprecedented, the exports in 1814 amounting to £2,831,538. By the census of 1845 the planters, fishermen, and shoremen amounted in number to 18,503 persons. Their boats, which are divided into 3 classes according to the burthen of fish they can carry, amounted to 10,089; the divisions being:—8,092 boats, carrying from 4 to 15 quintals of fish; 1,025 boats, from 15 to 30 quintals; and 972 boats, from 30 quintals upwards. The fish when cured is sold and delivered to the merchants, who on receiving it have it divided into four qualities, viz. merchantable, Madeira or seconds, West India or third quality, and lastly inferior, which is about half the price of merchantable; Madeira is 1s. a quintal under merchantable, and 1s. 6d. more than West India. The liver of the cod yields a large quantity of oil, which is extracted from it by natural heat, no other preparation being necessary than merely putting it into casks, and when it is fully decayed drawing off the oil. A quintal of good fish will yield more than a gallon of oil; but the produce of the season is not more than 80 gallons to 100 quintals of fish.—The Americans are at present making vigorous efforts to obtain a right of participation in the fisheries of N. and New Brunswick. The first article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, of the 20th of October, 1818, is in these words: "'Whereas, differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the S coast of Newfoundland which extends

from Cape Ray to the Ramean islands,—on the W and N coasts of said Newfoundland from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon islands,—on the shores of the Magdalen islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks from Mount Joly,—on the S coast of Labrador, to and through the straits of Belle-Isle, and thence N indefinitely along the coast,—without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of the S part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described, and off the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same or any portion thereof shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground. And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within 3 marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits. Provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbours for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved them." By a strict yet fair construction of this article, fishing-vessels of the United States are precluded from entering into the bays or harbours of the British provs., except for the purposes of shelter, repairing damages, and obtaining wood and water A bay, as is usually understood, is an arm or recess of the sea entering from the ocean between capes or headlands, and the term is applied equally to small and large tracts of water thus situated. It is common to speak of Hudson's-bay or the bay of Biscay, although they are very large tracts of water; and the British authorities rightly argue that England has a right to draw a line from headland to headland, and to capture all American fishermen who may follow their pursuits inside of that line. In 1841 the legislature of Nova Scotia proposed a case for the consideration of the advocate-general and attorney-general of England, upon the true construction of this article of the convention. The opinion delivered by these officers of the Crown was, that "by the terms of the convention American citizens were excluded from any right of fishing within three miles from the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of 3 m. is to be measured from the headlands or extreme points of land next the sea or the coast, or of the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and that consequently no right exists on the part of American citizens to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there to take fish, although the fishing, being within the bay, may be at a greater distance than 3 m. from the shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term 'headland' is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned, including the interior of the bays and the indents of the coast." It is this construction of the intent and meaning of the convention of 1818 for which the colonies have contended since 1841, and which they now desire shall be enforced.

Seal fishery.] The capture of the seal for the sake of its skin, and the oil that is produced from its fat, either by means of nets along its shores, or by vessels proceeding to the fields of ice that annually drift from the arctic regions, has been an object to the inhabitants of N. from its earliest settlement. The prosecution of the seal-fishery by vessels is quite of a modern date, it being only 59 years ago that the first vessel sailed on this expedition, and it has in this short period arrived at its present extent, and now gives employment to near 11,000 men, actually engaged in catching the seal, and employs 340 vessels = 29,800 tons. It also gives employment to almost every class of mechanics, as well as common labourers, in manufacturing the produce of the seals. The usual time of leaving for the ice is from the 1st to the 10th of March, if the vessels can get out. The crews are shipped on shares, each man being directly interested in the quantity of seals caught. They pay the owner a sum varying from 10s. to 35s. for being allowed to proceed in the vessel, which is called 'berth-money;' each man has to find a gun, or to pay the hire of one, and also has to find 25 sticks of firewood for fuel while on the voyage. The owner of the vessel receives one-half of the seals brought home in the vessel, for fitting her out, &c., with all necessary material; the other half is taken by the crew, and equally divided among them according to the number, the owner receiving the master's share, who is paid by the owner 4d to 6d. for each seal the vessel brings in, or 1s. to 1s. 3d. per cwt., according to the agreement that may be made between them previous to the commencement of the voyage. The vessels in Conception bay are insured in mutual societies, that is, a certain number of owners enter into an agreement with each other that they will pay all losses that may occur to each other's vessels during the season.

Commerce.] In 1812, the exports from this colony amounted to £705,594. In 1838, the average amount of exports and imports was about £1,500,000. The value of the imports in 1839 was £1,433,474, and that of the exports was £701,839. The ships which entered inwards in the latter year were 2,594 = 342,501 tons, with 16,214 men; the ships entered outwards, 2,605 = 381,577 tons, with 17,313 men. Of the vessels entered inwards, 542 were from Great Britain, 1,636 from British colonies, 380 from the United States, and 36 from foreign states; of the vessels entered outwards there were 772 for Great Britain, 1,549 for British colonies, 283 for the United states, and 1 for foreign states. In comparing the trade of 1842 with 1831, it appears that the total value of imports showed a decrease of £696,937: the amount for 1831 being £1,201,736; and for 1842, only £504,799. The total value of exports in 1841 was £591,088; in 1842, £383,627. The commercial statistics of the year ending 5th January 1850, exhibited the following results: The number of vessels entered inwards was 1,149 = 132,321 tons; outwards, 1,077 = 127,074 tons. The number of vessels owned in the island was 970 = 59,501 tons. New vessels built in 1849, 30, measuring 1,055 tons. The quantity of wine imported was 37,137 gals. The value of imports from Great Britain was £278,732; from British W. Indies, £6,003; from British N. America, £94,835; from the United States, £233,852; from other foreign countries £144,522, and from other British places £12,239. The total value of goods imported was £770,190. The value of exports was as follows: To Great Britain, £281,964; to the British W. Indies, £58,782; to British N. America, £49,139; to the United States, £20,859; to foreign states, £456,032; to other British places, £9,791. The total value of goods exported during the year 1849 was £876,567. It will be seen from this that the exports exceeded the amount of imports by upwards of £100,000. The quantity of dry cod fish exported from the island in 1849 was 1,175,167 quintals; of seal-oil, 4,190 tuns of 240 gals.; of cod oil, 4,800 tuns; of herrings, 11,471 barrels; of salmon, 5,911 barrels; and of seal-skins, 306,072 pieces. The imports of 1850 amounted in value to £867,316; the exports to £975,770, of which £928,427 was the produce of the fisheries alone, the remainder consisting almost entirely of articles imported for subsequent exportation. The quantity of oils and fish exported in 1850 was as follows:

Seal oil,	6,235 tons 19 gals.	£193,289
Blubber and dregs,	730 — 115 —	5,837
Unrefined cod oil,	3,107 — 251 —	93,241
Refined do.,	228 — 169 —	17,561
Seal-skins,	442,392 in number.	66,359
Dry cod,	1,089,182 cwt.	532,969
Caplin,	529 boxes.	132
Herrings,	19,556 barrels.	2,779
Salmon,	1,933 tierces 1,700 bar.	9,200
Fish sands,	240 kegs.	60
		£928,427

The shipping which entered inwards in 1850 was 196 = 28,846 tons from Great Britain; 551 = 50,558 tons from the British colonies; 130 = 15,622 tons from the United States; and 343 = 43,602 tons from foreign states: in all, 1,220 ships = 138,628 tons, and navigated by 8,279 seamen.—The greater part of the trade of the colony being effected in barter, it is impossible to estimate accurately the amount of coin in circulation; but it has been conjectured to be from £80,000 to £100,000. British money and Spanish dollars are the coins in circulation, the latter established by the governor's proclamation at 4s. 4d. sterling, but passing current at 5s. The course of exchange varies according to circumstances and to the demand for bills to remit to England in payment of goods and merchandise imported into the colony, and generally highest in the autumn; and this demand is governed in a great measure by the result of the cod and spring seal-fisheries. If successful, remittances are made chiefly in oil; if otherwise, bills of exchange are remitted. The par of exchange

is 15⅔ per cent. currency premium. The exchange occasionally rises to from 2 to 6 or 7 above par, but rarely falls below it. Weights and measures are according to the standard of England.

Population.] The pop. of N. rapidly increased during the war. The number of permanent inhabitants in 1816, according to official statement, was 70,000, principally Irish. In 1837, the pop. amounted to 75,094; of whom 37,376 were Roman Catholics; 26,748 Episcopalians; 10,636 belonged to various classes of Dissenters; and about 40 families consisted of Micmac Indians. Besides the resident pop. several thousand persons winter here, for the purpose of building and repairing vessels, and erecting scaffolds for drying fish. The census of 1845 returned the pop. at 96,295, of whom 34,281 were Episcopalians, and 46,785 Roman Catholics.

Government and Judicature.] In 1825, the king granted this prov. a charter by which was established a supreme court, from which an appeal lies to the sovereign in council. In 1832, a representative constitution was granted, in which the elective suffrage is conferred by one year's occupation of any description of dwelling. The gross annual revenue from imperial and colonial duties, quit-rents, &c., was in 1849, £69,405; in 1850, £82,653.—The supreme court is composed of a chief-justice at a salary of £1,200, and 2 assistant-judges each at a salary of £700. This court, which has jurisdiction throughout the whole government of N. and its dependencies, and on the seas and banks to which vessels resort for carrying on the fishery, and has all criminal and civil jurisdiction, sits only at St. John's, the capital of the island, at such times as the governor by his proclamation may appoint. All civil actions in which the matter in dispute exceeds 40s. are tried by jury. The practice on the common law side is in general the same as that of the court of queen's bench, modified by rules adapted to the circumstances of the colony. An appeal lies from the supreme court to the queen in council, where the matter in dispute exceeds £500. The island is divided into three judicial districts,—the central, northern, and southern,—within which, respectively, there is a superior court of record, styled the circuit court, held by the chief or one of the assistant judges of the supreme court. This court has the same powers within the district, as the supreme court throughout the whole island, save in cases of treason, capital felonies, and prosecutions for breach of the revenue laws. An appeal lies from the circuit courts to the supreme court in matters exceeding £50 sterling.—Courts of general and quarter sessions are also held at St. John's and the principal outports, the sittings of which are regulated by the governor's proclamation. The English criminal law being in force in the colony, these courts and the magistrates have jurisdiction and powers similar to those of the quarter sessions and justices of the peace in England. These courts are presided over by stipendiary magistrates, of whom there are 3 at St. John's at salaries of £300, 2 at Harbour-Grace at salaries of £180 and £150; and one at each of the 13 other outports, at salaries varying from £100 to £150.—There are three sheriffs, one for each of the judicial districts, at salaries of £750 for the central, £300 for the northern, and £200 for the southern district. The sheriffs are appointed annually by the governor.—There are 11 clerks of the peace appointed by the governor.—At various places throughout the island, there are in all, 66 paid constables, at an annual salary varying from £12 to £45.

Towns.] As fishing constitutes the main object for which N. is visited or occupied, the number of persons to be found on it varies greatly at different seasons of the year; formerly none except a few poor families passed the winter here; even the governor himself, who was simply the commodore of the squadron appointed to protect the fishing-vessels, used to live on ship-board. For a long period, however, the number of wealthy residents has been progressively increasing; a considerable quantity of capital has been vested in permanent establishments; and the villages of N. are gradually emerging from the condition of bleakness and impurity in which they once stood. St. John's, Placentia, and Harbour-Grace, in Conception bay, have already the appearance of flourishing colonial towns. All three are in the SE portion of the island. St. John's is the seat of the governor, whose authority also extends over Anticosti, some smaller islands, and the adjoining coast of Labrador. Placentia was long a French settlement; both it and Harbour-Grace are greatly inferior to St. John's. The following table exhibits the statistics of pop. of the several districts into which the island is divided, as returned in 1845:

	Pop.	Rom. Cath.	Schools.	Chur.
St. John's,	25,196	18,986	52	21
Conception bay,	28,026	11,580	54	39
Trinity bay,	8,801	1,283	22	22
Bonavista bay,	7,227	1,809	17	14
Twillingate and Fogo,	6,744	1,128	10	12
Ferryland,	4,370	4,201	22	10
Placentia and St. Mary's,	6,473	5,455	11	13
Burin,	4,358	1,951	11	6
Fortune bay,	5,100	392	10	5
	96,295	46,785	209	142

Ecclesiastical affairs.] In 1839, this colony, with the Bermudas, was disjoined from the diocese of Nova Scotia, and erected into a separate see; but there are neither parishes nor rectors properly so called; the Protestant episcopal clergymen, 32 in number, are all missionaries under the Society for the propagation of the gospel. The Roman Catholics have 42 churches, and a cathedral at St. John's. Their establishment consists of a bishop and 24 clergymen.—Elementary schools are established in every district of the island, under separate and distinct boards of education, Roman Catholic and Protestant, in each district. According to the census of 1845, there were 209 such schools conducted by masters, with 9,042 pupils; and 358 conducted by mistresses, with 1,224 pupils. In addition to the government-schools, the Newfoundland School society and the Wesleyan Methodists have established schools. There is an academy at St. John's, and grammar-schools at Harbour-Grace and Carbonear.

History.] Cabot discovered N. in 1497. The land itself was of little value, but the fishery upon the neighbouring banks soon convinced the British that the possession of it was a matter of some consequence. The French, too, knew the value of the fishery as well as the British, and many disputes arose concerning N. At the peace of Utrecht, the possession of the island was confirmed to the English, but the French were allowed to dry their nets upon its N shores. In 1763, their privilege of fishing was extended to the gulf of St. Lawrence, provided they should never approach within less than 3 leagues of the shores of British America; at the same time they obtained possession of St. Pierre and Miquelon, two small islands to the north of N.; but were prohibited from erecting fortifications, or from keeping upon them more than 50 soldiers. These privileges were continued by the treaty of 1814.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a village of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 93 m. N of Trenton.

NEW FRANKLIN, a village of Scott co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 81 m. S by E of Indianapolis.—Also a village of Paris township, Stark co., in the state of Ohio, 140 m. NE of Columbus, and on the line of Sandy and Beaver canal. Pop. in 1840, 150.

NEWGALL, a stream in Pembrokeshire, which takes its rise in a moor near Trethyog, in St. Edrin's parish, and passing by Tankardston and Eweston, into a SSW direction, falls into St. Bride's bay. It is chiefly remarkable as one of the grand boundaries between the Englishery and Welshery, for on one

side of it the barbarous English peculiar to the hundred of Roos is spoken, while on the other, in Dewislan, Welsh is spoken.

NEW GARDEN, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 32 m. SW of Philadelphia, and 74 m. ESE of Harrisburg. The surface is level, and is drained by Red Clay and White Clay creeks. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,411.—Also a village of Guilford co., in the state of North Carolina, 98 m. WNW of Raleigh.—Also a village of Hanover township, Columbiana co., 150 m. NE by E of Columbus.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Indiana, 78 m. E of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,890.

NEW GENEVA, a village of Springfield township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 196 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on Monongahela river, at the junction of George creek. Pop. in 1840, 400.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a village of Toboyne township, Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 46 m. W of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 150.

NEW GLASGOW, a village of Amherst co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 119 m. W of Richmond, containing in 1840 about 25 dwellings.

NEW GLOUCESTER, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 41 m. SW of Augusta, watered by Royal's river. It is very fertile, especially on the streams. Pop. in 1840, 1,946.

NEW GRANADA, the most important of the three republics into which the South American republic of Colombia resolved itself at the breaking up of that federation. See article COLOMBIA. It comprises the greater part of the old vice-royalty of New G., as it existed previous to 1810. The present republic is bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the E by the republic of Venezuela; on the SE by Brazilian Guayana; on the S by the republic of Ecuador or Equator; and on the W by the Pacific ocean. On the NW it unites, by the isthmus of Panama, with Central America. It lies between the parallel of 12° 30′ N, and the equator; and between the meridians of 69° 20′, and 82° 30′. Its area has been estimated at 17,955 German, or 381,328 English sq. m.; and its pop. in 1850 at 2,138,000.

Physical features.] Alpine regions and extensive plains divide between them the greater portion of this country. The western and larger portion of the region included within the boundaries now traced is traversed by several chains of the Andes, rising from elevated table-lands; the eastern portion belongs to the great *llanos* or plains of the Orinoco. Near the S frontier, at the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca, on the frontiers of Ecuador, the great chain of the Andes diverges into three distinct ridges. Of these, the eastern or Venezuelan ridge, which extends to the extremity of the Parian promontory in W long. 62°, divides the valley of the Rio-Magdalena from the immense plains watered by the Guaviari, Meta, and Apure, the three great western tributaries of the Orinoco. The highest summits of this chain, which nowhere rises to the region of perpetual snow, are those of Summa-Paz and Chingaza. The central chain, which terminates near Mompox, divides the valley of the Rio-Magdalena on the E from that of the Cauca on the W; and is the highest of the three, often attaining the limits of perpetual snow, and greatly surpassing it in the colossal summits of Gouanacas, Barragan, and Quindiu. The western chain separates the valley of Cauca from the prov. of Choco and the coasts of the Pacific, and about the parallel of 6° N lat. bends to the NNW. Its highest elevation is scarcely 5,000 ft.; and it sinks so low in its progress northward, that its course can scarcely be traced into the dep. of Panama, where it forms mountainous land only 1,200 ft. in height. The mean elevation of the Andes in New G. is about 11,000 ft. Their alt. is greatest towards the equator. See article ANDES. The valleys between these chains form the great plateau of New G., upon which the population is chiefly concentred. The llanos or plains commence at the foot of the Eastern Andes and extend thence into the Venezuelan territories. They bear all the characteristics of their tropical position, but are as yet scarcely redeemed from their primitive solitude and wilderness state.

Rivers.] The principal river is the Magdalena, which intersects the country from N to S in a course of nearly 900 m.; and is joined by the Rio-Cauca on the l. bank a little below Mompox. The Magdalena is called the Rio Grande, or 'Great river,' by the Spaniards. It rises in the prov. of Popayan, in a small lake called Papas, in N lat. 1° 50′, and W long. 75° 30′, in the angle formed by the eastern and the central chain of the Andes. At the distance of 210 m. from its source, it receives the river of Bogota, 35 m. SW of the capital; 200 m. farther down, it receives the Sogamozo formed by the junction of two large streams from the eastern ramification of the Andes, which separates all the streams which run W into the Magdalena from those which flow E to the Orinoco; 150 m. farther onwards it receives on the opposite or l. bank the large stream of the Cauca; and 150 m. below, it enters the Caribbean sea, or Atlantic, by several deltoid branches. At its mouth it is 2 leagues broad; and the current is so rapid that large vessels cannot go up the stream, but are obliged to discharge their goods into canoes, which are towed along the banks, and occupy two months in their passage to where it ceases to be navigable, though they are only three weeks in coming down. Like other tropical rivers, the M. is subject to great inundations. See article MAGDALENA.—The Cauca rises on the W side of the central ridge of the Andes, which divides it from the valley of the Magdalena, in N lat. 2° 34′, at the pass of Guanacas, within 100 fath. of a source of the Magdalana. Up to the parallel of 8° N, its course is nearly parallel with that of the Magdalena, into which it falls after a course of more than 600 m. See article CAUCA.—The lakes of New G. are of considerable extent. The most celebrated is that of Guatavita near Bogota. Some extensive salt-marshes occur on the NW coast. The head-branches of the Amazon water the SE part of the country.

Climate.] The climate resembles that of Mexico; hot and unhealthy on the low coast, but gradually cooling as we ascend to the table-land. At Cartagena, on the N coast, the rainy season lasts from May to November; from April to December, the heats are terrible and destructive. At Santa Marta, on the same coast, the climate is more cool and healthy. At Popayan, in the extreme S and interior, the driest months are June, July, and August. At Bogota, the climate is cold considering its latitude, but still it may be deemed a perpetual spring. In the Llanos the mean temp. is 80°. See article ECUADOR.

Productions.] The forests of New G. are rich in dye-woods and cabinet-woods. Cinchona or Peruvian bark is collected near the sources of the Magdalena and the Cauca. The famed balsam of Tolu is so called from a village in the neighbourhood of Cartagena. The best cochineal is from the banks of the Sogamozo. The great variety of soil and climate renders the culture of both tropical as well as northern staples practicable. Coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, sugar, and tobacco, flourish in the savannas E of the Andes, and are considered as articles of export; the grain and nutritious roots, known in the W. Indies as ground-provisions, are produced only in sufficient quantities for home-consumption. Maize is grown every where, and when ripe is pounded in wooden mortars into a coarse meal, there being no more perfect machinery for grinding it. Wheat is grown on the higher lands, and on the elevated mountain-plains, where it suc-

ceeds as well as in the W parts of the United States, and often yields 40 bush. to the acre, and two crops may be produced in the year. A substitute for bread is found in cassava, which is procured by a process similar to that for making starch, from the yuca root. The plaintain is, to the mass of the natives, what the potato has become to the poor of Ireland; but the rice of the lowlands of New G. is indifferent. Coffee is chiefly cultivated in the province of Santa-Marta, but its culture is conducted with less care than in the W.-India islands. Cotton is chiefly grown in Cartagena, on the newly-cleared lands, between successive crops of maize, but the produce is said to be inferior to that from the uplands of North America, which is, in a great measure, owing to the defective mode generally followed of cleaning and depriving it of the seed. The growth of this article for export is very insignificant. The works erected in different parts of the country for the manufacture of sugar, were mostly destroyed during the revolutionary struggle, and very few of them have been repaired. No sugar is now exported, and the half-inspissated juice of the cane is only used for confectionary, or is eaten by the natives with their chocolate.—Previous to the discovery of the country, horses and cattle were unknown in these regions; but since their introduction, they have increased to such an extent as to form one of the great articles of export. Sheep and goats are numerous on the rich plains of Bogôta, and animal food is cheap, and much consumed; and hides, wool and cheese, form a principal portion of rural produce. Still, amidst all this exuberance of nature, agriculture is so imperfectly understood, and so languidly pursued, that not the thousandth part of the produce which this country might readily yield is raised. A traveller is astonished at finding the plantations of a region perhaps the most lovely and luxuriant in the world so trifling and unproductive. A planter is here thought rich, whose annual income is from £900 to £1,000. So little attention is paid to agriculture in the prov. of Choco, to the W of the Cauca, between Antioquia and Darien, that it still remains nearly in the same uncultivated state as when first discovered. —a thick impervious forest, without pasturage and roads. A variety of causes co-operate to produce this state of things, throughout the Colombian republics, such as the high interest of money, and the number of mortgages with which every plantation is more or less burdened. The pious legacies and prebends with which many estates were encumbered was also another serious obstacle to agriculture. These, accumulating from generation to generation, could not be bought up by payment of the capital, and the planter was thus kept under perpetual obligation to pay the interest. An ordonnance was enacted in 1802, against such pious donations; and recent reforms aim at the extinction throughout the republic of the heavy impost of clerical fees. Another obstacle to colonial prosperity under the old regime, and perhaps as much so under the new system of things, was the passion for public employments. The prospect of unbounded wealth from a large and rich plantation could never induce a Spaniard to relinquish his desire of military rank, of a judicial office, or of the cross of an order.

Minerals.] The viceroyalty of New G. has always been celebrated for the abundance of its gold; in Antioquia and other districts, no other money is known. This metal is generally obtained from the *lavaderos*, or washing-places established in alluvious grounds. These lavaderos are situated to the W of the central Cordillera, in the provinces of Antioquia and Choco, in the valley of the Cauca, and on the coast of the Pacific, in the partido of Barbacoas. The prov. of Antioquia contains mines of gold in micaceous slate, at Buritoca, San-Pedro, and near Aimas; but they are not wrought for want of hands. Gold is collected in great abundance on the alluvious grounds of Santa-Rosa, in the Valle-d'Orsas, and the Valle-des-Trinidad. At Choco, the richest river in gold is the Rio-Andageda; which, with the rivers of Quito and Zitura, forms near Quibdo, the Rio-Atrato or River of Darien. All the ground between the Andageda, the Rio-de-San-Juan, the Rio-de-Jamana, and the Rio-de-San-Augustin, is auriferous. The number of slaves employed in gathering gold-dust in the district of Choco, amounted in 1778 to 3,054; and in the valley of the Cauca, to 8,000. The prov. of Choco might alone, it has been estimated, produce 20,000 marks of gold annually, from washing, if in peopling this region—the most fertile in New G.—the government would turn its attention to agriculture. In 1801, when Humboldt was at Bogota, the total produce of the gold-mines of the viceroyalty was estimated at 2,500,000 dollars, or £562,500; namely, 2,100,000 d., or £472,500, for the two mints of Santa Fé and Popayan; and 400,000 d., or £90,000, as the exportation of the ingots and wrought gold. In addition to this, might be added the fraudulent exportation of the gold of Choco, which has much increased since the navigation of the Rio-Atrato was declared free. Gold dust, and even ingots, instead of being conveyed by Cali or Mompox, to the mints of Santa-Fé or Popayan, now take the direct road to Cartagena and Porto-Bello, whence they flow into the British colonies or are shipped direct for England. The mouths of the Atrato and Sinu serve as stations for smugglers. According to Humboldt's information from those who dealt in gold dust, at Cartagena, Mompox, Puga, and Popayan, the smuggled gold might be estimated at 2,500 merks, or £82,062 annually. The total produce of the gold of this viceroyalty, coined, exported in ingots and wrought plate, together with that of fraudulent exportation, was estimated at 20,800 marks fine gold, or £683,760.—Platina, the rarest and most infusible of all metals, and in value next to gold, is produced in Choco and Barbacoas, to the W of the freestone mountains which rise on the W banks of the Cauca. There are some mines of extremely rich silver in the Vega-de-Supia, 20 leagues distant from Cartago, to the N of Quebraloma, between the Cerro-de-Tacon and the Cerro-de-Marmaton. These mines were only discovered of late. There are also mines of cinnabar, or sulphurated mercury, in three different places,—namely, in the province of Antioquia, in the valley of Santa-Rosa, to the E of the Cauca, in the mountain of Quindiu formerly mentioned, and lastly, in the prov. of Quito, between Azoque and Cuenca.—New G. abounds in precious stones. Amethysts, *pantausas*—a kind of precious stone of various colours, with grains of gold in the interior—diamonds of a very small size, jacinths, beautiful garnets, turquoises, girasols, obsidian, and *mapulas*, another little-known precious stone, are found. There are mines of emeralds in the vicinity of Muzo, a town in the district of Tunza, inhabited by about 200 families, who are chiefly occupied in searching for emeralds. They occur in the mountain of Itoco, within 3 leagues of Muzo, and 50 m. N of Santa Fé. This mine has for many years almost exclusively supplied the world with this precious stone. It generally occurs in a gangart of pure white quartz, which enhances the extreme delicacy of the green colour; but there are examples of their being found in a fine grained schistus like touchstone. These stones are called emeralds of Peru, though it is doubtful if emeralds were ever found in that viceroyalty; and those of New G. were celebrated in 1740. Coal is a rare production in the Cordilleras. There are, however, beds of coal in the valley of Bogota, near Tauss-Canoas, and in the Cerro-de-Suba, places elevated 2,500 metres, or 8,201 ft. above the level of the sea. Copper-mines of a superior quality are wrought in the vicinity of Nirgua, which besides supplying the planters with materials for their boilers, cylinders of mills, and other implements, furnished in 1804, 171 quintals for exportation. Salt is found in great abundance along the whole coast, and is of a beautiful whiteness.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of the country are of the simplest kinds, consisting chiefly of leather, hammocks, baizes, hats, and salt. None of them are of importance. The principal salt-works are at Araya and Santa-Marta. The facilities for internal communication have been very much neglected; but steamboats have been established on the Magdalena and other rivers, which will much facilitate the development of the country bordering on that great river and open rich stores to commerce. The system of roads is altogether unavailable and bad; there is scarcely a passable road throughout the whole country. The backs of mules form the principal means of conveyance; and in places along the Andes, where even these cannot find a sure footing, men are employed to transport travellers in a rude kind of chair fastened to the back. Bridges are almost unknown. The method of crossing streams is by ropes stretched from one side to the other, with sling and basket, in which the passenger is seated, and pulled safely over the rivers or abyss, as the case may be. A considerable inland trade is carried on by the merchants of the coast. Foreign imports are sent by the steamboats on the Magdalena, or carried on the backs of

mules into the interior, and the metals, hides, and other produce are brought down and re-shipped to foreign countries in exchange.

Commerce.] The average annual value of the commerce of New G. is estimated at 40,000,000 francs. The imports in 1840 scarcely exceeded 17,000,000 fr.; in 1843 they rose to 23,000,000 fr.; and in 1844 again fell off to 22,000,000 fr. In 1843, the exports amounted to 16,000.000 fr., and in 1844 to 14,000,000 fr. The contraband trade is very large. Commercial transactions carried on with the following nations approximate to the proportions annexed:

Jamaica and England,	about 13,000,000 fr.
France,	3,769,000
United States,	1,000,000
Island of Curacoa,	820,000
Spain,	610,000
Venezuela and Peru,	each 750,000 = 1,500,000

The ports of Santa-Marta, Cartagena, Chagres, Panama, and Porto-Bello, are most frequented by foreign vessels. The port of Cartagena, on the N coast, is one of the finest harbours of the world. The coasting-trade is chiefly conducted from the port of Panama. A line of steam-ships, owned by the British, carry the mails from Chagres to Valparaiso; and the W. India steamers, plying between England and the United States, leave the mails at the isthmus, to be carried across to that point, and receive the return mail. The customs' duties levied on the £880,000 of merchandise entered in 1844, amounted to £230,800. The values imported in 1844 were thus divided for principal heads:

Jamaica and Liverpool, for	£520.000
France,	150,800
The United States,	40,000

The remainder of the imports was derived in nearly equal proportions from the Isle of Curaçoa, Spain, Venezuela, and Peru. The imports from England and Jamaica were therefore about 3-5ths of the whole. About one-fourth of the whole foreign commerce of the country centres in the port of Cartagena; of the exports alone, more than one-third. Of a total of 12,950 tons of shipping, entries and sailings together, exclusive of coasting-craft, in 1844, the British flag in that port covered 5,404 tonnage. The exports of British and Irish produce to New G. in 1846 amounted in value to £219,593; in 1847 to £145,606; in 1848 to £247,916; in 1849 to £331,112; and in 1850 to £330,810. The chief imports into this country in 1850 from New G. consisted of 198 cwts. of Peruvian bark; 2,886 cwts. of cochineal; 4,692,016 lbs. of coffee; 3,395 cwts. of codillas and hemp; 12,201 lbs. of sarsaparilla; and 97,035 lbs. of cotton. At Riohacha a project has been started for a railway to run from that city to the valley of Dupar in the province of Santa Marta. It appears that the government are making exertions to facilitate land-intercourse, and introduce the steam-boat upon the Magdalena, and generally into the waters of the republic; but their efforts have as yet met with little success. A few years ago a company was chartered in New G. for purposes of general improvement, with a capital of 200,000 d., and with a special design to navigate the Magdalena river, plying between Santa Marta on the Caribbean sea, and Hondo the head of the river-navigation, a distance of about 600 m. The river being very shallow at certain seasons, having at some points only about 3 ft. water in the channel, the boats were constructed with flat bottoms, and so as to draw, with their engines, the necessary fuel, and 60 tons of freight, only 2 ft. 9 in. They were 150 ft. on deck, 6 ft. hold, 25 ft. beam, and 40 ft. over all. Each vessel has two high-pressure engines of 50 horse-power, and their estimated speed is 12 m. an hour. The Magdalena, although one of the finest rivers in the world, and accessible for more than 500 m. from its mouth, has till now been of comparatively little benefit, owing to the strength of its descending current.—An important treaty was concluded between the United States and the republic of New G. on the 12th of December 1846, and ratifications thereof exchanged on the 10th of June 1848. The conquest or reduction of Mexico was decided upon about the date of this arrangement with New G. By the first subsidiary declaration, under the 35th article of this Bogota treaty, the territory of the isthmus, from the S extremity to the frontier of Costa-Rica, and the transit from one sea to the other, are thrown open to the enterprise of the United States. New G. guarantees to the States a perfect equality with its own citizens in the enjoyment of every right of transit across the isthmus, by all existing and by all future routes or modes of communication; and in return for these and for other very complete privileges and advantages of a commercial character, the United States have guaranteed to New G. the perfect neutrality of the isthmus itself, in order that the free transit from sea to sea should not be interrupted, while this 20 years' treaty lasts, and also the right of sovereignty and property over the territory.—A more recent scheme for uniting the two oceans lies also within the frontiers of this republic, that namely for a navigable canal between the Savannah river and Caledonia bay. See article MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN).—The opening of roads, the improvement of the dists. where tobacco is cultivated, and the extension of trade with the coast, are still attracting the notice of the executive; and the various decrees issued on these matters evince a spirit of concession to those whose immediate interests are concerned.

Government.] The form of government of New G. is based upon the plan of that of the United States. The legislative function is vested in a senate and house-of-representatives, both consisting of members elected by the cantonal deputies of the provinces, in a provincial assembly held once in four years. The executive is vested in a president and vice-president, the former of whom is elected for a period of four years. The constitution is, with slight variations, the same as was adopted by the confederation at Cucuta on the 18th July 1821. The departments have each an intendente, with full powers under the general government, saving military command. The provinces are under the administration of governors, with similar powers and restrictions, and the cantons and parishes have each their own officers.—The laws, as in all the old Spanish colonies, are an ill-digested mass of the laws of Spain and the Indies; but even such as they are, they would be tolerable if they were not so badly administered. Trial by jury, however, is allowed to all.—The Roman Catholic is the religion of the nation, and the church-festivals and celebrations are conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The clergy are paid by the state; but since the revolution they have lost much of that influence they formerly possessed over the minds of the people.—Education is more flourishing in New G. than in the other Colombian states, and as a consequence the people are more intelligent and refined. The government is making great efforts to instruct the pop. Lancasterian schools are now established in all the chief cities and towns; and elementary schools are by law supported in every district of the country.

Revenue.] The public revenue is raised from import and export duties, taxes, salt-mines, the post-office, profit on tobacco, and the sale of public lands. According to an official statement issued in relation to the estimates for 1850-51, the finances of New G. do not appear to be flourishing: a deficit is shown of nearly 5,000,000 reals: the resources of the government being put down at 21,894,000 r., and the outlay at 26,329,000 r. It would seem that the chief expenditure rests upon the following items: National debt, 4,397,398 r.; war-department, 5,043,205 r.; treasury and finance, 6,651,930 r.; and government department,

2,130,804 r. The whole of the debt of the republic, including internal and external, was represented at 208,619,397 r., and is chiefly due in England. It is not mentioned what are the kind of expedients that will be resorted to in order to cover the deficiency, or whether the government had in contemplation any plan for effecting necessary retrenchment. Nor is the condition of financial matters more hopefully set forth in the message of General Lopez to the New G. congress on 1st March 1853. According to that document, the public debt now amounts to the enormous sum of 377,000,000 reals, or 47,125,000 dollars, whilst 28,000,000 r. are required for the expenses of the incoming year, and 10,000,000 r. to complete that of the current year, which with 8,000,000 r. to pay the negociated debts and the expenses of the army makes a total deficit of 18,000,000 r. or 2,250,000 d., whilst the credit for the incoming year only amounts to 20,000,000 r. or 2,500,000 d. The president goes on to say that the only possible way he can propose for remedying this great evil is to give 2,000,000 fanegadas of the state lands (*tierras baldias*) to the creditors, which he conceives can be done without any loss to the country, as, from the survey under Colonel Cadazzi, now in progress, it is proved that in the 11 provs. already surveyed (out of the 35 that constitute the republic) there are 8,474,575 fanegadas of unreclaimed lands; and by converting the scrip now held for the foreign debt into notes representing the waste lands, the holders would either be obliged to colonise or cultivate the lands by native labour, to prevent a total loss to themselves. Thus, he adds, "whatever would be the course taken relative to the cultivation of the lands, it would produce an augmentation of the nation's riches, if it did not produce a large emigration, and with it incalculable advantages." The agent of the creditors in Bogota is said by the president to be favourable to this plan.

Population.] An official statement in 1836 estimated the pop. of New G. at 1,687,000, or about 4·4 to the sq. m.; and divided it according to races thus, —Whites and Creoles, 1,053,000; Indians, 376,000; Free-coloured, 168,000; Slaves, 85,000. The estimated pop. in 1850 was officially reckoned at 2,138,000. —The Whites, Negroes, and mixed races, are similar in origin and manners to the same classes throughout Spanish America. Many of the Indian tribes still enjoy their independence, and almost all of them retain their language and particular customs. The Guairas or Guagniros, occupy part of the provs. of Rio-de-la-Hacha and Santa-Marta, and live on friendly terms with the Motilones, who inhabit the lands watered by the Muchuchies and the St. Faustin as far as the valley of Cucuta. They infest the passes of the mountains; pillage, conflagration, and murder mark their incursions into the plains. The Chilimes, and another band of the Guairas, are free-booters on the banks of the Magdalena. The Urabas, the Zitaras, and the Oromisas, form three independent states in the prov. of Darien; the first under a native prince called the Plawon, the two last under a republican government. The Curacunas dwell on the mountains of Choco and Novita; they extend their ravages as far as Panama, and even attack small vessels in search of plunder. The ancient inhabitants of Quito are said to have spoken many different dialects. The missionaries have specified not less than 117; it appears, however, that the language of the Quitos prevailed over the plateau, and that of the Scires along the coast. In the year 1600, the Cofanes, one of the 117 tribes of Quito, are said to have amounted to 15,000 souls; they spoke a peculiar language, which was also spoken by the inhabitants of Anga-Marca, and in which a Jesuit has written an epitome of Christianity. Of the 52 tribes of Popayan, those of Guasinca, Cocanuca, and Paos, had three distinct languages, which are still partly preserved in the writings of the missionaries. The Xibaros, the Macas, and the Quixos, at one time formidable tribes, occupied the eastern declivities of the Andes, in the kingdom of Quito. Nearer the level of the sea, in the vast district of Maynas, are found the remains of unnumbered tribes, whose languages the missionaries have classed in the following order:—1st, Sixteen mother tongues, of which the Andoa has 9 dialects, the Campa 7, and the Mayna 4; 2dly, Sixteen scattered dialects that have no resemblance to any known mother tongue; 3dly, Twenty-two tribes, several of which are still extant, although their language is extinct; lastly, ten unknown languages. We have not included in this list the extensive tribe of the Omaguas, spread over the whole course of the Maranon or Amazon, and speaking a dialect of the Guarani language of Brazil, but simpler in its grammatical forms, and more abundant in its vocabulary, from which we may infer that they had arrived at a greater degree of civilization than their kindred tribes. The migrations of this tribe of river-navigators have not been clearly ascertained, but it is generally believed that they were originally from Brazil. The language of Bogota has been almost extinct since the end of the last cent. It was extended by the victories of the Zaque Huncahua, by the warlike exploits of the Zippas, and by the influence of the lamas of Iraca, from the plains of the Ariari and the Rio-Meta to the N of the Sogamozo. This language was called by the natives the Chibcha.

Cities and towns.] The republic is divided into the 5 departments of Ystmo, Cundinamarca, Cauca, Magdalena, and Boyaca.—The city of Bogota is the capital of the republic. It is situated at the foot of two mountains which shelter it from the violent E winds, on a table-land 8,650 ft. above the level of the sea, in N lat. 4° 37′, and W long. 74° 10′. It was founded in 1538 by Quesada, and now contains 40,000 inhabitants. See Bogota.—Hondo, on the Magdalena, the port of Bogota, is situated about 55 m. SW of that city. It has a considerable trade in cotton goods, hides, and grain, and contains a pop. of about 10,000.—Popayan, the next city to Bogota in size, is more elegantly built, being the residence of many opulent merchants. It is situated on the river Cauca, and has a considerable trade through the port of Cartagena. Pop. 25,000.—Cartagena is the principal port of the republic, and carries on quite an extensive trade with the United States and Europe. It is built on a sandy island of the N coast, to the W of the Rio-Magdalena, and possesses one of the finest harbours in America. It is well-fortified, and has a pop. of 18,000. Though much decayed, it is still a fine city, and the centre of trade. Panama is built on a peninsula of the S coast of the isthmus, to which it gives its name. It was formerly much frequented by Spanish merchantmen; and its importance has lately been revived by the project for making it the western depot of interoceanic communication. See articles Chagres and Panama. Its pop. fluctuates, but it is generally about 10,000.—Porto-Bello, or Puerto-Bello, is a small town or village, on a fine natural harbour, but in so unhealthy a situation that it has acquired the title of the 'grave of Europeans.' It stands on the N side of the isthmus, opposite Panama.—Santa-Marta, a fortified town, on the coast to the E of Magdalena, possesses a considerable trade, both internal and external. Pop. 6,000. Rio-Hacha, farther E, is a small town, with only 1,000 inhabitants: but is noted for the pearl-fisheries in its vicinity. There are few other towns of consequence, except the capitals of the several provinces, and a few inconsiderable ports on the Pacific.

History.] The coasts of New G., which border on the Caribbean sea, were first visited by Columbus during his fourth voyage. Sailing from Spain to the W. Indies, he arrived with his fleet at St. Domingo, where, having been refused permission to land, he was obliged to stand to the W; and after sailing in this direction for a few days, discovered a small island off the Cape of Honduras, where his brother landed and traded with the natives. Prosecuting their voyage, they touched at the cape itself, on which they landed to take possession for the crown of Spain. After performing this ceremony, the fleet proceeded along the shore, and was compelled by the easterly winds to double a cape, to which the pilots gave the name of Cape Gracias-á-Dios. Columbus touched in the course of the voyage at Veragua, Nombre-de-Dios, Belos, Porto-Bello, and other places. At Veragua he sent his brother up into the country to search for gold; and Bartholo-

mew returning with a considerable quantity, the admiral wished to have planted a colony here, but after several fruitless attempts, abandoned the design. Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, and many other adventurous persons, followed Columbus in exploring parts of the coast of New G.; and Vespucci gave the first regular description of the people who inhabited its shores. In 1508, Ojeda and Nicuessa obtained from the Spanish crown extensive grants in this district and the adjoining country. Ojeda had the country from Cape-de-la-Vela to the gulf of Darien included in his charter, which tract was to be styled New Andalusia; and Nicuessa was appointed to govern from the gulf of Darien to Cape Gracias-á-Dios; the territory included within these points to be named Golden Castile. Soon after the arrival of Ojeda at Cartagena, he imprudently attacked the natives, and lost the greater part of his men, but was fortunately relieved by the arrival of Nicuessa; he then went to the gulf of Darien, and established a colony on the E promontory, which he named St. Sebastian. The new colony was reduced to such distress in a short time, that it was determined to proceed to Cartagena: but while on their passage, they met with two vessels bringing supplies; and returning to St. Sebastian, found their town destroyed by the natives. The whole colony then sailed to the river of Darien, where they attacked and conquered an Indian tribe, and founded a town, which they named Santa-Maria-del-Darien. In the meantime Nicuessa endeavoured to establish a colony at Nombre-de-Dios; but a deputation being sent to request him to assume the government, Ojeda having died, he repaired thither. On his arrival he found that great dissensions had arisen among the colonists, who, instead of appointing him to the government, put him in a decayed vessel, and sent him to sea, where he is supposed to have perished. The prov. of Terra-Firma, including both the grants of Nicuessa and Ojeda, was given by a subsequent charter, in 1514, to Pedro Arias-de-Avila, under whose government Vasco Nunez-de-Balboa, the discoverer of the South sea, was beheaded on account of a revolt. Under the orders of Avila, the W coast of Panama, Veragua, and Darien was explored as far N as Cape Blanco, and the town of Panama was founded. In 1536, Sebastian-de-Benalcarar, one of the officers who accompanied Pizarro in the expedition to Peru, effected the conquest and colonization of the southern internal provs. of New G.; whilst Gonzalo Ximenes-de-Quesada, who had been sent by Lugo, the admiral of the Canaries, overrun the N districts from Santa-Marta. They met with considerable opposition from the natives; but finally succeeded in reducing the country, and the whole was formed into a kingdom, and governed by a captain-general, appointed in 1547; to check whose power the royal audience was established, of which he was, however, made president. In 1718 New G. was formed into a viceroyalty. This form of government continued until 1724, when the captain-generalship was restored; but in 1740 the viceroyalty was re-established. Under this system—the evils of which were of a very grievous nature—the inhabitants of New G. continued until the invasion of Spain by the French. The desire of independence had long been prevalent, but it was not until 1806 that it began to be publicly avowed. The juntas then chosen were composed of persons generally favourable to independence. A congress from the different provs. or departments of the viceroyalty soon afterwards assembled, and in 1811 a formal declaration of independence was made. See article COLOMBIA. The cause of freedom and that of the royalists were alternately triumphant, and many frightful scenes of rapine and bloodshed occurred. In 1816 a decisive action was fought between the independents and a Spanish army under Morillo, which ended in the total defeat of the former, and the dispersion of the congress. After remaining under the dominion of the royalists for three years, New G. was again emancipated by the army of Bolivar, who entered Santa-Fe in August 1819. His successes after this period were uniform, rapid, and brilliant; and the Spaniards finally evacuated the country in 1823, having been confined to the isthmus of Panama from the period of Bolivar's entrance. The republic of Colombia, of which New G. was a member, was formed in 1819, but on the dissolution of that confederation in 1831, it became once more a separate state, and as such remains to the present time. Santander was elected first president, and took office on the 7th October 1832.

NEW GUILFORD, a village of Perry township, Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 67 m. NE of Columbus.

NEW GUINEA, next to New Holland, the largest island of Australasia, lying between the parallels of 0° 15′ and 10° S, and the meridians of 131° 20′ and 149° 20′ E. Its approximative area is 275,000 sq. m. It is separated from New Holland on the S by Endeavour and Torres' straits; from New Britain on the E by Dampier's straits; and from Gilolo by Pitt's straits. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1528 and 1543, but is still almost unknown. Forrest merely anchored on the N coast; Cook landed on the S shore; Dampier, Cartaret, Bougainville, D'Entrecasteaux, only visited some of the neighbouring islands; Le Maire and Schouten, who sailed along the greatest part of the N coast, had several interviews with the natives of the surrounding islands, but did not land upon the main island; and even the recent voyages of the Fly and the Rattlesnake effected little towards increasing our acquaintance with this large island. No civilized colony has yet been planted upon it; and the interior is altogether *terra incognita*. It is of irregular outline. The coasts in some parts appear to be high and mountainous, and in many places are deeply indented with bays. Of about 140 m. of the S coast examined by the expedition under Capt. Blackwood, in the Fly, from S lat. 8° 45′, and E long. 143° 35′, to S lat. 7° 40′, and E long. 144° 40′, "and for an unknown distance beyond that point, the coast has everywhere the same features. It was low, flat, muddy, covered with jungle and impenetrable forests, and intersected in every direction by a multitude of fresh-water arms and channels, uniting one with another, and forming a complete net-work of fresh-water canals of all sizes and depths, from a mere muddy ditch to a width of 5 m., and a depth of 20 to 30 ft. This coast was fronted by immense mud-banks, stretching from 10 to 20 m. outside, having at low water a general depth of about 12 ft., and some sand-banks much shoaler or quite dry. These mud-flats gradually deepened towards their outer edge to 3 and 4 fath., and then more rapidly to 6, 10, 15, and 20 fath. Now, this is precisely the formation of the delta of a river, and the only difficulty in the present case is, is the supposed river large enough to produce such a delta on an island such as New G.? From what we know of the rest of the island, however, the existence of such a river becomes highly probable. A range of high mountainous land runs along all the N coast from Dampier's strait to Geelvink bay. High land also comes out upon the SW coast about Triton bay, where the Dutch once formed a settlement near the 137th meridian. The hollow between these ranges would run towards the SE, in which direction, of course, their drainage would be deflected. We have already seen reason to believe that the country is a wet one; and the moisture, which does not fall as rain from the SE trade-wind, as it passes over flat land, is no doubt caught and precipitated in abundance on the SE sides of the mountains, and is thus sent down on the flat in the shape of rivers. Whether these ever join into one stream, or whether a number of them all run for the SE coast, and thus unite only in forming the delta of which we traversed the outer belt, is of course left open to conjecture. If they ever unite in one stream, it will probably be found to be a very noble one for the size of the island, winding perhaps through rich flats of tropical forests. Whatever be the characters of the interior waters, however," continues Mr. Jukes, "they must afford access for small craft into the very heart of the country. Unlike the rivers of Australia, the estuaries of which are all salt, and the rivers mostly trickling shallow streams, running over rocks or sands, the rivers of New Guinea are so full, and abound so with fresh water, as to influence the sea for miles outside their mouths, and expel the salt water even from the flattest and most sluggish of their course. Any craft, then, that can get across the mud-bank on their mouths, need never fear the being able to find water for many miles above them. I know of no part of the world, the exploration of which is so flattering to the imagination, so likely to be fruitful in interesting results, whether to the naturalist, the ethnologist, or the geographer, and altogether so well calculated to gratify the enlightened curiosity of an adventurous explorer, as the interior of New G. The very mention of being taken into the interior of New G. sounds like being allowed to visit some of the en-

chanted regions of the Arabian Nights, so dim an atmosphere of obscurity rests at present on the wonders it probably conceals!" Some lofty mountains appear to rise above each other in successive ranges towards the central part of the island. One of these ranges, stretching in a SSE direction from the meridian of 147° to 150° 30′ E, presents at its NW extremity a summit of the estimated alt. of 10,046 ft., to which the name of Mount Yule has been given; and another, about 60 m. to the S of Mount Yule, which has an estimated alt. of 13,705 ft.—Swine, dogs, birds-of-paradise, parrots, sea-fowl, fish, trepang, ginger, cloves, nutmegs, cocoa, betel, sago, and bread-fruit, are enumerated among the productions of the island.

Population.] The inhabitants are a variety of the Papuan or Malaysian Negro race. They have projecting lips, a flat broad nose, a large mouth, large eyes, shining black hair, and a black rough skin. They are strongly built, and go nearly naked, having only a thin stuff made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut round their loins. Their habitations on the coast are built on piles, with a sort of bridge extending above high-water mark. A dwelling of this kind is generally occupied by several families. One of these large habitations is thus described by the author of the *Voyage of the Fly:* "The house, or whatever it might be called, was raised from the muddy ground about 6 ft., resting on a number of posts placed irregularly underneath it, most of which seemed to be stumps of trees cut off at that height and left standing. The floor raised upon these seemed to consist of poles fastened across a framework, on which were laid loose planks made apparently of the outer rind of the sago-palm, split open and flattened and dried. This floor was perfectly level and smooth, and felt firm and stable to the foot. It was about 30 ft. in width, and upwards of 300 ft. long. The roof was formed of an arched framework of bamboo, covered with an excellent thatch of the leaves of the sago-palm. It was 16 or 18 ft. high in the centre, from which it sloped down on either hand to the floor. The end walls were upright, made of bamboo poles, close together; and at each end were three doorways, having the form of a Gothic arch, the centre being the largest. The inside of the house looked just like a great tunnel. Down each side was a row of cabins; each of these was of a square form, projecting about 10 ft., having walls of bamboo reaching from the floor to the roof, and accessible at the side by a small door very neatly made of split bamboo. Inside these cabins we found low frames, covered with mats, apparently bed-places; and over head were shelves and pegs on which were bows and arrows, baskets, stone axes, drums, and other matters. In each cabin was a fire-place (a patch of clay), over which was a small frame of sticks, about 2 ft. high, 3 ft. long, and a foot wide, as if for hanging something to cook or dry over the fire. A stock of dry firewood was also observed in each cabin on a shelf overhead. One or two of these fire-places were also scattered about in different part of the sides of the house. Between each two cabins was a small doorway, about 3 ft. high, closed by a neatly made door or shutter of split bamboo, from which a little ladder gave access to the ground outside the house. At each end of the house was the stage or balcony mentioned before, being merely the open ends of the floor outside the end walls, on which the cross poles were bare or not covered with planks. The roof, however, projected over these stages, both at the sides, and much more overhead, protruding forward at the gable, something like the poke of a lady's bonnet but more pointed. Inside, all the centre of the house, for about a third of its width, was kept quite clear, forming a noble covered promenade. The only light proceeded from the doors at the end, and the little side-doors between the cabins. Near the centre, on one side, was a pole reaching from the floor to the roof, on which was a kind of framework covered with skulls, very curiously ornamented, with a wooden projection inserted for the nose, black protruding lumps of gum, like short horns, in the sockets of the eyes, at the end of which were broad red seeds. The mouth and lower jaw was smeared over with black gum, in which were stuck seeds both red and white. On the base of the skull was fastened a handle of twisted cane, by which it was suspended upon the frame, but what was the form or nature of this frame there was too little light, and much too little time to determine. We nowhere saw any sign or fragment of European articles of workmanship, nor iron of any sort or kind. There was little or no cultivation near the houses. Ripe cocoa-nuts were hanging on some rails, apparently to dry; and in one spot the earth had been dug and heaped up into a circular mound, with a trench round it, and on this some young plants had been set. There were only one or two plantain or banana trees, but a dense thicket of sago-palms grew all round in the forest." The Chinese, who trade with the NW parts of the island, appear to have introduced some of the rites of Fo among the natives in that quarter. The principal part of the trade is monopolized by the inhabitants of the neighbouring island of Ceram.

Climate.] "Everything we saw ashore," says Captain Jukes, "the large sheltered houses raised above the ground,—the dry firewood stored in them,—the sticks and bushes on the pathways, &c.,—denotes the climate to be a very wet one, and in all our excursions into New G. we found almost continual rain. It is probable that during the whole SE monsoon, or from the middle of March to the end of October, the weather is rainy, and that during the NW monsoon, which brings rain to the N coast of Australia, the S coast of New G. may have its dry season. Australia, on the contrary, has a remarkably dry climate; and though there are frequent showers during the SE monsoon on the margin of the NE coast and about Cape York, where the trade-wind first strikes upon the land, it is probable that in the interior no rain falls during the greater part of the year, and heavy showers only during the remainder. Not only, however, is this variation of climate not sufficient to account for the utter difference in the vegetation of the two countries, Australia and New G.; but I much question whether the difference in the climate be not in great part the result of that in the vegetation. The thick dank woods and jungles of New G. completely protect the soil from the sun, the broad close leaves shelter even the stems of the trees, and all tend to produce a coolness favourable to the precipitation of moisture from the damp trade-wind. The open and scattered woodlands of Australia, on the contrary, offer no shelter to the ground from the rays of the sun. The small, thinly-disseminated leaves of these evergreen trees, instead of giving shade, become themselves as hot and parched as the rocks and sands beneath them. The ragged strips of dry and resinous bark hanging from the trunks of all the trees, are like tinder, ever ready to catch fire with a spark, and the grass among the trees commonly resembles hay. Everything absorbs the heat freely, and radiates it into the surrounding atmosphere. Instead of being cooled then, and precipitating its superabundant moisture, the sea air on entering an Australian wood has its temperature raised, and becomes capable of licking up any drop of humidity it may find still lingering there. For this reason, a current of air is seldom perceptible in an Australian forest, which always feels hot, dry, and oppressive."

NEW HACKENSACK, a village of Fishkill township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 79 m. S of Albany.

NEW HAGERSTOWN, a village of Orange township, Carroll co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 114 m. ENE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 250.

NEW HAMBURG, a village of Poughkeepsie township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Hudson's river, near the confluence of Wappinger's creek.

NEW HAMPTON, a township of Belknap co., in state of New Hampshire, U. S., 29 m. NW of Concord, bounded on the W by Pemigewasset river. It is hilly, but very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,809.—Also a village of Lebanon township, Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 47 m. N of Trenton, on

the S side of Musconetcong creek. It contained in 1840, about 25 dwellings.

NEW HANOVER. See HANOVER (NEW).

NEW HANOVER, a county in the SE part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., and bounded on the SE by the Atlantic. It comprises an area of 995 sq. m., and is drained by the NE branch of Cape Fear river and its tributaries. In its E part is a large swamp, and along the shore are numerous long, low, and narrow islands. Pop. in 1840, 13,312; in 1850, 17,764. Its cap. is Wilmington.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 74 m. E of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Swamp creek. The soil consists of loam and red shale. Pop. in 1840, 1,419.

NEW HARMONY. See HARMONY (NEW).

NEW HARTFORD. See HARTFORD (NEW).

NEW HARTFORD CENTRE, a village of New Hartford township, Lichfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 18 m. W by N of Hartford.

NEWHAVEN, or MEECHING, a parish and seaport in Sussex, 36 m. E by S of Chichester, and 55 m. S by E of London, at the mouth of the Ouse, which is here crossed by a handsome drawbridge, and on a branch line of the Lewes and Brighton railway. Area of p. 710 acres. Pop. in 1801, 584; in 1831, 904; in 1841, 955. It possesses a harbour of considerable value, formed in the channel of the river Ouse, at its entrance into the sea, by wooden piers carried out in a S direction across the beach. The Ouse is navigable as far as the town of Lewes, and open to the flow and ebb of the tide for 4 m. further up the stream, or 12 m. altogether, and affords a powerful backwater for scouring the entrance. The average rise of spring-tides at the harbour's mouth is from 19 to 20 ft., and of neap-tides about 14 to 15 ft. The bar is left dry at low-water spring-tides, but within the piers there is about 2 ft. water at such times, and this depth continues uniform for 1 m. up the channel. The distance between the pier-heads is only 106 ft. The bay is defended by a small fort. There is a custom-house, with a collector, comptroller, and harbour-master. The town is small but neat. A considerable trade is carried on in the importation of coal and foreign timber. Bonding warehouses for all kinds of timber have been constructed on the quay on an improved principle; the coasting trade in butter, flour, and corn, is also large.

NEWHAVEN, a fishing-village on the frith of Forth, 1 m. W of N. Leith. A substantial low-water stone-pier here encloses a commodious harbour for wherries and fishing-boats. About 500 yds. W of the stone-pier, a chain-pier was constructed in 1821, at an expense of £4,000. It is upwards of 500 ft. long, and 4 ft. wide, and extends to a depth at low-water of from 5 to 6 ft. About 1 m. to the W is the new pier of Granton. The v. is included within the parliamentary and municipal boundary of Leith. The inhabitants, an industrious, hardy, and thriving race, have for centuries formed a peculiar and exclusive community, all more or less mutually related by marriage, and rarely intermarrying with others than natives of the village. The males are mostly all fishermen, weather-beaten and athletic, and so trained from youth to spend most of their waking hours on the sea, that they are expert in nothing but handling the sailing-tackle and the net. Their wives and daughters are a sturdy corps of Amazons, so distinguished by peculiar habits as to be quite a study to the observer of human nature. They partake all the broad features which mark the character of their sisterhood of Fisherrow, and share with them the trade of supplying the markets of Edinburgh and Leith with fresh fish. They dress in a manner at once coarse, costly, and peculiar,—sufficiently tidy when viewed in connexion with their occupation, and not a little interesting to the lover of the picturesque. They usually wear a jerkin of blue cloth, and, on their neck and bosom, several fine neckerchiefs; and they wrap themselves up in a profusion of petticoats of different stuffs and colours, two or three being regularly adjusted on the person, and others so contorted into twists and bundles below the waist as to produce a strange bulkiness and grotesqueness of appearance.

NEW HAVEN, a county in the S part of the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 540 sq. m., bounded on the S by Long Island sound, by Housatonic river on the SW, and drained by Nangatuck, Quinnipiac, Pomperaug, West, Mill, and Mununkatuck rivers. It is partly mountainous, and possesses considerable diversity of soil. Pop. in 1840, 48,619; in 1850, 65,841.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 60 m. W of Montpellier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Otter creek, Middlebury river, and Little Otter creek. The soil consists chiefly of marl, clay, and loam, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,583.

NEWHAVEN, the cap. of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, U.S., at the head of a bay of Long Island sound, 36 m. S by W of Hartford, 76 m. NE of New York, and 300 m. from Washington, in N lat. 41° 18′, W long. 72° 56′. Pop. in 1810, 5,772; in 1820, 7,147; in 1830, 10,180; in 1840, 12,960; in 1850, 22,539. It is beautifully situated in a plain sloping towards the sea, and enclosed amphitheatrally by hills, of which two, named East and West Rock, rise perpendicularly to the height of from 330 to 370 ft. The city extends about 3 m. from E to W, and 2 m. from N to S, and is laid out with great regularity. It consists of two parts, an old and a new town. The former is built in the form of a square, and subdivided into nine parts, of which the central was reserved for public buildings, and contains several handsome edifices. The houses are chiefly built of wood, neatly painted, and surrounded by court-yards and gardens. The new town is well and substantially built. The harbour is safe but shallow, and gradually filling up with mud. It has about 7 ft. water on the bar at low tide; common tides rise 6 ft., and spring-tides about 7 or 8 ft. Long wharf is 3,943 ft. in length; but there is less depth of water at its termination now than there was in 1765, when it was only 20 rods long. There is another wharf which has a basin, in which, by means of flood-gates, the water is always kept at the elevation of high tide. The maritime commerce of New H. is more extensive than that of any other city in Connecticut, its foreign and coasting trade being both considerable. The sealing business, connected with the China trade, formerly brought considerable wealth into the city. At present its foreign trade is chiefly with the W. Indies. The tonnage of the port in 1840 was 11,500. A line of steam-boats connects this port with New York, and also several lines of packets. The Farmington canal connects New H. with Northampton, Massachusetts, and Connecticut river near it; and a railroad connects it with Hartford. The most important public institution in the city is Yale college, one of the oldest and most extensive institutions of the kind in the United States. Without large funds it has accomplished great things. It was founded in 1701, originally at Killingworth; was removed to Saybrook in 1707; and to New H. in 1717. There are 4 college halls 100 ft. by 40, 4 stories high, containing 32 rooms each for students; and another hall is devoted to the use of the theological students. The chapel and college library occupy different floors of one building; and two other buildings, called the Athenæum and the Lyceum, are appropriated to re-

citation and lecture-rooms, rooms for the professors, and for the libraries of the literary societies. In the rear is another range of buildings, consisting of the chemical laboratory, the commons hall, in the second story of which is a spacious apartment devoted to the most splendid mineralogical cabinet in the United States, and a stone building containing a collection of paintings. A short distance from these are the buildings devoted to the law and medical departments, the latter of which has an anatomical museum and a library. Yale college has more students, and has educated more men, than any other college in the country. In 1841 the officers were 30 in number. Of these, besides the president, 17 were professors, and the remainder tutors or subordinate officers; 15 are connected with the college proper. The whole number of students of all descriptions was 550. Of these 410 were undergraduates, 59 theological students, 31 law, 47 medical, and 3 resident graduates. The whole number of graduates is over 5,000, of whom nearly 1,400 were ministers. The number of volumes in the various libraries is 33,000. —Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 10 m. E of Oswego, and 161 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Catfish creek, an affluent of Lake Ontario, by which it is bounded on the N. The soil consists of sandy loam, and is very productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,738.—Also a township of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, 82 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 1,270.—Also a village of Gallatin co., in the state of Illinois, 197 m. SSE of Springfield, on Little Wabash river, 2 m. from its mouth. Pop. about 120.

NEW HAVEN MILLS, a village of New Haven township, Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U.S., 54 m. WSW of Montpellier.

NEW HILLS, a parish in the SE of Aberdeenshire, skirted on the NE by the Don. Area 17,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,305; in 1841, 2,865.

NEW HOLLAND. See Australia.

NEW HOLLAND, a village of Earl township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 49 m. E by S of Harrisburg, containing in 1840 about 30 dwellings.—Also a v. of Perry township, Pickaway co., in the state of Ohio, 43 m. S of Columbus.

NEWHOLM, a township in Whitby p., Yorkshire, 2½ m. W of Whitby, on the coast. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 347; in 1841, 383.

NEW HOPE, a town of Solebury township, Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 110 m. E by N of Harrisburg, on Delaware river, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, opposite Lambertsville, New Jersey. Pop. in 1840, 820.—Also a village of Augusta co., in the state of Virginia, 130 m. WNW of Richmond. Pop. about 50.—Also a v. of Iredell co., in the state of N. Carolina, 163 m. W of Raleigh. Pop. about 30.—Also a v. of Scott township, Brown co., in the state of Ohio, 99 m. SW of Columbus, on the E bank of White Oak creek. Pop. about 80.

NEW HUDSON, a township of Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 14 m. W of Angelica, and 270 m. WSW of Albany. The surface is undulating, and is drained by Black creek. The soil affords good herbage. Pop. in 1840, 1,502.

NEW HURLY, a village of Shawangunk township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 83 m. SW of Albany. In 1840 it contained about 20 dwellings.

NEWICK, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. W of Uckfield. Area 1,930 acres. Pop. in 1841, 914.

NEWINGTON, a parish in Kent, 8 m. E by S of Rochester. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1841, 734.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 9 m. SE of Oxford, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 3,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 470; in 1841, 471.

NEWINGTON, an elegant modern suburb of the Old town of Edinburgh. It forms the extreme S of the city; occupies a site on the very gentle slope of the southern one of the three hills, where it nearly becomes lost in the plain; and is magnificently overlooked on the NE by the centre and most towering part of the bold curve of Salisbury-crags, and the most precipitous and picturesque face of Arthur's-seat.

NEWINGTON, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 40 m. ESE of Concord. The soil is to a great extent sandy and unproductive. Pop. in 1840, 543.—Also a village of Wethersfield township, Hartford co., in the state of Connecticut, 6 m. S of Hartford. Pop. 650.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5½ m. WNW of Tetbury. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1841, 278.

NEWINGTON-BUTTS, or Newington-St.-Mary, a parish and village in Surrey, 1¾ m. S of London, at the termination of the Grand Surrey canal. The v. of late years has been greatly extended by the erection of modern buildings, particularly in the neighbourhood of Walworth. Area 630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 44,526; in 1841, 54,606.

NEWINGTON-GREEN, a village, partly in Stoke-Newington, and partly in Islington p., Middlesex, 2¾ m. N by E of St. Paul's.

NEWINGTON-NEXT-HYTHE, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. NE of Hythe, intersected by the South-Eastern railway. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. 475.

NEWINGTON (North), a hamlet in Broughton p., Oxfordshire, 2½ m. W by S of Banbury. Area 680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 318; in 1841, 448.

NEWINGTON (South), a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. WNW of Deddington. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 462; in 1841, 434.

NEWINGTON (Stoke), a parish and village in Middlesex, 3 m. N by E of London, in the line of the South-Eastern railway. The v. consists of a long street, composed of various ranges of buildings and handsome detached mansions, extending along the Cambridge-road from Kingsland to Stamford-hill. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,490.

NEW-INN, a village in the p. of Knockgraffon, co. Tipperary, 4 m. N by E of Cahir. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1841, 242.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Lava, co. Cavan, 5 m. NW by N of Virginia.—Also a hamlet in co. Galway, 4 m. W by S of Kilconnel.

NEW IPSWICH, a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 47 m. SSW of Concord. The soil is fertile, and is watered by Souhegan river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,578.

NEW JERSEY. See Jersey (New).

NEW JERUSALEM, a village of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 66 m. E of Harrisburg.

NEW KENT, a county in the E part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 225 sq. m., bounded on the NE by Pamunky river, and on the S and SW by Chickahominy river. Pop. in 1840, 6,230; in 1850, 6,064. The cap., which bears the same name, is 30 m. E of Richmond, and 3 m. S of Pamunky river.

NEWKIRK'S MILLS, a village of Bleecker township, Fulton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 59 m. NW of Albany.

NEWLAND, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. SE of Monmouth, comprising the chapelries of Breem and Coleford, with the tythings of Clearwell, Lee-Bailey, and Newland. Area 6,840 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,543; in 1831, 4,046; in 1841, 4,085, a large proportion of whom are engaged in working coal-mines. The coal-tract, comprising the mining districts in the Forest of Dean, forms an elliptical basin the longest diameter of which is about 10 m., and the

shorter about 6 m. ranging round Coleford in this p. as a centre. There are about 20 beds of coal, of various thickness, containing together nearly 37 ft. of clear coal. The carboniferous strata crop out regularly all round against the mountain limestone and old red sandstone, and dip uniformly towards the centre of the basin.—Also a township in Ulverston p., Lancashire, 2¼ m. NNE of Ulverston, on the W bank of the Leven. Pop. in 1811, 374; in 1831, 491; in 1841, 477.—Also a chapelry in Great Malvern p., Worcestershire, 4½ m. SW by S of Worcester. Pop. in 1831, 130; in 1841, 143.—Also a township in Drax p., Yorkshire, 3¾ m. NE by E of Snaith. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1841, 305.

NEWLANDS, a parish in the N of Peebles-shire, 11,000 or 12,000 acres in area. The river Lyne flows in a S direction 2¼ m. along the W boundary, and 3¾ m. through the interior, and receives on its l. bank, in drainage of a large part of the p., the streams of Dead and Flemington burns. Pop. in 1841, 1,063.

NEWLANDS, a chapelry and township in Crosthwaite p., Cumberland, 4 m. SW by S of Keswick, on a small stream which flows into Bassenthwaite water. Pop. in 1831, 113; in 1841, 133.

NEWLANDSIDE, a township in Stanhope p., co. of Durham, 5½ m. W of Wolsingham. Area 9,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 847; in 1841, 468.

NEW LEBANON, a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., 23 m. SE of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the W by Taghkannic mountain, and on the E by the Peterborough hills. Pop. in 1840, 2,536.—It contains 2 villages, one of which, named New Lebanon Shaker Settlement, is 2 m. S of New Lebanon Springs. It comprises about 3,000 acres, and is highly cultivated. Pop. about 600.—The other village, named New Lebanon Springs, is 25 m. SE of Albany, near the Massachusetts line, and near the Albany and West Stockbridge and the Hudson and Berkshire railroads. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Pasquotank co., in the state of North Carolina, 237 m. ENE of Raleigh, on the head waters of Pasquotank river, and at the S extremity of Dismal Swamp canal.—Also a village of Sullivan co., in the state of Indiana, 103 m. SW by W of Indianapolis.

NEW LEXINGTON, a village of Pike township, Perry co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 52 m. E of Columbus, on the SE bank of Big Rush river. Pop. in 1840, 150.—Also a v. of Tuscaloosa co., in the state of Alabama, 24 m. N of Tuscaloosa, on the W side of North river.

NEW LIBERTY, a village of Owen co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 36 m. N of Frankfort, 3 m. E of Eagle creek. Pop. in 1840, 227.

NEW LIMERICK, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 123.

NEWLIN, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 28 m. SW of Philadelphia.

NEW LISBON, a township of Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 90 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Butternut and Otsego creeks. The soil consists of sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,909.—Also a village of Centre township, Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, 150 m. ENE of Columbus, on the N side of Middle Fork of Little Beaver river, and on the Sandy and Beaver canal. Pop. 2,000.

NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS, a village of New London township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 72 m. SE of Harrisburg.

NEW LYME, a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 195 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 527.

NEWLYN, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. WNW of St. Michael. Area 8,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,218; in 1841, 1,451. A valuable lead-mine, and several chalybeate springs exist in this p.

NEW MADRID, a county in the SE part of the state of Missouri, U. S., comprising an area of 1,625 sq. m. Its surface is low and liable to innndation, but is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,554. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 271 m. SE of Jefferson city, on the N side of the Mississippi. Pop. of township, 1,668.

NEWMARKET, a market-town, consisting chiefly of one long street, the N side of which is in Suffolk, the S in Cambridgeshire, 13 m. E by N of Cambridge, and 65 m. NNE of London, with which it is connected by the Eastern Counties railway. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,792; in 1831, 2,848; in 1841, 2,143. The town is pleasantly situated, the greater part of it occupying the gentle declivity of a hill. The main street is long, wide, and well-lighted; most of the houses are modern and well-built; and many of those which have been erected as residences for the nobility and gentry who attend the races, and even those of the leading jockeys and trainers, are handsome. The inns are proverbial for their good accommodations. The principal feature of the town is the New rooms, for the use of the Jockey club, situated in the centre of the town. The trade of N. depends almost exclusively on affairs connected with the turf, for which it has been long celebrated. The race-course, formed on an extensive heath in Cambridgeshire, in the immediate vicinity of the town, is 4 m. in length, and one of the finest in the kingdom. The training ground is also very fine. Previously to 1753, when the Jockey club purchased the present racing-ground, there were only two meetings in the year at N. for the purpose of running horses; there are now seven: viz., the Craven, on Easter Monday; the First spring, on Monday fortnight following; the Second spring, a fortnight after that; the July; the First October, held on the first Monday in that month; the Second October, on the Monday fortnight following; and the Third October, or Houghton, a fortnight afterwards. Those held in Easter week, and in the month of October, are the principal. At these periods the town presents an exceedingly lively and interesting appearance.—Also a parish in Flintshire, 4½ m. NE of St. Asaph, on a small river which flows into the English channel. Pop. in 1841, 713.

NEWMARKET, a town in the p. of Clonfert, co. Cork, on the river Dallua, 4 m. NW of Kanturk. Pop. in 1831, 1,437; in 1841, 1,899.—Also a village in the p. of Aghaviller, co. Kilkenny, 1¼ m. N by W of Higginstown.

NEWMARKET, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 38 m. SE of Concord, bordered on the NE by Lamprey river, and on the SW by Exeter river, and drained by a branch of Lamprey river. Pop. in 1840, 2,730.—Also a village of Piscataway township, Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey, 36 m. NE of Trenton, on the E bank of Cedar creek, containing in 1840 about 25 dwellings.—Also a village of Frederick co., in the state of Maryland, 67 m. NW of Annapolis, on the N branch of Bush creek.—Also a village of Shenandoah co., in the state of Virginia, 139 m. NW of Richmond, 1 m. E of the N fork of Shenandoah river, and near the SW border of the co. Pop. 800.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Tennessee, 208 m. E of Nashville, on the head waters of Loss creek.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Kentucky, 65 m. SSW of Frankfort, on the N side of the Rolling Fork of Salt river.—Also a township of Highland co., in the state of Ohio, 81 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. 1,302.

NEWMARKET, a village of Canada West, in the township of Whitchurch, on the E branch of Holland

river, 3½ m. from Holland landing, and about 30 m. from Toronto. Pop. about 600. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS, a town in the p. of Tomfinlough, co. Clare, 2 m. E of the nearest point of the Fergus, and 6½ m. SE by S of Ennis. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1841, 1,526.

NEW MARLBORO', a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 131 m. SW by W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Konkapot river and its branches. The soil is chiefly adapted to pasturage.

NEW MEXICO. See MEXICO (NEW).

NEW MIDDLETON, a village of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 185 m. NE by E of Columbus. Pop. 118.

NEW MILFORD, a township of Lichfield co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 51 m. WSW of Hartford. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Housatonic river and its branches. The soil consists chiefly of sand, gravel, and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 3,974. It contains a village consisting of about 60 dwellings.—Also a village of Warwick township, Orange co., in the state of New York, 120 m. S by W of Albany.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 185 m. N of Harrisburg. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Mitchell's and Salt Lick creeks. Pop. 1,148. It has a village containing about 25 dwellings.

NEWMILL, a village in the p. of Keith, in Banffshire, on the l. bank of the Isla, 1½ m. N of Keith. Pop. 600.

NEWMILLS, a hamlet in the p. of Ross, co. Cork.—Also a village in the p. of Tullanisken, co. Tyrone, 3 m. NNE of Dungannon. Pop. in 1831, 105.—Also a village in the p. of Torryburn, in Fifeshire, a ½ m. W of Torryburn.

NEWMILN, a village in the parish of Loudoun, in Ayrshire, on the r. bank of the Irvine, 2½ m. E of Galston. Pop. in 1838, 1,130, chiefly muslin-weavers.

NEWMINSTER-ABBEY, a township in Morpeth p., Northumberland, ½ m. W of Morpeth. Pop. 121.

NEW-MOAT, a parish in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, on the river Sefeynfey, 10 m. NE of Haverford. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1841, 377.

NEWNAN, a village of Coweta co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 106 m. W by N of Milledgeville, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

NEWNANSVILLE, a village of Alachua co., in the state of Florida, U. S., 120 m. ESE of Tallahassee.

NEWNHAM, a parish and market-town in Gloucestershire, 11 m. WSW of Gloucester. It has been proposed to build over the Severn, which is here 1,500 ft. wide, a suspension-bridge of two arches, each 45 ft. in span, the whole length with the side-openings being 1,125 ft. An unsuccessful attempt was made to form a tunnel under the river in 1811. At present there is only a ferry navigable half-an-hour before and after high water. The rise of the tide here is from 15 to 19 ft., and from flood-tide to high water is only 1½ hour. The tide comes in with a *bore* 4 or 5 ft. in height, which lasts for a few minutes, and then runs at the rate of 5½ or 6 m. per hour. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1801, 821; in 1831, 1,074; in 1841, 1,105.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 2½ m. N of Baldock, on the river Ivel. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1801, 72; in 1821, 157; in 1841, 161.—Also a parish in Kent, 5 m. SW by W of Faversham. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1841, 455.—Also a parish in Hants, 4½ m. E by N of Basingstoke, intersected by the London and Southampton railway. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. in 1801, 260; in 1831, 329; in 1841, 337.—Also a hamlet in Lindridge p., Worcestershire, 3¾ m. E of Tenbury, on the S bank of the Teme.

NEWNHAM-COURTENY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5½ m. SSE of Oxford. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 314; in 1841, 351.

NEWNHAM-MURREN, a parish in Oxfordshire, 11 m. NW by W of Henley-upon-Thames, on the E bank of the Thames. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. in 1831, 249; in 1841, 254.

NEWNHAM-REGIS, a parish and village in Warwickshire, 4 m. NW by W of Rugby, on the N bank of the Avon. The Oxford canal passes 1 m. N of the v., and the London and Birmingham railway 1 m. S. Area 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 139; in 1841, 126.

NEW NORFOLK, a parish and town of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, and hundred of New Norfolk. The p. is bounded on the N by the river Derwent; on the W by the Plenty; and on the E by the p. of Wellington, from which it is separated by the Lachlan. The town is on the Derwent, 21 m. from Hobartown.—Also a police district, bounded on 3 sides by Hobartown, Clyde, and Richmond districts, comprising an area of about 50 m. in length from E to W, and 30 m. from N to S, with a total superficies of 1,500 sq. m. It consists of two parts, viz., the basin of the Derwent and a fertile tract, including the Black Brush, skirting the W side of the Jordan, and is intersected by two ranges of hills, one of which runs in a NW direction in crescent form from Mount-Wellington to the peak of Teneriffe.—Also a village in the co. of Northumberland, on Dory creek, about 25 m. from Gosfort.

NEWNTON (LONG), a parish in Wiltshire, 3¾ m. NNW of Malmesbury. Area 1,570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1841, 305.

NEW OHIO, a village of Coleville township, Broome co., in the state of New York, U. S., 127 m. WSW of Albany.

NEW ORKNEY, or POWLES GROUP, a group of islands, in New North Shetland, to the W of Sandwich islands, in S lat. 60°, and W long. 45°.

NEW ORLEANS, a city and port of Louisiana, U. S., situated in a bend of the Mississippi, on its l. bank, 105 m. by the river, and 90 m. in a direct line from the Balize, at its mouth; in N lat. 29° 57′, W long. 90° 6′; 1,203 m. from Washington, and 1,307 m. from New York, about 1,000 m. below the mouth of the Ohio, about 1,200 m. below the mouth of the Missouri, and nearly intermediate between Boston and Mexico. It is the seat of government for the state, and the grand commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley. No city on the globe possesses greater natural advantages for a commercial capital. The Mississippi—here 746 yds. wide at low water, and 852 yds. at high water—and its tributaries above the city, present an extent of more than 20,000 m. of water, navigated by steam-boats, and passing through the richest soils and the pleasantest climates. Its communication also with the occan is easy; and numerous *bayous* or creeks connect it with every part of the state. By a basin and canal, and Bayou St. John, it communicates with Lake Pontchartrain, and the line of lakes thence to the gulf of Mexico, the opposite Florida shore, Mobile, Pensacola, and the whole Gulf-shore, E and W. A railroad also runs between the city and Lake Pontchartrain, 4½ m. long, with only 16 inches ascent and descent,—and an artificial harbour and breakwater has been formed in the lake at the end of this railroad. The Mississippi and its principal branches are admirably adapted for steam-boat navigation, and also for the descent of those cheap and capacious vessels, the flat-bottomed boats. See article MISSISSIPPI. The use of steam-boats in towing ships now renders it unneces-

sary to wait, either at the city or below it, for favourable winds. The forts erected for the defence of the city, during the last war, have been improved, and others have been erected; and the constantly increasing strength of the city itself, and its facilities for receiving the growing strength of the whole Mississippi valley, render it comparatively secure from foreign invasion.

General description.] The old city, properly so called, is built in the form of a parallelogram, of which the longer sides are 1,320 yds., and the shorter, or the depth of the city towards the swamp, 700 yds. Above the city are the fauxbourgs or the suburbs of St. Mary and Annunciation; below, the suburbs Marigny, Daumois, Declouet. Between the city and Bayou St. John are the villages St. Claude and St. Johnsburg. The old city is divided into 66 squares, each having a front of 319 ft. in length, and each divided into twelve lots. Few of the streets, except Canal street, are more than 40 ft. wide. The wooden buildings, of which the city was formerly composed, have mostly given place to those of brick. In the old city, the French and Spanish styles of building predominate. The houses are stuccoed externally, of a white or yellow colour. The fauxbourg St. Mary, and other new parts of the city, are built principally of brick, after the American style. Several warehouses, with stone fronts, have been erected. In general, it may be said that the city is gradually becoming more purely American in all its characteristics; but a great portion of its inhabitants are of French and Spanish descent, and the French language is perhaps more used here than the English. During the season of most active business, the manners, dress, customs and languages of the world at large seem to be exhibited in New O.; those who desire to witness a display of the commodities of all climates, and all countries, with the costumes and languages of civilized and uncivilized men and women, may do well to visit the market of New O., especially on a Sunday morning in February or March. The public buildings are in general commodious and elegant. The cathedral or church of St. Louis, on the Place d'Armes, strikes the stranger forcibly by its venerable and antique contour. It was founded in 1792. On the r. and l. of the cathedral are buildings devoted to public offices. The old state-house, formerly the charity hospital, occupies a whole square fronting on Canal-street, and is surrounded by ornamental pleasure-grounds. Previous to the removal of the capital, the centre building was occupied by the legislature, and the wings by offices for the governor and chiefs of departments. The new charity hospital is 290 ft. long, and 3 stories high, and is entered under a Doric portico. The lower part of the building is occupied by the resident physicians, and as lecture-rooms, for medical students; while the second and third stories are divided into wards for the patients and rooms for the sisters of charity. The hospital is calculated to hold 540 patients. The grounds around are handsomely laid out, and kept in good order. This hospital is peculiarly well-adapted for the reception of such as are attacked with the virulent fevers, which annually invade the city, and cause such devastation especially on unacclimated foreigners. The Franklin infirmary is a private hospital, capable of accommodating 200 patients. The churches are alike conspicuous for their varied styles of architecture and the substantial manner in which they are built. Many have the sombre tint and gloomy aspect of ancient times, while others exhibit the decorative style of modern taste. The markets are large and convenient. Poydras-street market is 402 ft. long, and 42 ft. wide. The vegetable market is 172 ft. long. St. Mary's market is a noble structure, built of brick, covered over in imitation of granite, 480 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. All the markets are well supplied with both the necessaries and luxuries of life. The theatres are conspicuous buildings, and celebrated for their elegance and accommodations. The most magnificent of these is the St. Charles, which is 132 ft. long by 175 ft. deep. From the centre of the dome is suspended a chandelier, 12 ft. high and 36 ft. in circumf., weighing 4,200 lbs., and lighted by 176 gas jets. The other fittings are on an equally magnificent scale. The Orleans is a spacious edifice, of the Roman Doric and a mixture of the Corinthian and composite orders. The performances in this theatre are in the French language. The Campbell-street or American theatre, is 160 by 60 ft., and can accommodate 1,100 persons. Among the buildings of New O., the various cotton presses are not the least imposing in appearance. The Orleans cotton press extends over an area of 194,656 ft., which is nearly covered with buildings. On an average it presses 200,000 bales of cotton annually, but its capacity is much larger. The banks, hotels, &c., are also immense edifices. The St. Charles' hotel is world-renowned for its magnificence, and the sumptuous fare it provides for its visitors. The United States branch mint is a noble structure, 282 ft. long and 108 ft. deep, with two wings, each 29 by 81 ft., and the whole three stories high. The Custom-house is also a neat building.—There are, besides the new university, two colleges in New O., 10 academies, and 30 or 40 primary and common schools. A special session of the legislature was called, in 1848, to take into consideration the extension of schools throughout the state, and to regulate other matters connected with the education of the people. The harbour is one of the most capacious and deep in the world, and the local conveniences for shipping and the transaction of an extensive business, are unsurpassed. The number of vessels, of all kinds, visiting New O. during the year, is immense, and a regular communication by packets is kept up with all the large Atlantic cities, and those on the gulf. It is, in fact, the great receiving and distributing depot of the whole W, and the greatest cotton mart in the world. Nothing seems adverse to the growth of New O., except the unhealthiness of its climate. The surface of the city is from 3 to 9 ft. below the level of the river at high water, and the adjacent country is all low and marshy: this is, doubtless, the principal cause of the frequent occurrence of the yellow fever. The legislature have taken active measures for draining, raising, and otherwise improving it. The streets are now paved, and places of stagnant water are drained or filled. New O. is supplied with water from the Mississippi, the water of which is raised into a reservoir 250 ft. square. Mains are laid in all the streets to lead the water; and a large pipe, 1 m. long, is used to distribute water to clean and cool the streets in hot weather.

Commerce.] The following are the returns of the leading articles of produce received at New O. for the 4 years specified, ending each year on 31st August:

	1846.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Bagging,	917,710 d.	1,167,056 d.	816,498 d.	903,800 d.
Bale rope,	255,051	1,119,864	688,832	804,108
Cotton,	33,716,256	30,844,314	41,886,150	48,756,764
Molasses,	1,710,000	2,288,000	2,400,000	2,625,000
Sugar,	10,265,750	8,800,000	12,396,150	12,678,180
Tobacco,	4,146,562	3,938,290	6,206,820	7,860,050
All other,	26,184,135	33,832,168	32,503,403	33,296,109
Total,	77,193,464 d.	81,989,692 d.	96,897,873 d.	106,924,083 d.

showing an increase of 29,000,000 d. since the tariff of 1846 went into operation, although the receipts even then reached a higher value than is recorded

in any preceding year, and although many of the articles have declined in price under the increased supply. Cotton, sugar, and tobacco form the great articles of export.

Cotton trade.] From the *New Orleans Price Current* it appears that the value of products received from the interior during the year ending August 31st, 1852, was 108,000,000 d. The receipts of cotton during the same period at New O. reached nearly 1,500,000 bales. The southern papers agree that there had never been a year in which the results of the cotton trade had been more satisfactory. The average weight per bale was 438 lbs., making 626,000,000 lbs. The following table shows the product of low middling to good middling cotton, taking the average of each entire year for seven years, with the receipts at New O., and the total crop of the United States:

	Total crop.	Receipts at New O.	Average price.
	Bales.	Bales.	Cents per lb.
1845-46,	2,100,537	1,041,393	6⅞
1846-47,	1,778,651	707,324	10
1847-48,	2,347,634	1,188,733	6⅝
1848-49,	2,728,596	1,100,636	6¼
1849-50,	2,096,706	797,387	11
1850-51,	2,355,257	995,036	11
1851-52 (estimated),	3,000,000	1,429,183	8

The entire receipts from all sources at New O., during the year ending 31st August, 1852, was 1,429,183 bales.—an increase of nearly 450,000 bales over the year previous. The entire exports for the same time were 1,435,815 bales: 772,242 of which were shipped to Great Britain; 196,254 to France; 210,607 to other foreign ports; and 256,712 to other ports in the United States. The increase of exports consisted in 189,869 bales to Great Britain; 65,892 to France; 78,701 to other foreign ports; and 103,895 to home ports. There is in this last figure an item of importance: for it is an unanswerable argument to the assertions of the tariff and protection men, that their cotton manufactories were breaking down. The following table shows the date of receipt of first bale of each crop at New O., and the total receipts at this port as compared with the whole crops for 10 years from 1841 to 1851:

Date of receipt of First bale.	Total receipts at New Orleans.	Total crop of United States.	Tot. value. Dollars.
	1841-42,		24,425,115
1842—July 25,	1842-43, 1,075,394	2,378,875	29,420,334
1843—Aug. 17,	1843-44, 850,342	2,030,409	29,147,328
1844—July 23,	1844-45, 954,285	2,394,503	23,501,712
1845—July 30,	1845-46, 1,041,393	2,100,537	33,716,271
1846—Aug. 7,	1846-47, 707,324	1,778,651	32,589,436
1847—Aug. 9,	1847-48, 1,188,733	2,347,634	35,200,345
1848—Aug. 5,	1848-49, 1,090,797	2,728,596	30,844,314
1849—Aug. 7,	1849-50, 797,387	2,096,706	41,886,150
1850—Aug. 11,	1850-51, 950,220	2,355,257	48,756,764
1851—July 25,	1851-52, 1,429,183	*3,000,000	48,592,222
		*Estimated.	378,079,976

It will be seen by the above table that the cotton alone sold in this market within the past 10 years has yielded a gross product of 378,079,976 dollars.

Sugar trade, &c.] The sugar crop of Louisiana of 1851 amounted to 257,138,000 lbs. Of this quantity there were 203,922 hhds. brown sugar made by the old process, and 32,625 hhds. refined, clarified, &c., including cistern bottoms. This was the produce of 1,474 plantations, of which 914 are worked by steam and 560 by horse-power, and the result shows only a moderate yield, as the cane generally was not well matured, besides which the loss by *crevasses* is estimated to have been about 10,000 hhds. The crop also presented a low average in quality, as, besides the immature condition of the cane, it was somewhat injured by frost. The estimated stock on hand at the close of 1850 was 2,200 hhds., and this amount added to the crop of 236,547 hhds. would make a supply of 238,747 hhds. The distribution of this supply was nearly as follows: Shipments out of the State, 53,000 hhds.; consumption of the city and neighbourhood, 18,000 hhds.; taken for refining in the city and state, including cistern-bottoms, 15,000 hhds.; stock on hand estimated at 3,000 hhds.; leaving, as the quantity taken for the west, 149,547 hhds. The quantity shipped from New O. to Atlantic ports is 42,000 hhds., against 45,000 hhds. in 1850, and 90,000 the year previous. Besides the Louisiana crop, there were imported into New O. from Cuba 1,781 hhds., and 25,673 boxes; from Brazil, 1,591 cases and boxes, 80 barrels, and 7,689 bags; and from Manilla, 14,224 bags. The whole of the imports from Brazil and Manilla, and a great portion of those from Cuba, were for a St Louis refinery.—Coffee may now be said to take the lead among the foreign imports of New O. The first direct cargo from Rio was in 1835, and up to 1840 the imports only amounted to 44,000 bags; while in the same year 91,000 bags were received from Cuba, &c. The following table, which shows the direct imports from Rio-de-Janeiro in each year for 10 years, exhibits the rapid increase in this branch of foreign trade:

1842,	126,210 bags.
1843,	85,438
1844,	161,082
1845,	167,660
1846,	215,031
1847,	205,111
1848,	239,371
1849,	299,129
1850,	225,013
1851,	274,690
1852,	353,616

Shipping.] The tonnage which entered the port of New O. in 1832 amounted to 253,061 tons; in 1837 to 373,460 tons; in 1841 to 521,644 tons. The total number of arrivals from sea between the 1st of September, 1851, and 1852, was 2,351, viz., 807 ships, 213 steam-ships, 371 barks, 287 brigs, and 673 schooners. The entries at the custom-house for the year ended the 30th June, 1851, were as follows:—Whole number of vessels, 2,266 = 910,855 tons. Increase compared with last year is 212 vessels = 142,827 tons. Included in the arrivals were 412 foreign vessels from foreign ports, with a total measurement of 185,386 tons. This was an increase on 1851 of 80 vessels = 48,388 tons.

In consequence of the frequent interruption of navigation in the tributaries of the Mississippi, and even in the Mississippi itself, there have frequently been unnecessary fluctuations in the prices of the two great staples of the south; and southern men have come to the conclusion that they have depended too exclusively upon the river-navigation as the highway for transmitting the products of the interior to the sea-shore, and they are looking about for some efficient remedy. A considerable number of conventions and public assemblies have been held to take into consideration the organization of a system of railroads, by which a more reliable mode of transit shall be secured for the products of the interior, and two very important routes have been settled upon, and will doubtless be carried forward to completion as soon as possible. Those restrictions which formerly were laid upon the city of New O. and the state of Louisiana by their constitution have recently been removed, and another serious obstruction is being removed. The chamber of commerce of New O. not long since made such representations to Congress as induced that body to make an appropriation for removing the obstacles to the free navigation of the outlets of the Mississippi. It was demonstrated that the merchandise passing inward and outward to and from New-O. exceeded 200,000,000 dol. per annum; and it is well known that the obstructions to the free passage of vessels to and from the gulf of Mexico have hitherto been almost insurmountable.—Commercial operations at New O. are immensely facilitated by lines of electric telegraph, one of which extends from New O. to Burlington, on the frontier of Canada, a distance of 2,600 m., passing through Mobile, Augusta, Colombia, Raleigh, Richmond, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New York, and Boston. A second principal line ascends the valleys of the Mississippi and the Ohio, from New O. to Louisville, a distance of 1,150 m. These lines are not always made to follow the railways, but generally take the shortest course, and this on account of the great distances which mostly separate the principal stations. The wires are suspended on posts of wood insulated on glass rollers, and often consist but of one or two; but when they pass by a river or arm of the sea they are enclosed in gutta percha tubes, and sunk under water. The telegraph from New York to Washington passes thus under 4 miles of sea. The construction and repair of these telegraphs are submitted to the most rigid economy, and frequently the farmers through, or by whose lands they pass, undertake to keep them in order for the liberty of using the telegraph.

Population.] The pop. of New O. in 1810 was

17,242; in 1820, 27,176; in 1830, 46,310; in 1840, 102,193, of whom 23,448 were slaves; in 1850, 119,285.—The average annual mortality amounts to 5·99 per cent.! It appears that in a period of 9 years, from 1st January 1841 to 1st January 1850, there were 73,216 patients admitted into the New O. charity hospital; and that during 25 years the average mortality of yellow fever cases in this hospital was 44 per cent.

NEW PALTZ, a township of Ulster co., in the state of New York, U. S., 74 m. S by W of Albany. It is watered by Hudson and Wallkill rivers. Pop. in 1840, 5,408. The village is on the Wallkill, and contained in 1840 about 250 inhabitants.

NEW PARIS, a village of Jefferson township, Preble co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 106 m. W by S of Columbus, on the W bank of Whitewater river. Pop. in 1840, 400.

NEW PETERSBURG, a village in Tuscarawas co., in Ohio, U. S., 79 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. 350.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, a village in Tuscarawas co., in Ohio, U. S., 115 m. ENE of Columbus, on the E bank of the Tuscarawas, opposite the junction of Sugar creek. Pop. 500.—Also a v. in Washington co., in Iowa.

NEW PITTSBURG, a village in Wayne co., in Ohio, U. S., 92 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 150.

NEWPORT, a borough in St. Stephen's p., Cornwall, adjacent to Launceston, and included within the parl. boundary of that borough. Pop. in 1801, 738; in 1831, 1,084; in 1841, 1,068.—Also a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SSW of Saffron-Walden, in the line of the Eastern Counties railway, which has a station here. Area 2,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 914; in 1841, 813.

NEWPORT, a borough, market-town, and seaport, in the lower division of the hundred of Wentloog, Monmouthshire, 24 m. SW by S of Monmouth, and 27 m. (by water) NNW of Bristol, with which city daily steam communication is kept up. It is situated on the west bank of the river Usk, about 4 m. above its entrance to the Bristol channel, and is approached by a stone-bridge of 5 arches, the centre one of 75 ft. span, erected in 1800. Adjoining the bridge are the remains of the ancient castle, built by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, a natural son of Henry I.; and a little higher up the Usk is a handsome bridge connected with the South Wales railway, which line passes through N., connecting it on one hand, by Gloucester, with the metropolis, and on the other with Milford Haven. N. has grown rapidly to commercial importance. Towards the close of last century it was described as a "straggling range of gloomy buildings." It is now the busiest town of Monmouthshire, comprising 3 principal, and over 20 subsidiary streets, all well-paved and lighted with gas; and by a junction with Pillgwenlly, now incorporated with the borough, it stretches for more than a mile in the direction of the river's mouth. The parish church, of Norman architecture, stands on an eminence at the N portion of the town. The district church of St. Paul's, one (at Pillgwenlly) of the Holy Trinity, and several places of worship for Roman Catholics and Dissenters, and the Town-hall, an edifice completed in 1843, comprising also the police and county courts, athenæum, mechanics' institute, and commercial rooms, are its noticeable buildings. The pop. of N. in 1801 was 1,423; in 1811, 3,025; in 1831, 7,062; in 1841, 13,766; in 1851, 19,542; and it is rapidly increasing. Water is supplied by a share company established in 1846. N. owes its rapidly increasing prosperity to its immediate contiguity to the great iron and coal works of Monmouthshire, and to the facilities afforded for shipment of those commodities from its port. The only other article of considerable export is bark. Its imports consist of provisions, timber, and iron ore. The coal of the district is chiefly suited to household purposes, but the Risca collieries in the neighbourhood furnish steam-coal of the highest quality, from which the large ocean steam-ships are supplied. Among the great iron-works connected with N. are the Ebbw Vale, Sirhowy, Victoria, British, and Cwmbrain, colossal establishments of the Coalbrook Dale Company; the works of the Messrs. Baily at Nantyglo and Beaufort; and the several establishments of the Tredegar, Cwm Celyn and Blaina, Rhymney, Blaenavon, Pentwyn and Pontypool iron companies. N. has a railway to Pontypool, (intended to be extended to Blaenavon) and thence by the Hereford line to that city; it is also the terminus of the Western Valley's line, communicating with Blaina, Sirhowy, Tredegar, and Ebbw Vale. Canal accommodation to Pontypool, Cwmbrain, Abergavenney, and Brecon also exists. The river Usk is navigable by ships of large burthen, and many fine vessels are built and launched from its banks. In 1829 there belonged to the port 50 vessels = 3,824 tons; in 1852, 89 vessels = 12,729 tons. To accommodate the growing trade of the port, magnificent docks and wharfs were completed in 1842, at a cost of £200,000. In 1844-5, there entered these docks 528 vessels = 103,300 tons; in 1852-3, 637 vessels = 166,839 tons. In 1800, the tonnage of vessels entered inwards at N. was 213 tons; the total exports 18,375 tons. In 1852 the return stood: entered inwards—foreign, 113 vessels = 18,666 tons—coastwise, 1,332 = 77,826 tons; besides 106 foreign ships, with a tonnage of 33,229 in ballast. Entered outwards—foreign, 708 vessels = 188,657 tons—coastwise, 6,637 vessels = 371,595 tons. The annual assessed value of the property in the borough in 1840, was £32,000; in 1853, £58,879. The annual value of real property in 1851, was £11,990.—The borough unites with Monmouth and Usk in returning a member to parliament, and its limits comprise Pillgwenlly and a small portion of Christ-church on the opposite bank of the Usk. The number of parliamentary voters in 1852 was 1,167, of whom 22 were freemen. N. is a polling place in the county elections. It was the scene of a serious Chartist insurrection in 1839.

NEWPORT, the capital of the Isle of Wight, is 4¾ m. S of West Cowes, and 17 m. SSE of Southampton, on the l. bank of the Medina. Two rivulets, the Kitbridge and the Carisbrooke, confluent at the town, fall into the Medina at the quay, and render navigation practicable to the sea by small vessels. The guild-hall, the library or hall of the literary institution, two assembly-rooms, and a small theatre are the noticeable civil buildings. The old church is a spacious but quaint low fabric of three aisles, separated by pointed arches, and situated in the centre of one of the open areas of the town.—The house-of-industry, the general poors' house of the island, comprising a principal building 300 ft. long, and 27 ft. broad; and another 170 ft. long, stands about 1 m. N of the town, amidst a tract of 80 acres.—Opposite to it is the Parkhurst prison, recently instituted as a reformatory for young convicted felons, on the site of an old military depot. It has accommodations for 320 prisoners, who are treated on the plan of a model prison. The buildings consist of various parallel ranges two stories high, and 40 feet apart, and so disposed as to enclose a central quadrangular area. The principal range measures 163½ ft. in length. The house and offices of the governor are in the central quadrangle; the school-rooms, a series of airy apartments, adjoin them; and the chapel occupies a detached position, and is equi-

distant from all the extremities of the establishment. The buildings are enclosed with a lofty wall; and occupy a pleasant and salubrious site, a square area of about 4 acres, on the face of an ascent, 1¼ m. N of Newport. The cost of diet per week, for each prisoner, in 1841, was 2s. 3d., or £6 4s. 9¼d. per annum.—A lace factory, on the r. bank of the Medina, employs about 200 persons on the premises, and 700 or 800 in their own houses. There is no other manufacture. N. depends principally for its prosperity on its being the chief market-town of the island. Two Episcopal chapels have recently been erected in the town; and there are chapels belonging to Independents, the Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Unitarians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics. The present parl. and municipal borough comprehends all the ancient borough, and a large part of the p. of Carisbrooke. The corporation income in 1840–1, was £626. Area of the chapelry of N. 80 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,585; in 1831, 4,081; in 1841, 3,858. Pop. of the old municipal borough, in 1821, 4,269; in 1831, 4,318; of the new parl. burgh in 1841, 6,330; in 1851, 8,047. N. sends 2 members to parliament. Electors in 1848, 663.

NEWPORT, a parish and market town in Salop, 17 m. ENE of Shrewsbury, intersected by a branch of the Birmingham and Liverpool canal. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,307; in 1831, 2,745; in 1851, 2,906. The town of N., situated on the river Strine, is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The trade of this place has been considerably increased by the formation of a branch-canal, connecting the Birmingham and Liverpool with the Shrewsbury canal. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal, iron, and limestone.

NEWPORT, a river of co. Mayo, issuing from Lough Beltra, and flowing WSW past the town of Newport-Pratt, to the NE corner of Clew bay. Though tidal over only a ¼ m., and navigable over even that distance only by boats, yet it falls only 61 ft. from Lough-Beltra, and less than 150 ft. from the summit-level of the country between Clew bay and Killala bay. The chief affluents of the N. river are the Skeedagh, the Buckadoon, and the Glenisland.

NEWPORT, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Brantford, on the Grand river, 4 m. SE of Brantford.

NEWPORT, a village of New South Wales, in Northumberland co., 3 m. from Gosford, on Dory creek.

NEWPORT, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Sherbrooke, between Eaton and Ditton. It is in some parts hilly, but is generally fertile, and possesses good timber. It is intersected by North river, and by several tributaries of that river and of Newport river, by which it is watered in the SW. Pop. 94.

NEWPORT, a county of the state of Rhode Island, U. S., comprising the island of that name and several other islands in Narragansett bay, and containing a surface of 136 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,874; in 1850, 20,609. Its capital, which is also semi-capital of the state, is on the SW side of Rhode Island, 5 m. from the ocean, and 30 m. S by E of Providence. It is finely situated on a gentle acclivity, which rises gradually from the harbour, and contains numerous churches, a synagogue, and several public buildings. Pop. in 1840, 10,924. The harbour, which is one of the finest in the United States, is semi-circular in form, and spreads westward before the town. It is safe, capacious, and easy of access, and has depth sufficient for vessels of the largest size. It is defended by Fort Adams, which stands on Brenton's Point, and Rhode Island, 1½ m. WSW of the town, and is garrisoned by 4 companies of artillery. The shipping of the harbour in 1840, amounted to 10,924 tons.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 54 m. NE of Augusta. It contains a large pond, the outlet of which forms the source of Sebasticook river. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,138.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, 39 m. W by N of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Sugar river. The soil is fertile, especially on the streams. Pop. 1,958.—Also a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 64 m. N of Montpellier. It is bordered by Canada on the E; by Lake Memphremagog on the NE; and is watered by the head branches of Misisque river. Pop. 591.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 86 m. NW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by West Canada creek. The soil consists chiefly of sand and calcareous loam. Pop. 2,020. It has a village containing about 450 inhabitants.—Also a village of Dover township, Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, 79 m. S by W of Trenton, on Nantuxet creek, 5 m. above its mouth. It contained in 1840, about 30 dwellings.—Also a village of Juniata township, Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 28 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the W bank of Juniata river, above the confluence of Little Buffalo creek. Pop. 423.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the same state, 8 m. SW of Wilkesbarre, watered by Nanticoke river. It abounds in anthracite coal, and in iron. Pop. 1,099.—Also a village of Cooke co., in the state of Tennessee, 232 m. E by S of Nashville, on the SW side of French Broad river. Pop. 150.—Also a village of Campbell co., in the state of Kentucky, 86 m. NNE of Frankfort, on Ohio river, above the confluence of Licking river, and opposite Cincinnati. It stands on an elevated plain, and contains an arsenal, and an academy endowed with 6,000 acres of land.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Ohio, 118 m. ESE of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 1,228.—Also a village of Vermilion co., in the state of Indiana, 78 m. W of Indianapolis, on the S side of Vermilion river, 2 m. above its junction with the Wabash. Pop. 192.—Also a village of Franklin co., in the state of Missouri, 70 m. E of Jefferson city, on high bluffs about a mile from the Missouri.

NEWPORT (North and South), rivers in the state of Georgia, U. S., the former of which has a course of 25 m., and is navigable to Riceboro. The latter discharges itself into St. Catharine's sound.

NEWPORT, or Newport-Pratt, a small port in the parish of Burrishoole, co. Mayo, on the Newport river, 5¼ m. N of Westport. The quays are excellent and extensive; and the harbour is spacious and of easy entrance, and can bring up to the quays vessels of 300 or 400 tons. Considerable shipments of corn were formerly made at N. Pop. in 1831, 1,235; in 1841, 1,091.

NEWPORT-PAGNELL, a parish and market-town in Bucks, 15 m. NE by E of Buckingham, and 4 m. E of Wolverton, on the banks of the Ouse, over which there are here two stone-bridges. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. of p., in 1801, 2,048; in 1831, 3,385; in 1841, 3,569; in 1851, of town, 3,312. The town is well-built, and is divided into two unequal portions by a small stream called the Louvet. The church, a handsome edifice rebuilt in 1828, occupies an eminence from which extensive views of the surrounding country are obtained. The manufacture of lace gives employment to a considerable number of females.

NEWPORT, or Trefdraeth, a parish and seaport of Pembrokeshire, 17 m. N by E of Haverford-West. Pop. in 1801, 1,392; in 1841, 1,751. This place has considerably declined in consequence of

the contiguity of Fishguard; its bay, however, still forms an excellent harbour.

NEWPORTAGE, a village of Norton township, Medina co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 119 m. NE by N of Columbus.

NEW PORTLAND, a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 56 m. NNW of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by Seven Mile Brook and its branches.

NEWPORT-TIP, a market town in the p. of Kilvolane, co Tipperary, on the Mulkern rivulet, 5 m. ENE of Castle-Connell. Pop. in 1841, 1,072.

NEWPORTVILLE, a village of Bristol township, Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 116 m. E of Harrisburg, on Neshaminy creek, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. In 1840 it contained about 15 dwellings.

NEWPORT-WALLINGFEN, a township in Eastrington p., Yorkshire, 4¼ m. W of South Cave, crossed by the Market Weighton canal, and 1½ m. N of the Selby and Hull railway. Area 250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1841, 427.

NEW PRESTON, a village of Washington township, Litchfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 43 m. W by S of Hartford, on the W side of East Aspetuck river.

NEW PROSPECT, a village of Franklin township, Bergen co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 87 m. NE of Trenton, on Hohokus creek.—Also a village of Spartanburg district, in the state of South Carolina, 117 m. NW of Columbia.—Also a village of Greene co., in the state of Alabama, 57 m. SW of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village of Milton township, Wayne co., in the state of Ohio, 110 m. NE of Columbus.

NEW PROVIDENCE, a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 13 m. SW of Newark. It is hilly, especially in the W. The soil consists chiefly of clay loam and shale. Pop. in 1840, 832.—Also a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 46 m. E by S of Harrisburg.—Also a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Tennessee, 47 m. NW of Nashville.—Also a village of Clark co., in the state of Indiana, 107 m. S by E of Indianapolis.

NEW PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama islands, occupying a central position in the group, and containing Nassau, the seat of government. It is 17 m. in length from E to W, and 7 m. in breadth. It is more hilly than most of the islands, but has a few tracts of fertile land, and produces good fruit, especially pine apples. Its pop. in 1832 amounted to 6,208, of whom 4,781 were coloured and Negroes; in 1842, the pop. was 7,560; in 1851, 8,385. It is the main entrepot for the productions of the other islands. See NASSAU and BAHAMA ISLANDS.

NEW QUAY, a fishing-village and harbour in the vicinity of the village of Burren, and on the N coast of co. Clare. In the vicinity are the celebrated oyster-banks of Burren.

NEWRABUNG, a lofty eminence of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, about 3 m. from Gosford, Brisbane Water.

NEW RICHMOND, a village of Ohio township, Clermont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. SW of Columbus, on Ohio river, above the mouth of Muddy creek. Pop. in 1840, 900.

NEW RIVER, a river of the state of South Carolina, U. S., which has its source in Beaufort district, runs nearly parallel with the Savannah, and enters by several embouchures into Tybee sound.—Also a river which has its source in the state of North Carolina, enters the state of Virginia, and after passing through Peter's mount takes the name of Great Kanawha river.—Also a river of the state of North Carolina, which discharges itself by New River Inlet into the Atlantic.—Also a river of the state of Louisiana, which has its source near the Mississippi, and flowing between that river and the Amite, discharges itself into Lake Maurepas.—Also a village of Ascension parish, in the state of Louisiana, 83 m. WNW of New Orleans.

NEW ROCHELLE, a township of Westchester co., in the state and 18 m. NE of New York, U S. It has an undulating surface, and is bounded on the S by Long Island sound. The soil is chiefly clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,816. It has a village pleasantly situated on a bay of Long Island sound, and containing 800 inhabitants.

NEW ROCHESTER, a village of Freedom township, Wood co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 108 m. NW of Columbus.

NEW ROSS, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 35 m. WNW of Indianapolis.

NEW RUMLEY, a village of Rumley township, Harrison co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 116 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 200.

NEWRY, a river, chiefly of co. Down, which rises near Rathfriland; runs along the boundary-line between the cos. of Down and Armagh to the town of Newry; and thence, under the name of Narrow-water, flows tidally between co. Down on the l. and the cos. of Armagh and Louth on the r., to the head of the bay or sea-lough of Carlingford.—Also a navigation, partly natural, but chiefly artificial, connecting the head of Lough Carlingford with the Upper Bann and Lough Neagh in Ulster. The line of artificial navigation, or of strict canal, commences at Fathom 1¾ m. below Newry; gains the summit-level immediately N of Poyntz-pass; continues on the summit-level 3 m. to the vicinity of Scarva, and passes alongside Lough Shark, whose surface-elevation is 80 ft. above sea-level; and descends to the Bann, 3 m. above Portadown. The average breadth of the whole canal is 40 ft. at the top.

NEWRY, or ST.-MARY'S-OF-NEWRY, a parish, containing a borough of the same name, partly identical with the lordship of the barony of Newry, co. Down, and partly situated in co. Armagh. Pop. in 1831, 25,117; in 1841, 25,168.—The sea-port and parl. borough of N. stands on the Newry river and canal, 5¼ m. NNW of Warrenpoint, and 30 m. SSW of Belfast. The older portions of the town were irregularly and inconveniently built on the side of a ridge; but the modern streets, on the low grounds, are comparatively regular, spacious, and well-edificed. The houses are nearly all built of granite; and the character of the town as a whole, whether as to street alignment, architecture, or interior appearance, is pleasing. St. Patrick's church, built in 1578, stands upon high ground, on the NE outskirts of the town. St. Mary's church, a handsome edifice of granite, in the pointed style of architecture, is situated on low ground in a central part of the town, on the r. bank of the river. The new Roman Catholic chapel is also a handsome structure, in the modern pointed style; and serves as the cathedral of the Roman Catholic dio. of Dromore. Two of the Presbyterian churches are elegant. There are a spacious assembly-room, a town-hall or market-house, an infantry barrack for the accommodation of 1,100 men, a new court-house, two bridewells in respectively the Down and the Armagh sections of the town, and a fever hospital. The manufactories of N. and the vicinity are cotton mills, linen factories, and yarn factories, along the river; the appliances of an extensive linen-trade; brass and iron foundries, and spade and shovel factories; two breweries and a large distillery, extensive flour mills and oat-meal mills, cordage works, coach and car manufactories, a tobacco-pipe manufactory

and a pottery, and appliances for various departments of manufacture connected with ship-building. Numerous stores situated along the canal impart to the town considerable appearances of a sea-port. The retail-trade is extensive; and the sales of dairy and agricultural produce in the town are large, and command supplies from some districts of Monaghan and Louth, and from all the S parts of Down and Armagh. The sales of butter exceed those of Belfast, and amount to upwards of 3,300 tons a-year. In 1835, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £616,836. Their chief items were 24,867 tons of corn, meal, and flour; 1,061 tons of provisions; 267 tons of potatoes; 1,297 tons of flax and tow; 5,300 gallons of spirits; 3,686,250 yards of linen, 79 tons and 18 cwts. of eggs, 3,551 cows and oxen, 898 horses, and 15,525 pigs. In the same year the imports amounted in estimated value to £568,711. In 1836 the gross receipts at the custom-house was upwards of £58,806; in 1843, £38,577; in 1849-50, £35,106. The chief trade of the port is with Liverpool and Glasgow; but a considerable trade is also conducted with other ports of Great Britain, with the United States, with British America, with the Mediterranean, with Odessa, with the Baltic, and with Archangel. Steam-vessels are regularly employed in the trade with Great Britain, but come no nearer N. than to Warrenpoint; the large-class merchant vessels also at present come only to Warrenpoint; smaller sea-borne vessels come up Narrow-water and its canal-continuation to Newry; and barges ply up the canal to the Lower Bann and Lough Neagh. The vessels registered at the port in Dec. 1843 were 159 sailing vessels, each under 50 tons; 47 vessels, each above 50 tons; and 2 steam vessels, of jointly 326 tons. In 1850 the registered tonnage of sailing vessels was 8,965 tons; of steamers, 603 tons. During the year 1843, the number of sailing vessels inwards coastwise was 1,265 = 63,854 tons; in 1850, 824 = 48,447 tons. The number of steam vessels inwards coastwise in 1843 was 155 = 28,074 tons; and in 1850, 183 = 47,230 tons. In 1843, the number of sailing vessels inwards from the colonies was 43 = 6,945 tons; in 1850, 7 = 3,610 tons. A line of railway connects the northern terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, by way of Dundalk and N., with the Ulster railway, in the vicinity of Portadown; and a branch line runs from N. to the head of Carlingford lough. The borough sent 2 members to the imperial parliament; it now sends one. Constituency in 1842, 1,136. Area of the Down section of the town, 295 acres; of the Armagh section, 334 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 13,065; in 1841, 11,972.—During the rebellion of 1641, the town suffered severely; and in 1681 it was burned and dreadfully damaged by the army of James II., under the duke of Berwick, to secure their retreat to Dundalk from the forces of William III., under the duke of Schomberg. It gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Kilmorey.

NEWRY, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 64 m. W of Augusta, watered by Bear river and another branch of Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 463.—Also a village of Frankstown township, Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 122 m. W of Harrisburg, on Poplar run, a tributary of the Frankstown branch of Juniata river. Pop. 300.

NEW SALEM, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 73 m. WNW of Boston, bordered on the N by Miller's river, and watered by a branch of that river and by an arm of Middle river. The surface is elevated, and the soil is chiefly in pasture. Pop. in 1840, 1,305.—Also a village of New Scotland township, Albany co., in the state of New York, 12 m. W of Albany. It contained in 1840 about 15 dwellings.—Also a village of Salem township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 187 m. W by S of Harrisburg. It contained in 1840 about 25 dwellings.

NEW SCOTLAND, a township of Albany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 9 m. W of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Coeyman's creek, and a branch of Normanskill river. The soil consists of sand, loam, and clay. Pop. in 1840, 2,912. It has a village containing about 125 inhabitants.

NEW SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 5 m. E of Beaver. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Big Beaver river. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,740.

NEWSHAM, a township in Kirkham p., Lancashire, 9 m. NNE of Preston.—Also a township in Kirby-Wisk p., Yorkshire, 4 m. W by N of Thirsk, on the E bank of the Swale. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1841, 181.—Also a township in Kirby-Ravensworth p., Yorkshire, 8½ m. NW of Richmond. Area 3,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 546; in 1841, 451.—Also a township in Wressel p., Yorkshire, 1¾ m. NW of Howden, crossed by the Selby and Hull railway. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. 122.

NEW SHARON, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 28 m. NW of Augusta. It is drained by Sandy river, an affluent of Kennebec river, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,829.

NEW SHOREHAM, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 15 m. SSW of Point Judith, and 13 m. NE of Montank point, Long island. It comprises Block island. The inhabitants, who in 1840 were about 1,069 in number, are mostly engaged in fishery.

NEW SIBERIA. See Siberia (New).

NEWSON'S DEPOT, a village of Southampton co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 78 m. SSE of Richmond, on the Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad.

NEW SOUTH SHETLAND, a name given by some navigators to an imperfectly explored archipelago and portion of the great Antarctic continent, situated about 600 m. S. of Cape Horn, between the parallels of 61° and 64° 30′ S, and the meridians of 53° and 62° E. The islands, of which the principal are Clarence, Cornwallis, Elephant, Livingston, Deception, and Smith, are all lofty and apparently of volcanic origin. They are separated from that portion of the mainland on which D'Urville bestowed the name of Joinville Land, and Louis Phillipe Land, by a wide channel called Bransfield strait. Cook, Weddel, Biscoe, D'Urville, Wilkes and Ross, have successively visited and described these islands.

NEW SOUTH WALES, the parent-colony of Australia, so called by Cook, on account of a certain resemblance which he saw or fancied to exist between the scenery of Botany Bay and that with which he had been familiar in the southern counties of Wales. On the 21st of August 1770, having landed on Possession island, in S lat. 10° 30′, he took formal possession of all the E coast of Australia in these words: "As I am now about to quit the E coast of New Holland, which I have coasted from lat. 38° to this place; and which I am confident no European has ever seen before, I once more hoist English colours, and though I have already taken possession of several parts, I now take possession of the whole eastern coast, by the name of New South Wales—from its great similarity to that part of the principality of Wales—in right of my sovereign, George the Third, King of Great Britain." In our general article on Australia, a section has been devoted to general details respecting each division of the island under the head Eastern Australia; and further information will be found under the heads Mel-

BOURNE, MORETON BAY, PORT JACKSON, PORT PHILLIP and SYDNEY.

NEWSTEAD, a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. NE of Buffalo. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Ellicott's creek and tributaries of Tonawanda creek. The soil consists chiefly of clay and gravelly and calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,653.

NEWSTEAD, a township in Bambrough parish, Northumberland, 5 m. SSE of Belford. Pop. in 1831, 110.—Also a liberty in Paplewick p., Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S of Mansfield. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1841, 193. An abbey, founded here by Henry II. about 1170, was at the dissolution granted to Sir J. Byron, ancestor of the late Lord Byron. The great poet fitted up a part of the ancient edifice as a family mansion; but his patrimonial domain has passed into other hands.—Also a village in the p. and 1 m. E of Melrose in Roxburghshire. Pop. 250.

NEW SWEDEN, a village of Au Sable township, Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 155 m. N of Albany, on the N side of Au Sable river. Pop. in 1840, 250.

NEWTEE, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay and prov. of Bejapur, on a point of land which advances into the sea of Oman, and about 45 m. NW of Goa.

NEWTHORPE, a township in Sherburn p., Yorkshire, 10½ m. E by S of Leeds, crossed by the Leeds and Selby railway. Area 850 acres.

NEW-TIMBER, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. N by W of Brighton. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. 165.

NEWTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. S by W of Cambridge. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 183.—Also a township in West Kirby p., Cheshire, 8 m. NNW of Great Neston. Area 340 acres.—Also a township in Middlewich p., Cheshire, ¾ m. S of Middlewich, intersected by the Trent and Mersey canal. Area 610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,649; in 1841, 1,512.—Also a township in Malpas p., Cheshire, 1½ m. SW by W of Malpas.—Also a township in St. Oswald p., Cheshire, 1½ m. NNE of Chester.—Also a township in Runcorn p., Cheshire, 5 m. NE by E of Frodsham. Area 1,120 acres.—Also a township in Tattenhall p., Cheshire, 3½ m. WSW of Tarporley. Area 1,270 acres.—Also a township in Clodock p., Herefordshire, 9 m. SE of Hay. Pop. in 1831, 253; in 1841, 275.—Also a township in Croft p., Herefordshire, 5½ m. NW by N of Leominster. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 95; in 1841, 104.—Also a township in Kirkham p., Lancashire, 2 m. SE by E of Kirkham, in the line of the Preston and Wyre railway. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1841, 324.—Also a chapelry and township in the p. and within the parl. boundaries of Manchester, Lancashire, 2½ m. NE of Manchester, in the line of the Rochester canal, and of the Manchester and Leeds railway. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,377; in 1841, 6,127. Calico-printing, and the manufacture of cotton and silk, are carried on here to a considerable extent; and chemical works for the manufacture of alkali cover a surface of 20,000 sq. yds., and employ 300 hands. A chimney of these works, erected at a cost of £7,000, is 25 ft. higher than St. Paul's cathedral; being upwards of 132 yds. in height.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. NW by N of Folkenham. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 176; in 1841, 221.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warwickshire, 2½ m. NE of Rugby.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 3¾ m. N by E of Kettering. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 103.—Also a township in Bywell-St.-Peter p., Northumberland, 6 m. E of Hexham.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. E by S of Sudbury. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 432; in 1841, 462.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SSE of St. Edmondsbury. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1841, 443.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SW by W of Guisborough. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1841, 143.—Also a township in the p. of Mottram, in Cheshire, 5½ m. NE of Stockport, on the Manchester and Sheffield railway. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,997; in 1841, 7,501, chiefly employed in the manufactures connected with Mottram.—Also a township in Pickering p., in Yorkshire, 4 m. N by E of Pickering. Pop. in 1831, 211; in 1841, 233.—Also a parish of Mid-Lothian, 3 m. E of Edinburgh. Area 1,256 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,743, mostly colliers.—Also the name of many villages and hamlets throughout England and Scotland, hardly one of which is of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

NEWTON, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Vaudreuil. The soil is generally good, especially in its W part. Pop. about 48.

NEWTON, a central county of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 460 sq. m., drained by Yellow and Alcopahatchee rivers, branches of Ocmulgee river by which it is bordered on the S. Pop. in 1840, 11,628, of whom 3,720 were slaves; in 1850, 13,296. Its cap. is Covington.—Also a central county of the state of Mississippi, containing a superficies of 540 sq. m., drained by head branches of Chickasawha river. Pop. in 1840, 2,527, of whom 546 were slaves; in 1850, 4,456. Its cap. is Decatur.—Also a county in the SW corner of the state of Missouri, containing a surface of 1,150 sq. m., drained by branches of Neosho river. Pop. in 1840, 3,790, of whom 169 were slaves; in 1850, 4,270. Its cap. is Neosho.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 7 m. W. of Boston, enclosed on 3 sides by a curve of Charles river, and intersected by the Boston and Worcester railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,351. The village contains about 50 dwellings.—Also a township of Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, 70 m. N of Trenton. Its central part is level, and is watered by the Paulinskill. Pop. 3,857. The village stands on the Paulinskill, and contains about 900 inhabitants.—Also a township of Gloucester co., in the same state, 6 m. NE of Woodbury. The surface is level, and is watered by Cooper's and Newton's creeks. The soil is sandy and is chiefly devoted to the culture of vegetables. Pop. 1,863.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 16 m. W of Carlisle. It has a level surface bordered on the W by Big Pond, and intersected by its outlet Yellow Breeches creek. Pop. 1,499.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state, 14 m. NW of Pennsylvania. The surface is hilly, and is watered by Crum and Darby creeks. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. 752.—Also a township of Miami co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,242.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in the same state, 60 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 2,568.—Also a township of Licking co., in the same state. Pop. 1,247.—Also a township of Pike co., in the same state. Pop. 326.—Also a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan, 114 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 235.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Illinois, 130 m. SE of Springfield, on the W side of Embarras river. Pop. 150.

NEWTON, or CLARKE, a village of Canada West, in the township of Clarke, 12 m. from Port Hope. Pop. 130.

NEWTON-ABBOT, a chapelry and market-town, in Woodborough p., Devonshire, 14 m. SSW of Exeter, on the river Teign. It is united to Newton-Bushell, and constitutes with it one town, which is

increasing in importance; its trade being facilitated by means of a railway and canal communicating with the river Teign. It is one of the polling-stations for the county.

NEWTON-BAY, an inlet on the N coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's sound. See article NEW ZEALAND.

NEWTON-BLOSSOMVILLE, a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. E of Olney, on the S bank of the Ouse. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1841, 264.

NEWTON-IN-BOWLAND, a township in Slaidburn p., Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of Clitheroe, on the river Hodder. Area 2,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 461.

NEWTON-BROMSHOLD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Higham-Ferrers. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1841, 161.

NEWTON-CAPP, a township in St. Andrew-Auckland p., Durham, a ½ m. NW of Bishop-Auckland. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1841, 148.

NEWTON CENTRE, a village of Newton township, Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 7 m. W of Boston.

NEWTON-COLD, a township in Lowesby p., Leicestershire, 8¼ m. E by N of Leicester. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1841, 104.

NEWTON-ST.-CYRES, a parish in Devonshire, 3⅓ m. ESE of Crediton, on the SW bank of the Creedy. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,224.

NEWTON-UPON-DERWENT, a township in Wilberfoss p., Yorkshire, 5½ m. W of Pocklington. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 228; in 1841, 229.

NEWTON FALLS, a village of Newton township, Trumbull co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 162 m. NE of Columbus, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal, at the junction of two branches of Mahoning river. Pop. in 1840, 450.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS, a village of Newton township, Middlesex co., in the state of Massachussetts, U. S., 11 m. W of Boston, chiefly on the E side of Charles river.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, a village of Newton township, Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 9 m. W of Boston, on the E side of Charles river.

NEWTON-FERRERS, a parish in Devonshire, 6¼ m. SE of Plymouth, on the E bank of the Yealm. Area 3,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 767; in 1841, 778.

NEWTON-FLOTMAN, a parish in Norfolk, 7½ m. S by W of Norwich, in the line of the London and Norwich railway. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1841, 371.

NEWTON-HARCOURT, a township in Wistowe p., Leicestershire, 6½ m. SE by S of Leicester, on the river Soar. Area 880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1841, 278.

NEWTON-IN-THE-ISLE, a parish in the isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, 4 m. NW of Wisbeach, on the Wisbeach or Nene river. Area 2,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 431; in 1841, 400.

NEWTON-KYME, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Tadcaster, on the S bank of the Warfe. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1841, 201.

NEWTON-ST.-LOE, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. W of Bath, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,670 acres. Pop. in 1841, 527.

NEWTON (LONG), a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, 4 m. WSW of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 4,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 313; in 1841, 293.

NEWTON-LONGVILLE, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. SW of Fenny-Stratford. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1841, 565.

NEWTON-IN-MAKERFIELD, a borough and chapelry, in Winwick p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 47 m. SE of Lancaster, intersected by the Warrington and Wigan railway, and by the Manchester and Liverpool line. It formerly returned two members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the Reform bill. Area 3,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,139; in 1841, 3,126.

NEWTON-ON-THE-MOOR, a township in Shilbottle p., Northumberland, 5 m. S by W of Alnwick. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1841, 290.

NEWTON-MULGRAVE, a township in Lythe p., Yorkshire, 8 m. NW by W of Whitby. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1841, 105.

NEWTON (NORTH), a parish in Wiltshire, 8½ m. SE by E of Devizes, on a branch of the Avon. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1801, including the tything of Hillcott, 221; in 1831, 317; in 1841, 342.—Also a chapelry in North Petherton p., Somersetshire, 3½ m. SE of Bridgewater, crossed by the Taunton and Bridgewater canal, and in the line of the Bristol and Exeter railway.—Also a parish in Pembrokeshire, 3 m. WSW of Narberth.

NEWTON-NOTTAGE, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. WSW of Bridgend, intersected by the Duffryn-Llynvi and Port-Cawl railway. Pop. 792.

NEWTON (OLD), a parish in Suffolk, 2⅝ m. N by E of Market-Stow. Area 2,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1841, 712.

NEWTON-UPON-OUZE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8¼ m. NW of York, comprising the townships of Benningbrough, Linton-upon-Ouze, and N. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 908.

NEWTON-ST.-PETROCK, a parish in Devonshire 7¼ m. SW of Great Torrington, on the banks of the Torridge. Area 1,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 250; in 1841, 261.

NEWTON-POPPLEFORD, a chapelry in Aylesbear p., Devonshire, 3 m. NW by W of Sidmouth, on the W bank of the Otter, over which an iron-bridge of 3 arches, each 30 ft. span, has been erected here. Pop. in 1831, 588; in 1841, 549.

NEWTON-POTTER, a township in the p. of St. Peter, Yorkshire, 2 m. NNE of Leeds. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1841, 1,241.

NEWTON-PURCELL, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6¼ m. NE by N of Bicester. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 131; in 1841, 118.

NEWTON-REGIS, a parish in Warwickshire, 5¼ m. NE by E of Tamworth. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 383; in 1841, 454.

NEWTON-RIGNY, a parish in Cumberland, 3 m. WNW of Penrith. Area 2,560 acres. Pop. in 1831, 176; in 1841, 310.

NEWTON-BY-SEA, a township in Embleton p., Northumberland, 8 m. NE by N of Alnwick. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1841, 282.

NEWTON-SHAW, a thriving village in the p. and shire of Clackmannan, 1¼ m. S of the river Devon, and 1½ m. N of Alloa. Pop. 798.

NEWTON-SOLNEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 8 m. SW by S of Derby, on the E bank of the Trent. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 338; in 1841, 311.

NEWTON (SOUTH), a parish in Wilts, 2¼ m. N by W of Wilton, on the E bank of the Wiley river, comprising the chapelries of Chilhampton and Ugford, and the tythings of Burden's-Ball, Stowford, and Wishford. Area 3,840 acres. Pop. in 1841, 692.

NEWTON-STEWART, or NEWTON-DOUGLAS, a town chiefly in the p. of Penninghame, Wigtonshire, but partly in that of Minigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 m. N of Wigton. Tanning and currying of leather, and weaving of cotton, employ a considerable number of hands in this town; but the purchasing of wool for the markets of Lancashire is the staple trade. The business done at the cattle and horse markets held here is great and increasing. Sea-communication is maintained from a harbour at Carty, about 1½ m. down the river. The pop. in 1831 was 2,241; in 1841, 2,172; in 1851, 2,599.

NEWTON-BY-TOFT, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. W by S of Market-Raisen. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1841, 85.

NEWTON-TONEY, a parish in Wiltshire, 4 m. E by S of Amesbury, on a branch of the Avon. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1841, 324.

NEWTON-TRACEY, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. E by N of Bideford, on the river Taw. Area 760 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 125.

NEWTON-ON-TRENT, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10 m. WNW of Lincoln. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1841, 399.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a small parish on the coast of Kyle, Ayrshire. Pop. in 1801, 1,724; in 1831, 4,020; in 1841, 4,482.—The burgh of N., a suburb of the royal burgh of Ayr, presses on one side on the r. bank of the river Ayr, and on another on the frith of Clyde, and lies compactly on a third side with Wallace-town, a conjoint suburb. It was for a long time dependent chiefly on the collieries, but has sprung into new energy under the influence of trade and manufacture. Ship-building, rope and sail-making, iron-foundries, and salt-pans, supply employment; and about 400 weavers, and upwards of 600 hand-sewers, work for the warehouses of Glasgow. N. possesses a joint interest with Ayr in the harbour of that town; has a railway to it from the coal-mines in the p. of St. Quivox; and exports nearly all the coals, the traffic in which constitutes the chief part of the harbour's trade. Pop. of borough in 1841, 3,768.

NEWTON-VALENCE, a parish in Hants, 4 m. S of Alton. Area 1,810 acres. Pop. in 1841, 331.

NEWTON-WATER, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5½ m. NNW of Stilton. Area 740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 108; in 1841, 97.

NEWTON-WELSH, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m. NW of Monmouth. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1831, 224; in 1841, 230.

NEWTON (West), a township in Broomfield p., Cumberland, 8½ m. N of Cockermouth, in the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Pop. in 1831, 322; in 1841, 335.

NEWTON (West), a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. NE by N of Castle-Rising. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 232; in 1841, 242.—Also a township in Kirk-Newton p., Northumberland, 6 m. WNW of Wooler.—Also a township in Aldbrough p., Yorkshire, 8½ m. NE of Kingston-upon-Hull.

NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township in the p. of Patrick-Brompton, Yorkshire, 4 m. WNW of Bedale, on a branch of the Swale. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 334.

NEWTON-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8½ m. SSW of Great Grimsby. Area 2,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1841, 146.

NEWTON-WOOD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. N by W of Oundle. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1841, 483.

NEWTOWN, a township in Irthington p., Cumberland, 4½ m. NNW of Carlisle. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1841, 217.—Also a parish and market-town in Montgomeryshire, 8 m. SW of Montgomery, intersected by the Montgomeryshire canal, and situated in a fertile valley, on the banks of the Severn, over which there is here a bridge of 3 arches. Pop. in 1831, 4,550; in 1841, 3,226. The town has been considerably extended of late years, and possesses some good houses. The new flannel-hall is a spacious and handsome edifice. The staple manufacture of N. is that of flannel. There are several fulling-mills and bleaching-grounds, besides potteries, tanyards, and malt-kilns, in the town and its vicinity. By the reform act, N. was added as a contributory borough to Montgomery. The borough comprehends the p. of N., and the townships of Hendidley and Gwestydd in the p. of Llanllwchaiarn. Pop. in 1851, 6,371.—Also a township in Chillingham p., Northumberland, 3½ m. ESE of Wooler.—Also a chapelry in Wem p., Shropshire, 12 m. N by W of Shrewsbury.—Also a parish in the co. of Southampton, 10 m. N by E of Whitchurch, on the S bank of the Emborne. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1831, 269; in 1841, 246.—Also a disfranchised borough and chapelry in Calbourne p., in the isle of Wight, 5 m. W by N of Newport. Until disfranchised by the reform act, with a pop. of 95 in 1841, N. returned 2 members to parliament!

NEWTOWN, a village in the parish of Shandrum, co. Cork, 4 m. W of Charleville. Pop. in 1831, 175; in 1841, 237.—Also a village in the p. of Abbeyknockmoy, co. Galway. Pop. in 1831, 216.—Also a village in the parish of Lusmagh, King's co., 2¾ m. S by W of Banagher. Pop. in 1831, 348; in 1841, 197.—Also a parish in co. Meath, 2¾ m. N of Kells. Area 1,103 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1841, 174.—Also a village in the p. of Rosmire, co. Waterford, 2 m. NE by E of Kilmacthomas.—Also a village in co. Dublin, on a head-stream of the Dodder, 2 m. S by W of Rathfarnham.—Also a hamlet in co. Galway, 5½ m. NNE of Gort.—Also a parish in co. Westmeath, containing part of the town of Tyrrel's-pass, and the villages of Ballinagore, Killavally, and Newton-Loe. Area 10,247 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,752; in 1841, 3,010.

NEWTOWN, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, and p. of Petersham, about 3 m. from Sydney. Pop. 1,215.—Also a village of Tasmania, in the co. of Buckingham, and p. of Hobarton, on the Derwent, 3 m. from Hobarton.

NEWTOWN, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 30 m. SE of Concord, bordered on the NW by a large pond, and generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 541.—Also a township of Fairfield co., in the state of Connecticut, 62 m. SW of Hartford. The surface is elevated, and is watered by Polatuck river, a branch of the Housatonic. The soil consists of gravelly loam, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 3,189.—Also a township of Queen's co., in the state of New York, 152 m. S of Albany. It is bounded on the N by East river and Long Island sound, and is drained by Newton creek. In some parts it is hilly and stony, but its soil, consisting chiefly of sand and clay loam, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. 5,054. The village contained, at the same period, about 500 inhabitants.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Philadelphia. It has a level surface, and is drained by Newton creek, a branch of Neshaminy creek. Pop. 1,414. The town is on N. Creek, and contains about 100 inhabitants.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 14 m. NW of Philadelphia. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Crum and Darby creeks. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. 752.—Also a village of King and Queen co., in the state of Virginia, 38 m. ENE of Richmond, 3 m. N of Mattapony river. Pop. 100.—Also a village of Anderson township, Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, 119 m. SW by W of Columbus, on the E side of Little Miami river, and consisting in 1840 of about 30 dwellings.—Also a creek which has its source in Newtown township, Queen's co., in the state of New York, and flows into East river, opposite New York.

NEWTOWN-ANDERSON, a village in the p. of Calry, co. Sligo, 1¼ m. E of Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 135.

NEWTOWN-ARDES, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of N. Area 14,802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,981; in 1841, 13,886. The S boundary, to the extent of 3½ m., is identical with the extreme

N shore of Lough Strangford.—The town of N., formerly a parl. borough, stands on the road from Bangor to Downpatrick, 3½ m. NNE of Comber, and 8 m. E of Belfast. It is one of the few first-class towns of co. Down, as to size and importance; and one of the most attractive towns of the N of Ireland, as to neatness, regularity, architecture, and convenience. The weaving of muslin employs a large number of the male pop.; and the embroidering of muslin, for the manufacturers of Glasgow, employs many of the female pop. The town has a large brewery; and conducts an extensive retail trade. Pop. in 1831, 4,442; in 1841, 7,621.

NEWTOWN-BARRY, a parish of co. Wexford, containing the town of N. Area 8,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,592; in 1841, 3,723. On its S boundary rises Blackrock mountain, whose alt. above sea-level is 1,071 ft., and at its SW extremity Mount Leinster, whose alt. above sea-level is 2,610 ft.—The town stands on the NW verge of the co., at the confluence of the Clady with the Slaney, 6½ m. NW of Ferns. It is built in the form of an irregular square, and possesses a character of neatness. Pop. in 1831, 1,430; in 1841, 1,437.

NEWTOWN-BELLEW, a village in the p. of Moylough, co. Galway, 3 m. WNW of Mount-Bellew. Pop. in 1841, 249.—Also one of three denominations of a series of bogs, from 1 m. to 4 m. N of the v. of N. The other denominations are New-Forest and Gartnadeeve. Area of the whole, 11,063 acres.

NEWTOWN-BREDA, a village in the p. of Knockbreda, co. Down, 3 m. S by E of Belfast. Pop. in 1841, 384.

NEWTOWN-BUTLER, a village in the p. of Galloon, co. Fermanagh, 13½ m. SE by S of Enniskillen. It gives the title of Baron to the earls of Lanesborough. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1841, 541.—Also a village in the p. of Oranmore, co. Galway. Pop. in 1841, 405.

NEWTOWN-CLONBUN, a parish in co. Meath, 1 m. E of Trim. Area 566 acres. Pop. in 1841, 298.

NEWTOWN-CONYNGHAM, a village in the p. of All-Saints, co. Donegal, 6½ m. W of Londonderry. Pop. in 1841, 186.

NEWTOWN-CROMMOLIN, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, 3 m. NE by E of Clough, in co. Antrim. Area 3,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 727; in 1841, 799. Pop. of the v. in 1841, 175.

NEWTOWN-FORBES, a post-town in the p. of Clongesh, co. Longford, 2½ m. NNW of Longford. Pop. in 1831, 537; in 1841, 478.

NEWTOWN-FORTESCUE, a village in the p. of Grangegeeth, co. Meath, 3½ m. N of Slane.

NEWTOWN-GIRLEY, a village in the p. of Girley, co. Meath, 3 m. N of Athboy. Pop. 105.

NEWTOWN-GORE, a village in the p. of Carrigallen, co. Leitrim, 5 m. ESE of Ballinamore. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1841, 187.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Armagh. Area 12,404 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,253; in 1841, 7,538. The County-water runs on the W boundary; and the Newtown-Hamilton river, a head-stream of the Castletown, drains most of the interior. The highest ground, Dangry mountain, situated a little NW of the town, has an alt. of 1,093 ft. above sea-level.—The town of N. stands on the middle road from Armagh to Dublin, 4¾ m. SW of Mount-Norris. Pop. in 1831, 1,020; in 1841, 1,231.

NEWTOWN-LENNAN, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3¼ m. N by E of Carrick-on-Suir. Area 5,774 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,931; in 1841, 1,806.

NEWTOWN-LIMAVADDY, a market-town in the p. of Drumachose, co. Londonderry, on the r. bank of the river Roe, 2 m. E by S of the SE extremity of Lough Foyle, and 7½ m. N of Dungiven. The church is a handsome structure; the private houses, though including a number of cabins, and of large but poor tenements, are aggregately much better than those of most second-rate towns in Connaught. The linen trade of N. was at one time of considerable extent, and it gives promise of reacquiring its former importance. The great impulse given for some time past to the agriculture of the surrounding country, has occasioned a steady increase to the prosperity of the town. Pop. in 1831, 2,428; in 1841, 3,101.

NEWTOWN-LINFORD, a parish in Leicestershire, 5½ m. NW of Leicester, on a branch of the Soar. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1841, 495.

NEWTOWN-LOE, a village in the p. of Newtown, co. Westmeath, 2¼ m. W by S of Tyrrel's-Pass.

NEWTOWN-MOUNT-KENNEDY, a small town in the p. of Upper Newcastle, co. Wicklow, 17¼ m. SE of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 825; in 1841, 823.

NEWTOWN-PLATTEN, a village in the p. of Duleek, co. Meath, 2 m. SW of Drogheda. Pop. 116.

NEWTOWN-SANDES, a village in the p. of Murhir, co. Kerry, 4½ m. S of Tarbert. Pop. 314.

NEWTOWN SQUARE, a village of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 90 m. ESE of Harrisburg, containing in 1840 about half a dozen dwellings.

NEWTOWN-STALABAN, a village in the p. of Tullyallen, co. Louth, 1½ m. NE of Drogheda.

NEWTOWN STEPHENSBURG, a village of Frederick co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 154 m. NNW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, about 700.

NEWTOWN-STEWART, a town in the p. of Ardstraw, co. Londonderry, on the river Mourne, 5 m. W of Gorton. N. was originally called Lislas; it acquired its present name from Sir William Stewart, to whom it was granted by Charles I. In consequence of its commanding a great pass from the valley of the Foyle, and the N sea-board of Donegal and Londonderry to the centre and the S of the kingdom, it was long an important military post. Pop. in 1831, 1,737; in 1841, 1,405.

NEWTOWN-TRIM, a village in the p. of Newtown-Clonbun, co. Meath, on the l. bank of the Boyne, ¾ m. E of Trim.

NEW TRENTON, a village of Whitewater township, Franklin co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 81 m. ESE of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 250.

NEW TRIPOLI, a village of Linn township, Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 86 m. ENE of Harrisburg, on a branch of Maiden creek.

NEWTYLE, a parish and village at the SW verge of Forfarshire. An opening or pass through the Sidlaw hills, on the SE side of this p., between the hills of N. and Hatton, bears the name of 'the Glack of N.,' and is traversed by the turnpike from Dundee to N. and Meigle, and by the Dundee and N. railway. The v. of N., 11 m. from Dundee, is rapidly rising to the importance of a trafficking town. Standing on the highway between Dundee and Strathmore, and at the terminus of a railway constructed for draining to the great seaport the produce of the magnificent strath, and holding communication by railway with Dundee, it is rapidly becoming a depot for grain and other agricultural produce. The inhabitants, however, are almost exclusively weavers of linen fabrics, chiefly sheetings, for the manufacturers of Dundee. Pop. in 1831, 904; in 1841, 1,264.

NEW UTRECHT, a township of King's co., in the state of New York, U. S., 7 m. N of New York. It occupies the W extremity of Long Island, and is separated by the Narrows from Staten island. It is generally level, and has a light sandy soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,283.

NEW VILLAGE, a village of Brookhaven township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., 198 m. SSE of Albany.—Also a v. of Greenwich township, Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, 54 m. NNW of Trenton, on the Morris canal. It consisted in 1840 of about a dozen dwellings.

NEWVILLE, a village of Danube township, Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 66 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a v. of Newton township, Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 30 m. SW of Harrisburg, on Big Spring creek. Pop. 654.—Also a v. of Worthington township, Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 74 m. NNE of Columbus, on the N side of Clear fork of Mohiccan creek. Pop. 250.

NEW VINEYARD, a township of Franklin co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 48 m. NW of Augusta. The surface is hilly, and is watered by a branch of Seven Mile river, and by a branch of Sandy river, both tributaries of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 927.

NEW WILMINGTON, a village of Lakawannock township, Mercer co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 241 m. WNW of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 20 dwellings.

NEW WINDSOR, a township of Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 86 m. S by W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Murderer's creek, an affluent of Hudson's river, by which the township is bounded on the E. The soil is chiefly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,482. The v. is on the W side of the Hudson, and contained in 1840 about 250 inhabitants.

NEW WOODSTOCK, a village of Cazeenovia township, Madison co., in the state of New York, U. S., 115 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. about 300.

NEW YEAR ISLANDS, a group off the N coast of Staten island, Tierra-del-Fuego, in S lat. 54° 41′, W long. 64° 28′. They abound with marine, and other birds, and seals. They were first visited by Cook, on the 31st Dec. 1774, and received from him the name which they bear.

NEW YEAR'S ISLANDS, a group off Arnheim Land, on the N coast of Australia, to the NW of Goulburn islands, in S lat. 11° 55′, E long. 133°

NEW YEAR'S RANGE, a mountain-range in New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, near the Rogan river, in S lat. 30° 20′, E long. 146° 53′.

NEW YORK, the most populous as well as the most important and influential of the United States, between N lat. 40° 30′ and 45°, and W long. 71° 56′ and 79° 56′; bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence, and Lower Canada; on the E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the S by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and on the NW by Pennsylvania and Lake Erie. Exclusive of Long Island, it is 320 m. long, and 312 m. broad; and contains in the whole 46,085 sq. m., or 29,494,400 acres,—an area nearly equal to that of England and Wales.

Physical features.] The SE angle of the state is mountainous, being traversed by several ridges proceeding from New Jersey, one of which crosses the Hudson river at the Highlands, presenting a bold and lofty face along both margins of the river, and abounding in the most magnificent scenery. The Catskill mountains as a range are the most elevated, and have several culminations of considerable size; but the greatest elevation in the state is Mount Marcy, in the Adirondack group, which rises 5,467 ft. above the level of the ocean. The country of Lake Champlain is hilly, and becomes mountainous on approaching the highlands which divide the waters of the lake from those which flow into the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. The W part of the state, lying between Lake Ontario and Pennsylvania, is principally level, except near the state line, where it becomes more broken and abrupt. From Genesee river, near its mouth, to Jamestown on the Niagara, there is a remarkable ridge running almost the whole distance, 78 m. in a direction from E to W. Its general alt. above the neighbouring land is 30 ft., and its width in some places is not more than 120 ft. The elevation of this ridge is 160 ft. above the level of Lake Ontario, to which it descends by a gradual slope, and its distance from that lake is from 6 to 10 m. There is every reason to suppose that this ridge was once the margin of the lake. About 20 m. S, and parallel to the latter, there is another ridge which runs from Genesee river to Black Rock, the country between being called the Tonawanda valley. There is equal reason to believe that this ridge formerly marked the limit of the waters of Lake Erie.—The long narrow valley which contains Lake Champlain and the Hudson, is extremely irregular, being in some places 40 m. in breadth, and in others contracted to the immediate neighbourhood of the stream. Along the shores of the river the land is generally high, with few level tracts.—The valley of the Mohawk is seldom more than 1½ m. in breadth, and generally not more than 1 m. It is bordered by two long ranges of hills, presenting little variety of aspect. In the first part of its course it flows through extensive flats.

Rivers and Lakes.] The Hudson rises in the mountainous region on the W side of Lake Champlain in several small branches, and pursues a S course to the sea at New Y. Its whole length is 324 m. From its mouth to Hudson, 130 m., it is navigable for the largest ships; and to Troy, 166 m. for sloops. For 25 m. above New York it is 1 m. wide. Where it breaks through the highlands, its navigation suffers no impediment except the narrowing of the channel, and here its waters are deeper. The precipitous and broken cliffs which project towards the river render the scenery at this point extremely grand and romantic. The combined action of the tides at the mouth of the Hudson, from its two outlets to the sea, carries the swell up the stream at the rate of 15 or 25 m. an hour. Sturgeon, shad, and herring, ascend this river in the spring, and are taken in great abundance.—The Mohawk rises near Oneida lake, and runs SE 135 m., and joins the Hudson a few miles above Albany. It is about 60 rods in breadth at Schenectady, gradually lessening to 12 or 16 at Utica. Its waters are clear, and its course diversified with beautiful islands. The intervals on both banks are rich and handsome. This stream is very unequal, and has many falls and rapids; the whole descent from its source to the Hudson is estimated at 367 ft. A canal 1½ m. in length connects the Mohawk with Wood creek, running into Oneida lake, and thence communicating with Lake Ontario.—The Genesee rises in Pennsylvania, and runs N across the W part of New York into Lake Ontario; its whole course in this state is about 125 m. About 5 m. from its mouth, at Rochester, are falls of 96 and 75 ft.; above these the stream is navigable for boats nearly 70 m., when two other falls occur of 60 and 90 ft. The harbour on the lake at the mouth of this river is called Port Genesee.—Black river, which receives its name from the colour of its waters, rises in the highlands N of the Mohawk, and its branches interlock with those of the Hudson. It pursues a NW course of 120 m., and falls into Lake Ontario near its outlet. It is a deep but sluggish stream, and the navigation is interrupted by falls, a series of which, called the Long falls, extend 14 m. The land upon this stream is generally a rich dark-coloured mould. The St. Lawrence washes a portion of the northern limit of the state. It is here wide, and has a swift

current, but its navigation is obstructed by rapids. The Oswegatchie consists of two branches, which unite 4 m. above their entrance into the St. Lawrence. The E branch is about 120 m. long, and the W nearly 100 m. The Oswego issues from Oneida lake, and runs NW into Lake Ontario. It is about 40 m. long, and is a rapid stream; its navigation is assisted by locks and canals. The Saranac rises in several large ponds, and flows NE 65 m. into Lake Champlain at Plattsburg; it is not navigable, but is a good mill stream. The Susquehanna rises in this state in a number of branches that spread over a tract of 160 m. These numerous streams are collected by two large branches, the Tioga, and the E branch or Susquehanna, which unite shortly after passing out of this state. The E branch has a course of 140 m. in New Y., and affords navigation for many rafts of timber. The Alleghany and Delaware also rise in this state.—Lakes Ontario and Champlain lie on the borders of this state. Lake George, one of the most beautiful lakes in the world, lies in the eastern part of the state, between Lake Champlain and the Hudson. It is 33 m. long, and 2 m. broad. Its greatest depth is 60 fath. It abounds with fish, such as trout, bass, and perch. The clearness of its waters, and the beautiful scenery around it, have rendered this lake the admiration of every traveller. Lake George was called by the French Lac Sacrement. An outlet 3 m. in length, and of 100 ft. descent, connects it with Lake Champlain. Many battles were fought on its borders during the early wars with the French, and in the revolution.—A cluster of small lakes lie toward the western part of this state, and discharge their waters by the Oswego river into Lake Ontario. The principal of these, beginning in the E, are: Oneida lake, 20 m. long from E to W, and about 3½ m. wide; it receives Wood creek at the E end, by which and a canal it communicates with the Mohawk. This is a very beautiful lake, and is celebrated for the abundance of its fish. Skeneateles lake, 15 m. long, and 1 to 1½ m. wide, also abounds with fish, and its trout are large. Owasco lake is 11 m. long, and 1 to 2 m. wide. Cayuga lake is 38 m. long from N to S, and 1 to 4 m. wide. In some places the shore of this lake is precipitous, but in general it is a gentle declivity from the surrounding country to the water. Its waters are shallow, but sufficient for navigation: several steam-boats ply upon them. A bridge of 1 m. in length crosses the N end of the lake. Seneca lake, nearly parallel with Cayuga, is 35 m. long, and 2 to 4 m. wide. At its S end is an extensive marsh. Crooked lake is 18 m. long, and from 1½ to 1 m. wide. Canandaigua lake, 14 m. long, and 1 m. wide, is a beautiful sheet of water, and surrounded by a fertile country. Another lake, called Chatauque, lies in the W extremity of the state near Lake Erie, and sends its waters S into the Alleghany river. It is 18 m. long, and from 1 to 3 m. wide.

Bays and harbours.] The sea-coast of New Y. is nearly all comprised within the shores of Long island, which present a few harbours and inlets, but none that are much frequented by shipping. The bay or harbour of New Y. is very safe and capacious. Its boundaries toward the sea are Long island and Staten island. It extends 8 m. below the city, and is from 1½ to 5 m. broad. It embosoms several small islands on which are fortifications. The Hudson enters this bay from the N. The East river, or channel between New Y. island and Long island, communicates with Long island sound on the E; the Kills, a strait between Staten island and the Jersey shore, communicate with Newark bay and the river Raritan on the W; and the Narrows open into the Atlantic toward the S. At low water the entrance by the Narrows is somewhat difficult for large ships, and the entrance from the sound is obstructed by the rocky strait of Hell-gate. There are several harbours on Lake Ontario, the most noted of which is Sackett's harbour, toward the E end of the lake. It is deep and safe, and was an important naval station during the war of 1812. Oswego has a good artificial harbour, and Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Portland, on Lake Erie, have similar works.

Climate.] As this state embraces a wide extent of territory, stretching from the lakes of Canada to the Atlantic, it must of necessity exhibit considerable diversities of climate. A district of level country around New Y. allows the sea-air to penetrate far inland. Along the Hudson, as far up as the Highlands, the climate is little different from that of the sea-coast; but beyond the mountains the mild and damp winds from the sea do not penetrate. Below the Highlands, the prevailing winds are southerly through the summer, the weather is variable, and the changes of temp., governed by the winds, frequent and sudden. The humidity of the air thus brought in from the sea, produces frequent showers in the middle and eastern region of the state. After two or three days of sultry weather, with the wind from the S, the clouds gather round the Catskill mountains and fall upon the country in thunder-gusts. To this process the S part of the state is indebted for all its supplies of rain during summer. In winter, spring, and autumn the rain and snow come in a great measure from the SE or between E and N. In the northern part, near the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, the weather is less variable, and the winters are long and severe, with a clear and settled sky. In the western parts, from the Catskill mountains to Lake Erie, SW winds prevail in a great proportion throughout the year; E winds are nearly unknown. In this region the average temperatures are about 3° higher than in the same lat. further E. With these distinctions kept in view, the following particulars, which relate to that portion of the country around Albany, may give a distinct idea of the climate in most parts of the state. The rigours of winter commence about the 20th of December, and end with February or by the 10th of March, at which time the ice in the Hudson usually breaks up. Between April 15th and May 5th, most of the migratory birds appear; and the lilac opens its blossoms from the 12th to the 30th March, with the appearance of the robin and blue-bird. The apple and pear are in bloom by the 25th or 30th April. The usual range of the therm. in the middle of the day, from April 10th to May 15th, is between 64° and 72°. In summer 90° is a high temp., and never continues but for a few days. Early wheat is cut about July 12th, and the wheat and rye harvest are completed about Aug. 15th. Buckwheat is cut in October. Maize ripens from the middle of September to the 10th or 20th October. Oats are reaped about the middle of August. Hay is cut from the 4th to the last of July. Winter-rye and wheat are sown from the 20th of Aug. to the last of September. The therm. in September often stands at 90°. From the middle of March to the last of April the weather is variable, and the changes of temp. great and sudden, though it is generally rainy, with long storms and E winds. May is a variable month, with the first half usually wet. In June the summer begins, and July is subject to drought. August is showery, with the greatest uniformity of temp. of any month in the year. The same weather continues to the 15th or 20th of September. In this month there is commonly an equinoctial storm. October is extremely pleasant, and is the best month for travelling except perhaps June. Early frosts, which destroy the tender garden vegetables, occur about September 26th; corn ripens as late as the middle of October. The leaves of the forest trees feel the early frosts, although they do not commonly drop before the 15th or 25th October. December is usually cold and showery, with frequent and long storms from the E and NE, with rain, hail, and snow. Sleighs are little used till the end of the year. The 'Indian summer' begins about the last of October, and extends, with occasional interruptions, into December.

Soil and Geology.] This extensive state exhibits every variety of soil. In the level country of the N part, to the E of Lake Ontario, and along the St. Lawrence, the soil is a warm sandy loam, and constitutes a large tract of the best land for agriculture. Around Lake Champlain there is an extensive dist. of clayey soil extending to the hills that skirt the Mohegan mountains. The alluvial flats of the Mohawk valley are highly fertile. The other parts of this valley have a stiff loam as far W as the Catskill mountains extend; beyond which the soil partakes more of the character of the western region. In this last region the hills are rocky and precipitous, and the valleys consist of black vegetable mould. The Genesee flats in the western part of the state have long been celebrated for their fertility. W of Albany are extensive sandy plains interspersed with marshes, which are rather cold. From the Highlands N to

the Mohawk, the soil is dry and warm, being in general either a gravelly or sandy loam. E of the Hudson, in this region, are rich alluvial tracts. Below the Highlands, the soil is principally dry and warm. The west end of Long island is fertile and well cultivated. In the eastern parts are sandy barren plains.—With some inconsiderable exceptions, the rock formations belong entirely to the primary and older fossiliferous or transition series. The primary rocks, which occupy the smaller portion of the surface, occur in two disconnected tracts in the SE and NE sections, but in both cases are offsets from the great primary region of New England. The southern tract includes the Highland range, which passes into Massachusetts near the SE corner of Duchess co., the SE corner of the mainland between the highlands and the sea, and the NW part of Long island with Staten island. The prevailing rocks of this district are gneiss, mica-slate, and primitive lime-stone, with some other stratified rocks; granite occurs only in beds or veins in the other rocks. The N primitive district lies between Lakes Champlain and Ontario. Felspathic granite, traversed by green-stone dykes, gneiss, hornblende, and primitive lime-stone, are the prevailing rocks of this region. The remaining rock-formations, occupying much the greater part of the surface, belong to the older fossiliferous group, and are characterised by a great simplicity of arrangement, arising from the great extent of the several members of the group, and their undisturbed horizontal position. They present a series of terraces rising by successive steps from the N toward the S, stretching nearly across the state S of Lake Ontario and the Mohawk, from E to W, and intersected at right angles by numerous valleys of denudation, some of which are occupied by fine lakes, and others form the fertile and beautiful abodes of a prosperous population. Shales, fossiliferous limestones, sandstones, and slates, here alternate with each other in an endless variety.—The most important metallic minerals are iron and lead. Galena or sulphuret of lead occurs in several localities. Iron is very generally diffused over the E part of the state, under the various forms of magnetic oxide, the red or specular oxide, and bog-ore, all of which are worked. Beds of magnetic ore extend, with little interruption, from Canada to the vicinity of New Y. The most important localities are in Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and the NE cos. Rich beds of the specular ore occur at several localities in St. Lawrence and Jefferson cos. Bog-ore is also abundant, except in the N primitive district. Sulphuret of iron, or iron pyrites, abounds in various localities, and at Canton is used in the manufacture of copperas and alum. Gypsum is pretty generally diffused through the W part of the state, and is highly valued as a manure. Hydraulic limestone, furnishing good water-cement, abounds in Madison, Onondaga, and some of the neighbouring cos. Marble, freestone, gneiss, and other building-stones are plentiful and of excellent quality.

Agricultural productions.] The stock and productions of agricultural industry, as exhibited in the census of 1845, were: 505,155 horses; 2,072,330 neat cattle, of which number 999,490 were giving milk, and produced 79,501,733½ lbs. of butter and 36,744,976 lbs. of cheese; 6,443,855 sheep, producing 4,607,002 fleeces, and 13,864,828 lbs. of wool; and 1,584,344 hogs. The cereal productions, as compared with those of 1840, were as follow:

	Wheat.	Indian corn.	Rye.	Oats.
1840	12,286,418	10,972,286	2,979,323	... bush.
1845	13,391,770	14,722,114	2,966,322	26,323,051 „

	Buckwheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.
1840	2,287,885	2,520,060	30,123,614 bush
1845	3,634,679	3,108,704	23,653,418 „

The number of pounds of flax raised were, respectively, in 1840, 2,712,000, and in 1845, 2,897,062. By the same census of 1845 it was ascertained that 192,503 acres were sown with barley; 117,379 with pease; 16,231 with beans; 255,495 with buckwheat; 15,322 with turnips; 255,162 with potatoes; 46,089 with flax; 1,013,665 with wheat, of which only 958,233 were harvested; 595,135 with Indian corn; 317,099 with rye; and 1,026,915 with oats. The average products to the acre were, barley, 16$\frac{1}{10}$ bushels; pease, 15; beans, 10; buckwheat, 14$\frac{1}{2}$; turnips, 88; potatoes, 92$\frac{2}{3}$; wheat, 13$\frac{1}{2}$; Indian corn, 54$\frac{4}{5}$; rye, 9$\frac{1}{3}$; and oats, 26. Flax yielded 62$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the acre. The quantity of the following articles of production is from the census of 1840: hops, 447,250 lbs.; silk cocoons, 1,735 lbs.; maple sugar, 10,048,109 lbs.; and hay, 3,127,047 tons. Beside the above staples, fruit, lumber, wine, pot and pearl ashes, tar, pitch, and turpentine, &c., are items of some consideration to the farmer.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of this state are equally extensive with its other departments of industry. In 1845, there were 118 cotton factories, using annually raw material to the value of 1,132,702 dol., and producing 31,234,633 yds. of cloth, valued at 2,877,500 d.; 345 woollen factories, consuming raw material to the value of 2,877,804 d., and producing 4,916,998 yds. of woollen, and 1,592,890 yds. of cotton and woollen cloths, valued at 4,281,257 d.; 71 incorporated, and 1,608 unincorporated silk factories; 1,984 grist-mills; 7,406 saw-mills; 87 oil-mills; 740 fulling-mills; and 820 carding-mills. The number of iron-works was 500; trip-hammers, 156; distilleries, 221; asheries, 738; glass-factories, 15; rope-factories, 79; chain-cable factories, 7; oil-cloth factories, 24; dyeing and printing factories, 18; clover-mills, 115; paper-mills, 82; tanneries, 1,414; and breweries, 102. The total amount invested in manufactures, in 1840, was 55,252,779 d.; and in 1845, about 9 per cent. increase.

Commerce.] As a commercial state, New Y. surpasses all others in the Union. The value of the exports, for the year ending 30th June, 1846, was 36,935,413 d., of which 29,585,866 d. was the value of domestic, and 7,349,547 d. of foreign products. The imports were valued at 74,254,283 d., of which 65,903,763 d. arrived in American, and 8,350,520 d. in foreign bottoms. The aggregate tonnage of New Y. is about 2,300,000 tons. In 1840, there were in the state 469 commercial, and 1,044 commission houses in the foreign trade, with a capital of 49,533,001 d.; 12,207 retail stores, with a capital of 42,135,795 d.; 9,592 persons engaged in the lumber-business; 7,593 in internal transportation; and 1,228 in the fisheries, which employed a capital of 949,250 d.—The banks of New Y. are one of its distinguishing features, and exercise a barometric effect on the financial condition of all the other states. The laws of the state require a quarterly statement to be made to the comptroller. See article on NEW YORK CITY.

Canals.] New Y. surpasses every state in the Union for canals. The great Erie and Hudson canal, from Albany to Buffalo, was begun in 1817, and finished in 1825, at the cost of above 7,000,000 ds. It is 370 m. long, and was originally 40 ft. wide and 4 ft. deep, but has been deepened to 6 ft., and widened to 70 ft. Lake Erie is 565 ft. above the Hudson at Albany, and the whole rise and fall of lockage on the canal is 698 ft. See ERIE CANAL. A number of side-cuts branch off from the canal to different places. One of these, from Syracuse to Oswego, is 38 m. long; another, from Montezuma to Cayuga and Seneca lake, 20 m. Crooked Lake canal, 8 m. in length, and Chemung canal, 23 m., connect Lake Seneca with Crooked Lake and the Susquehanna. The canal boats for the conveyance of passengers are generally 80 ft. in length and 14 ft. in width, drawing from 1 to 2 ft. of water. The cabin occupies nearly the whole length of the deck, and is 8 ft. in height, with single berths on each side for 30 persons. They are drawn by 3 horses, and proceed day and night 4 m. an hour. Boats with merchandise go about 55 m. in 24 hours; the passage-boats make, including delays, 85 m. progress in the same time.—

The Chenango canal, begun in 1833 and completed in 1837, extends from the Erie canal at Utica up the valleys of the Saquoit and Oriskany creeks, and down that of the Chenango to the Susquehanna at Binghampton, 97 m. Rise from Erie canal to summit level, 706 ft., fall thence to the Susquehanna, 303 ft.—The Champlain canal extends from the Erie canal in Watervliet, on the S side of the Mohawk, up the valley of the Hudson, crossing that river in Saratoga, leaving it at Fort-Edward, and passing down the valley of Wood creek to Lake Champlain at Whitehall. Its length is 64 m.—The Genesee and Alleghany canal, extends from Rochester up the valley of the Genesee, and thence by that of Oil creek to the Alleghany, at Olean, 107 m., with a branch from Mount-Morris to Danville, 15 m. Its summit level at Portage is 979 ft. above the Erie canal at Rochester. The northern branch or Black River canal extends from the main trunk at Rome to the foot of the High Falls in Leyden on Black river, 35 m., with a navigable feeder of 11 m. from near Boonville to the upper streams of Black river.—The Delaware and Hudson canal, beginning at Eddyville, on the Roundout creek, 3 m. from the Hudson, ascends the valley of the creek, and passing into that of the Neversink, follows it down to the Delaware; it then runs up along the latter to the mouth of the Lackawaxen, and up this river to Honesdale in Pennsylvania. Its length is 109 m., depth 4 ft., width at surface 32 to 36 ft. The chief object of this canal is the transportation of coal, and a railroad from Honesdale to Carbondale, 16 m., affords access to the Wyoming coal-field.—The total length of the artificial navigable channels of this state, including the two unfinished works, is about 950 m., made at an expense of about 20,000,000 d. There are also about 500 m. of river and lake navigation within its borders, and a frontier line of navigable lakes and rivers of about 400 m. Ship-canals have been projected round the falls of Niagara, from the river Seneca to Great Sodus bay on Lake Ontario, and from Oswego by the Oswego and Oneida rivers, Lake Oneida, and the Mohawk to the Hudson.

Amount and Value of Goods cleared on the State canals in 1836.

	Tons.	Value.
Produce of the forest (lumber, timber, staves, ashes, &c.),	755,252	7,282,438 d.
Produce of animals (butter, cheese, provisions, wool, &c.),	24,025	5,328,028
Vegetable food (wheat, flour, &c.),	195,810	12,102,863
Other agricultural produce,	5,903	1,188,943
Manufactures,	88,810	7,380,576
Merchandise,	127,895	31,973,864
Other articles,	113,103	2,377,631
Totals,	1,310,807	67,634,343

The total tonnage of all property on the canals, ascending and descending, its value, and the amount of tolls collected for 17 years, are as follows:

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
1836	1,310,807	67,634, 343 d.	1,614,342 d.
1837	1,171,296	55,809,288	1,292,623
1838	1,333,011	65,746,559	1,590,911
1839	1,435,713	73,399,764	1,616,382
1840	1,416,046	66,303,892	1,775,747
1841	1,521,661	92,202,929	2,034,882
1842	1,236,931	60,016,608	1,749,196
1843	1,513,439	76,276,909	2,081,590
1844	1,816,586	90,921,152	2,446,374
1845	1,985,011	100,553,245	2,646,181
1846	2,268,662	115,612,109	2,756,106
1847	2,869,810	151,563,428	3,635,381
1848	2,796,230	140,086,157	3,252,212
1849	2,894,732	144,732,285	3,268,226
1850	3,076,617	156,397,929	3,273,899
1851	3,582,733	159,981,801	3,329,727
1852	3,863,441	196,603,517	3,118,004

The decrease in the charge on *up* freight is striking. It has fallen from one dollar in 1820, including tolls and freights, to 26 cents, in 1852. And the carrier who got 49 cents in 1830, got only 11 cents in 1852, or about 3½ cents for carrying 100 pounds 100 m.

Aggregate of property arriving at tide water.

The total tons coming to tide water from Erie and Champlain canals, for each of the last nineteen years, and the aggregate value thereof in market was as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Year.	Tons.	Value.
1834	553,596	13,405,022 d.	1844	1,019,094	34,183,167 d.
1835	753,191	20,525,446	1845	1,204,943	45,452,321
1836	696,347	26,932,470	1846	1,362,319	51,105,256
1837	611,781	21,822,354	1847	1,744,283	73,092,414
1838	640,481	23,038,510	1848	1,447,905	50,883,907
1839	602,128	20,163,199	1849	1,579,946	52,375,521
1840	669,012	23,213,573	1850	2,033,863	55,474,637
1841	774,334	27,225,322	1851	1,977,151	53,927,508
1842	666,626	22,751,013	1852	2,234,822	66,893,102
1843	836,861	28,453,408			

The aggregate value of wheat and flour.

The whole quantity of wheat and flour which came to the Hudson river, from 1834 to 1852, inclusive, with the aggregate market value of the same, and the amount of tolls received on all the wheat and flour transported on the canals in each year, from 1837 to 1852, inclusive, was as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
1834	130.452	5,719,795 d.	Not ascertained.
1835	128.552	7.395.939	do.
1836	124,982	9,796,540	do.
1837	116.491	9,640,156	301,739 d.
1838	133.080	9,883,586	380,161
1839	124,683	7,217.841	404.525
1840	244,862	10,362,862	700,071
1841	201,360	10,165,355	621,046
1842	198,231	9,284,778	606,727
1843	248,780	10,283,454	731,816
1844	277.865	11,211,677	816,711
1845	320,463	15,962,950	851,533
1846	419,366	18,836,412	1,099,325
1847	551,205	32,890,938	1,460,424
1848	431,641	21,148,421	1,126,133
1849	434,444	19,308,595	1,128,064
1850	461,781	20,218,188	1,114.519
1851	457,624	16.487,652	867,881
1852	576,772	22,564,256	995,160

Trade of the Western states and of New York discriminated.

The following statement gives the total tonnage arriving at tidewater, by way of the Erie canal, for a series of 17 years, distinguishing between the tonnage from this state, and the tonnage from Western states:

Year.	From Western states.	From New York.	Total.
1836	54,219 tons.	364,906 tons.	419.125 tons.
1837	56,255	331,251	387,506
1838	83,233	336,016	419.249
1839	121,671	264,596	386,267
1840	158,148	309,167	467,315
1841	224,176	308,314	532,520
1842	221,477	258,672	480,149
1843	256,376	378,969	635,345
1844	308,025	491,791	799,816
1845	304,551	655,039	959,590
1846	506,830	600,662	1,107,270
1847	812,840	618,412	1,431,252
1848	860,154	534,183	1,184,337
1849	768,659	498,068	1,260,724
1850	773,858	598,001	1,371,359
1851	966,993	541,684	1,508,677
1852	1,151,978	492,721	1,644,699

Comparative values of Flour.

The average price of flour each year at Albany is also given:

Year.	Western states.	New York.	Bbls. arriving at tide-water.	Price.
1835	268,259	868,561	1,136,778	2 d. 50 c.
1836	317,108	775,979	1,093,087	8 75
1837	284,902	747,676	1,032,578	9 50
1838	552,283	637,036	1,189,319	8 50
1839	683,509	425,544	1,109,053	6 50
1840	1,666,615	1,080,084	2,146,699	4 84
1841	1,232,987	596,657	1,829,644	6 00
1842	1,146,292	543,064	1,776,051	5 18
1843	1,568,645	670,532	2,239,177	4 56
1844	1,727,714	746,939	2,474,653	4 50
1845	1,553,740	1,288,416	2,842,156	5 57
1846	2,723,474	929,330	3,652,804	5 05
1847	3,989,232	791,107	4,780,338	6 84
1848	2,983,688	770,114	3,753,802	5 58
1849	2,842,821	886,938	3,739,759	5 00
1850	3,084,959	905,277	3,990,236	5 00
1851	3,485,734	495,467	3,991,201	4 00
1852	3.937,366	877,731	4,815,097	4 53

Of the 3,118,244 d. collected during 1852, of navigation, there was paid:

On flour and wheat,	995,160 d.
On other products,	1,323,024
Total on down freight,	2,319,084
On up freight or merchandise,	799,160
Total,	3,118,244

Railroads.] The railroads in this state are wholly the work of incorporated companies, but the state has lent its credit in aid of one great work of general interest,—the connection of the Hudson and Lake Erie by railroad. The Long island railroad extends from Brooklyn to Greenport, 98 m. A ferry of 25 m. from Greenport to Stonington connects this line with the Stonington and Boston railroad. The Reusselaer and Saratoga railroad extends from Troy to Ballston Spa, 24½ m. The Mohawk and Hudson railroad runs from Albany to Schenectady, 15 m., and is continued by the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad, running from the former place to Saratoga Spring, 21½ m. The Utica and Schenectady railroad, running along the N bank of the Mohawk, connects these two places, 78 m. The Utica and Syracuse railroad, 50 m., forms the connecting link between Albany and Auburn, a distance of 139

m., by means of the Auburn and Syracuse railroad, of 25 m., which extends from Syracuse to Auburn. The Tonawanda railroad extends from Rochester through Batavia to Attica, 47 m., and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rochester railroad, of 8 m. The Lockport and Niagara-Falls railroad connects those two points, 20 m. The Buffalo and Niagara-Falls railroad runs from Buffalo to the Falls, 23 m. The Ithaca and Oswego railroad connects Lake Cayuga with the Susquehanna, 29 m. The Hudson and Berkshire railroad extends from the city of Hudson to the Massachusetts line towards West Stockbridge, 32 m., and the Catskill and Canajoharie road continues this route from the former place on the Hudson to the latter on the Mohawk, 70 m. The Haerlem railroad, from New Y. to Haerlem, although but a few miles long, is remarkable for its solid and costly viaducts, and its tunnel of 600 ft., cut through a hard granite rock. The New York and Albany railroad is to follow the route of this work. The New York and Erie railroad, the greatest undertaking of the kind in the States, if we except the Charleston and Cincinnati railroad, is to extend from Tappan on the Hudson, 24 m. above New Y., through the southern border cos. to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, 446 m. The cost of the work is estimated at 10,000,000 d.

Population.] The state of New Y., according to a census taken in 1845, contained 59 counties, 843 townships, 11 cities, and about 180 incorporated and from 700 to 800 non-incorporated villages. The pop., at several periods, and its progressive increase, are exhibited in the annexed table:

Years.	Population.	Decennial increase Numerical.	Per cent.
1790,	340,120	...	...
1800,	586,756	246,636	72·5
1810,	959,949	373,193	63·6
1820,	1,372,812	412,863	43·0
1830,	1,918,608	545,796	39 8
1840,	2,428,921	510,313	26·6
1850,	3,098,818	669,897	27·7

The employments of the pop., in 1840, were as follows: In agriculture, 455,954; in commerce, 28,468; in manufactures and trade, 173,193; in mining, 1,898; in ocean-navigation, 5,511; in internal navigation, 10,167; and in the learned professions, 14,111. The division of castes and sexes was thus:

	Whites.	Coloured.	Total.
Males,	1,207,357	23,809	1,231,166
Females,	1,171,533	26,222	1,197,755
	2,378,890	50,031	2,428,921

In 1845, the numbers of the people, natives of the state, were 1,894,278, or nearly three-fourths; of the Eastern states, 228,881; of other states, 83,642; of Mexico and South America, 977; of Great Britain and Ireland, 277,890; of France, 10,619; of Germany, 49.558; and of the other parts of Europe, 8.222. The numbers liable for military duty were 228,292, and the paupers amounted to 8,909, of whom one-fourth belonged to the city of New Y.

Immigration.] The following table exhibits a comparative view of the immigration from all the countries for the 4 years noted:

Nation.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Ireland	112,691	116,582	163,256	115,537
Germany	55,705	45,402	69,883	118,120
England	28,321	28,125	28,553	31,271
Scotland	8,840	6,771	7,302	7,648
Wales	1,782	1,520	2,189	2,530
France	2,683	3,398	6,064	8,776
Spain	214	257	278	455
Switzerland	1,405	2,351	4,499	6,455
Holland	2,447	1,174	1,789	1,223
Norway	3,300	3,150	2,112	1,889
Sweden	1,007	1,110	872	2,066
Denmark	159	90	229	156
Italy	602	475	618	358
Portugal	287	55	26	29
Belgium	118	230	475	82
West Indies	449	554	575	265
Nova Scotia	151	161	81	73
Sardinia	172	165	98	69
South America	33	103	221	120
Canada	59	61	50	48
China	9	11	9	14
Sicily	21	28	11	42
Mexico	23	41	42	22
Russia	38	18	23	33
East Indies	34	32	10	18
Turkey	6	5	4	4
Greece	6	3	1	6
Poland	133	183	142	186
Arabia	8	...	...	...
Total	220,603	211,796	289,601	299.504

Ecclesiastical statistics.] The religious denominations of this state are very heterogeneous, comprising churches of every creed, and persons of every shade of opinion. The Protestant Episcopal church was established by law previous to the revolution, and has retained its influence here in a greater degree than elsewhere. It is presided over by two bishops, the see of one being 'New Y.,' and of the other 'Western New Y.' The whole number of churches belonging to this denomination was, in 1845, 238; the clergy, in 1848, numbered 245 in the dio. of New Y., and 104 in that of Western New Y. The Catholics had in 1845, 104 churches, and a large number of other religious and charitable institutions: they are chiefly confined to the large Atlantic cities, where the Irish and other Catholic foreigners are most numerous. Of the evangelical churches the Episcopal Methodists are decidedly the most numerous; they had 892 travelling, 102 superannuated, and 860 local preachers, 141,937 church-members, and 78,237 Sunday scholars, in 1845. The regular Baptists had 43 associations, 730 ministers, 116 licensed preachers, 811 churches, and 87,776 communicants: and the Anti-Mission Baptists had two associations, 14 ministers, three licensed preachers, 25 churches, and 964 members. The Presbyterians had 3 synods, 219 ministers, 172 churches, and 21,555 members. The Congregationalists had 123 ministers, 130 churches, and 6,719 members. The Universalists had 16 associations, 252 societies, 163 meeting-houses, and 144 preachers. The Unitarians had 66 churches; the Dutch Reformed, 160; the German Reformed were also numerous, and the Quakers had 153 meeting-houses. The Lutherans and Moravians are also well represented. The Jews had 15 synagogues, and form a highly respectable class: they are chiefly confined to the large cities, being altogether occupied in trade and commerce.—By the census of 1845, it appears that in the state of New Y. there were 10 colleges, 163 academies, 55 female seminaries, and 22 other educational institutions of a higher grade. The state also supports 2 normal schools for the education of teachers. There were, at the above date, 10,707 common schools, with 291,595 scholars, and 1,569 private schools, with 44,783 pupils. The amount of capital, and the annual revenue of the several funds appropriated to the purposes of education, in 1846, were as follow, viz.:

	Capital.	Revenue.
Common School fund,	2,183,943 d. 01 c.	117,180 d. 60 c.
United States' Deposit fund,	4,014,520 71	275,667 50
Literature fund,	265,195 51	17,353 99
	6,143,662 d. 23 c.	411,202 d. 19 c.

There was also paid directly from the treasury for the deaf and dumb, 25,192 d. 99 c.; for the blind, 17,675 d. 48 c.—making the whole amount paid, in 1846, for purposes of education, 453,970 d 66 c Besides the above amounts, every city and town is separately taxed for the same purpose, and large sums are also raised by voluntary subscriptions, the whole probably to five times the amount appropriated by the state. The following table exhibits the condition of the principal colleges in 1847:

Name.	Location.	Founded.	Profes.	Alumni.	Stud.
Columbia	New York	1754	13	1,170	114
Union	Schenectady	1795	13	2,366	299
Hamilton	Clinton	1812	10	526	171
Madison Univ.	Hamilton	1819	9	140	144
Geneva	Geneva	1823	9	...	66
Univ. of N. York	New York	1831	11	320	146
St. John's	Fordham	1841	16	10	130

Theological schools are established at various places by the several denominations of Christians, the principal of which are the Theological institute and Union Theological seminary, at New Y., the former under the surveillance of the Protestant Episcopalians, and the latter of the Presbyterians; the Theological seminary, at Auburn, under the Presbyterians; the Hamilton Literary and Theological institute, under the Baptists; the Hartwick seminary, under the Lutherans; the Theological seminary, at Newburgh, under the Associate Reformed church; and St. John's college, at Fordham, under the Roman Catholics. Law schools are attached to Columbia college and the university of New York. The principal Medical schools are those of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Medical department of the University in the city of New Y.; the Medical institution attached to Geneva college and the Albany Medical college; each of these has 6 teachers, and an aggregate number of students numbering 901, in 1847.—The total number of young persons constantly receiving instruction in the various educational establishments throughout the state, is about 640,000, and the expense may not be less than 4 d. each, amounting, in the aggregate, to 2,560,000 d. per ann., or a little less than 1 dollar to each inhabitant.

Constitution.] The constitution under which the state is now organized was adopted in convention on the 9th Oct. 1846, and ratified by the people on the 2d Nov. of the same year. Every male citizen of 21

years of age is eligible to vote, but he must have been such 10 days previous to the election, and have been an inhabitant of the state 1 year, of the county 4 months, and of the district where he offers his vote, 30 days next preceding. Coloured persons must have resided 3 years, and own a freehold of 250 doll. value, and have paid a tax. Convicts and persons betting or interested in a bet on the result of an election, are by law deprived of suffrage. The state is divided into 32 districts, each of which chooses a senator to serve 2 years,—the whole to constitute the senate, and 16 of whom go out annually. The members of assembly, which, together with the senate, constitute the legislature, are 128 in number, and are distributed according to pop., but each co. except Hamilton is entitled to one assemblyman. The pay of senators and assembly-men is alike, 3 doll. per day; the speaker receives 4 doll. The elections are held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November; and the legislature assembles at Albany on the first Tuesday in January. The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected for 2 years, by a plurality of all the votes. In case there are two candidates having the highest and equal number of votes, the election is decided by joint ballot of the two houses. Each must be at least 30 years of age, citizens of the United States, and have resided in the state 5 years next preceding. The lieutenant governor is *ex officio* president of the senate, but has only a casting vote. In case of death or disability of the governor, he succeeds to the office. The governor has a *veto* on all acts of the legislature, but all acts afterwards receiving a two-thirds vote are constitutionally valid without his signature. His salary is only 4,500 doll. per ann. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer, and surveyor, are elected for 2 years, at the general election, and canal commissioners, who each receive 1,700 doll., are elected for 3 years, one being elected each year.—The judiciary is vested in a number of courts. The court for the trial of impeachments consists of the senate and justices of the court-of-appeals. The court-of-appeals consists of 8 judges, who are elected for 8 years, and so classified that two are elected every second year. The salary of each judge is 2,500 doll. The state is divided into 8 judicial districts, of which the city of New Y. is one, and in this city the number of justices is fixed by a special law. In each of the other districts, 4 justices of the supreme court are elected to serve 8 years. The justices have general jurisdiction in law and equity. Each co. except New Y. elects one co. judge for 4 years, who also acts as surrogate; but cos. having more than 40,000 inhabitants may elect a separate surrogate. Towns elect justices-of-the-peace to serve 4 years. Cities may have inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction. —The constitution provides for the payment of the public debt by a sinking fund; forbids the state to give its credit to any individual or corporation; and denies the further accumulation of indebtedness, except for casual deficits, or in case of insurrection or invasion, until the present debt is extinguished. No corporation nor banks are to be constituted by a special law, but general laws are to be enacted. If a bank becomes insolvent, bill-holders shall be preferred creditors. The school-fund is to be preserved inviolate; persons having conscientious scruples are exempt from military duty; truth may be advanced in libel cases; all feudal tenures are abolished; and leases not to be for more than 12 years. The constitution may be revised every 20 years, but not without the consent of the majority of the people.

Financial affairs.] The public debt of the state, on the 30th Sept. 1847, amounted to 24,446,590 doll., of which sum 16,773,789 d. were contracted for the construction of the canals, and the remainder for contingent and general purposes. The ordinary expenses of the government, exclusive of the interest on debt, is about 550,000 d. annually, which are met by taxes and fees of various kinds. The canals of the state for 1847 produced a net revenue of 2,888,005 d., a sum equal to $9\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. on the whole sum expended on their construction. The state has also lent its credit to several railroad companies, and issued stock to the amount of 5,228,700 d., on which interest is paid on account of such companies as have become insolvent, to the amount of 200,236 d. per ann.; this stock belongs to the general fund debt. The governor's message in 1851 reported that the direct debt consisted of 22.895,038·99 doll., composed of the canal debt, amounting to 16,505,345 doll., and the general fund debt of 6,389.693·32 doll. Two sinking funds are applicable to the discharge of these, and the surplus of these amounted to 214,392·17 doll. The general fund had a revenue of 792.451·69 doll., and the canal revenue was 3.442,906·62 doll. The value of the public works for which any debt has been created, and of other property which may be applied to the entire extinction of the public debt, is upwards of 90,000,000 doll.—The cities of the state are New Y., Brooklyn, Albany, Hudson, Troy, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Oswego. There are also 160 incorporated villages, and between 700 and 800 villages not incorporated. Many of the incorporated villages are places of extensive trade and commercial importance, especially those on the Hudson river and the lakes, and on the lines of the canals and railroads. Among the larger villages may be mentioned Williamsburg, adjoining Brooklyn on the E; Jamaica, Sag harbour, Sing-Sing, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Waterford, Herkimer, Lyons, Palmyra, Batavia, and Lockport.

History.] It has been supposed that New-Y. was first discovered by Verazzano, an Italian, but history generally attributes that honour to Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, then in the service of the Dutch West Indian company. He sailed up the river which still bears his name, in 1609, and subsequently sold his claim to the Dutch government. A colony of that nation settled at Fort Orange, in 1613, and in the following year built some fortifications on the S point of Manhattan, now New Y. island, to which they gave the name of New Amsterdam. The territory claimed by the Dutch extended from Fort Good Hope, on the Connecticut river, to Fort Nassau on the Delaware, and undefinedly northward: to this they gave the name of New Netherlands. The English laid claim also to these lands, and in 1664, Charles II. granted the whole country to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany, and sent an army under Col. Nicholls to enforce a surrender and expel the Dutch. The name of Fort Orange was now changed to Albany, and New Amsterdam to New Y., the whole territory also taking the latter name in honour of the patentee. The colony was recaptured in 1673, and remained in the hands of the Dutch until the ensuing year, when it was restored to the English. During the seven years' war with the French, New Y. suffered much from their incursions, accompanied with the Indian savages, and the country was almost desolate, when the peace of Paris restored tranquillity, and gave Canada to the British. During the revolution which soon followed, it was the scene of many important warlike movements. New Y. city was held by the British after the battle of Long Island until the final evacuation on the 25th November, 1783, a day which has ever since been celebrated as a national anniversary by the inhabitants of the whole Union.

NEW YORK, the commercial capital of the North American Union, is located in the S part of the state, on Manhattan island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers. The East river, and a small strait called the Haerlem river, divide the island from the main land. The city, which is co-extensive with the county, occupies the whole island, and is $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, with an average width of $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. Its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., and it contains an area of 14,200 sq. acres. The surface is very irregular, and consists chiefly of sand, in which are imbedded rocks of various species. The dense and populous part of the city has a circumf.

NEW YORK BAY.

From a Photograph taken

of about 9 or 10 m. The lower part, or that originally built, is irregularly laid out, but the upper portion has been laid out in a rectangular form. The pop., in 1845, was 371,102, of which 180,365 were males, and 190,737 females; in 1850, the pop. was returned at 515,394. There are several smaller islands belonging to the city, which are located in the Bay and East river, fronting its E and S portions, the principal of which are Governor's island, Bedlow's, Blackwell's, and Randal's. The two first of which are used by the United States as strongholds, and the others by the city-authorities for almshouse and hospital purposes.

Harbour.] The bay and harbour of New Y. is one of the most beautiful and safe in the world, and gives free ingress and egress to vessels of the largest class at all seasons of the year. On the Long Island side, on the E, lies the city of Brooklyn. At a distance of 8 m. from the Battery, S, is Staten island, with its highlands and neat villages; and on the W the Jersey shore, with Jersey city, Hoboken and Weehawken in sight, presenting a view of unsurpassed beauty and magnificence. The Battery, a public promenade, embowered in trees, and laid out in grass with gravel walks, is at the extreme S point of the city, and overlooks the bay, the Hudson and East river. Castle-Garden, built at the mouth of the Hudson, and connected with the W point of the battery by a bridge of about 100 yds. long, for several years past has been used as a place of public resort. At the entrance of the harbour are the Narrows formed by the approximation of Staten and Long islands. This pass is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, and is strongly fortified. Fort-Diamond is built on a reef, 200 yds. from the E shore, and is covered by Fort-Hamilton, which stands on an elevated site directly in its rear. Fort-Tompkins and Richmond, both strong works, defend the pass on the W side. In the bay are three islands, Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis's, all of which are well fortified, and together afford a safe protection from their respective directions; while at Throg's Neck, about 14 m. to the E, the eastern passage is protected by fortifications. Shipping from every maritime nation, and merchantmen of every size, line the wharves of the city on both sides, for the distance of 3 m., presenting a continuous forest of spars and cordage, mingled with the chimneys of numerous steamboats. Upwards of 1,000 sail vessels, 80 steamboats and steamships, 70 or 80 towboats, and 200 canal boats, may usually be found in the harbour of New Y. during the business-season. In the coldest winter this harbour is never obstructed by ice, so that vessels bound out or in are never delayed on that account.

Public Buildings.] The public buildings, which are generally of a costly nature, are numerous, including many magnificent churches and places of popular amusement.—The city-hall stands in the park, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the battery. It is built on three sides of white marble, and in the rear of red freestone. The building is entered from the front by twelve marble steps. A double circular stair-case, also of marble, leads to the second story, through the centre of the building; at the top of the stairway is a circular gallery, with marble floor, from which rise 10 marble columns of the Corinthian order supporting a splendid dome and sky-light. On this floor are the chambers of the two boards of the common council; the governor's room, hung with national portraits; and the chambers occupied by the city courts. The rooms on the first floor are occupied by the mayor and other officers of the corporation; the basement is appropriated as a mechanic's institution, the grand jury rooms, and other public offices. The building is surmounted by a cupola in which is placed a clock; there is also a room, constantly occupied, night and day, by a watchman, whose duty it is to keep a constant look-out for fires, and give notice of their occurrence and location by a given number of strokes on an immense bell which hangs in a belfry in the rear of the cupola, and which is used for no other purpose. Its sound may be heard from one end of the city to the other, and is immediately responded to by a hundred others in every direction. — The merchants' exchange is located in Wall-street, extending through to Exchange-street, and from William to Hanover streets. It is built of Quincy granite, and is 200 ft. long by 171 to 144 ft. wide, 77 ft. high to the top of the cornice, and 124 ft. to the top of the dome. The front has a recessed portico with 18 Grecian Ionic columns, 38 ft. high, and 4 ft. 4 in. thick, each one solid block of stone weighing 43 tons. The building occupies the site of the exchange destroyed in the great fire of 1835. It is entirely fire-proof, having no wood-work in its construction, except the doors and window frames.—The custom-house, situated on the corner of Nassau and Wall streets, is 200 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high, and is built in the most substantial manner of white marble. The entrance to the portico is reached by 18 marble steps, and the portico is embellished with 8 Grecian Doric columns, of the same material, 32 ft. high, and 5 ft. 8 in. thick. The rear portico is similarly ornamented, but in consequence of the rise of land from Wall to Pine-street, the ascent is only by three steps. The great business hall is a rotunda, 60 ft. in diameter, with recesses and galleries; it is surmounted by an elaborate stuccoed dome, supported by 16 elegant Corinthian columns, 30 ft. high. The cost of the building and ground was 1,175,000 d.; of the building alone, 950,000 d. This building is also perfectly fire-proof, and stands on the site of the old city hall, on the steps of which General Washington was inaugurated first president of the United States. —The halls of justice are 253 ft. long, by 200 ft. wide, and built in the massive Egyptian style of architecture, of granite quarried at Hallowell in Maine. In this building is held the court-of-sessions, and the principal police court; it contains also the city-prison or house-of-detention, with 148 cells for different classes of prisoners.—The Washington monument, now in process of erection, is built of a species of blue rock, a material which is continued up 17 ft. above ground, from a square base of 81 ft. Here the marble work for the obelisk commences. The obelisk is to be 500 ft. high, 55 ft. square at the base, and 33 ft. square at the top. The walls are 15 ft. thick at the commencement, leaving a space inside 25 ft. square, which will be of the same dimensions all the way up. The outside is constructed of what is known as Symington's large crystal marble, from the vicinity of Baltimore. The main body of the wall is of blue gneiss, and with this the interior is lined except where blocks presented by states or associations have been inserted. The above are only a few of the principal buildings appropriated to public business. There are numerous others, as the university, the lyceum of natural history, Columbia college, the city-hospital, several asylums, the Astor-house and other hotels, the new post-office, the revenue-office, and a great number of splendid private mansions.—Of the churches, many of which are superb specimens of architectural taste, the Church of the Holy Trinity is the most magnificent, and having a large open space about it, presents its symmetrical and elaborate structure to advantage on every side. It is built of brown freestone and surmounted by a gilded cross at the height of 264 ft. The building is of Gothic structure. The effect of the interior is grand and imposing. Grace church is the next in point of magnificence. It is

built of white marble, in the Gothic style, and the interior is arranged with elegance and taste. St. Thomas' is a beautiful structure of rough stone. The Reformed Dutch church is a beautiful building in the Gothic style. The new Unitarian church is also a fine building. The whole number of churches is 172, of which 23 are Baptist, 33 Protestant Episcopal, 30 Presbyterian, 6 Congregational, 30 Methodist, 13 Roman Catholic, 23 Reformed Dutch, 3 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, 6 Jewish, and 4 Quaker. —New Y. has few public grounds, but those are beautiful and well appreciated by the public. The city is supplied with an abundance of pure and wholesome water through an aqueduct of stone-masonry, laid in hydraulic cement, under ground, from Croton river, a distance of 40 m., to the receiving reservoir. See article CROTON CREEK.—New Y. has numerous literary, scientific, and benevolent institutions, each of which is of great utility in its peculiar modes of doing good. It has also several well-regulated theatres and operas, the principal of which are the Park, Bowery, Broadway, Astor, Chatham, Castle-garden, and some others of minor importance.

Commerce.] The annexed table shows the results of the commerce of New Y. in 1849 and 1850:

IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

	1849.	1850.
Paying duty,	78,583,323 d.	95,359,625 d.
Free,	8,028,579	7,890,878
Specie and bullion,	2,813,380	10,502,115
Total,	89,425,282 d.	113,752,618 d.

EXPORTS.

	1849.	1850.
Domestic,	33,166,389 d.	33,227,676 d.
Foreign,	3,553,885	5,433,841
Specie and bullion,	4,739,903	5,885,103
Total,	41,460,177 d.	44,546,620 d.

The receipts for duties for the year ending the 30th June 1850 were 24,487,609 d., against 19,811,334 d. in 1849, and 20,839,680 d. in 1848. The aggregate commerce of the port for four years was as under:

	Imports.	Exports.
1846-7,	82,593,625 d.	46,543,793 d.
1847-8,	91,668,883	48,360,235
1848-9,	89,425,282	41,460,127
1849-50,	113,752,618	44,546,620
Total,	377,440,408 d.	180,910,775 d.

The annexed table shows what proportion of the imports consists of what is called 'dry goods.' The figures below show the amount entered for consumption, and withdrawn from warehouse for consumption:

	1848-9.	1849-50.
Manufacture of wool,	9,488,600 d.	14,877,122 d.
— cotton,	10,513,596	10,225,485
— silk,	13,354,077	15,602,424
— flax,	4,332,275	6,888,388
Miscellaneous,	4,227,998	2,372,909
Total,	41,916,546 d.	50,960,328 d.

It will be seen that nearly 45 per cent. of the imports is made up of dry goods. The following was the amount in value of goods entered for warehousing during these two years:

	1848-9.	1849-50.
Manufactured of wool,	1,257,163 d.	1,496,748 d.
— cotton,	1,773,571	1,446,706
— silk,	1,431,010	1,247,831
— flax,	442,311	702,425
Miscellaneous,	353,571	146,654
Total,	5,257,626 d.	5,040,364 d.

The imports at New Y. in 1850 were within 4,000,000 d. of the entire imports of the country in 1844-45. A comparison of the aggregate exports and imports from New Y. shows that the imports at this port amount to 60 per cent. of the goods brought into the country, and the exports to 32½ per cent. of the merchandise sent out of the country. The following summary of the value of imports and exports to and from New Y. shows, as compared with 1851, that the imports in 1852 declined 1,457,273 d., and the exports 16,606,449 d. The cause of this latter decrease appears to have been entirely owing to a change in the movements of specie, the exports of which were nearly 19,000,000 d. less than in 1851, whereas the exports of domestic produce show, it will be perceived, an increase of 1,554,006 d.

IMPORTS.

	1851.	1852.
Free goods,	9,636,967 d.	12,105,362 d.
Specie and bullion,	2,050,056	2,408,215
Dutiable goods,	105,741,847	106,670,411
Dutiable merchandise,	13,880,022	8,667,641
Total,	131,308,892	129,851,619

EXPORTS.

Domestic merchandise,	39,162,775	40,716,781
Foreign merchandise liable to duty,	4,014,052	4,828,622
Foreign merchandise free of duty,	712,813	381,851
Specie and bullion,	43,740,318	25,096,255
Total,	87,629,958	71,023,509

Shipping.] With regard to the shipping trade, the subjoined table shows the number of vessels which arrived at New Y. from foreign ports during 1852:

	Vessels.		Vessels.
American	2,300	Genoese	4
British	1,013	Mecklenburg	7
Bremen	125	Italian	9
French	18	Spanish	5
Austrian	9	Lubeck	2
Swedish	41	Oldenburg	17
Norwegian,	43	Columbian	1
Sicilian	19	Portuguese	23
Hamburg	48	Mexican	1
Danish	19	Venezuelan	4
Russian	14	Hanoverian	12
Belgian	20	Brazilian	3
Dutch	22	Bavarian	1
Neapolitan	4		
Prussian	34	Total	3,822
Sardinian	4		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS FOR

	1851.	1852.
Steamers,	166	206
Ships,	941	956
Barks,	883	860
Brigs,	1,303	1,253
Galliots,	4	2
Ketches,	2	...
Schooners,	588	544
Sloops	1	...
Yachts,	...	1
Total,	3,888	3,822

The number of passengers which arrived by the above vessels was as follows:

From foreign ports,	310,335
From California,	12,158
Total,	322,493

The number of passengers for the last 12 years is given as under:

1841	57,337	1847	166,110
1842	74,949	1848	191,909
1843	46,302	1849	221,799
1844	61,002	1850	226,287
1845	82,960	1851	299,081
1846	115,230	1852	310,335

The number of vessels which arrived and cleared from New Y. in 1850, with their tonnage and the number of seamen employed in them, was as follows:

ENTERED DURING 1850.

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of seamen.
American vessels,	1,890	806,141½	27,540
Foreign ditto,	1,451	441,718½	18,618
Total arrived,	3,341	1,247,860	46,158

CLEARED.

American vessels,	1,463	699,617	24,263
Foreign ditto,	1,355	406,453½	17,208
Total cleared,	2,818	1,106,070½	41,471

By these returns it will be seen that considerably more than one-half the amount of tonnage employed in the commerce of New Y. is under foreign flags, of which two-thirds are British, and a similar proportion will be found in the other leading ports of the

United States. The annexed table shows the relative proportion of Foreign to American vessels employed in the trade of New Y. since 1821:

TONNAGE FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Year.	No. of Arrivals.	Tons American.	Tons Foreign.	Total tons.
1821	912	155,723	16,240	171,963
1822	1,172	203,082½	23,707½	226,790½
1823	1,217	203,308	22,481	226,789
1824	1,364	236,080½	16,689	252,769½
1825	1,436	259,524½	20,654½	280,179½
1826	1,389	246,174½	28,822½	274,997½
1827	1,414	255,276	37,596½	292,872½
1828	1,277	236,308½	39,368½	275,677
1829	1,310	255,691½	25,820½	281,512
1830	1,489	280,918	33,797½	314,715½
1831	1,634	274,237½	62,772	337,009½
1832	1,808	295,293½	106,425	401,718½
1833	1,926	320,083½	110,835	430,918½
1834	1,932	352,225½	96,679½	444,904½
1835	2,044	373,465	90,999	464,464
1836	2,285	407,095½	149,634½	556,730
1837	2,071	368,011½	171,360½	539,372½
1838	1,790	377,563½	91,326½	468,890½
1839	2,159	422,349½	142,985½	565,335½
1840	1,953	409,458	118,136	527,594
1841	2,118	423,952½	125,073½	549,025½
1842	1,962	406,623½	148,691½	555,315½
1843	1,832	385,124½	106,370½	491,495½
1844	2,208	438,074½	155,298½	593,373½
1845	2,144	472,491½	140,858½	613,350
1846	2,292	496,761	185,404	682,165
1847	3,147	605,482½	333,537	639,019½
1848	3,060	657,794½	367,321½	1,025,116½
1849	3,227	734,008½	414,096	1,148,104½
1850	3,341	806,141½	441,718½	1,247,860

Banks.] According to the *New Y. Courier and Enquirer*, the banks of the city of New Y. showed, at their quarterly statement in December, 1852—and it must be remembered that banking is regulated and controlled by the states in America, and that mercantile pursuits are encouraged by tariffs and other legislation—a capital of 38,000,000 d., and liabilities to the extent of 131,000,000 d.; while the bank of England, with £19,000,000 in its vaults, and £14,000,000 of national securities, shows only liabilities to the extent of £43,874,000; so that, in proportion to their resources, the banks of New Y. have about three times the liabilities of the bank of England. The city of New Y. possesses more than half the banking capital of the whole state, which, by the last quarterly return was 65,450,000 d., with a total of liabilities for all the banks of the state of 220,000,000 d. To meet this vast amount of liabilities there was only 11,500,000 d. of specie in all the banks, and 21,000,000 d. of what are called cash *items*, but which are not classed with specie. In the last quarter the increase of capital was nearly 3,000,000 d., the increase of specie in the banks' vaults was 1,500,000 d., and the increase of liabilities 19,400,000 d. The *New Y. Merchant's Magazine*, a well-known authority, states that but one eminent merchant—and his death is still recent—has ever continued in active business in that city to the close of a long life without undergoing bankruptcy or a suspension of payments! In New Y. not 2 per cent. of the mercantile classes ultimately acquire wealth after passing through bankruptcy, and in Philadelphia the proportion is still smaller. According to *Palmer's Almanack* for 1849, there was in 1841—

Bankrupts,	33,739
Creditors,	1,049,603
Amount of debts,	440,934,615 dols.
Property surrendered,	43,697,307 ...

But on the property being realized, instead of a dividend of 10 cents. per dollar being paid, which this valuation would show, the proportion varied from 1 cent. in the southern district of New Y., to 13⅔ in the northern, being by far the largest dividend.

Progress of the city.] The following table shows the progress of the pop. and wealth of New Y.:

Year.	Population.	Value of real and personal estate.
1800	60,489	24,486,370 d.
1810	93,373	69,530,753
1820	123,706	69,530,573
1825	166,086	101,160,046
1830	202,589	125,283,518
1835	270,089	218,723,703
1840	312,852	252,843,163
1845	371,228	239,938,317
1850	517,849	256,217,093

City finances.] The receipts and expenditures of the corporation during the year ending 31st of December, 1852, exclusive of the fund set apart for the payment of the debt, were as follows:

Expenditure from Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, of the same year	8,294,241 d. 45 c.
Received from all sources for the same time	8,130,130 73
	164,110 72

Among the payments out of the treasury, and into it, the following are the most prominent:

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Opening and paving streets	1,021,341 d. 82 c.	947,467 d. 90 c.
Common schools	653,935 06	40,621 53
Police	614,906 10	229 39
Alms-house	390,000 00	
Cleaning streets, and lamps, and gas	557,993 54	30,077 90
Street expenses	264,996 43	
Salaries	241,832 70	
Revenue bonds	2,368,970 00	2,933,755 00
Assessment bonds for paving streets	51,795 71	55,000 00
Docks and slips	294,986 29	5,784 25
From taxes	... ...	3,328,862 09
From money borrowed, payable by taxes and otherwise,	... ...	537,707 50

The expenditures and receipts on account of the City government, not including trust funds or the sinking fund, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1852, were as follows:

Expenditures,	3,116,793 d. 88 c.
Receipts other than from taxation	77,380 86
Balance payable from taxation	3,039,413 02

The great bulk of the city property, estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 d., and the revenue thereon, which with the water-rent yield an annual income of nearly 1,000,000 d., are not included in the above statements. This property and these revenues are placed in the hands of certain trustees, and are pledged for the payment of the city debt, amounting on the 1st of Jan., 1853, to the sum of 13,885,856 d. There are in the hands of the commissioner of the sinking fund, applicable to the payment of this debt, city stocks, and bonds and mortgages, amounting to the sum of 3,896,266 d. 62 c.—Including the receipts and payments on account of the sinking fund for the payment of interest, and the sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the debt, the entire annual financial operations of the city government exceed 10,000,000 d., viz.:

Received into the treasury		8,170,130 d. 72 c.
Received on account of sinking fund, for payment of debt		1,162,377 04
Received on account of sinking fund, for payment of interest		926,517 59
Total sum received		10,219,025 35
Expenditure	8,294,241 d. 45 c.	
Expenditure on account of sinking fund, for payment of debt	1,116,337 60	
Expenditure on account of sinking fund, for payment of interest	790,171 77	
		10,200,750 d. 82 c.
		18,274 d. 53 c.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE CITY DEBT.

Besides the debt before given, of	13,885,856 d.
Reimbursable from the sinking fund, there is a debt for money borrowed to construct buildings, and for docks and slips, payable from taxation, of	1,005,000
Making a total debt of	14,890,856 d.

Schools.] The board-of-education, in the city of New Y., state that the whole number of schools within their jurisdiction, during the year ending 30th April, 1851, was 207, of which the schools of the public school society were 114; ward-schools, 72; corporate schools, 21; whole number of schools, 207. Among these were 17 schools for coloured children. The number of children taught, in 1850-51, was 107,363; in 1849-50, 102,974. The average attendance was, during the year ending Feb. 1, 1851, 40,055; during the year ending Feb. 1, 1850, 35,998. For the years ending

Feb. 1, 1848, and 1851, the number of schools, the whole number taught, the actual average attendance, and the aggregate cost of instruction for current expenses, were as follows:

1848.	Number of schools.	Number taught.	Aver. attendance.
Public schools	114	54,732	18,647
Ward schools	50	32,698	11,596
Corporate schools	18	2,169	1,878
Totals	182	89,599	32,122
Aggregate cost			201,176 d. 30 c.
Cost per scholar for 240 days' instruction			6 d. 26 c.

1851.	Number of schools.	Number taught.	Aver. attendance.
Public schools	114	53,239	19,273
Ward schools	72	50,559	18,716
Corporate schools	21	3,565	2,046
Totals	207	107,363	40,055
Aggregate cost			274,794 d. 59 c.
Cost per scholar for 240 days' instruction			6 d. 86 c.

Criminal statistics.] The following is a statement of the amount of crime brought before the courts of the city during 1848 and 1849:

	1848.		1849.	
	Convict.	Acquit.	Convict.	Acquit.
Murder and other high crimes	2	6	7	4
Manslaughter and other misdrs.	322	91	334	101
Special sessions	1,500	330	1,738	320

Sentenced to the state prison, in 1848—men, 119; women, 17; total, 186. In 1849—men, 135; women, 10; total, 145. Sentenced to the penitentiary, in 1848—men, 700; women, 170; total, 870. In 1849—men, 745; women, 131; total, 876. Sentenced to the city prison, in 1848—men, 162; women, 57; total 229. In 1849—men, 274; women, 94; total, 368. Sent to the house-of-refuge, in 1848—boys, 68; girls, 3; total, 71. In 1849—boys, 70; girls, 5; total, 75.

Climate.] The following meteorological observations were made at the New Y. hospital, in 1848 and 1850:

	Mean temp.		Highest temp.		Lowest temp.	
	1848.	1850.	1848.	1850.	1848.	18 0.
January	34°	35°	56°	57°	5°	18°
February	32	35	52	60	11	11
March	38	37	64	66	13	19
April	50	42	73	70	35	30
May	61	55	85	79	47	42
June	70	69	89	86	48	50
July	74	78	85	89	58	62
August	72	71	83	84	61	56
September	62	65	83	81	41	45
October	54	54	77	71	41	37
November	40	48	59	65	25	31
December	40	34	58	55	21	16

The average range of the barometer, and fall of rain, in these years, was as follows:

	Average barom.		Fall of Rain.	
	1848.	1850.	1848.	1850.
January	30·01	30·04	2·64 in.	5·21 in.
February,	29·86	29·96	1·45	2·48
March	29·95	29 88	1·73	5 51
April	29·98	29·92	1·15	2·19
May	29·82	29·84	6·13	7 91
June	29·86	29·98	5·78	3·36
July	29·95	29·95	4·01	4·63
August	30·03	29·96	2·22	5·91
September	29·83	29·99	2·45	5·57
October	29 93	29·92	6·16	1·75
November	30·02	30·00	2·25	1·40
December	29·99	29·97	6 37	4·48
			42·34	50·46

In 1848, the fall of snow was 24 inches; in 1850. 11. The NW wind prevailed 97 days in 1848, and 102 in 1850; a SW wind 65 days in 1848, and 76 in 1850; a NE wind 56 in 1848, and 51 in 1850.

Vital statistics.] In the year 1848 within a small fraction of 16.000 persons (15,919) were buried in the city of New Y. Large, however, as this aggregate is, it is not excessive, regard being had to the pop., nor indicative of any general insalubrity or special pestilence. Comparing the total number of deaths from disease with the estimated pop. of the city in 1848—450,000—the annual per centage is under 3 1-7th. The two most fatal maladies, according to the tables, were consumption and convulsions. Dysentery carried off 739, the chief mortality being in July and August; and typhus fever carried off 720, January, February, and March being the most fatal months. The tables of mortality bear out the statement that in the first 20 of the last 43 years, scarlet fever was nearly extinct in New Y., while measles and small-pox were of rare occurrence; whereas in the last 23 years, all these diseases have prevailed to an extent and in a mode which characterize epidemics. Since these diseases have been so prevalent the yellow fever has not appeared as an epidemic in New Y., nor in any place N of Charleston.

NEW YORK, a village of Switzerland co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 103 m. SE of Indianapolis, on the N bank of Ohio river.

NEW YORK MILLS, a village of Whitestown township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., 96 m. WNW of Albany, on Sadaquada creek. Pop. in 1840, 900.

NEW ZEALAND,

A group of three islands in the S. Pacific, 1,200 m. E of New South Wales, 5,000 m. from the Peruvian coast of S. America, and 13,000 m from Great Britain, forming a long and comparatively narrow chain, the extreme points of which are 800 geog. m. distant from each other. They are comprised between the 34th and the 48th parallels of S lat., and the 166th and 179th meridians of E long. The northern and the middle islands are nearly of equal size, and their united territorial extent is nearly that of the United kingdom. The island to the S of Cook's strait has generally been called MIDDLE ISLAND, but by act of parliament in 1847, the name of NEW MUNSTER was conferred upon it; while the island to the N, generally known as NORTH ISLAND, was by the same act called NEW ULSTER; and the comparatively small island separated from the S extremity of New Munster by Foveaux's strait, till then known as SOUTH ISLAND or STEWART ISLAND, was called NEW LEINSTER.

Historical notice.] It is supposed by some that New Zealand was visited by Juan Fernandez. He left memoranda stating that he had sailed westward from South America 30 days, when he reached a country inhabited by a people of a light complexion, clothed in a kind of linen, who treated him hospitably; and the natives have traditions of having been visited by Europeans long before the time of Cook. Further information on this subject may be found in Burney's *History of Discovery in the South Seas.* It is clear, however, that Abel Jansen Tasman first made known the existence of New Z. to Europeans. He saw it first on the 13th Sept. 1642, when he made the N extremity of the N. island, according to his latitudes; and running down the E coast of the N. island, he passed, through Cook's strait, into a bay on the N shore of the Middle island, not far from the present town of Nelson, which he called Murderer's bay from the circumstance of his losing 4 men in a conflict with the natives, who prevented him or any of his people from landing here. Tasman, supposing the land he had skirted to be a continuation of the supposed great southern continent,—the *Terra Incognita Australis* of the geographers of that day,—called it Staatenland, or 'the States country.' In the following year, however, another Dutchman of the name of Brower ascertained the insularity of this portion of land, which induced the States-general to exchange its former appellation for that of New Z., although there was no one point of resemblance between the old and new countries,—the latter being rugged, rocky, and mountainous, rising in several places to the height of the peak of Teneriffe,—the former without a rock, and as flat as the fens of Lincolnshire. A French navigator, M. de Surville, afterwards doubled Cape Otou or the North cape, and discovered Lauriston's bay; and Cook ascertained that the strait discovered by Tasman, and thought to separate an island on the N from a great southern continent, only separated two islands from each other. Cook surveyed a great part of the coasts of New Z. between the years 1769 and 1777. In March 1772, M. Marion du Fresne, a French navigator, came in sight of Cape Egmont, on the W coast of the northern island, to which he gave the name of Le Pic Mascarin; and

from this point skirted the coast towards the SE. D'Entrecasteaux fixed the position of Cape Maria van Diemen; and Vancouver completed the examination of the southern island, which had been placed 40 m. too far E in the first chart. To the authentic geographical information collected by Cook, in his first and subsequent voyages between 1769 and 1774, relating to the coasts and harbours of the North and Middle islands, little substantial addition was made for the next half-century. The English trade with New Z. is almost as old as the first settlement of Australia. The vicinity of New Z. was even one great attraction to Australia, for a high estimate had been formed by the discoverers of the natural fertility of these islands, and the value of their timber and flax; and it was earnestly impressed upon the first governors of New South Wales, to find means of cultivating New Z. flax. The settlement at Norfolk island, a small uninhabited island two or three days' sail to the NW, was originally made, in 1793, from an idea that, being the nearest land to New Zealand, the plant might flourish there; and its first commandant was directed to procure one or more New Zealanders to teach the method of cultivating and dressing the flax. Meanwhile, sealing-expeditions had been fitted out by private enterprise to the Middle island. A shipwrecked crew spent a whole season near the S extremity of that island, and constructed a vessel to carry them to Sydney; and from this time the Middle island was frequently visited both for timber and seals. The information gained from the two New Zealanders brought to Norfolk island, encouraged the supercargo of a snow from India, at Sydney, to run into the Thames on the North island, and load with timber. His example was followed, and several experimental packages of flax were also taken off. After 1800 the intercourse thus established kept gradually extending, chiefly by means of whalers, whose frequent conflicts with the natives, however, tended to increase the general impression that New Z. was a land of savages and cannibals, irreclaimably beyond the pale of civilization. The Rev. Samuel Marsden, colonial chaplain at Sydney, had indeed conceived, towards the close of last cent., the benevolent scheme of establishing a mission in New Z.; but, owing to various hindrances, it was not till 1814 that he succeeded in landing the first missionary band on the Bay-of-Islands in the North island. Mr. Marsden's plan was taken up by the Church Missionary society; and in 1840 that body had 12 missionary stations N and S of the Thames, all on the E side of the North island. The Wesleyan missionaries commenced operations in 1823. In 1840 they had stations on the Hokianga and Kaipara, Manukau and Kawia, all on the W coast of the North island. The influence of the missionaries over the tribes in their vicinity soon became very great, and extended far beyond the range of their personal visitations. Encouraged by this, white settlers came to trust themselves with less of suspicion among the aborigines. A numerous body of shore-traders took up their abode in the vicinity of the Bay-of-Islands, the head-quarters of the Church missionaries; and a more select class acquired considerable property on the Hokianga, in the neighbourhood of the Wesleyans. In 1824, M. Duperrey touched upon the coast of New Z., during his circumnavigation of the globe; and in 1827, M. Dumont D'Urville, another French navigator, skirted the coasts of the North island. Settlements of a peculiar character also began to be formed about 1830 among the bays in and near Cook's straits. Originally they consisted of deserters from merchant or whaling vessels, or runaway convicts, who took native wives to insure the protection of some tribe, and disposed of their oil and bone to chance vessels from Sydney. In due time some Sydney houses entered largely into this business, and by making advances of stores and other commodities to those adventurers, gave permanence to the enterprise and their settlements. Some parties of sealers formed similar settlements at the S extremity of the Middle island, and also on the South island. During one of the periodical droughts in New South Wales, supplies of maize were sought in New Z. among other places. The fertility of the Bay of Plenty led some Sydney speculators to establish permanent agents there to collect the crops; the same thing appears to have been done at Kawia and elsewhere. Until 1833, the islands of New Z., having no ostensible government, were considered by vessels of all nations neutral ground and free ports; but in that year some of the settlers at the Bay-of-Islands applied to the government at Sydney for protection against the outrages perpetrated chiefly by escaped convicts; and a British resident, on the civil establishment of New South Wales, was established in New Z., but with limited functions. In 1839, a lieutenant-governor was despatched from England; and in February 1840, a treaty was negotiated between that functionary and the native chiefs assembled at Waitangi, ceding to her Majesty all rights of sovereignty the chiefs possessed; guaranteeing, on the part of her Majesty, to the chiefs free and undisturbed possession of their lands so long as they desired to retain them; and imparting to the natives all the rights of British subjects. On the 21st of May 1840, the whole of the three islands were declared to be under the sovereignty of her Majesty, the queen of Great Britain. On the 3d of May 1841, New Z. was proclaimed a colony separate and independent from New South Wales. In 1841, the New Zealand company was established; and in 1847 it was constituted the government-instrument for the disposal of territory; but in 1850, the company resigned its charter and functions into the hands of government. The treaty of Waitangi, and others in succession, ceded the sovereignty of the northern island to the British crown, and secured to the crown the right of pre-emption in those lands which the chiefs might wish to alienate. The queen became paramount of the soil, but the *proprietas* remained with the chiefs. It was optional for them to sell or dispose of their property. In the language of the treaty, they were guaranteed "the full, exclusive, and undisturbed possession of their lands and estates, forests and fisheries." "But," the clause proceeds, "the chiefs of the united tribes and the individual chiefs yield to her Majesty the exclusive right of pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors may be disposed to alienate, at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by her Majesty to treat with them on that behalf." For all practical purposes, the treaty of Waitangi is the title by which the crown of Great Britain holds the sovereignty of New Z.—From its position, and numerous harbours, and well-protected bays, in a line of coast exceeding 3,500 m. in length, the group is admirably adapted for the trade of the whole Southern Pacific, from Torres' straits to Tahiti, and as a naval station, to command the whole archipelago clustering between these points. Nor is the importance of New Z. solely owing to its position. Its climate is genial; its soil, with moderate labour, fruitful; its forests abound with a variety of fine timber; its flax has become to a large extent a cheap substitute for Russian hemp; its wool is becoming an article of export; and the produce of its agriculture, mines, and fisheries, is annually increasing. Still it must be borne in mind, that New Z. can only be rendered a wealthy and prosperous colony

by great labour and at much expense. It has neither a tropical climate, nor is it a country in which edible vegetables and fruits grow spontaneously and abundantly, neither is it inhabited by native animals adapted for the food of man. Its mountains are still covered with dense forests; and its plains and lowlands throughout much of their extent with impenetrable high fern and shrubs, or with swamps and marshes. To develop its natural resources, or create new ones, must be the work of time and energy. "Only a laborious peasantry," says Dr. Dieffenbach, writing in 1843, "can render the colony, in time, an entrepot of commerce, a depot for transit-trade, and a manufacturing country,—none of which it is at present."

I. New Ulster, or Eaheinomauwe, has its N extremity in a peninsular projection, the NW extremity of which is Cape Maria Van Diemen, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and the NE, Cape Otou or North cape. Cape Maria Van Diemen is formed of detached rocks of a hard conglomerate; and inland of this promontory the peninsula presents sandy hills of a dazzling whiteness, separated by swampy valleys mostly covered with rushes of the genus *typha*. North cape is high and bold; but is separated by a flat swampy belt of land from the hills at Kapowairua, which attain an alt. of 1,130 ft. Off North cape lies a small rocky island called Muri Motu or 'Lost island.' About 40 m. to the W of North cape are the Three Kings, a cluster of conical pinnacled rocks. To the parallel of 37° 40′, the island has a NNW and SSE direction, and nowhere exceeds 70 m. in breadth; but at the bottom of the Bay of Plenty it stretches out towards the E, and assumes a breadth of nearly 200 m., which it retains to the parallel of 39°, its general direction however being changed to NNE and SSW. From 39° S lat., the S extremity of the island Cape Kawa-Kawa, or Cape Palliser, in S lat. 41° 37′, it gradually contracts in breadth to about 50 m. Its total area has been roughly estimated at 38,000 sq. m.

Northern extremity.] Tracing the E coast of this insular division of New Z. from North cape to Cape Palliser, we meet with the shallow inlet of Sandy bay on the E side of the narrow peninsular extremity of the island. Then follows the larger and deeper inlet of Lauriston bay, or Manganui bay; to the S of which the coast-line trends eastwards to Wangara harbour, the scene of the massacre of the Boyd's crew in 1809. About 25 m. to the SE of Wangara lies the Bay of Islands, one of the finest harbours in New Z. Half-way between the Bay of Islands, and the bottom of Hauraki gulf, lies Wangari bay. The scenery of all this coast is that of a broken rugged country overspread with a dark and sombre but luxuriant vegetation. Hauraki or Waiho gulf, has an entrance of 40 m. wide between Point Rodney on the N, and Cape Colville on the S, and has a length of 70 m. to the mouth of the Thames river. The latter cape is the extreme point of a long promontory formed by a chain of wooded hills with a sharp crest and steep sides, at the base of the western slope of which runs the Waiho or Thames river. This chain, known as the Ahora mountains, is continued to the southward along the E coast.

Auckland, and the valley of the Thames.] The valley of the Thames is about 100 m. in length, extending to the neighbourhood of Lake Roturua. The frith presents several finely wooded islands, and several harbours, the most important of which is that of Waitemata, or Auckland, 40 m. distant from Point Rodney in S lat. 36° 51′, E long. 174° 45′. The river and harbour of Waitemata are shut in from the passages leading into the estuary of the Thames by the islands of Waiheki, Motu-Tapu, and Rangi-Toto. The first lieutenant-governor fixed on the shores of the Waitemata for the site of the future capital of New Z., influenced in this choice by its central position, its facility of internal water-communication by the Kaipara northwards, and by the Manukoa and Waikato southwards, and by the fertility of the soil. The distance across the island from Auckland to the head of Manukoa harbour, an inlet on the W coast of about 15 m. in length, and 8 m. broad, is only 7 m. The physical characteristics of the country around Auckland are thus sketched in a native publication of the year 1843: "The country in the district of Auckland is of that undulating character which marks the lower series of the secondary sandstone formations, with table-lands and corresponding valleys; so that the sections formed by the shores of the estuaries and rivers which indent it—the Waitemata, the Manukao, the Tamaki, and part of the gulf of Hauraki—present a succession of argillaceous sandstone cliffs of different heights, with intervening bays receding inland—the country lying between these great estuaries varying in breadth from 15 m. to 3 m., and at the portage of the Tamaki only ¾ m., affords over its surface flats of considerable extent and declivities practicable for agriculture, the bottoms being always occupied by a small stream—generally bare of wood, or covered with patches of small-sized trees suitable for fuel or fencing—and rising in gentle elevations to the mountain-ranges to the west and south, which are of a different geological formation, and are universally covered with forests of gigantic trees. In various parts of the above-described tract, hills shoot up in the form of truncated cones of various elevations, the highest about 500 ft., which are the remains of extinct volcanoes, each having a well-defined crater and a base of some extent, covered with loose fragments of vesicular lava and scoria, or immense masses of more compact lava cropping out at various points, the interstices, however, permitting the growth of a variety of shrubs and trees. The whole of the above-mentioned country, with the exception of the volcanic land, is well watered by natural streams, and water can be procured at all times in abundance by means of wells. About one-half of this district, consisting of undulating ground, is covered with fern and various shrubs, chiefly the *tupuka*, and possesses a soil of a rich yellow clay mixed with sand and charred vegetable matter, owing to the frequent burning of the fern, which, when broken up and exposed to the air, soon pulverizes into a fine rich loam, varying in depth from 1 to 2 ft., easily laboured; but, from the excellency of the subsoil, it may be cultivated to any depth required. The subsoil consists of a red and yellow clay, mixed with ferruginous sand. The substratum is formed of a soft blue and yellow argillaceous sandstone. One-fourth of the district presents a more level surface, being covered with dwarf *manuka*, fern, and a variety of small shrubs and tufts of grass. Its soil consists of a whitish clay mixed with sand, more adhesive than the former, yet, when broken up and exposed, soon pulverizes; the subsoil white clay and red ferruginous sand, substratum the same as the former. It is not so rich as the first-mentioned soil. The remaining fourth may be considered different from either of the former, being generally situated near the volcanic hills of a varied surface, the hilly portion being covered with fern and grass. The soil consisting of a dry red volcanic formation to a great depth, the greater part covered with scoria, and where it is only on the surface, the soil is a rich red loam, very fertile; another portion, covered with trees and shrubs, shows a rich mould of a volcanic nature to a depth

of several feet, mixed with red sand and small calcined stones, resting upon a substratum of concrete. Another small portion lying along the banks of fresh-water creeks, covered with evergreens and tree-ferns, affords a rich friable clay, mixed with ferruginous sand, resting on a substratum of a soft yellow and red ferruginous sandstone. It is thus seen what a variety of soils are offered to the agriculturist, each adapted to some particular production, and favourable to some peculiar mode of agriculture." The first English merchant vessel that anchored in the Waitemata was the barque Platina, on 13th Sept. 1840. At that period there was not a single European located on the shores of this harbour. See article AUCKLAND. In the lower part of the great plain of the Thames, the soil is clayey and little elevated above the mean level of the tides; but at the distance of 30 m. from the mouth of the river, the plain becomes dry, and is in many places ready for the plough. The elevated mountain-ranges on either side of this great plain consist of the unstratified classes of rocks which predominate in New Z., viz. greywacke, basalt, trap, and pumice.

South-east district.] A level tract from 4 to 8 m. wide, presenting a soil of pumiceous gravel, skirts the extensive embrasure of the Bay of Plenty, which presents several fertile islands, and one small low island, about 6 m. in circuit, called White island or Puhia-i-Wakari, which contains an active volcano, and yields considerable quantities of sulphur. At dusk the flames issuing from its crater are visible, and a white cloud resting above it usually marks its position in the horizon. The extreme eastern part of the North island is formed by a broad peninsula which divides the Bay of Plenty from the large islet on the E coast called Hawke bay or Wairau. Little is known of the SE portion of the island, with the exception of the coast line, which from Cape Mata-Mawi, the S extremity of Hawke bay, trends SSE in a high unbroken rocky line to Cape Palliser, at the entrance of Cook's strait; but the interior is known to be mountainous, and high ridges cross the island from Cape Mata-Mawi towards Cape Egmont on the W coast.

Valley of the Wairarapa.] The magnificent valley of the Wairarapa, which opens upon the SE coast of Cook's strait, contains about 500,000 acres of plains and down, and is bounded on either side by mountain-ranges affording admirable pasture. The northern or upper portion of this valley or rather series of valleys, is traversed by the head waters of the Manawatu, which flows through what is called 'the Gorge' in the great dividing range, and enters the sea on the W coast of the island; it is also watered by various streams which flow towards the E coast. Its lower portion is separated from the E coast by the Haurangi, Maungaraki, and Puketois ranges, which extend in a line parallel with the coast and at the distance of 8 or 10 m. from it. At the S end of the valley are two shallow lagunes covering an area of about 50,000 acres and surrounded by low swampy land, but having no entrance seaward. The mouth of the Wairarapa valley is open to the SW, but throughout the greater portion of its extent it is well sheltered by high ranges on the E and W, and enjoys a delightful, equable climate.

Port Nicholson and Wellington.] The high lands of Baring head, about the centre of the N coast of Cook's straits, divide Port Nicholson from Palliser bay. Two mountain-ridges which diverge at the source of the Hutt or Eritongo river from the main dividing ridge, there called the Tararua range, enclose Port Nicholson, a lake-like bay 9 m. in length by 5 m. in breadth, and the valley of its river. The land stretching on both sides of the Hutt is of great fertility. The harbour presents two deep bays, one of which, called Lambton harbour, forms the port of Wellington. The snowy peaks of the Tararua mountains form a prominent object in sailing down Cook's strait. The range extends towards the centre of the island, where it is connected by the Rua-Wahine range with the group of the Rua-Pahu and Tongariro in the district of Lake Taupo. The district of Wellington is a tongue of land averaging about 90 m. in length from N to S, by 60 m. in breadth, and containing about 3,456,000 acres, of which fully 2,000,000 are susceptible of cultivation. That portion of the district which lies to the W of the great dividing ridge and N of Cook's strait is well watered by the rivers Tarakina, Raugitikei, Manawatu, Ohau, Waikawe, Otaki, Waimea, and Waikanae. At the N extremity of this district, the foot of the Ruahine range is between 20 and 30 m. from the sandy beach of the W coast of the island. This distance remains merely the same as far S as 'the Gorge,' where the Manawatu river breaks through the dividing range on its way to the W coast; but from this point southwards the dividing ridge, here called the Tararua, bends more to the W. The country rises slightly from the coast to 4 or 5 m. inland, and with but few exceptions consists of open grass or of fern land interspersed with swamps and marshes; beyond this it becomes undulating and covered with wood; and the forest extends almost invariably to the summit of the dividing ridge.

Taranaki district, and New Plymouth.] The Taranaki country, so called from the native name of Mount Egmont, but to which English settlers have given the name New Plymouth, occupies that portion of the W coast of the North island where the coast-line, after sweeping round the broad headland of which Mount Egmont occupies the centre, trends towards the E. The settlement of New Plymouth is in S lat. 39° 1′, E long. 174° 15′. It possesses an equable climate and fertile soil, so much so as to be regarded by some as the "garden of New Z." Its soil, Mr. Hursthouse says, "a light friable loam, with a porous subsoil, is divided locally into three sorts, each marked by a different vegetation. The first is but a strip, extending along the coast, covered with light fern, interspersed with tufts of grass, and freely mixed, especially nearest the shore, with the black iron sand which is so plentiful here. The productive powers of this sand are rather surprising. Almost on the beach, within 60 yds. of high-water mark, some early emigrants formed a few rough gardens, which produced excellent crops of vegetables; and, strange as it may seem to an English farmer, upwards of 16 bush. of wheat have been obtained from a quarter of an acre of nearly the same description of soil. The second division, adjoining this, is a tract of great extent covered with fern 6 to 8 ft. high, intermixed with a small bush called *tutu*, and a species of tall grass called *toi-toi*. The surface is a vegetable decomposition of from 7 to 10 inches, matted together by the fern-root, with a light, yellow subsoil of many feet in depth, entirely free from stones, shells, gravel, or clay. The principal farms are on this land; and it may here be observed that the chief difference, as respects the cultivation of this soil and the preceding, is, that it requires more exposure before cropping. The third division is the bush, or forest-land, which joins the fern, and extends along the country in a rather irregular line, 2 to 5 m. from the coast, and a considerable distance back into the interior. This soil in appearance resembles the second description of fern-land, but turns up quite mellow, and fit for cropping at once." Away from the small block of cultivable land stretch various grassy plains, the nature and extent of which is as yet but little known.

Mount Egmont or Taranaki is the W extremity of a volcanic region which traverses the island from SW to NE, terminating on the shores of the Bay of Plenty, in which, as already noticed, is an active volcanic island. It is distinctly visible from Tongariro, bearing W by S, and offers a good landmark to vessels approaching Cook's strait from England.

From the river Waitera, northwards to the Mokau, the shores are elevated, and mostly consist of marl and a stiff blue clay. The country immediately inland is undulating in surface, and overgrown with fern; and further inland rises into low hills of gentle acclivity and rounded summits. Proceeding northwards from the Mokau, the shores as far as the mouth of the Manukau present in some places a low sandy beach, and in others are lined by sand-hills; inland, the country rises into mountains of from 1,500 to 2,000 ft., which to the S of the parallel of 38° arrange themselves into a continuous ridge, the northern extremity of the great dividing range, which, under the name of the Rangitoto mountains, begins with Mount Pirongia, alt. 2,428 ft., and extends S by E to Tongariro-peak, alt. 6,200 ft., and thence S to Ruapahu, alt. 9,000 ft.

Basin of the Waikato.] The Waikato, the largest river of the North island, rises on the N declivity of Mount Tongariro, in Lake Rotuairo, at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level; and running N, enters Lake Taupo, from the NE extremity of which it issues with a deep stream 300 yds. wide, and runs NNE to the parallel of 37° 30′ S, when it turns NW, and receives the Waipa; it then turns SW, and falls into the sea after a course of about 250 m.—Lake Taupo is about 36 m. in length by 25 m. in greatest breadth, and is situated about 12 m. N of Mount Tongariro, at an alt. of 1,337 ft. above sea-level. It is hemmed in by perpendicular cliffs of enormous altitude. A considerable portion of the country around it consists of level table-lands.

II. Middle Island, or Tavai-Poenammoo. The Middle island of New Z. is separated from the Northern island by Cook's strait, which is about 130 m. long, and has a general direction from S by E to N by W. The extreme S points of this strait are Cape Kawa-Kawa on the North island, and Cape Campbell on the Middle island, which are about 50 m. distant from each other. Its extreme N points are Cape Egmont on the N island, and Cape Farewell on the S island, which are 100 m. distant. It is of very varying breadth, and between Cape Terawiti and Wellington-head is only about 17 m. It contains several islands, the largest of which, Kapiti or Entry island, is about 8 or 10 m. in length, by 2 or 3 m. in breadth, and consists of steep forest-clad hills.

The Middle island extends from 40° 25′ to 46° 40′ S lat., and lies between the meridians of 166° and 174° 30′. Its area has been roughly estimated at 50,000 sq. m. That part of it which borders on Cook's strait was the only part of it known to be inhabited even by natives a few years ago. It is covered with high mountains, which attain an alt. of 3,000 ft. at a small distance from the shore, and are supposed to support a table-land in the interior. Three extensive masses of mountains terminate on Cook's strait, enclosing comparatively narrow valleys between them. These three masses are supposed to branch off from the N extremity of a chain of lofty sharp-peaked mountains which appears to extend from NE to SW through a considerable part of the island, the highest peaks of which attain the region of perpetual snow in this lat., or about 8,000 ft. The Kawatiri or Buller river descends from it towards the W coast; the Motueka towards Blind bay, in Cook's strait; the Pelorus to Queen Charlotte's sound; the Wairau, the Waiopai, and the Awatere, to Cloudy bay.

Nelson and Wairau district.] The E coast of Blind bay, on Cook's strait, consists of a series of high bluffs till within 10 or 12 m. of the bottom of the bay, where they cease, and the shore assumes a less abrupt appearance, but still rises to a considerable elevation at a little distance from the water's edge. At the point where the high bluffs cease, a singular bank of boulder-stones detaches itself from the main land, and at the distance of about a ½ m. runs parallel with it for 8 or 9 m. nearly to the bottom of the bay. The space between this boulder-bank and the mainland for the first 2 m. is filled by a flax swamp of about 800 acres, which, from the quantity of roots and dead timber buried in it, has evidently at one time been covered with a dense forest. Below this swamp commences a mud flat, which extends for about 5 m., and is covered with water at high tide. The last 1½ m. between the boulder and the main forms the harbour, at the head of which the town of Nelson stands, and in which there is water for vessels of 500 or 600 tons, shelter in every wind, and excellent holding-ground. The boulder-bank at its termination again approaches the main to within about 200 yds., forming by its curve a fine bight equal to a wet dock, in which vessels can be laid ashore on a smooth beach and floated off again for purposes of repair or examination. Between the end of the boulder-bank and the main stands the Arrow rock, 50 or 60 ft. high; and between this rock and the boulder-bank is the narrow though not dangerous entrance of the harbour. The formation of the boulder-bank is curious, and has afforded a good deal of speculation as to its origin. The lat. of Nelson harbour is S 41° 15′, E long. 173° 16′. It can only be entered on the flood-tide, the ebb running too strong to allow of it. The rise and fall of the tide is 12 ft. It has been necessary to have recourse to other places than Blind bay to obtain the quantity of land required for the Nelson scheme; Massacre bay on the W, and Cloudy bay on the E, have both been taken into the limits of the settlement. The connection between these districts is by no means easy, and will eventually give them the character rather of three settlements than one. Massacre bay is at present only accessible from Nelson by sea, the distance being about 50 m.; but there is a possibility of making a road over the hills which separate it from Blind bay. The greatest defect of Massacre bay is the absence of a good harbour, the rivers which exist in it only affording access for the smallest vessels; and though there is a tolerable roadstead behind the islands of Tata, it is from 4 to 6 m. from the best part of the land where shipping operations would be required. The district is a pleasing one; the greater portion is heavily timbered, and the land extremely good. Coal and lime exist in it, both accessible at the surface on the bank of the Motupipi, in which they can at once be put on board vessels of 15 or 20 tons. The gross amount of level land in this bay is estimated at 45,000 acres, of which at least 25,000 are fit for agriculture. Blind bay contains about 60,000 acres of land sufficiently level for agriculture; but not above one-half of this is of a quality adapted for that purpose. It is generally free from timber, but covered with fern; and with flax in the swampy parts, forming a margin a ½ m. deep on the S and E, near the sea.—Cloudy bay, with the Wairau plain and valley, forms however the most extensive and most valuable portion of the settlement. This district forms a broad level plain, 8 or 10 m. wide at the head of Cloudy bay, running inland for 18 m., when it suddenly converges to a width of 2 or 3 m. equally level with the plain below,

and extending from 40 to 50 m. further inland. Though it may in a general description be spoken of as level, there is a considerable but gradual fall from the head of the valley to the sea, probably not less than 2,000 ft. in 50 m. The land for 4 or 5 m. from the sea is covered with flax and other strong vegetation, and is generally swampy, but of excellent quality, and capable apparently of easy drainage; for the next 8 or 10 m. it is dry, covered with long grass, and generally of good quality; beyond this it continues grassy, the land getting lighter the further you advance up the country, till the last 16 or 18 m., which are very poor and stony, only fit for grazing purposes. At the very extremity there are a few miles of forest. The whole dist. contains abundance of excellent agricultural land; but its principal value at present is to be found in the fertile pasture with which it is clothed from end to end, including the whole of the hills which bound it on the E side, which present some of the finest sheep-runs in the world, and extend all the way to the E coast by Cape Campbell, and S to the Kaikora mountains or Central ridge.—Connected with the Wairau on the E are the Wakefield downs or Kaipara-to-hau, a district similar to the Wairau, but containing only about 20,000 acres. The whole contents of the Wairau and Wakefield downs are about 200,000 acres of level land. Of this, from one-half to two-thirds are fitted for agriculture, though the lighter portions, for reasons already alluded to, are not at present very highly estimated by the settlers. There is not at present any very easy connection between Blind bay and the Wairau. A heavy mountain-ridge, altogether impassable except in three places, divides the two. The easiest of these passes is 50 m. S of Nelson, and enters the upper part of the Wairau valley at a point 60 m. from Cloudy bay, making the whole distance from bay to bay 110 m. Another pass exists about 12 m. S of Nelson, and enters the Wairau 16 or 17 m. below the first-mentioned; but it is one of very considerable difficulty. A third, which will probably be the road to the Wairau, enters the mountains 1 m. N of Nelson, by the Maitai river, which flows through the town; crosses the upper part of the Pelorus ridge; and enters the Wairau by the Kaituna valley, 3 or 4 m. down the plain, and not above 15 m. from the sea.—The climate of the northern dist. of the Middle island is salubrious. With a great amount of sunshine, the heat is never excessive nor ever disagreeable; while, with an abundance of rain, there is no continual wet season. The wind, though for about three months in the spring and summer it blows fresh for days together, is seldom violent or tempestuous. In winter it blows little; days and even weeks almost perfectly calm, with brilliant sunshine by day, and magnificent moonlight at night, occur at that season. The sheep frequently lamb in mid-winter in the open country; and unless there happens to be an unusually heavy rain or severe frost at the time of lambing, a very small percentage of losses is sustained. Geraniums, fuschias, ænotheras, picotees, and other summer-flowers of England, continue to blossom in Nelson during the winter-months. One peculiarity of the climate is, that there are in fact only two seasons, summer and winter; there are no transition-seasons of spring and autumn; and their absence is the more observed from the fact that nearly all the indigenous trees are evergreen, so that there is no periodical fall or renewal of the leaf.

Port Underwood, situated to the S of Cook's strait, forms the natural outlet for the produce of the great Wairau plain, or the SE part of the Nelson settlement. As no harbour exists between Port Underwood and Banks' peninsula, the N half of the whole country lying between these two points may be considered as the natural appendage of the former; and its accessibility without the necessity of entering the strait would be a circumstance, if not counterbalanced by others, greatly in its favour. Another advantage of position enjoyed by Port Underwood is its vicinity to the whaling-grounds, for the shore-parties to run to. This circumstance made it in former years a favourite harbour for the whale-ships themselves; but of late years each whaling season has been getting worse than the preceding ones at Port Underwood. The entrance to Port Underwood is wide, and unobstructed by rocks, reefs, or shoals; but this advantage, as well as those we have been considering, are greatly reduced in importance by the difficulties of ingress and egress caused by the winds which generally blow on all this part of the coast. "The prevailing winds in Cook's strait," says Capt. Chaffers, "are NW nine months out of the twelve; in the winter-months, June, July, and August, blowing in heavy gales, and shifting round suddenly to the opposite point." All the reports of the residents in Port Underwood tended to show that this description is equally applicable to the winds in Cloudy bay. The NW winds blow nearly directly out of Port Underwood, and whenever violent prevent all ingress; while the opposite winds, the south-eastern, which divide the year with the north-western, whenever they are heavy, make it equally difficult for vessels to get out. Port Underwood divides itself into two arms at the upper or N part. The shores of the main harbour, and of both of these arms, may be described as consisting of a succession of coves formed by spurs from the mountains, descending into the harbour and its branches at nearly right angles to the direction of the latter. As the prevalent winds are nearly up and down the harbour, these spurs of course afford on one side or the other shelter from each wind in turn; but these coves are all of them of small extent. Next in importance to the communication of a port with the outer seas, and its general goodness as a harbour, is that of its communication with the interior of the country. Between Port Underwood and the Wairau districts there is one such communication by water, and one by land. You may send produce down the Wairau river to Cloudy bay, and so to Port Underwood, the distance being 10 m.; but the river has a bar across its mouth, which makes this an operation not to be risked with any wind but one off shore. The communication by land presents nearly equal difficulties. The hills which bound the Wairau plain on the N, turning off almost at right angles, are continued till they form the W side of Port Underwood, leaving a space of 6 m. between the plain and the port, where their bases are washed by the sea. Along the whole of this distance, with the exception of two places, where they recede and form two small coves, open to the SE, their declivities are abruptly cut off seaward into craggy cliffs and broken rocks hanging over and jutting out into the sea, and split and shattered into every variety of ruggedness. A road by the sea-coast may be, therefore, considered as out of the question. The inland path runs from the plain over the spurs between the coves just mentioned, and descends to the sea-coast in each of them; but the hill-spur requires steps cut in the footpath here and there, which will give a tolerably correct idea of its steepness.

If Queen Charlotte's sound is not so well situated as Port Underwood, as the natural outlet for the produce of the country S of the straits, it has in the same degree the advantage of Port Underwood, as an inlet for the products of foreign countries. The only part of what can properly be considered the

straits which it is necessary to sail through to reach Queen Charlotte's sound has this peculiar advantage, that its W coast is formed of a close succession of deep, safe, and easily-accessible harbours,—Port-Hardy, Admiralty bay, Port Gore, and the sound itself, the wide mouths of which, like the spaces between the opened fingers of a hand, lie almost at right angles to the direction of the prevalent winds, so as at all times to afford the readiest shelter from both. The position of Queen Charlotte's sound with reference to the opposite coast of the straits,—the S coast of the Northern island,—is a circumstance greatly in its favour. There is no harbour from Wellington all round the coast to Hokianga. The water-communication will be easier between the whole of this coast N of Porirua and Queen Charlotte's sound than between the same coast and Port Nicholson itself. For facility of ingress and egress, Queen Charlotte's sound is well known to yield to few harbours in the world. The only circumstance that makes any particular caution requisite is the set of the tides; but as the entrance is 9 m. wide, this is a difficulty easily avoidable. The harbour at Waitohi, or Newton bay, is from 20 to 25 m. from the entrance. In the words of Cook, however, "it is at the entrance 3 leagues broad, and is a collection of the finest harbours in the world." The tides in the sound, says Captain Chaffers, "are regular, the soundings from Montuara island at the mouth gradually deepen from 7 and 8 to 30 and 35 fath. mid-channel. The shores on both sides are bold, and may be approached with safety to one cable's distance." The water continues deep almost to the head of the sound, and its width diminishes very gradually. It is 2 or 3 m. wide for the most part, between the south end of Tory channel and Newton bay. "On the whole," says Colonel Wakefield, "considering the position and capabilities of Queen Charlotte's sound, whether with a view to its becoming a port for homeward-bound vessels to take in cargo and provisions, a safe channel of communication between the W part of the straits and Port Nicholson, and the E coast, or as a situation for docks and ship-building, it is of the first importance, and cannot be spoken of in too high terms." The harbour is connected with the plain of the Wairau by a pass through a valley which is densely wooded for the first 8 or 9 m. The path crosses some slopes which can scarcely be regarded as more than undulations, and indeed would hardly render incorrect a description of the whole pass as an almost level one. Beyond the wood, the valley takes a winding course into the plain, and consists of an unbroken flax and raupo swamp. Little is requisite to connect Waitohi harbour with the Wairau plain and the districts immediately to the S of it. For a town site, the land at the head of this bay presents all the requisite capabilities. A cove, which it has been proposed to call Milton-bay, lies a little to the NE, separated from it by a narrow neck or peninsula of hills, joined to the main land by a level isthmus. The level spreads round the heads of both bays, running about 3 m. in length, by a ½ m. in breadth, from the top of one bay to that of the other, and losing itself in the Waitohi and Tua Marina pass. There is, in fact, one extensive town-site abutting on two bays. Milton-bay is in itself also an excellent harbour, though more open to the sound than the other; the soundings are as regular, the water generally as deep.—The harbour selected as the site of the port to the Wairau district it is proposed to call Newton-bay; that to the E of it, Milton bay; that to the W, Shakspeare-bay. The two projecting headlands, between which lie the two bays to the W. have been named respectively Point-Raffles and Point-Metcalfe; the middle point between them it is proposed to call Point-Napier.

North-eastern coast.] From Cape Campbell to Port Victoria, a distance of about 100 m., the coast trends SSW; and presents the embouchures of several streams, amongst which are the Waipapa, the Waipou, the Hurunui, the Ashley, and the Courtenay. The surface of the country consists in general of grassy plains, stretching from the coast to the foot of the mountain-range which lies about 10 or 12 m. inland. At Kaikora, in about 42° 30′ S lat., there is a low point of land which may afford shelter to small vessels; but there is no harbour for large shipping between Port Underwood in Cloudy bay and Port Victoria on the N coast of Banks's peninsula. The SE point of the peninsula is in S lat. 43° 52′ 15″, E long. 173°. The peninsula is a mass of steep rugged hills, chiefly clothed with wood, and covered with a poor clayey soil. The mainland is low and level at the back of the peninsula, which has probably been an island at no distant geological period.

Canterbury settlement.] A society having its head-quarters in London, purchased a large block of land from the New Z. company in the neighbourhood of Banks's peninsula. The district in which the settlement is situated is nearly intersected in its centre by the 44th parallel, and contains over 2,500,000 acres, extending coastwise to the N and SW, and bounded inland by a range of hills whose distance from the coast varies from 40 to 50 m. This country is perfectly level, watered by numerous rivers and streams, and covered with grass. Portions of it are of inferior quality; a very small part is swampy; and the surface in some parts is stony; but much of it is well-adapted for agricultural purposes, and capable of yielding excellent crops of all kinds of grain, potatoes, and European fruits and vegetables; and the whole of this tract of plain country affords excellent natural pasturage, and is well-adapted for depasturing cattle and horses. The produce of a very extensive country, extending along the sea-coast for 200 or 300 m., will have Port Cooper—now Port Victoria—as its market and harbour. Banks's peninsula contains four good harbours, namely, Akaroa, Pigeon-bay, Port Levy, and Port Victoria. The country is hilly and well-wooded; and the three former harbours are separated from the plain country, so that Port Victoria alone is of value with reference to the plains adjoining. The harbour of Port Victoria, situated in the NW angle of Banks's peninsula, though open to the E, affords good and safe anchorage; large ships anchor about 4 m. up, whilst brigs and large schooners lie off the port-town of Lyttelton. The settlement consists mainly of three grassy plains or prairies, named Sumner, Whately, and Wilberforce, intersected by several rivers, with their numerous tributaries, running to the sea from an Alpine chain of snow-capped mountains. All along the spurs and foot of this range, the forest—of which the plains seem to have been stripped by fire—extends in primeval grandeur. The capital of the settlement is Lyttelton on Victoria harbour, in S lat. 43° 35′, which, as respects temperature, corresponds with about 47° in the N hemisphere, or that of the most pleasant spots in the S of France. The climate exactly resembles that of Tasmania, being chiefly remarkable for warmth without sultriness, freshness without cold, and a clear brightness without aridity. Both the grape, for which England is too cold, and the gooseberry, for which the S of Italy is too hot, here come to perfection. In consequence of the scale of the natural features of the country, the scenery is beautiful, and in some places magnificent. The prairie character of the main part of the territory, together with the dryness of the atmosphere

and the mildness of the winter, indicates that the most suitable occupation for capitalists will be pastoral husbandry. As respects flowers, kitchen-vegetables, and all the English fruits, with the addition of melons and grapes, the gardens of the French settlers at Akaroa, and of the squatters on Sumner plain, are described as teeming with produce of the finest quality and most beautiful appearance. Sea-fish is abundant, various, and of excellent quality. The only wild quadruped is swine; they are numerous, are very good to eat, and afford plenty of hard sport. The plains abound with quail, and a variety of wild-fowl. There are no snakes, wild dogs, or other indigenous vermin. The surveying officer of the ship Acheron, writing in May 1849, says of this district: "You know, of course, that the general feature of the country is a succession of abrupt and lofty hills, with corresponding deep and secluded valleys, either thickly wooded, or clothed with a thick fern and long grass, offering all kinds of obstacles both for pastoral and agricultural purposes; but here we have a plain extending from N to S 100 m., with an average width of at least 30 m., intersected by numerous rivers, not the water holes of Australia, but rather rushing torrents, which have managed to excavate beds for themselves some 200 or 300 and 400 ft. in a perpendicular drop, on the W side of the plains: these rivers will, I anticipate, on a detailed examination of their entrances being made, offer but few obstacles to boat navigation for some half-dozen miles from the sea-board. This great plain may be called almost a dead level for as far as the eye can trace from any point. From the sea-shore to the Backbone ridge, not a rise of 20 ft. meets the view; but judging from the excavated bed of the rivers and other circumstances, I think there will be found a gradual rise of the land, from the coast to the base of the mountain-range, where it may be some 500 ft. above the level of the sea." See article CANTERBURY.

Otago settlement.] About 150 m. S of Banks's peninsula, and near the S extremity of the middle island, lies another 'clan settlement,' extending from S lat. 45° 40′ to 46° 20′, between the mouth of Otago harbour and a headland called the Nuggetts about 3 m. SW of Molyneux. It has a coast line of about 53 m. and an average inland breadth of 7 m. This district is not heavily timbered like many of the northern localities of the island, and is abundantly watered. The S part is intersected by the rivers Puerua, Koau, Matou, and a multitude of smaller streams. The two last-named rivers are navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage. The Matou, Clutha, or Molyneux, which forms the S frontier of the settlement, is a fine stream which for 30 m. inland is nearly a ¼ m. broad, and 6 fath. deep. Connected with one another, and with the Matou, by navigable streams, are the lagunes of Kaitongata and Rakitoto, 1 and 6 m. long respectively. The head of the Rakitoto lagune is about 18 m. from the mouth of the Matou; and here, in this direction, water-communication ceases. There is no formidable obstacle to the formation of a road between this and the plain of the Tokomariro, which consists of about 7,000 acres, well watered and free from swamps. From this valley there is almost a level pass into that of the Taieri, where water-communication again commences; and by means of the Waihola lagune and the Taieri river, continues uninterrupted to within about 9 m. of Otago harbour. The Waihola and Rakitoto lagunes are about 12 m. apart. The plain of the Taieri is swampy to a large extent, but on the whole will prove a valuable district. The Taieri river flows into the sea about 20 or 30 m. S of Otago. For the first 5 m. from its mouth, it is confined within lofty and precipitous hills that barely afford it room to pass. Beyond this the valley suddenly opens, and the river branches, leading to the Waihola on the S, and passing through the bulk of the valley on the N. Between the Taieri and Otago, the country consists chiefly of hills of moderate elevation, covered with a good soil, and over which, or through passes between them, a practicable road might readily be formed. The harbour of Otago is 13 m. long, by an average width of 2 m., with 6 fath. water for 7 m. up, from the Heads to the islands, and with 3 fath. for the remaining 6 m., up to the very head of the harbour. It is perfectly sheltered, and runs in a direction nearly N and S. The capital town, Dunedin, stands at the head of the harbour, in a situation of great natural beauty. Lying open to the N, it is entered with a fair wind; and a fair wind out of harbour also takes a vessel soon free of land, and if seized at the commencement, may carry a ship of average sailing qualities to Cook's strait in 48 hours. The distance between Port Nicholson and Otago is 320 m. Otago, being situated at a distance of between 150 and 200 m. from the chilling influence of the vast range of snowy mountains running along the W coast, has a markedly warmer climate than even Port Cooper, which, although lying 150 m. nearer the tropics, is yet within 20 or 30 m. of these mountains. The adaptation of the soil for the growth of wheat and other grain, and particularly of potatoes, and the richness and abundance of the pastures, seem to place this district in the foremost rank, in point of agriculture, amongst the soils of New Z. Coal, iron, and copper, are reported to have been found in it. Beyond the first ridge of down, which forms the S horizon from the harbour, lies an undulating country covered with grass. The anise plant, valuable as pasture for sheep and cattle, abounds on all this land. After traversing these downs for 5 m. from Otago, we overlook the plain of the Taieri, which contains about 40,000 acres of land, and is intersected by the river of the same name, navigable for large boats 12 m. from the sea, which it reaches at about 25 m. from Otago. The land at the head of the Waihola lake consists of undulating downs, round-topped and covered with herbage, grass of various descriptions, and anise of large growth. Quails are plentiful over all these downs, and in the plains adjoining, and would be more so but for the hawks and kites. The view from Owiti is very extensive. At its base, to the SW, lies the plain of the Tokomairaro, containing about 14,000 acres. To the E, hills to the breadth of 7 m. extend to the coast; on the N lies a portage of 6 m. between it and the Waihola; and to the W, undulating prairies of boundless extent available for cattle and sheep three parts of the year. The communication with this country from Otago is easy. Water-carriage can be made use of down the Taieri to the head of the Waihola lake. See article OTAGO.

Southern extremity.] From the Molyneux river a fertile upland country extends along the coast as far as the Bluff, a harbour at the E extremity of Foveaux's strait, which separates New Leinster, or the S island of New Z., from the Middle island. This strait was first discovered by the captain of a sealing-vessel in 1816. It is about 40 m. long, and 16 m. wide on an average; and is thickly interspersed with rocks. On its N side, after passing Waipapa point, Totocs bay presents itself, into which the rivers Paponia, Makoruta, and Mataura discharge themselves. Bluff point, forming the W extremity of this bay, advances boldly into the strait, contracting it to a breadth of 12 m. To the W of Bluff harbour, we meet in succession the Waiopaki, Oreto or New river, and Aparima or Jacob river, the last of which

flows into a bight called Howell-road. Pahia point, 14 m. W of Jacob river, may be regarded as the NW extremity of Foveaux strait. From this point to Chalky bay, a deep irregular indentation in the SW angle of the Middle island, the coast is unexplored. The SW extremity of the island is bounded by elevated chalky cliffs, which are chiefly intersected by numerous narrow inlets of the sea, affording safe anchorage. The principal of these inlets are in succession, Chalky bay, to the N of Point Preservation; Dusky bay, separated from Chalky bay by West cape, and Gaol harbour.

Western coast.] The W coast, from about the parallel of 45° 30′ to 44° S, presents a high craggy mountainous range at a short distance from the shore, which sends down large precipitous ridges abruptly terminating on the coast. To the N of the parallel of 44°, the mountains retire further inland, and the coast presents woody hills and valleys of various height and extent. Little, however, is yet known of the region stretching along the W coast of the Middle island from the parallel of 45° to that of 44° 30′. From the latter point to Cape Foulwind, the coast has been recently explored by Mr. Brunner, who describes it as uninviting to the settler, and presenting "fearful rocks and mountains," and much difficult beach-travelling. The chief geological formation is a coarse granite. Black birch is the prevailing timber. Numerous streams descend to the coast, the principal of which are the Mawera or Grey, and the Kawatiri or Buller. The former has its embouchure in about 42° 35′ S lat.; the latter nearly on the parallel and a few miles to the E of Cape Foulwind. From the river Grey to Cape Farewell, a range of mountains runs parallel to the coast, sending down spurs or lateral ridges covered with forests, which terminate in abrupt cliffs and headlands on the coast. Each of the valleys between these ridges is intersected by its own stream, which is fed by the snows of the central chain.

III. New Leinster, or Stewart's Island. This comparatively small island has a triangular form, and is about 40 m. in its greatest length and width. Its surface is undulating, and rises to a high peak towards the centre. Its area has been estimated at 1,000,000 acres. At its NE angle is a fine harbour called Paterson inlet; near the centre of its E coast is Port Adventure; and near its SE point is Port Pegasus. A few Europeans are settled upon it, who are chiefly employed in the whale and seal-fishery.

General Notices.] Having thus slightly sketched the topography of the three main islands constituting New Z., we shall subjoin a few general notices relative to the whole country.

Climate.] The climate of New Z., and particularly of the northern island,—which, being the farthest from the pole, seems to possess greater natural advantages than the others,—is not unlike that of the British islands, more particularly that of Ireland, but is more equable, and neither so cold in winter, nor in reality so hot in summer. It is moist and temperate, the cold being seldom more intense than barely to produce a hoar-frost on the surface. The lowest point of the therm. is 40°; it generally ranges from 50° to 60°; nor is the heat of summer so great as to destroy the verdure, there being frequent rains and cloudy weather, in which the therm. seldom rises beyond 78°, while it generally ranges between that point and 66°. In so large an extent of territory, it will necessarily be supposed that the climate will vary considerably; that the N will be warm, approaching to tropical, and that the S will be cold, partaking more of the character of that to which we are accustomed in England: nor is such a supposition altogether erroneous. Local differences no doubt exist, dependent upon other causes than mere lat. and long., such as the proximity of a district to the coast, to a widely-extended plain, or to an inland range of mountains; it will be found, however, that in those districts which have been made available for settlement, no very remarkable variation is perceptible. Snow and frost occasionally occur during winter; the former is mostly confined to the hills and high lands; on the tops of the many ranges of mountains it is to be seen all the year round, and the latter is felt more sharply in the extensive and open plains of the S. Violent gales are frequent, and continually change their direction,—a circumstance ascribed by Cook to the great height of the mountains. Mr. Earl says: "Although we were situated in the same lat. as Sydney, we found the climate infinitely superior. Moderate heats, and beautifully clear skies, succeeded each other every day. We were free from those oppressive, feverish heats, which so invariably prevail in the middle of the day at Sydney, and from those hot, pestilential winds which are the terror of the inhabitants of New South Wales; nor were we subject to those long droughts which are often the ruin of the Australian farmer." Dr. Duffenbach says: "New Z. being situated within the temperate zone, although nearer the equator than Great Britain, possesses, from its peculiar geographical position, especially from its being insular, and also from the nature of the surface, a climate so modified as to resemble that of England more nearly than that of any other country I am acquainted with. The E coast on which Wellington, Auckland, and the Bay-of-Islands are situated, is colder than the western, where the settlements of Nelson and New-Plymouth have been founded, and where the air is far softer and milder. I ascertained this by actual comparisons, and in this respect the W coast must have great advantages over the E. In the interior of the islands the climate is colder and less changeable, in consequence of the presence of a snow-clad mountain-group, and the greater distance from the ocean. I found at Taupo, the acacias of Van Diemen's Land, the *Ricinus palma Christi*, and potatoes, affected by the frost,—a circumstance which never happens near the coast; the leaves also of several trees had become yellow and deciduous; and the landscape assumed an autumnal tint, although it can scarcely be said ever to have had a wintry appearance. At Wellington, on the contrary, and along the whole coast, the natives plant their potatoes at all seasons of the year; the forest remains ever green; and the opening of the flower-buds is merely a little retarded during winter, the presence of which is only indicated by more frequent rains and winds."—The following is a comparative table of the climate of London in N lat. 51° 30′, and of Wellington in the North island, which is centrically placed in S lat. 41°, about 5° to the N of Otago, and as many to the S of Auckland:

	Mean temp.	Mean of winter.	Mean of Hottest month.	Average No. of Days on which rain falls.	Mean Annual quantity of rain in inches.
London,	50·39	39·12	63·43	178·	24·80
Wellington,	52·50	48·85	64·25	128·	28·73

The following table exhibits the temp. within 2 m. of the coast of Blind bay, in the Nelson settlement, on the Middle island, in 1845:

	Mean lowest.	Mean highest.	Mean noon.
January,	...	74	72
February,	...	71	70
March,	...	69	68
April,	...	65	64
May,	...	60½	60
June,	39	56	54

July,	40	57	55
August,	36½	58	55
September,	34½	64½	61
October,	40½	67	63
November,	40½	72	68
December,	42½	75	70½

At Auckland, which is not more than 100 m. S of the Bay of Islands, the mean temp. is 59°; that of the three summer-months 67° 2′; of the three winter, 52°. Their difference is only 15° 2′; and their mean only 6·10ths of a degree above that of the mean annual temp.

Vegetable kingdom.] Vegetation in New Z. is uncommonly luxuriant, and the number of plants formerly unknown to Europeans is great; but the botany of these islands has as yet been very imperfectly investigated. The whole number of plants at present known does not exceed 700 species; but the greater number of its species, and even genera, are peculiar to itself. More than 140 species of fern, some of which are arborescent and 40 feet high, are natives of these islands. The most beautiful forms of New Z. vegetation are the tree-ferns and cabbage-palm. The clearing of the forests is exceedingly difficult, but generally there is no tap-root: the roots run along the surface, so that it is not very hard to get them up. The timber of New Z. is much more profitable than the ordinary timber of New South Wales. The *kauri* kind, which will grow 90 or 100 ft. high without a branch, is in use by the Admiralty for spars. At present the difficulty in its exportation is the want of facility for water carriage. There are 5 species of beech and 10 of coniferæ peculiar to New Z. Ornamental woods grow in abundance, but they are destroyed with the others in clearing, as the expense of transport would be more than they are worth in England. There is a great demand for timber and spars in all the Australian colonies; the prices obtained for New Z. timber, hitherto sent, are highly remunerative, but the supply bears no comparison to the demand. In Sydney and the other colonies they have nothing but the brittle cedar and the 'blue gum,' which is as hard as iron, and quite useless for building-purposes as no nail can be driven into it. The fine pines of New Z. are naturally adapted to supply this deficiency, being within 10 or 12 days' sail of Sydney or Hobart-Town. The black birch and *tetoki* are excellent woods for ship-building or other purposes requiring strength and durability. At Nelson alone there is sufficient wood to bring in £1,000,000, all easy of access, the greater part growing close to water navigable for boats at every tide; the ground is level, and roads are made to and through different parts of the wood. It can be put from the saw-pit on board ship for 1s. or 1s. 3d.; and the price obtained for New Z. wood in the adjacent colonies varies from 10s. to 25s. per 100 ft. The sea-coast is in many places destitute of timber; but the whole of the interior is an immense forest. A kind of myrtle is found, the leaves of which form a tolerable substitute for tea. The mulberry tree is sometimes seen, though not frequently. The oak has been successfully introduced from Great Britain. —Flax—the *Phormium tenax*—grows wild in all parts, and appears to be indigenous and inexhaustible. Its fibre is twice as strong as that of the common flax, and very nearly equal in tenacity to that of silk. At Sydney it is manufactured both into cordage and canvass. The *Phormium tenax* resembles the garden iris: its chief peculiarities consist in the fibre being obtained in the leaf, and not, as is the case with European flax, from the stem; the outside coat of the leaf being stripped, the fibres are perceived running parallel to one another, and lining the under surface of the leaf through the whole length. The leaves may be cut twice a-year, the roots remaining in the soil for reproduction. A given quantity of *Phormium tenax* will, it is said, contain more of the fibrous substance than an equal quantity of Russian hemp. Seven varieties of it have been found. One peculiarity of New Z. is the abundance and nutritious quality of many of the native shrubs upon which cattle eagerly browse. One of these, the *karaka*, which grows to be a large tree, is invariably devoured as far as cattle can reach the leaves. The grasses also are very numerous. The porcupine-grass, when young, is devoured by sheep with avidity, and the root is a favourite and agreeable food both with natives and stockmen. But when fully grown, this grass is a great annoyance to the pedestrian; its stems closely resemble the quills of the porcupine, and are nearly as formidable to the legs of the stockmen. The *tohi-tohi* is highly valuable, not more on account of its fitness for pasturage —for when young it is greedily devoured by cattle and horses—than on account of its value in house-building. It is a reed, which in swampy places grows to the height of 8 or 9 ft. The edge of its leaf is toothed like a saw; and from the silicious nature of the plant, this jagged leaf requires to be handled with caution, as it is capable of inflicting a disagreeable wound. The two properties of the *tohi-tohi* just described, together with its great length, render it invaluable for thatching roofs. The silex of the plant, by throwing off the rain, renders the roof impervious to water, and the toothed edge of the leaf, penetrating the others bound up with it, renders the cohesion of the mass perfect. This seed also forms a very elegant lining to the interior of the native hut. It is of a deep yellow colour, and, from its flinty covering, possesses a considerable polish. Placed side by side, and perpendicularly from the floor to the roof, these reeds are tastefully bound together by the flax leaf dyed of a glossy black by the bark of the *hinau*. From the top of the reed springs an elegant white plume, which might be readily taken for an ostrich feather, and forms an excellent substitute for feathers in a bed, if the plume is extracted at a proper season. The *raupo*, another swamp plant, is also used for thatching roofs. It is, in fact, a bulrush, and when carefully dried, is used for stuffing pillows. Another, and a finer kind of grass, is also used for thatching roofs, and is in great estimation amongst the natives for the manufacture of eel-nets. The value of the three last-mentioned plants to the native may be estimated from the fact that his dwelling, with the exception of its *manuka* poles and rafters, is entirely composed of them. Few, if any, nails are used, but the whole is firmly bound together with the leaf of the flax plant. Among the native fruits the *tawa* resembles a prune damson, but is more oblong, and of a blue-black colour, with a beautiful bloom. Its fruit contains a soft bitter kernel forming almost one-half the bulk of the fruit. The natives eat these berries in large quantities. The pulp is grateful to the palate, and is remarkable for the coolness which it imparts to the mouth. The *kia-kia* is a singular and very delicious fruit, springing from the base of a number of leaves from 18 inches to 2 ft. in length, which radiate from the same point. At this point, or the base of the leaves, is the fruit, in appearance a species of vegetable albumen, and resembling, when unripe, the white of an egg when boiled. As it ripens it becomes darker in colour, and is very juicy. If collected and placed in a vessel it deliquesces, fully one-half becoming liquid, and a large quantity of saccharine matter is the result. *Maiberry*, or *matahi*, is a small round fruit of the same colour as the tawaberry, the bloom being even more beautiful. The fruit when gathered is perfectly dry, but after lying together for a few hours

the juice bursts through its delicate skin in large quantities, and is very glutinous. Its flavour is delicious in warm weather, being slightly acid. The *tetoki* berry is a fruit resembling a raspberry, but somewhat lighter; its flavour is slightly acid. This fruit contains a small jet-black kernel yielding a large quantity of oil which is highly prized by the natives as an unguent for the hair. The *fuschia* berry is here an oblong fruit about three-quarters of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch in diameter. It is very sweet and juicy, and forms an admirable preserve. The *kaikatea* berry is about the size of a small pea, with a very grateful flavour. The *karaka* berry forms a chief article of food amongst the natives. This fruit resembles in form a large olive, and contains a kernel; its colour is yellowish-red, and its flavour not unlike that of a ripe medlar. The *tutu* berry is also consumed in large quantities by the natives. It is very juicy, and this juice is fermented by them into a kind of wine of which they are very fond. The seeds contained in the berry are poisonous, and the shrub on which it grows is very destructive to sheep and cattle, which are nevertheless fond of browsing on it. The effect seems to be a narcotic intoxication, from which, if they are not speedily relieved by bleeding, they soon die. Whilst enumerating the fruits of New Z., the honey of the *phormium tenax*, or flax plant, must not be forgotten. It lies in the cup of the flower in somewhat considerable quantity, and surpasses in deliciousness of flavour the finest honey collected by bees. The *nikau*, a substance which grows on the summit of the stem of an elegant palm bearing the same name, consists of a number of concentric layers, the outer of which must be removed till the inner ones are found to be tender, and these are edible. The *pura-pura* berry is about the size of the tawa berry, of an oval form, and a yellowish-red colour when perfectly ripe; before that they are, like most of the New Z. fruits, of a very disagreeable, bitter flavour. The *pura-pura* is highly esteemed for preserving. Its fruit is full of seeds, like the gooseberry. The water-melon is another native fruit, though not indigenous, the New Zealanders referring its introduction amongst them to the same period as potatoes, viz., the different visits of Captain Cook. It has not degenerated in flavour; and from the ease with which it is raised, it may be inferred that many of the finer kinds now known in Europe might be grown by every cottager as readily as a bed of cabbages. The root of the *ti* tree, a species of palm, is in use amongst the natives in the vicinity of Otago. It contains a large quantity of saccharine matter. The banana and mango are grown, but do not flower. The sugar-cane, however, flourishes at Hokianga. Various species of the *taro* or *Arum esculentum* are grown, but the *Kumera* or *Convolvulus battata*, forms the favourite harvest of the natives. The common potato improves the farther south it is cultivated.

Animal kingdom.] It is a remarkable fact that two such large islands, with such a variety of surface and of elevation, should, with the exception of a small rat, possess no indigenous animals. The first pigs were left by Captain Cook, and there are now numerous herds running wild in the woods, besides numbers reared by the natives and settlers. The fern root supplies these animals with inexhaustible abundance of a favourite food. Goats have likewise been domesticated by the natives; but there are comparatively few on the islands. Dogs abound, especially at the Bay-of-Islands, and are employed by the natives in hunting down the wild hogs. They are supposed to have been introduced by Juan Fernandez. The cat is eaten by the natives, and its skin is highly prized. The New Z. rat, which is also an article of food, was probably imported by European vessels. The birds are numerous, and many of them beautiful. "The wild melody of the birds in a New Z. forest," says Polock, "is superior to any strains of the kind I ever heard." The melody commences at the earliest dawn, and ceases at sunrise. Wild ducks, wood-pigeons, gulls, rails, parrots, and paroquets, abound. Poultry of all kinds thrive well, and find abundant food in the swarms of insects and flies. Fish of various kinds are plentiful upon every part of the coast, and form a considerable part of the food of the natives. The whale and seal are abundant in the neighbouring seas. Mackarel, red mullet, lobsters, crayfish, herrings, colefish, flounders, and a fish resembling the salmon, frequent the coasts; eels are very plentiful in the rivers of the Middle Island.—The *namu* or sand-fly appears in myriads on the borders of streams or marshy places; and the *waiwai roa* or mosquito likewise abounds; and the *keha* or flea. Beetles of many varieties, the black ant, gad-fly, flesh-fly, and locust, are numerous, and a species of scorpion and of centipede, both harmless, occur.

Soil.] "New Z.," says Mr. Heaphy, "from its possession of a rich and fertile soil, a sufficiently moist atmosphere, and a mild climate, has every requisite for the successful practice of all European agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Experience has now shown that all kinds of grain, vegetables, and fruits grown in England, flourish equally well in that country; and that many fruits, for which the English climate is too severe, may there be cultivated with success. That the soil is pre-eminently of that nature suitable for the production of grain, cannot now be doubted, as the specimens already obtained prove that, with but little attention being paid to its culture, wheat especially will thrive." The soil is in many parts extremely rich, but unlike the climate it varies considerably. Without doubt, that which is thickly timbered is the best, though that covered with fern and scrub, apparently unpromising in fertility, is found to produce excellent crops as soon as the fern roots are thoroughly rotted and the soil consolidated. To an English farmer, it will be praise sufficient to say that turnips grow with a vigour unsurpassed anywhere, and that beans, pease, and other leguminous plants, are equally successful. Fern land is often called bad land; but it is, in fact, among the most valuable land in the colony, or may be made so. If you turn up the fern land, you will not get a good crop off the first year; but this arises from two causes; first, from the nature of it, that it is a marl, and not a clay,—an argillaceous marl; and next the mode of clearing, that is by burning off the fern; whereas the argillaceous marl contains more alkaline salts than are good for cultivation, and by burning you add to them the alkaline salts of the plant, which contains perhaps more than any other plant; but if the land is ploughed up, and suffered to lie fallow for a year or two, enormous crops are produced from it. At Port Nicholson, turnips, carrots, broccoli, cabbages, pease, beans, and, in fact, all garden produce, have been cultivated with success. Great quantities of maize and of potatoes have been exported to Sydney from all parts of the island. Potatoes planted in the English method, upon cleared forest-land, have yielded 14 tons per acre. Pease thrive well, and ripen during ten months of the year. Mangel-wurzel, Cape barley, and maize, form principal objects of cultivation. "The natural resources of New Z. hitherto discovered, are now well known to be great; but they are not," says Captain Fitzroy, "of a kind to demand merely slight exertions, in order to make them available. A very healthy climate, favourable in a high degree to old as well as young people, but

particularly to children; a rapid vegetation, which continues throughout the year excepting a few weeks; and an equable moderate temperature, are permanent advantages of the first class; but the excess of wind and abundance of rain, in some particular localities, must not be overlooked. The principal natural productions are timber of many qualities, from the hardest and toughest to the lightest or most pliable, flax, gum, bark, dye-wood. copper, sulphur, manganese, iron, china clay, fuller's earth, coal, limestone, lead, silver, alum, ochre, pumice-stone, and volcanic earths. As cultivation extends and cattle increase, corn, European flax, potatoes, hides, and wool of excellent quality, will be produced in greater abundance. Even in the rough 'bush,' as it is called, cattle, horses, sheep, and goats thrive greatly; but as pastures improve, animals will likewise become proportionally better in their respective qualities. The wool of New Z. is already known as long in staple, and uniform in strength of fibre,—effects of equable moderate temp., and continuance of nourishing food throughout the year. The quantity of land necessary to support sheep is exactly the reverse of Australia. One acre would support 3 or 4 sheep in New Z., and it would take 3 or 4 acres to support one sheep in New South Wales. It is probable that wool, hides, tallow, and salt provisions will become staple articles of export, especially from the middle island, where there are so few natives that the progress of colonization would not be impeded materially."—The following table from *The Wellington Almanack* for 1851, shows the quantity of land under cultivation by Europeans, the number of the European pop., and the amount of stock held by them in the several settlements of New Z., in 1850:

Localities.	Acres in crop.	Horses.	Horned cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Europ. pop.
Auckland	3,082¾	725	6,803	3,281	245	3,301
Wellington	4,436¼	809	8,068	42,652	1,299	5,479
Nelson	4,242¾	441	5,052	70,960	5,337	4,047
New Plymouth	3,217	57	1,147	1,934	69	1,412
Bay of Islands	850	166	1,700	2,330	600	400
Manganui	381¾	78	1,000	420	60	259
Akaroa	145	19	614	1,630	389	295
Petre	148	95	2,839	6,248	125	432
Otago	510	298	1,725	19,751	130	1,482
Canterbury	...	34	739	10,900	50	2,300
Totals	22,013¼	2,722	28,687	160,106	11,404	24,407

Minerals.] Little is yet known of the mineral treasures of New Z., even in the northern districts, and nothing at all of the contents of the central and southern parts of the islands. Volcanic action has been remarkably intense in the northern island, and slight earthquakes have been felt; but there is no evidence of any damage to buildings hitherto erected, neither have the natives any distinct account of serious convulsions having occurred for some generations. The more valuable minerals hitherto found are coal, iron, limestone, copper, tin, manganese, nickel, lead, bismuth, arsenic, cerium, sulphur, alum, rock salt, marble of various qualities and colours, cobalt, ochre, fuller's earth, asphaltum, pumice, volcanic earths, and lavas, &c. Of the copper, the per centage of metal is usually very high, and the ore is easily smelted. Much of the manganese contains a larger per centage of copper. Both this and the copper can be quarried, rather than mined, in abundance. Fuller's earth, fire-clay, and stone fit for furnaces, which the bakers here use for their ovens, can be found anywhere in this neighbourhood. Coal is plentiful in several places, but has yet been worked near Nelson only. There is an extensive coal-field near the Waikato river; and there is said to be excellent coal remarkably convenient for shipping in Preservation harbour, at the S end of the Middle island. This coal is strongly impregnated with sulphur, so that it discolours any lackered furniture there may be in houses, but it is admirable for steamers. It is said, however, to partake of the character of some of the oriental coals, and to have the property of spontaneous combustion.

Inhabitants.] New Z. appears to be thinly inhabited. The area of the three islands of the group exceeds by about 100,000 acres the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, with all the little islands that surround them. The British islands are inhabited by 27,000,000 of civilized inhabitants; the New Z. islands by about 100,000 natives, and about 13,000 settlers of British origin. The north island is nearly a thirty-second part less than England, exclusive of Wales and Scotland, and more than 85,000 of the whole number of aborigines inhabit it. The middle island is one-ninth part less than England and Scotland, and its native inhabitants do not exceed 12,000. The scanty native pop. is not equally scattered over the islands, but concentrated principally in a few localities. In a despatch by Governor Grey, dated 9th July, 1849, the following sketch was given of the state and position of the settlements in general: "They are composed at present of what may be termed nine principal European settlements, besides smaller dependencies of these. The largest of the settlements contains about 7,000 European inhabitants, and their total European pop. may be stated at about 20,000 souls. These settlements are scattered over a district of about 800 m. of lat.; they are separated from each other by wide intervals; and communication even by persons on horseback exists only between three of them. The wide intervals between these European colonies are occupied by a native race of 120,000 souls, a very large proportion of whom are males capable of bearing arms." The southern part of the northern island is almost entirely a desert. On the W side of the northern parts, inhabitants are to be found only in a few places. The interior is mountainous, and so completely covered with trees that the people cannot be numerous. The E coast of the northern island appears to be better peopled than any other district of New Z.; but even in this district the inhabitants are far from being numerous.

Natives.] The New Zealanders form perhaps the most interesting branch of the great Polynesian family. They are of the ordinary size of Europeans, perhaps, on an average, a little taller. They are not unfrequently well-made; but their limbs, from their mode of sitting on their hams, often want that proportion which is necessary to true symmetry. The complexion of many is fair; but, in general, it is brown,—a circumstance which may arise from their constant exposure to the weather. In the form of their features they are not greatly different from Europeans. Their hair is black, coarse, and long, cut short behind, and the remainder tied in a bunch upon the top of the head. Their eyes are large, their lips thick; and their teeth—unlike those of most savage nations—large and irregular. The women differ little from the men, except that they are of a less stature, and have softer voices. The features and figures of some, however, are delicately moulded. The ordinary native dress is of the flax so plentifully produced in the country; not woven, but knotted in a peculiar manner. This garment, 5 ft. in length, and generally 4 ft. in breadth, is fastened round the shoulders by the two corners, and round the middle by a girdle. Over it many wear a large mantle extending from the shoulders to the heels. They employ two blankets, or assume European dresses, whenever they can acquire them. A more simple covering, and one not uncommon, consists of a kind of plant, woven in a particular way, tied round the neck with a string, and suffered to fall down to the middle of the thigh. Their ornaments are feathers upon the head, combs, and pearl shells. The ears are almost universally perforated, and adorned with beads, pieces of jasper, and sometimes with pieces of cloth. Their language is radically the same as the Tahitian. Their numbers are thought to exceed 120,000. They are divided into various tribes, which the extent of the country permits to remain in situations entirely separate. Mr. Ward, the secretary of the New Zealand company, says of the New Zealanders, "There is a natural politeness and grandeur in their deportment,

a yearning after poetry, music, and the fine arts, a wit and eloquence, that remind us, in reading all the accounts of them, and in conversing with those who have resided among them, of the Greeks of Homer. Their language is rich and sonorous, abounding in metaphysical distinctions, and they uphold its purity most tenaciously, although they had no knowledge of writing until the missionaries reduced their dialect to a grammatical form. It is radically the same with that of Tahiti, and of the kindred nations. They have an abundance of poetry of a lyrical kind, of which we have seen many specimens, in a metre which seems regulated by a regard to quantity, as in Greek and Latin. They are passionately fond of music." Mr. Nicholas, in his *Narrative of a Voyage to New Z. in* 1817, speaks of having heard amongst them "a plaintive and melodious air, which seemed not unlike some of our sacred music in many of its turns, as it forcibly reminded me of the chanting in our cathedrals." They excel in carving, of which their war-canoes, carrying 100 men, are specimens. Baron Hugel, who visited the country, affirms, as do the missionaries, that there is not, in the northern island at least, a single tree, vegetable, or even weed, a fish, or a bird, for which the natives have not a name; and that those names are universally known.—The most striking of their social institutions is that of chieftainship. Society is divided into three principal gradations: the *areekees* or chieftains; the *rangatiras*, being the gentry or middle class; and the *cookees* or slaves. There is a remarkable difference between the chiefs and the common people; the former are generally taller, their forms of a finer mould, their features aquiline, and their foreheads broad. Most of the chiefs have a quiet polite dignity of manner, which is very pleasing, and but for the old cannibals' tattooed visages, you might sometimes fancy some of them to be well-bred old gentlemen. This tattooing is generally done in spiral lines, one within the other; these are drawn on their cheeks and foreheads as accurately as an artist would draw them with his compass. The women generally tattoo only the upper lip; this, the abode of all the graces, they stain quite black, destroying all expression, and often making a face not quite ugly perfectly so. The natives are, in their own way, industrious, but they do not like to work for a length of time; the labour of three months in the year, on their India corn plantations and potatoes, is sufficient to provide them with the absolute requisites of life, and most of them do not see much good in spending the other nine in hard work; yet they are all extremely fond of money, and in many instances steadily pursue commerce and agriculture. In one district they own 1,000 head of cattle, and 6 corn-mills, and cultivate 10,000 acres of wheat. They are generally ambitious to obtain European comforts and practise European manners. Their old mode of salutation, viz., rubbing noses, is fast falling into disuse, and has given place to the shake of the hand and the formal bow. Sir George Grey, in a recent despatch, gives a highly favourable character of the native pop. in general. "With these characteristics of courage and warlike vagrancy," he says, "the Maories present other remarkable traits of character. Nearly the whole nation has now been converted to Christianity. They are fond of agriculture; take great pleasure in cattle and horses; like the sea, and form good sailors; have now many coasting vessels of their own, manned with Maori crews; are attached to Europeans, and admire their customs and manners; are extremely ambitious of rising in civilization and becoming skilled in European arts; they are apt at learning; in many respects extremely conscientious and observant of their word; are ambitious of honours; and are probably the most covetous race in the world. They are also agreeable in manners, and attachments of a lasting character readily and frequently spring up between them and Europeans. Many of them have also now, from the value of their property, a large stake in the welfare of the country; one chief has, besides valuable property of various kinds, upwards of £500 invested in government securities; several others have also sums of from £200 to £400 invested in the same securities." He goes on to say: "It would appear that a race such as has been described could be easily incorporated into any British settlement, with mutual advantage to both races, the natives supplying agricultural produce, poultry, pigs, and a constant supply of labour (although yet for the most part rude and unskilled); while, upon the other hand, the Europeans would supply the various manufactured goods required by the natives, and provide for the manifold wants created by their increased civilization. Such a class of settlements might easily grow into prosperous communities, into which the natives, with characters softened by Christianity, civilization, and a taste for previously unknown luxuries, would readily be absorbed. This process of the incorporation of the native pop. into the Europeans' settlements has, accordingly, for the last few years, been taking place with a rapidity unexampled in history. Unless some sudden and unforeseen cause of interruption should occur, it will still proceed, and a very few years of continued peace and prosperity would suffice for the entire fusion of the two races into one nation." Throughout New Z., four-fifths of the natives have embraced Christianity, and attached themselves either to the Wesleyan or the Church of England missionaries; but a considerable number at the Bay of Islands have lately ranged themselves under the banners of the French Roman Catholic bishop.

British population.] The following is a return of the British pop. in the different settlements in New Z., in 1842 and 1847:

	1842.	1847.
Auckland	2,895	5,217
Wellington	6,000	4,480
Nelson	2,500	2,867
New Plymouth	895	1,137
Petre	200	166
Bay-of-Islands	380	677
Hokianga	263	
Akaroa, comprising Banks' peninsula	208	247 in 1846.
	13,341	14,791

Commerce.] The exports from Auckland in 1845 amounted in value to £45,411; in 1850, to £45,765. The following table exhibits the commercial movement of Wellington, Nelson, and New Plymouth, for the years mentioned:

	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards.		Shipping coastwise. Inwards.
WELLINGTON.	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1841	53,625	14,447	74 =	18,922	9,141
1842	112,592	12,156	80	17,337	10,996
1843	87,885	29,059	41	9,020	10,679
1844	36,175	30,273	44	6,899	8,285
1845	43,221	26,614	40	5,382	6,464
1846	59,415	31,281	47	8,362	5,948
	392,915	143,830	326	65,922	51,513
NELSON.					
1842	18,378	...	34 =	10,132	...
1843	28,867	629	27	6,316	...
1844	20,228	1,510	31	5,386	...
1845	6,297	1,891	9	1,001	2,771
1846	3,082	1,819	16	2,269	1,543
	76,853	13,850	117	25,104	4,314
NEW PLYMOUTH.					
1842	1,801	165	3 =	747	
1843	2,125	...	4	688	
1844	3,572	...	9	2,754	
1845	542	...	1	44	
1846	...	...	..	...	
	9,040	165	17	4,233	

In 1841 spars formed the largest single item of domestic produce exported, the value being £500. In 1842 sperm-oil figures for £1,984. In 1843 copper-ore is the chief article, and is put down at £6,800. In 1844 sperm-oil again takes the lead, although it only amounts to £2,214, and copper-ore does not appear at all in the list. In that year manganese is the article second in importance, the amount being £1,865. In 1845 kauri gum is at the head, and for no less an amount than £12,847; copper-ore, of which the amount is £9,125, being next in order. In the half-year ending 5th July, 1846, copper-ore again takes the lead, the quantity being 436 tons, and the value £8,420. Sperm-oil comes next, being £2,505, and kauri gum next, being £1,261; the minor articles comprising firewood, flax, grain, salted pork, potatoes, spars, sawn timber, whalebone, wool, &c. The imports and exports for the years 1848 and 1850 are thus stated:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1848.	1850.	1848.	1850.
New Ulster	£124,434	£108,793	£21,339	£68,023
New Munster	100,410	131,410	22,876	47,391
Totals	£233,844	£240,203	£44,215	£115,414

During the year 1851, for which the returns have not yet been published, the pop. and stock, as also the imports and exports, are known to have been largely increased. The discovery of gold in Australia has already proved beneficial to this colony, by opening up new markets for her agricultural produce, the result of which has been that an increased amount of land has recently been brought under cultivation. As regards the mineral resources of the country, it is stated that both coal and copper-ore have been discovered of a quality that will amply repay capitalists for their working.

Fisheries.] When the settlement of Wellington

was established in 1840, this branch of industry was entirely in the hands of the Sydney merchants. A considerable number of small vessels, many of them owned in Sydney, were engaged in sending supplies of provisions and whaling stores to the whaling stations on the east coast and in Cook's strait, and in taking off the oil to Port-Jackson. Though the fish existed in the New Z. waters, the oil and bone were productions of Sydney enterprise, capital and labour. They ought no more to be claimed as New Z. productions, or as a New Z. export, than the French fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland should be deemed British, so long as the enterprise, capital, skill, and labour of another colony were alone employed in this business; it added nothing to the wealth of this colony. The settlement of Wellington was, however, scarcely established, before New Z. merchants and small-craft owners began to take a share in this enterprise. Some of the whaling-masters also found it convenient, as well as advantageous, to fit themselves out here; and for the last three or four years the whole trade has been transferred to us. The quantity of oil caught has varied from 8,000 to 1,300 tons per annum. A small quantity of sperm-oil has also been secured, averaging about 15 tons per ann., and the bone may be stated at about 40 tons per ann. The total value of the fisheries, from the 25th August, 1841, to the 5th January, 1847, at an average value, may be estimated at £86,625.

Government.] The new charter of 1846 repealed that of 1840, and created municipal, legislative, and administrative powers for New Z. The municipal administration was the basis of the whole system. Every district settled by colonists of European birth or origin was erected into a borough; every borough elected a common council, from which were to be chosen a mayor and a court of aldermen. The common council, besides electing the magistrates to whom the local administration of the district or borough was confided, were also to elect members to serve in a house-of-representatives, forming one of the three estates of a provincial assembly. The whole of New Z. was to be divided into two or more provinces, and in each of these laws to be made for the province by the house-of-representatives, a legislative council, and the governor, who together constituted the provincial legislature. As there were many topics of general concern to all the inhabitants of New Z., respecting which some uniformity of legislation and administration will be indispensable, a general assembly of the New Z. islands was to be holden by the governor-general, composed of himself, and of a legislative council, and a house-of-representatives; but no one could be a member of the legislative council of the general assembly who was not also a member of one of the legislative councils of the provincial assemblies; neither could any one be a member of the house-of-representatives of the general assembly who was not a member of a provincial house-of-representatives. The charter provided for the creation of a governor-in-chief, a governor of each of the two provinces immediately to be established, and a lieutenant-governor for each. To the governor-in-chief it was to belong exclusively to correspond directly with the secretary-of-state for the colonies, and exercise over the lieutenant-governor the same authority and control that the secretary-of-state exercises over him. In May 1852, her majesty's ministers presented a bill for granting a constitution to New Z. "He could only look on this measure," said the colonial secretary, when moving for leave to bring in his bill, "as the commencement of a system which there was no doubt it was most desirable to see established; and therefore it was the intention of government to introduce clauses in this bill, enabling the legislature of New Z., from time to time, to propose and effect such changes in their institutions as they may think fit." By this bill it was proposed that the central legislature should consist of the governor, a legislative council, and an elective assembly. The members of the legislative council were to be nominated by the Crown; the franchise for the elective assembly, was to be possessed by all who possess a freehold worth £50 a-year, all who occupy a house in town worth £10 a-year, or in the country of £5 a-year; and all who possess leasehold property for ten years to run worth £10 a-year. The electoral districts were left to be fixed by the governor. The number of councillors was not to be more than 15, or less than 10; the number of members of assembly not more than 40, or less than 25. The provisions of this bill failed to satisfy the house-of-commons, though acknowledged to be an approximation to a sound system of government. A legislative council composed of nominees of the Crown, it was justly argued, could never satisfy the colonies, and was an unhappy departure from Lord Grey's principle of a council elected by local legislation. The principle of subdivision contained in the bill was also strongly condemned. It was argued that the colonists themselves had already strongly condemned the system of provincial councils, which then existed, as being "calculated utterly to destroy that unity of action, accompanied by economy, which can alone confer an uniform national character upon the different portions of the colony, which it should be the desire of all to establish;" and it was evident that the same condemnation applied still more forcibly to the system of provincial councils contained in this bill. The colonists stated that "one centrally situated executive, with the aid of steam vessels to keep up a rapid and regular communication between the settlements, would be infinitely more direct and efficient in its action, and far less costly in its maintenance, than any of number provincial councils could hope to be; while, to meet the wants of each separate district, municipalities, with extensive powers of legislation on questions merely relating to such district, would amply suffice for all their local wants." If the principle of subdivision contained in this bill were carried out, New Z. would have ultimately to be divided not into 6 provinces, with 6 subordinate legislatures, but into 60 provinces, with as many subordinate legislatures, for the time will come when probably New Z. will contain more than 60 communities, each of them with a pop. six times as great as that of either Canterbury, Otago, or New Plymouth; and even then the population of New Z. would scarcely exceed 1,000,000. Each of these communities would be able to show that it differed in some respect from its neighbour, and ought to have the management of its local affairs. On the 30th of June 1852, an act to grant a representative constitution to New Z. received the final sanction of the Crown. The main provisions of this act are that the following provinces are established in New Z., namely, Auckland, New Plymouth, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago, the limits of the same to be fixed by the governor of New Z. Each province is to have a superintendent and a provincial council, of which the number, not less than 9, is to be settled by the governor; before the election of members of the provincial councils, the persons qualified to elect such members, are to elect a superintendent subject to the disallowance of the governor, in which case a fresh election is to take place, the superintendent to remain in office till a dissolution of the provincial council, and if, by death, or other cause, a vacancy shall occur, a new superintendent is to be elected; the governor is empowered to appoint electoral districts, returning officers, and to issue writs for such elections. Every person qualified for an elector is also qualified to be a member of the provincial council or to be a superintendent; every man of the age of 21 having a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of £50 of which he has been possessed for six months previous to the last registration; and every man holding a leasehold estate in the district of the yearly value of £10, which lease has not less than three years to run at the time of registration, or who is a householder within the district occupying a tenement within the limits of a town of the yearly value of £10, or without such limits of the yearly value of £5, and having resided therein for six months previous to such registration, is, if duly registered, entitled to be chosen; but aliens and persons convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence, are disqualified. Any member is empowered, if he see fit, to resign his seat in the provincial council; and if he neglect to attend its meetings for two successive sessions, or if he become bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter, or be convicted of any criminal offence, his seat is to be declared vacant. The determination of questions as to vacancies is to be decided by the provincial council, but only when referred to them by the superintendent, who may also issue writs for the filling of any vacancies. The duration of the council is to be not more than 4 years, and the governor may, whenever he may deem it expedient, dissolve the same by proclamation. Sect. 32 establishes a legislative council for the whole colony, to be not less than 10, to be named by the governor, such members to be at least 21 years of age, and not aliens; the seats to be held for life, but may be resigned; or declared vacant for neglect of attending for two successive sessions, for taking an oath of adherence to any foreign power, on conviction of treason or other criminal offence, or becoming bankrupt or insolvent. By sect. 40 a house-of-representatives is appointed for the colony, the number to be not more than 42 nor less than 24, as the governor shall direct, such house-of-representatives, unless sooner dissolved, to continue for five years. The governor is empowered to appoint electoral districts for the election of members, and to provide all the necessary means for that purpose; the qualifications for voters or members to be the same as for the provincial councils. Her Majesty is empowered by letters patent to establish municipal corporations in any district in New Z., but the bye-laws of such corporation must have the sanction, and be subject to the alterations of the provincial council within whose province it is situated; and her Majesty may also cause by letters patent the customs and usages of the native inhabitants to be maintained in such districts as shall be set apart for that purpose. Power is given to the general assembly to regulate the sale, letting, and disposal of the waste lands of the Crown, and of all lands wherein the rights of the natives shall have been extinguished; but no persons other than her Majesty, her heirs and successors, are to acquire or accept any lands from the natives used by them in common, and no agreement for such purpose is to have any validity or effect unless entered into with her Majesty or for her by the governor. By sect. 74 the sum of £268,370 3s. with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is declared to be due to the New Z. company, for the discharge of which one-fourth of all sums accruing on the sales of waste lands shall be paid to the said company so long as any part remains unpaid, but the company may release lands from

such payment upon such terms as the proprietors may deem fit, and make certain exceptions as to the waste lands of Canterbury, Nelson, and Otago.

Revenue.] The revenue of the colony averaged about £45,000 from 1841 to 1844, and was £52,746 in 1845, of which amount £38,745 comes under the head of 'receipts in aid.' The expenditure for 1845 was £38,841. In 1849 the revenue was £48,589; in 1850, £57,743.

NEXOE, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the stift of Sieland, on the E coast of the island of Bornholm, and 20 m. E of Roenne. Pop. 1.400. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and several breweries and distilleries. The port is good, but has little trade. In the vicinity are extensive quarries of freestone and mill-stone.

NEXON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, and arrond. of Saint-Yrieix. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,307; in 1841, 9,157. The town is 12 m. N of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. 2,157.

NEYER, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, near the E bank of the Great Runn. It consists chiefly of arid sand, the only supply of water being derived from wells. The inhabitants are chiefly Coolies, and are noted for brigandage. The locality is famed for its horses. The chief town is Wow.

NEYGENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Denderhautem. Pop. 244.

NEYNWAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, and principality of Bundu, 30 m. from Ajmir. It is of large extent, and is enclosed by a stone wall and ditch.

NEYRAC (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Estaing, 9 m. NW of Espalion. Pop. 1,000.

NEYVA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, and comarca of Vianna. It has its source to the S of Oleiros; runs W; and after a navigable course of about 30 m., throws itself into the Atlantic, near a castle of the same name, and 6 m. S of Vianna.

NEYVA. See Neiba.

NGAMI, a great inland lake of South Africa, a little to the S of the 20th parallel of S lat., and intersected by the 24th meridian of E long., at an estimated alt. above sea-level of 2,825 ft. It is reported to be about 60 m. in length, and 14 m. in breadth; and gives forth at its NE extremity a noble river called the Zouga, and receives another called the Teoge, at its NW extremity. The name is pronounced as if written with the Spanish *n*, the *g* being inserted to show that the ringing sound is required. It signifies 'great water;' but the lake has other names, as Inghabi, and Noka-a-Mampusi. The discovery, or rather re-discovery of this lake—for its existence appears to have been known to the early Portuguese explorers of S. Africa—is due to Mr. Livingston, a missionary stationed at Kolobeng, in S lat. 25°, and E long. 26°, a point 570 m. from Colesberg, and 900 m. from Algoa-bay, who with the view of pushing missionary enterprise further north beyond the Kalahari desert, which had hitherto presented an insurmountable barrier to Europeans, left that station on the 1st day of June, 1849, with two of his countrymen, and after travelling about 300 m., struck on a magnificent river, and winding along its banks nearly 300 m., reached the Batavana tribe, on the banks of the lake, in the beginning of August. For two or three days from the lake, the Zouga varies from 200 to 500 yds. in breadth, with flat and rather swampy shores. It then narrows and flows between high banks of limestone for six days; again opens out and spreads into a little lake about 4 m. across; and then divides into two streams, which appear to become ultimately dissipated in sands and saltpans. The N. lake itself is reported to be merely a reservoir for the surplus waters of a much larger lake or marsh about 150 or 200 m. beyond it. The Teoge river, which falls into its NW extremity, carries to it a large body of water, and has a rapid current; and its waters are uniformly greatly swollen at one period of the year. The banks of the Zouga are inhabited by the Bakhoba, or Bayeiye as they prefer to call themselves, a fine intelligent tribe, in every respect superior to the Bechuanas. Their complexion, says Mr. Livingston, "is darker than that of the Bechuanas; and, of 300 words I collected of their language, only 21 bear any resemblance to Sitchuana. They paddle along the rivers and lake in canoes hollowed out of the trunks of single trees, take fish in nets made of a weed which abounds on the banks; and kill hippopotami with harpoons attached to ropes. We greatly admired the frank, manly bearing of these inland sailors. Many of them spoke Sitchuana fluently, and, while the waggon went along the bank, I greatly enjoyed following the windings of the river in one of their primitive craft, and visiting their little villages among the reeds. The banks are beautiful beyond any we had ever seen, except perhaps some parts of the Clyde. They are covered, in general, with gigantic trees, some of them bearing fruit, and quite new: two of the boabob variety measured 70 to 76 ft. in circumf. The higher we ascended the river the broader it became, until we often saw more than 100 yds. of clear deep water between the broad belt of reed which grows in the shallower parts. The water was clear as crystal, and as we approached the point of junction with other large rivers, reported to exist in the N, it was quite soft and cold. The fact that the Zouga is connected with large rivers coming from the N awakens emotions in my mind, which make the discovery of the lake dwindle out of sight: it opens the prospect of a highway, capable of being quickly traversed by boats, to a large section of well-peopled territory. One remarkable feature in this river is its periodical rise and fall. It has risen nearly 3 ft. in height since our arrival, and this [September] is the dry season. That the rise is not caused by rains is evident from the water being so pure. Its purity and softness increased as we ascended towards its junction with the Tamunakle, from which, although connected with the lake, it derives the present increased supply. The sharpness of the air caused an amazing keenness of appetite, at an elevation of little more than 2,000 ft. above the level of the sea; and the reports of the Bayeiye, that the waters came from a mountainous region, suggested the conclusion that the increase of the water at the beginning and middle of the dry season must be derived from melting snow. All the rivers reported, to the N of this, have Bayeiye upon them, and there are other tribes on their banks. With the periodical flow of the rivers great shoals of fish descend. The people could give no reason for the rise of the water further than that a chief, who lives in a part of the country to the N, called Mazzekiva, kills a man annually, and throws his body into the stream, after which the water begins to flow. The principal disease reported to prevail at certain seasons appears, from the account of the natives, to be pneumonia. When the wind rises to an ordinary breeze, such immense clouds of dust arise from the numerous dried-out lakes, or 'salt-pans,' that the whole atmosphere becomes quite yellow, and one cannot distinguish objects more than 2 m. off. It causes irritation in the eyes, and, as wind prevails almost constantly at certain seasons, this impalpable powder may act as

it does among the grinders in Sheffield. We observed cough among them,—a complaint almost unknown at Kolobeng. Musquitoes swarm in summer, and the banyan and palmyra give in some parts an Indian cast to the scenery." Mr. Livingston, and his companion Mr. Oswell, subsequently pushed their explorations northwards to the parallel of 17° 25′ S, and between 24° 30′ and 26° 50′ E long., traversing a district watered by deep and constantly flowing streams supposed to be feeders of the Zambese. In the *Graham's Town Journal*, a Mr. D. Campbell has given an account of explorations pursued by him in this quarter since the visit of Messrs. Oswell and Livingston, of which the following is an abstract. He left Colesberg in February 1851, with the intention of going to Sebutain, the chief of a powerful nation living on the Zambese, and arrived there after a three months' journey, with three spans of oxen for his waggon. That chief was stationed on the banks of the river Chobe, on the opposite side of which is a very large town called Marami's town. The Chobe is a tributary to the great river Zambese. It rises at some distance to the W, and empties itself into that river about two days' journey below where he encamped. About 3 or 4 days' journey below the junction of the two rivers are the splendid Zambese falls. The natives pointed out a palmyra about 40 ft. high, and said that the falls were many times higher than that. Mr. Campbell did not see this river, nor its falls, owing to both rivers having begun to overflow their banks. Travelling farther N was rendered utterly impossible. When he arrived at the Chobe his waggon was placed close to its banks,—a week afterwards he had to track away from it to a distance of 3 m. The Portuguese, Mr. Campbell reports, carry on a flourishing trade here with the natives for slaves and ivory, in exchange for which they give guns capitally manufactured, the barrels being far superior to our common musket. They also supply the natives with gunpowder, red and blue cloths, beads, and various other minor articles of trade. They come from a settlement on the W coast—the natives pointing to the NW from Morami-town. They come down the Zambese, which rises in the far W, in canoes, and trade at the several towns situated on the banks of that river. They take away with them immense numbers of slaves and large quantities of ivory. The natives have splendid copper and iron arm-rings and other ornaments, which they obtain from a large Makoba tribe living in a very marshy country SW of Linquati, the chief town of the tribes about here. "The natives informed me," says Mr. Campbell, "that there was another lake many times larger than Lake N'gmi, situated a long distance from them, a few points N of W, and a lofty range of mountains extending N and S to a very great distance. They also enumerated 13 large rivers within a distance of about 400 m. N of the Zambese. There are also immense marshes to the NE of Marami's-town, round which the natives are obliged to travel, it being impossible to cross them. On the whole, I may pronounce this as the finest country I have ever seen; but, at the same time, it is the most unhealthy. I do not think it possible for a European to exist here during the summer, fever is so much more severe than at the lake. After having remained a month to rest my oxen, I started back, accompanied by Mr. Wilson, who had been at Zambese at the same time with myself, shaping our course for the Great lake, which lies rather more than 200 m. SW from the town we had visited, in lat. 20° 20′. We reached the lake after three weeks' travelling, during which we crossed the large river Zouga in canoes. This river runs out of the lake towards the E, and travelling to the lake you ascend it from the point at which it is struck, after crossing the desert 320 m. At the point where we crossed our waggons by means of canoes, the river was at least 400 yds. broad and very deep: this was about 50 m. below the lake. At the lake we met Messrs. C. and T. Green and Mr. Edwards, who were just ready to start on an expedition round the lake, partly for the purpose of elephant-shooting, but chiefly to endeavour to discover Lebele, the chief of a powerful Makoba tribe living some distance beyond the lake, a few m. N of W. These gentlemen we accompanied, and, after making the circuit of the lake, which we found to be at least 60 m. in length by 14 m. in breadth, we proceeded up the Teouge, a very large river flowing into the lake on its W side. The natives say this river comes from Lebele. At the time we ascended it, it had overflowed its banks for some miles on each side, and we could not, therefore, ascertain its actual breadth. We proceeded up this river about 150 m., in the course of which we passed through the poisonous fly in two or three places without being aware of the danger. We should have got up much further, and it is probable have discovered Lebele, the chief we were in quest of, but our oxen and horses began to die, and we were compelled reluctantly to return as quickly as possible towards the lake: when I started from the lake I had 37 oxen, but when I got back the number was reduced to 22. With these I contrived to get as far as Tsapoe's, a petty chief living on the banks of the river Zouga, about 300 m. from the lake; from which all my waggons were conveyed in canoes, the freight paid to the chief of the lake being ten bars of lead. Only fancy a river being navigable for that distance in the interior of South Africa. Here my last ox died. I omitted to say in the proper place, that while I and Mr. Welm were at the Zambese, 11 Portuguese guns were brought to us by the natives to be repaired, but this we could not undertake, the locks being of a different construction to ours. I wanted to purchase one of these weapons, but the natives refused to part with it. I should have mentioned also, that the Portuguese are carrying on a thriving trade with Lebele for slaves and ivory. They pay for these in the same description of goods as they trade with at the Zambese. The year before last, the Portuguese traders sent presents to the chief of the lake, promising him a visit the year following. This promise, however, was not kept, probably having heard that every season there were at the lake a good many English, whom they endeavour in their trading enterprises most carefully to avoid."

NGARI, a district of Tibet, at the sources of the San-pu, to the N of Nepal.

NHA-TRANG, a prov. of Annam, in the S part of Cochin-China, bounded on the N by the prov. of Phuyen, on the E by the China sea, on the S by the prov. of Bin-thuon, and on the W by Camboya. It contains a town and port of the same name, at the entrance of a river also named Nha-trang, into a bay of the China-sea, and 30 m. S of Hone Cohe. The port is safe and completely sheltered on all sides.

NHAURGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, district and 75 m. ESE of Kota.

NHENGAHYBAS, a numerous tribe of Indians, who inhabit the island of Marajo, prov. of Para, Brazil. They were brought to some extent to the profession of Christianity by the Jesuits. Fishing and navigation form their chief employments.

NHO, or Nouh, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 54 m. NW of Agra, district and 33 m. WSW of Aligur near the l. bank of the Jumna. It has extensive salt-works.

NHUNDIAQUARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, which runs S and throws itself into the bay of Paranagua, opposite Antonina.

NIAB, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, in the territory and 60 m. NW of Abu-Arish, and 9 m. from the Arabian gulf.

NIAGARA, a river or rather a strait flowing from the NE end of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario, and forming the boundary, throughout its course of about 36 m., between the United States territory and Canada. The river as it flows from Lake Erie is about ¾ m. wide, and from 20 to 40 ft. deep. It has a rapid current of about 8 m. an hour for the first 3 m., and then assumes a smooth and lake-like placidity, which it retains till within 1 m. of the great falls. At 5 m. from Lake Erie it begins to expand, till it becomes more than 8 m. in width measured across Grand island. Below Navy island it is compressed to a breadth of 2½ m. At the falls, it is ¾ m. wide; but below it is immediately compressed to a ¼ m., and is 250 ft. deep. At two m. below the falls, it becomes comparatively smooth, but flows with amazing velocity in a deep wall-sided valley or huge trench to Lewiston, having a descent of 104 ft. from the falls to that point, a distance of 7 m. From Lewiston to Lake Ontario, its fall is 2 ft., in a like distance of 7 m.; and the sides or banks of the river become gradually lower, until on approaching Lake Ontario, they reassume the level character they presented at the emergence of the stream from Lake Erie. By means of an embankment, constructed parallel with the shore along the margin of the river, the level of the surface of Lake Erie is maintained over a distance of several miles above that of the descending stream; and this embankment forms a portion of the Lake Erie canal. Lake Erie is situated upon horizontal strata, in a region elevated about 300 ft. above the country which contains Lake Ontario. The descent which separates the two countries is in some places almost perpendicular; and the immense declivity, formed by an interruption in the general level of these calcareous strata, occasions in the course of the N. the most stupendous cataract in the world, as well as the great falls of Cheneseco. This remarkable line of distinction generally runs in a SW direction, from a place near the bay of Toronto, on the N side of Ontario, round the W angle of the lake; whence it continues its course generally in an E direction, crossing the river of N. and the Cheneseco river, till it is lost in the country towards Seneca lake; but as the difference of level is spread over an easy slope of 10 m. and does not amount to more than 330 ft., or 1 ft. of rise in 160 ft., the variation in the surface is not easily detected by an ordinary observer passing through the country. Above the falls there is literally no river-valley at all, as the river flows almost flush or level with its banks. The waters of this cataract formerly fell from the N side of the slope, near the landing-place, but the action of such a tremendous column of water, falling from such an eminence through a long succession of ages, has worn away the solid stone for the distance of 7 m., and formed an immense chasm which cannot be approached without horror. Down this awful chasm, the waters are precipitated with amazing velocity; and such a vast torrent of falling water communicates a tremulous motion, which is sensibly felt for some poles round, and produces a sound frequently heard at the distance of 20 m. The height of the banks renders the descent into the chasm difficult; but a person, after having descended, may proceed to the base of the falls, and may walk in perfect safety a considerable distance between the precipice and the descending torrent. The river at the falls—which occur about 21 m. below Lake Erie, and 14 m. above Lake Ontario—is about 743 yds. wide, and the perpendicular pitch is 150 ft. in height. In the last ½ m., immediately above the falls, the descent of the water is 58 ft.; and it appears that the water falls about 273 ft. in a distance of about 7½ m. At 4 m. N of the town of Buffalo, near the E extremity of Lake Erie, we come to the village of Black Rock, where the boundaries of the lake contract, and its waters begin to pour themselves out through the sluiceway of the N. The river is at this place about a ¼ m. broad,—a dark, deep, hurrying stream. Opposite Black Rock, on the Canada side, is the village of Waterloo, to which there is a ferry. There is also a road on the American side, from Buffalo to the falls, a distance, either way, of about 15 m. From Waterloo we pass on by a level road close on the W bank of the N., and observe that the river continually becomes wider, presenting in its course Squaw island, Snake island, and Strawberry island, all near the American side, and at length it divides into two streams which sweep round Grand isle several miles in length, and containing 11,200 acres covered with wood. At the lower extremity of Grand isle lies Navy isle celebrated in the annals of Canadian rebellion. They then unite again, forming one stream as before, only increased in breadth and swiftness. And now the interest thickens, and the whole scene becomes full of spirit and meaning. Here, about 3 m. from the falls, you see the white-crested rapids tossing in the distance before you; and even in the most unfavourable state of the weather, you hear the voice of the cataract pervading the air with its low, monotonous, continuous roar. From this point too you see a column of mist rising up like a smoke in distantly burning woods, marking the locality of the sublime scene over which it is immediately hanging. A mile or two passed, we turn a little from the road to the r., in order to have a near view of the rapids, occupying the whole breadth of the river from shore to shore, and extending a ½ m. back from the falls, formed by the rush of the entire body of waters down a rough bed the descent of which in the course of this ½ m. is 58 ft. The view is something like that of the sea in a violent gale. Thousands of waves dash eagerly forward, indicating the interruptions which they meet with from hidden rocks by ridges and streaks of foam. In the extreme distance you distinguish the crescent rim of the British fall, over which the torrent pours and disappears. The wildness and the solitude of the scene are strikingly impressive. Nothing that lives is to be seen in the whole extent of the stream: nothing that values its life ever dares venture it here. Returning to the road, we ascend gradually till we come to a hotel. A footpath through the garden at the back of the house, and down a steep and thickly wooded bank, brings us upon Table rock (*a*),—a flat ledge of limestone forming the brink of the precipice, the upper stratum of which is a jagged shelf about a foot in thickness, jutting out over the gulf below. Here the whole scene breaks upon us. Looking up the river we face the grand crescent called the British or Horse-shoe fall, over which nearly seven-eighths of the whole body of water is supposed to pass. Opposite to us is Goat island (G), or Iris island, as the Americans now prefer to call it, which divides the falls, and lower down to the left is the American fall. "The height of the cataract is so much exceeded by its breadth, and so much concealed by the volumes of mist which wrap and shroud its feet; you stand so directly on the same level with the falling waters; you see so large a portion of them at a considerable distance from you; and their roar comes up so moderated from the deep abyss, that the loveliness of the scene at first sight is permitted to take precedence of its grandeur. Its colouring alone is of the most exquisite kind. The deep sea-green of the

centre of the crescent, where it is probable the greatest mass of water falls, lit up with successive flashes of foam, and contrasted with the rich creamy whiteness of the two sides or wings of the same crescent; then the sober grey of the opposite precipice of Goat island, crowned with the luxuriant foliage of its forest-trees, and connected still further on with the pouring snows of the greater and less American falls; the agitated and foamy surface of the waters at the bottom of the falls, followed by the darkness of their hue as they sweep along through the perpendicular gorge beyond; the mist floating about, and veiling objects with a softening indistinctness; and the bright rainbow which is constant to the sun; altogether form a combination of colour, changing too with every change of light, every variation of the wind, and every hour of the day, which the painter's art cannot imitate, and which Nature herself has perhaps only effected here. And the motion of these falls, how wonderfully fine it is! how graceful, how stately, how calm! There is nothing in it hurried or headlong, as you might have supposed. The eye is so long in measuring the vast and yet unacknowledged height, that they seem to move over almost slowly; the central and most voluminous portion of the Horse-shoe even goes down silently." [*Greenwood.*] About a ½ m. below the Horse-shoe fall, a commodious road has been cut down the side of the perpendicular cliff, and through the solid rock, to the river. Here we find a regular ferry (*b b*), and are conveyed in a small boat across the stream, now narrowed to a breadth of about 1,200 ft., to the American side. The passage is perfectly safe, and affords a superb view both of the falls above, and of the dark river below. The current is not very rapid, and near the American side actually sets up toward the falls. A small steam-boat plies in the rough water just below the falls, and carries passengers almost to the very sheet itself. We land almost directly at the feet of the American fall, and by walking a little way to the right, may place ourselves in its spray. Now look up, and the height will not disappoint you. It seems as if the "waters which are above the firmament" were descending from the heights of heaven, and as if "the fountains of the great deep were broken up" from below. The noise, which permits free conversation to those who are on the bank, is here imperative and deafening; resembling the perpetual rolling of near thunder, or the uninterrupted discharge of a battery of heavy ordnance, mingled with a strange crashing and breaking sound. The impression of superior height is gained, not so much from the fact that the American fall is actually 10 or 12 ft. higher than the British, as from your having a complete profile view of the one from brink to base, which you cannot well obtain of the other.—The village of Manchester is situated on the rapid just above the fall. A bridge is thrown boldly over the rushing and 'arrowy' rapid to a small island called Bath island (B), where there are one or two dwellings and a paper-mill; and from this spot another bridge runs with equal boldness to Goat island. The whole breadth of the space thus traversed is 1,072 ft. Geologists suppose, and with apparent reason, that time was when the N. fell over

the abrupt bank at Queenstown, between 6 and 7 m. below the place of the present falls, and that it has, in the lapse of unknown and incalculable years, been wearing away the gulf in the intermediate distance, and toiling and travelling through the rock back to its parent lake. "The 710,000 tons of water which each minute pour over the precipice of N., are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queenstown, 4 m. below, we must suppose a period of 20,000 years occupied in this recession of the cataract to its actual site; while the delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 sq. m. in extent,—an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and on a calculation of the amount of earthy matter brought down the stream,—has satisfied Mr. Lyell in alleging that 67,000 years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposit began." [*Quarterly Review.*] The reader will be gratified by our subjoining a more finished description of this sublime scene from the pen of Mr. Dickens: "Whenever the train halted I listened for the roar, and was constantly straining my eyes in the direction where I knew the falls must be from seeing the river rolling on towards them; every moment expecting to behold the spray. Within a few minutes of my stopping I saw two great white clouds rising up slowly and majestically from the depths of the earth: that was all. At length we alighted; and then, for the first time, I heard the mighty rush of water, and felt the ground tremble underneath my feet. The bank was very steep, and was slippery with rain, and half-melted ice. I hardly know how I got down, but I was soon at the bottom, and climbing with two

English officers who were crossing, and had joined me, over some broken rocks, deafened by the noise, half-blinded by the spray, and wet to the skin. We were at the foot of the American fall. I could see an immense torrent of water tearing headlong down from some great height, but had no idea of shape, or situation, or anything but vague immensity. When we were seated in the little ferry-boat, and were crossing the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to feel what it was; but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came on Table-rock and looked—great heaven, on what a fall of bright green water!—that it came upon me in its full might and majesty." With this we may compare Sir T. Bonnycastle's account of these falls, and the impressions created by them:—"You must descend to the very edge of the trembling rocky brink of the cauldron on the British side, immediately under the stairs, and 60 or 70 ft. below the narrow platform of the rock on which you have stood when you have reached the last of these stairs. This is not to be effected without some trouble, risk, and fatigue; but it repays all your exertion, for when you have reached the edge, close to the Rainbow or Split rock, you are as it were at once in a new world: chaos seems there to have never been disturbed by the regularity of nature, but reigns solemn and supreme. Place your back against the projecting, blackened, and slime-covered rocks, and look towards the mighty mass of vapour and water before you, around you, beneath you, and above you: hearing, sight, feeling, become as it were blended and confounded! You are sensible that you exist, perhaps, but in what state of existence has, for a few minutes, vanished from your imagination. The rocks vibrate under your feet. The milk-white boiling and mountain surge advances, swells up, subsides, recoils, lashes, and mingles with the thick vapour. An indescribable and terrific, dull yet deafening sound, shakes the air; your nerves feel the concussion, and the words of surprise which at length escape from your lips are inaudible even to yourself, so awfully stern is the uproar of the contending air and water in their conflict for mastery. The ideas which first struck me when I had recovered from this stupor of astonishment were those of being swept away by the foaming mountains, bubbling, seething in the huge cauldron at my feet; of being on the point of losing the sense of hearing, for my temerity in venturing to pry so nearly into the unattainable mysteries of nature; and of instant annihilation from the mass of overhanging black and beetling rock above my head, at an absolute height of nearly 200 ft. In fact I experienced the same sensations so beautifully described by Shakspeare in Lear, but from a reverse cause; so true is it that extremes meet. I became giddy and confounded by looking at and up to the dizzy scene, instead of glancing from the eye down towards an unfathomable abyss of air and water below. There are few visitors who venture to the 'imminent deadly breach' of the edge of the cauldron, and of the Split Rainbow rock. These form a huge mass, buried cables deep in the gulf, fallen headlong from above, rent by the fall in twain nearly to its base, wedged into the lip of the cauldron, and towering 20 or 30 ft. above the mountain-surge."

Volume of water.] In an article in the *American Journal of Science*, Mr. G. R. Blackwell presents some calculations, from which it will appear "that the motive-power of the cataract of N. exceeds, by nearly fortyfold, all the mechanical force of water and steam power rendered available in Great Britain for the purpose of imparting motion to the machinery that suffices to perform the manufacturing labours for a large portion of the inhabitants of the world, including also the power applied for transporting these products by steam-boats and steam-cars, and their steam-ships of war, to the remotest seas. Indeed it appears probable that the law of gravity, as established by the Creator, puts forth in this single waterfall more intense and effective energy than is necessary to move all the artificial machinery of the habitable globe. Estimating the perpendicular descent of the waters of the grand cataract to be 160 ft., and making the usual allowance of one-third part for waste of effective power, in the practical application of water to water-wheels; and also estimating the power of a horse to be equal to a force that will raise a weight of 33,000 lbs. one foot high in one minute, which is Watt and Bolton's standard, we obtain the following results:

$$\left\{\frac{1{,}402{,}500{,}000 \text{ lbs. of water} \times 160 \text{ ft. of descent}}{33{,}000}\right\} - \frac{1}{3}$$

= 4,533,334 horse-power, which is the measure of the mechanical force, or motive-power, that the waterfall of Niagara is capable of imparting. It has been estimated by Mr. Baines, in his *History of the Cotton Manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain* in 1835, that the motive-power employed to operate the machinery of all the cotton-mills in Great Britain was then equal to that of about

33,000 horses, imparted by the agency of steam;
11,000 — — — waterfalls.
100,000 horse-power he estimated to be employed to operate the woollen, flax, and other mills, and mechanical operations.
50,000 horse power for propelling the machinery of steam-boats and coal-mines.

194,000 horse-power in the year 1835.

Supposing about 20 per cent. to have been added to this motive-power in the increase of locomotive engines for railways and steam-boats, as well as for various manufacturing purposes, since 1835, we add to this aggregate
39,000 horse-power more,

233,000 horse-power may be taken to be the aggregate of motive-power of all the steam engines and improved waterfalls of Great Britain; which, it will be perceived, is only 1-19th part of the effective water-power of Niagara falls. When it is considered," continues Mr Blackwell, "that the water-power of the cataract of N. is unceasing, by night as well as by day, and that the power, as calculated above, for practical purposes in Great Britain, is only applied, on an average, about 11 hours per day, during six days of the week, it may be assumed that the motive-power of N. falls is at least forty-fold of the aggregate of all the water and steam power employed in Great Britain, and probably equal to the aggregate of all the motive-power employed for mechanical purposes on this earth."

Railway-bridge at the Falls.] In 1847-48, an American engineer of the name of Elet conceived and executed the bold design of throwing a suspension-bridge across the falls. It rests on wooden towers 50 ft. high, over which pass 14 wire-cables, of 1,115 wires in all. To these the bridge is suspended, and, it is said, is capable of sustaining 1,000 tons; but another bridge is now building over that already thrown across, to serve as a connecting link between the railroads of Canada and of the state of New York. The bridge will form a single span 800 ft. in length. It is established by ample experience that good iron wire, if properly united into cables or ropes, is the best material for the support of loads and concussions, in virtue of its great absolute cohesion, which amounts to from 90,000 to 130,000 lbs. per sq. inch, according to quality. The N. bridge will form a straight hollow beam of 20 ft. wide and 17 ft. deep, composed of top, bottom, and sides. The upper floor, which supports the railroad, is 24 ft. wide between the railings, and suspended to two wire cables, assisted by stays. The lower floor is 19 ft. wide, and 15 ft. high in the clear, and is connected with the upper one by vertical trusses forming its sides, and suspended on two other cables which have 10 ft. more deflection than the upper ones. The anchorage will be formed by sinking 8 shafts into the rock, 25 ft. deep. The bottom of each shaft will be enlarged for the reception of cast-iron anchor plates, of 6 ft. sq. These chambers will have a prismatical section, which, when filled with solid masonry, cannot be drawn up without lifting the whole rock to a considerable extent. Saddles of cast-iron will support the cables on the top of the towers. They will consist of two parts—the lower one stationary, and the upper one moveable, resting upon wrought-iron rollers. The saddles will have to support a pressure of 600 tons whenever the bridge is loaded with a train of maximum weight. The towers are to be 60 ft.

high, 15 ft. square at the base, and 8 ft. at the top. The compact hard limestone used in the masonry of the towers will bear a pressure of 500 tons upon every foot sq.

WEIGHT OF BRIDGE.

Weight of timber,	910,130 lbs.
Wrought-iron and suspenders,	113,120
Castings,	44,332
Rails,	66,740
Cables between towers,	535,400
	1,678,622

WEIGHT OF RAILROAD TRAINS.

One locomotive,	25 tons.
27 double-freight cars, each 25 ft. long and of 15 tons gross weight,	405 —
Making a total gross weight of 430 tons, which will fall upon the cables when the whole bridge is covered by a train of cars from end to end; add to this 15 per cent. increase of pressure as the result of a speed of 5 m. per hour, which is a very large allowance,	61 —
Add weight of superstructure,	782 —
Total aggregate maximum weight,	1,273 tons.

The tension of the cables, which results from a weight of 1,273 tons, and an average deflection of 59 ft., is 2,240 tons. Since this assumed maximum tension can but rarely occur, it is considered ample to allow four times the strength to meet this tension—that is, 8,960 tons. But assuming 2,000 tons as a tension to which the cables may be subjected, five times the strength to meet it is allowed, and an ultimate strength of 10,000 tons provided for. For this purpose 15,000 wires of No. 10 will be required. At each end of the upper floor the upper cables will be assisted by 18 wire-rope stays, and their strength will be equivalent to 1,440 wires; these deducted leave the number of wires in the four superior cables 13,560—the number of wires in one cable, 3,390—diameter of cable, 9½ inches. The railroad-bridge will be elevated 18 ft. on the Canadian, and 28 ft. on the American side, above the present surface of the bank, and above the present structure. It will be the longest railroad-bridge between the points of support in the world.

NIAGARA, a district of Upper Canada, consisting of the cos. of Lincoln and Welland, and a portion of that of Haldimand; and bounded on the N by Lake Ontario; on the E by the Niagara; on the S by Lake Erie; and on the W by the Gore and Talbot dists. It consists chiefly of table-land, on a foundation of limestone and freestone; and the soil, which is for the most part of clay and loam, is generally well-timbered. The principal rivers in the district are the Grand river, which flows into Lake Erie; and Welland river, an affluent of the Niagara. It is intersected also by the Welland canal. Near Port Colborne is a lofty eminence, named Sugar-loaf hill. Pop. in 1840, 31,549, since which it is supposed to have increased a fifth. The chief towns are Niagara and St. Catherine's. The former, which was formerly called Newark, and was for some years the capital of the county, is in the NE corner of a township of the same name, at the entrance of the Niagara river into Lake Ontario, 48 m. from Hamilton, and 36 m. from Toronto. It is the oldest town on the river; and contains 4 churches, and numerous neat houses, with a pop. of about 3,000. It was burnt by the American forces in 1813.—The township is bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and on the E by the Niagara. Pop. in 1840, 2,109.

NIAGARA, a county in the NW part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 484 sq. m., bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and on the W by the Niagara. The surface is diversified, but possesses considerable fertility. It is watered by the Tonawanda. Pop. in 1840, 31,132; in 1850, 42,224. Its chief town is Lockport.—Also a township in the above-named co., on the mountain-ridge, and bounded on the W by Niagara river. It contains the American grand falls, Goat island, and some smaller islands. The surface is undulating, and the soil chiefly lime and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,277.

NIAGARA-FALLS, a village of Niagara co. and township, in the state of New York, U. S., 297 m. W by N of Albany, on the E side of Niagara river, at the falls, and at the termini of the railroads from Buffalo to Lockport.

NIAGARA-FORT, a military post of the United States, at the mouth of the Niagara, opposite Massasanga fort, originally founded by M. de la Salle in 1679. It has recently been enlarged and strengthened.

NIAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 32 m. S of Omerkuntuc, and 210 m. ENE of Nagpur.—Also a town in the prov. of Agra, dist. and 15 m. ENE of Narvar, near the l. bank of the Sinde. It has a fort.

NIAGUSTA, Niagostos, or Naussa, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanjak and 48 m. WNW of Salonika, and 12 m. S of Vodina, near the source of a small river of the same name, an affluent of Lake Jenidja. It is inhabited by Greeks, whose chief employment consists in the spinning and the manufacture of silk.

NIAK, an island of the North Atlantic ocean, near the S extremity of Greenland, and 30 m. NW of Cape Farewell, in N lat. 59° 45′, W long. 45° 40′.

NIALAM-DZOUNG, or Nialma, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Ndzany, 240 m. SE of Shagatze, and near the l. bank of the Nio-tchu.

NIAMREI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Kayor, 24 m. ESE of St. Louis. Pop. about 4,000.

NIANG-TCHU, a river of Tibet, in the E part of the prov. of Wei. It has its source in Lake Tziamna-Yumtze, about 150 m. NE of Lassa; runs SSE; and joins the Yaru-dzang-bo, on the l. bank.

NIAN-TCHOU, a river of Tibet, which has its source near Mount Noldzing-gangdzang-ri, in the SE part of the prov. of Dzang; runs first SW, then NW; and joins the Yaru-dzangbo-tchu, on the r. bank, and near Shagatze. It has a course of about 150 m., and receives the Bainam-tchu on the l. Gialdzedzoung is the chief place on its banks.

NIAO-SUNG-KHY, or Ta-mu-Khy, a river of the island of Formosa, in the Chinese prov. of Fokien. It is formed by several torrents; runs W; and throws itself into the bay of Tae-wan. It is crossed by a bridge locally named Kwei-khiao or Devil's bridge.

NIAS (Pulo), an island of the Indian ocean, to the W of Sumatra, from which it is separated by a strait 66 m. in breadth. Its S extremity is in N lat. 0° 32′, E long. 97° 8′ 45″. Its length from NW to SE is 75 m., and its breadth about 30 m. It is generally mountainous; and is intersected by several considerable rivers, which near their embouchures are of depth sufficient to receive vessels of considerable size. It has also several good ports, and the anchorage along the east coast is excellent. It is still very imperfectly known. Its hills and valleys appear well cultivated; and the soil is remarkable for its fertility, producing rice in great abundance, potatoes and other farinaceous roots. Cocoa-palms abound on the hills. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at about 200,000; they are divided into upwards of 50 small communities, each under the government of an independent raja or chief. The aborigines are of middle size, well-made, and robust, and in complexion resembling the inhabitants of the continent of Asia. In features they greatly surpass the Malays, and are said to bear some affinity in contour of countenance to the Greek. The women of this island are reputed the handsomest in the Asiatic archipelago. The dress of the men consists

of a *badja* or mantle, and a piece of cloth thrown across the shoulders and encircling the waist. Their favourite colour is red. They wear a profusion of ornaments in gold, consisting of necklaces, and earrings of extraordinary size, and on the head a circlet resembling a Persian tiara. The dress of the women consists of a petticoat secured at the waist by a chain of gold or copper, and descending below the knees. They adorn themselves with a profusion of jewels, and cover the hair, which is rolled up at the top of the head and fastened with a gold bodkin, with a netting of gold. The villages are situated chiefly on the summit of hills, and always in positions capable of defence. The houses are built of wood, and generally commodious. In the N part of the island they are detached; but in the S are built close together, and form regular streets. Pigs and fowls form their staple subsistence. They use little rice, but employ in their diet large quantities of farinaceous roots. Cattle, buffaloes, and horses have been introduced into the N districts by the Malays. The natives of Nias are said to be sober and industrious; but they bear the reproach of being avaricious, obstinate, vindictive, and sanguinary. Their arms, consisting of the lance, sword, and buckler, they carry constantly, and use with much dexterity. In war they wear a tunic of strong leather, and a helmet of the same material ornamented with a bunch of black hair. Polygamy is permitted, but is seldom practised except by the chiefs. Adultery, murder, and theft are punished with death. Slavery is recognised both by law and custom. The principal exports are rice, pigs, poultry, and legumes. Iron, steel, tobacco, and coarse woollen stuffs, form the chief articles of import. In 1820, in compliance with the repeated solicitations of many of the principal chiefs of the island, Sir T. Raffles, then lieutenant-governor of Bencoolen, deputed Mr. Prince and Dr. Jack to visit this island, and to form there, if deemed advisable, one or more settlements in situations that might appear best adapted for the purpose. Their first object was to ascertain to whom the actual sovereignty of the island belonged, and whether there were any supreme authority competent to enter into terms with them for the whole; but they found that none such existed. To the king of Acheen the people of N. acknowledged no subjection, and it did not appear that his authority ever prevailed in the island. The whole country, it was found, had been immemorially divided among a number of independent chiefs, with whom it became necessary to form separate agreements. The N districts as far south as a port called Gunong-Lembo, had long considered themselves under the protection of the East India company, and had even been in the habit of hoisting the English flag, and making appeals and references to Natal,—an acknowledgment which was paid in consequence of assistance which had been afforded them against Acheenese pirates who infested their coasts, and at one time threatened a serious invasion. Proceeding to visit the principal parts, Mr. Prince and Dr. Jack invited the chiefs connected with each to a conference, the result of which was an agreement under which British settlements were made at the ports of Tello-Dalam and Lavago, and parties of sepoys landed to secure the respectability of the British flag. The interest which the island then possessed has in a great measure passed away with the cession of Bencoolen and our other settlements on the W coast of Sumatra; but the report of the mission addressed to Sir T. Raffles, an ably-written document, contains a minute account of the slave-trade carried on on this island, of which some notice may still be interesting. "All the evils," says the report, "arising from the imperfection of their civil institutions have been aggravated and increased by the odious traffic in slaves. The greatest number of slaves has hitherto been exported from Lemenbawa and Tello-Dalam; those from the N parts of the island have been much fewer. It is by no means easy to get an exact account of their numbers; some endeavouring to extenuate and diminish it, and others being equally desirous of magnifying it, according as they wished to give us a favourable impression of their conduct, or a high idea of their wealth; and the very nature of the trade, in some measure, precludes exactness. From a comparison, however, of these different accounts, checked by an estimate of the number of vessels resorting thither, and the value of their imports, we are satisfied that the annual number exported has not fallen short of 1,500! According to some accounts, more than this have been carried from Lemembawa alone; but we think the above estimate will be found nearer the truth. They are purchased chiefly by Acheenese and Chinese vessels; the latter of which carry them to Padang and Batavia. The circumstances that attend this traffic are no less revolting to humanity than those which marked it on the coast of Africa. The unhappy victims, torn by violence from their friends and country, and delivered pinioned hand and foot to the dealers in human flesh, are kept bound during the whole course of the voyage,—a precaution which is considered necessary to the safety of the crew. In their own country, the Nias people rarely make use of rice as food, and are almost unacquainted with the use of salt. The sudden change of diet to which they are subjected on board ship, added to the confinement and dejection of mind, proves fatal to many. Of a cargo of 30 slaves, 20 have been known to perish before the conclusion of the voyage; and on a moderate calculation it may be estimated, that, of the total number purchased, one-fourth never reach their destination, but fall victims to the various circumstances above mentioned." The reporters go on to state that slavery is recognised by the laws and customs of the island; that it is the punishment ordained for certain crimes, and is permitted as the ultimate resource in cases of debt. "These customs," say the reporters, "have no doubt been much increased in severity by the temptation of an external demand, and are often employed on very slight pretences; but they are quite inadequate to account for the great numbers actually exported. We have abundant proof that the greater number are made slaves by open and actual violence. The rajahs had little hesitation in admitting the fact, but said the system originated with foreigners, and that the source of the evil was without. In fact the temptation of exorbitant gain, and the persuasion of the dealers who resort to the ports, prove too much for their self-denial, and induce the more unprincipled among them to have recourse to every means of fraud, stratagem, or violence to procure victims to their avarice." The majority of the slaves are made so by violence, or on very unjust pretences; for the reporters scarcely met with an instance in which the rajahs had a single slave on hand whose redemption or sale they wished to effect. The answer was uniformly, "We have none; but if you wish to purchase slaves, wait a few days, and you may have a hundred." On inquiring further how this was to be effected, they found that the rajahs had only to send notice to their agents among the interior rajahs, and any number were forthwith brought down bound. "The fact is, the arrival of the trading boats which takes place at a certain season, is the signal for universal rapine and violence throughout the interior; hostile tribes endeavour to entrap stragglers belonging to their opponents, and the most frivolous pretences are

resorted to where violence is not deemed expedient."

NIAUMELSASKAS, a cataract of the Lulea, in Sweden, in the prov. of Northern Bothnia. The breadth of the river here is 575 yds., and the depth of its fall 119 yds. In winter the congelation of the spray forms masses of ice, which, gradually rising to the height of the cataract, forms an arch over the fall. The name, denoting 'Hare's leap,' is derived from the frequency with which these animals have been seen on its verge.

NIAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 2 m. SW of Tarascon-sur-Ariege, and 12 m. S of Foix. Pop. 950.

NIAWEGE, or NIMWEGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Elene. Pop. 179.

NIAYE'-MARIGOT, a town of Senegambia, in Western Bambuk, 21 m. NNW of Pisania.

NIAZEPETROVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, district and 87 m. E of Krasno-Ufimsk, on the l. bank of the Niaza, near its confluence with the Ufa. It has extensive iron-works.

NIBBIANO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 10 m. ESE of Como, district and 6 m. SSE of Erba.—Also a town of the duchy of Parma, in the district and 20 m. WSW of Piacenza, on the l. bank of the Tiddone. Pop. 720.

NIBE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 13 m. WSW of Aalborg, on the S coast of the Lymfiord. Pop. 1,200.

NIBLEY (NORTH), a parish of Gloucestershire, 16 m. SSW of Gloucester. Area 3,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,562; in 1841, 1,305.

NIBTHWAITE, a township in the p. of Coulton, Lancashire, 7 m. N of Ulverston, on the Crake.

NIBU, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Fida, about 120 m. W of Jedo.

NICANDRO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Bari, dist. and 11 m. SSW of Bari, cant. and 5 m. W of Canneto. Pop. 2,900. It has 3 churches.—Also a town in the prov. of Capitanate, dist. and 14 m. NE of San-Severo, and 27 m. N of Foggia, on the W slope of Mount Gargano. Pop. 7,800. It contains 3 churches.

NICARAGUA, a state of Central America, bounded on the N by Honduras; on the NE by the Mosquito territory; on the E by the latter territory, and by the Caribbean sea from the mouth of the Escondido or Bluefield's river to the mouth of the San-Juan-del-Norte; on the S by Costa-Rica; and on the W by the Pacific from the gulf of Nicoya on the S, to the gulf of Fonseca on the N. Its pretensions to territory considerably exceed these limits, embracing the whole Caribbean coast from Cape-Gracias-a-Dios southwards to the lower or Colorado mouth of the San-Juan-del-Norte, and all that portion of the Mosquito territory lying to the S of the Rio-de-Segovia or Wanks river; and claiming as a boundary, with Costa-Rica on the S, a right line running from the mouth of the Rio-Salto-de-Nicoya or Alvarado flowing into the head of the gulf of Nicoya, and the lower mouth of the San-Juan. Were these pretensions admitted, the state would comprise a territory of about 39,000 sq. m.; and a pop. estimated in 1846 at 250,000.

Physical features.] The great physical features of this region are its two lakes and the two chains of Cordilleras. One of the latter, the Alto-Grande, runs from the Caribbean coast, near the bay of San Juan, along the Mosquito frontier, in a NNW direction, dividing the streams which flow eastwards into the Caribbean sea from those which descend by shorter courses westwards to the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua; and the other enters the state between the head of the gulf of Nicoya and the basin of the great lake of Nicaragua; attains in Mount Orosi, nearly under the parallel of 11° N, an alt. of 5,200 ft.; and skirts the S coast, in a series of low ranges passing between the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua and the Pacific, at a distance from the sea of from 10 to 20 m., and terminating in the volcano of Conseguina at the S entrance of the gulf of Fonseca.—The two great lakes of N. form a great inland basin 300 m. in length by 150 m. wide, with broad and undulating slopes, relieved only by a few isolated volcanic cones, and the long ranges of hills along the shores of the Pacific. The lake of Managua approaches within 4 or 5 leagues of the Pacific, and has an alt. of 156 ft. above its level; but between its N extremity and the sea lie the magnificent plains of Leon and El-Conejo, in the midst of which rise the pyramidal forms of the volcanic mountains, Ajusco, Telicæ, and El-Viejo. On its SW shore stands the city of Santiago-de-Managua. See MANAGUA (LAKE OF). The lake of Nicaragua, at the lower alt. of 128 ft. above the Pacific, and 120 ft. 9 in. above the Atlantic, is a considerably larger body of water, being estimated by Mr. Squier at 120 m. in length, and 50 or 60 m. in breadth. The sole outlet to this great body of water, and the whole interior basin of N. is the river San-Juan-del-Norte, which flows from the SE extremity of the lake of Nicaragua to the Atlantic at Grey-town. See article JUAN (SAN). On the S shore of this lake stands the ancient city of Granada, the most important commercial point in the republic; and on the same shore, at a distance of 40 m., is the city of Nicaragua or Rivas.

Climate.] The general temp. of the N. coast is nearly that of the W. Indies; the heat on the Pacific coast is however not so oppressive as on the Atlantic. In the interior, the temp. is mild, and the climate salubrious. The wet season commences in May, and lasts until November. Throughout this season the therm. ranges from 78° to 88°, sometimes sinking to 70° during the night. During the dry season, which continues from November to the end of April, the temp. is somewhat less, and the winds are occasionally chilling. At this period, nearly the whole country becomes parched; the exuberance of vegetation is checked; the cattle are driven to the hills and forests for pasturage; and the dense dank jungles are dried up.—Earthquakes are, as might be expected, of frequent occurrence in this volcanic region.

Natural productions.] On the higher table-lands about Segovia and Matagalpa, wheat, barley, and the rare fruits and vegetables of Europe may be grown abundantly, as well as Indian corn, and in some parts rice. In the lower plains and valleys the soil yields annually two crops of Indian corn, and the sugar-cane, banana, mandioca, pine-apple, cocoa-nut, sapota, plantain, and sweet potato are all raised or grow naturally. Indigo, cochineal, tobacco, vanilla, cotton, cocoa, sugar, and coffee, are also, according to the district, capable of the finest cultivation. Of the various small states into which Central America is now divided, N., in point of natural gifts, appears to be the richest. Commencing the route from the gulf of Nicoya, on the Pacific, we find that at this point pearls are fished, and that a shell-fish, somewhat like a large garden-snail, is here found which yields a bright red or purple dye. Here also is the mountain Aguacate, in which the few geologists who have visited Central America have asserted immense wealth lies buried, the localities of which are evident. The most important silver-mines at present known in N. are those of Dipilta, in the N part of the republic. Their produce in three years was 17,300 lbs. Passing on towards the plain of Nicaragua, the fields are covered with high grass,

studded with noble trees and herds of cattle. Cocoa, indigo, rice, Indian corn, bananas, and cotton, are here produced, and mahogany, cedar, and pine abound in the forests. The quantity of indigo produced in the state seldom exceeds 1,000 seroons. Vegetables and garden produce are scarce about Leon, but more abundant at Granada. The mulberry grows remarkably well near the town of Diriamba. Proceeding across to the E side of the lake there are cattle-farms, on which are herds of from 10,000 to 40,000 oxen, bulls and cows. These farms are chiefly located in the district of Chontales, which stretches between the E side of the lakes as far as San-Miguelito within a few leagues of the San-Juan. Horses and mules are bred for riding and for burden, and are occasionally exported to the W. Indies. Sheep are reared on the upper plains, and swine are kept for flesh. An Englishman from one of the W. India islands informed Mr. Stephens that but for the uncertainty of labour he could manufacture sugar at his estate on Lake Leon at one-fourth its cost in the W. Indies. It is sold in Nicaragua for 1½d. per lb., and indigo can be raised for 2s. per lb. The cochineal plantations in some parts yield two crops each season. The plain of Leon is said to be characterized by a richness of soil not surpassed by any land in the world, yet it remains in primeval desolation. Mr. Stephens is apprehensive that this region might prove too beautiful even for British or American energies not to relax beneath its influence. "It may be questioned," he observes, "whether, with the same scenery and climate, wants few and easily supplied, luxuriating in the open air and by the side of this lovely lake, even the descendants of the Anglo-Saxon race would not lose their energy and industry." Leaving the lakes and descending the river San-Juan to the Atlantic, each bank is covered with valuable wood of all sizes and descriptions, and the land, according to Mr Baily, is of prodigious fertility. Amongst other products this river abounds with manatis,—an animal between a quadruped and a fish, affording excellent food and strikingly effectual as a speedy cure for scorbutic or scrofulous disorders. The length of this animal is from 8 to 12 ft., and it weighs from 500 to 800 lbs. The country appears to have but one want, and that is that it should become the seat of capital and enterprise. At present "from a fertility of soil capable of maintaining millions little more is drawn than the sustenance of 250,000 inhabitants" [*Baily*]. The anarchy which continually prevails within the state neutralizes any attempt to advance public works or develop its commerce; and yet this most impotent government betrays every desire to exercise sway over its industrious and peaceable neighbours.

Administrative divisions.] The republic is divided into departments, each of which is subdivided into judicial partidos or districts. These departments and their pop., according to the boundaries claimed by the government of N., are

	Pop.	Cap.
Department Meridional	20,000	Nicaragua.
— Oriental	95,000	Granada and Managua.
— Occidental	90,000	Leon.
— Septentrional of Matagalpa	40,000	Matagalpa.
— Septentrional of Segovia	12,000	Segovia.
— Nicoya or Guanacaste	7,000	Guanacaste.

Population.] The pop. consists of about 25,000 Whites, 15,000 Negroes, 80,000 Indians, and 130,000 Mestizoes. The latter class is sprung from the marriages of civilized Indians of Nicaragua with Spanish or Negro races. Most of them live in towns, going 2, 4, or 6 m. daily to labour in the *haciendas* and *ranchos* which are scattered pretty equally over the country. Their cottages are usually of canes thatched with palm and open at the sides. Mr. Squier says the women of pure Spanish stock "are very fair, and have the *embonpoint* which characterises the sex under the tropics. Their dress, except in a few instances, is loose and flowing, leaving the neck and arms exposed. The entire dress is often pure white, but generally the skirt is of some flowered stuff. Satin slippers, a red or purple sash wound loosely round the waist, and a rosary containing a little golden cross, with a narrow golden band or a string of pearls extending around the forehead and binding the hair, which often falls in luxuriant waves upon their shoulders, complete a costume as novel as it is graceful and picturesque. To all this add the attractions of an oval face, regular features, large and lustrous black eyes, small mouth, pearly white teeth, and tiny hands and feet, and withal a low but clear voice, and the reader has a picture of a Central American lady of pure stock. Very many of the women have, however, an infusion of other families and races, from the Saracen to the Indian and the Negro, in every degree of intermixture. Nor is the Indian girl, with her full lithe figure, long glossy hair, quick and mischievous eyes, who walks erect as a grenadier beneath her heavy water-jar, and salutes you in a musical, impudent voice as you pass,—nor is the Indian girl to be overlooked in the novel contrasts which the *bello sexo* affords in this glorious land of the sun."—The priests exercise considerable influence over the populace. Education is generally much neglected. Few towns have more than one or two public schools, each under a single teacher, and many considerable villages have not a single teacher of any grade. Granada and Leon are the seats of universities, but the salaries of the professors seldom exceed 200 dollars.

Government.] The government of the republic is composed of a house-of-deputies, and a senate. The legislative assembly holds its sittings at Managua. The senate consists of 2 members from each of the 6 districts or departments into which the state is divided, each of whom must have been resident 5 years in the state, have attained the age of 30, and possess property to the value of 1,000 dollars. They hold office for 4 years. The representatives are apportioned on the basis of 1 for every 20,000 inhabitants. They may be either seculars or ecclesiastics, but must have resided one year in the state, and are only eligible for two consecutive terms. All males of the age of 20, born in the country, are electors. The executive power is vested in a supreme director, who is elected directly by popular vote for the term of two years.—The judiciary consists of a supreme court, whose members are named by the house-of-representatives, 3 for each department, 1 of whom in each district is presiding judge. The president judges meet annually in the capital, to constitute a court of final resort.

NICARAGUA, sometimes called Rivas de Nicaragua, a city of the republic of Nicaragua, agreeably situated in a fertile district in the department Meridional, 40 m. SSE of Granada, at the distance of little more than a league from the W coast of the lake of Nicaragua, at about 100 ft. above the level of the lake. The houses are only one story in height, but those of the old Spanish inhabitants are substantially built of stone. Pop. 6,000.

NICARAGUA (Lake of), a great fresh-water lake of Central America, extending in the direction of SE and NW, from about 1 m. to the S of the 11th parallel of N lat., to 12 or 14 m. N of the 12th parallel. Its extreme length is about 90 m.; its greatest breadth about 40 m.; mean, 30 m. Mr. Lawrence estimates its area at 3,150 sq. m.; and

Mr. Baily assigns to it, as the result of a series of careful levellings, an elevation of 128 ft. 3 in. above the level of the Pacific. Near the shores, that is to say about the distance of 100 yds. from the beach, there is generally a depth of 2 fath. water; in other parts between 5 and 15 fath. are found. Mr. Lawrence, who coasted both its N and S shores, found an average depth of 6 to 7 fath. for several miles from shore. He also found it liable to frequent sharp gales. Several groups of islets and some islands diversify the surface; of the latter Zapatera (*a*), Ometepec (*b*), and Madera (*c*), are the largest. Zapatera is mountainous, rising nearly to 2,000 ft. in height, and uninhabited. Ometepec is inhabited by an industrious race of Indians, who raise maize, and possess some cattle. Madera is joined to Ometepet by a neck of land, so low that when a strong breeze sets in from the NE it is frequently overflowed; in form it is a huge mound of more than 4,000 ft. high, everywhere thickly covered with wood, affording a supply of excellent cedar timber of great dimensions. On Ometepec is a remarkable mountain that, viewed from the nearest shore, presents the figure of an almost perfect cone, rising from the surface of the water at an elevation of more than 5,100 ft. Unlike the adjacent Madera, it is bare of wood, showing only a few trees scattered here and there, but from its symmetrical proportions, is a grand and pleasing object, distinguishable by mariners on the Pacific at a great distance. Solentinami (*d*) and Sapote (*e*) are islands much smaller than the preceding, not occupied, but cultivable. The other small groups merit no particular notice. The NW extremity of the lake of N. approaches within 18 m. of the SE extremity of that of Managua, and appears to be connected with it by the Rio-Tipitapa or Panaloya (*iii*), which is, in fact, for an extent of 12 m., an estuary of Lake N., and at the head of this estuary approaches within 5 m. of Lake Managua.

Projected canal-lines.] There can be no doubt as to the fitness of both lakes for being navigated by ships. The eligibility of the route by this lake, as the line of the great oceanic intercommunication, will depend entirely upon the nature of the country across which the canals connecting it with the Atlantic and Pacific must be carried. Only one line of navigation from the Atlantic to Lake Nicaragua has as yet been examined or even thought of,—that by the river San-Juan, which has its outlet about 300 m. NW of Chagres; see articles JUAN (SAN) and GREY-TOWN; but several alternate lines from the lake to the Pacific have been proposed. One of these, called Mr. Baily's route, was surveyed by that gentleman at the expense of the Nicaraguan government. It extends from the bay or port of San-Juan-del-Sud (*h*) on the Pacific, to a point on the lake S of the city of Nicaragua (*m*), and is 15½ m. in length.—The second, called Prince Louis Napoleon's route, passes from Lake N. up the river Tipitapa, across Lake Managua, and thence across the isthmus to Realejo (*n*). The distance from Lake N. to the Pacific by this line is 104 m. Between Lake N. and the superior lake of Managua is a nominal distance of 18 m.; but, as already noticed, the connecting stream, the Rio Tipitapa, is, in fact, for an extent of 12 m. an estuary of Lake N., and for that distance may probably be so cleared out as to be made navigable. From the head of this estuary to Lake Managua, a distance of 5 m., there is a rise of about 25 ft. The greater part of this rise is abrupt, at a point about 1 m. below the lake called the falls of Tipitapa. Very little water passes here except in the rainy season, and in the dry season the stream is sometimes wholly suspended. The rock is apparently a soft calcareous breccia, easily worked. A short section of canal is therefore indispensable here, extending from the lake to the falls, a distance of 1 m. Below this to San Pasquiel, at the head of the estuary from Lake N., the bed of the stream is deep, and the banks abrupt and high, forming a natural canal, which, according to Mr. Squier's report, only needs proper dams and locks at its lower extremity to furnish a channel adequate to every purpose of navigation. Between the NW extremity of this lake and the Pacific are the great plains of Leon. Three lines across this plain have been suggested: 1st, by the l. shore of the lake to the small port of Tamarinda (*o*); 2d, by the same shore to the well known port of Realejo (*p*); and 3d, by the upper shore of the lake to the gulf of Fonseca or Conchagua. See articles FONSECA and MANAGUA. All these lines are within the territory of the state of NICARAGUA.

Another line, through the territory of the state of Costa Rica, ascends the bed of the river Sapoa, which enters the lake of N. at its S extremity with a stream of 200 yds. in width, and from 2 to 3 yds in depth, for 8 m., and then crosses the isthmus or low coast, the highest point in which has an alt. of only 270 ft. above sea-level, to the bay of Salinas, a further distance of 7 m. See SAPOA. A fourth line which has been suggested by Sir Edward Belcher, coincides with that of Prince Louis Napoleon as far as Lake Managua, but crosses from its basin, partly by a canal, partly by the bed of the river Estero, behind the coast-range, into the gulf of Fonseca. See MANAGUA.—Mr. Squier, late United States *Chargé d'Affaires* in Nicaragua, officially publishes as the length of the route by Lake N., &c., across the American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific:

River San Juan	90 m.
Lake Nicaragua, necessary to be traversed	110
Lake Tipitapa	18
Lake Managua	55
From Lake Managua to the port of Realejo	40
	303

The height of the various lakes to be passed and the elevations of land is thus given:

	Above Atlantic.	Above Pacific.
Height of Lake Nicaragua	147 ft. 9 in.	128 ft. 3 in.
Height of Lake Managua	176 5	156 11
Highest point of land to be passed	231 11	212 5

Mr. Squier is of opinion that the river San-Juan cannot be made navigable for large vessels. It appears, however, that the line which has found favour in the United States, and for which a company has been announced, although it has taken no practical steps towards the realization of its gigantic scheme, is as follows:

From the San-Juan on the Atlantic to Lake Nicaragua, partly by canal, partly by dams or river	119 m.
Across Lake Nicaragua to Rio Lajas (*s*)	56
From Rio Lajas to Brito (*r*), a port on the Pacific ocean, by canal	20
Total,	195 m.

The canal by this route, it is proposed, shall be on an average 17 ft. deep, 50 ft. broad at the bottom, and 79 ft. at the surface. It is calculated that 10 years would be required to complete it, and that the total expense would be, not £52.000,000, as stated by Mr. Squier, but £9,000.000. It would afford, when completed, a passage to vessels of the very first class and largest dimensions. This scheme comes into direct competition with another projected ship-canal across the isthmus of Darien, between the gulf of San Miguel on the Pacific and Caledonia bay on the Atlantic. An outline of the latter scheme is given in the article MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN). The supporters of the latter, or 'the Isthmus of Darien Ship-canal,' as it is called, argue, (1) That while San-Juan-del-Norte on the Atlantic, and Brito on the Pacific, the two termini of 'the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship-canal' have insufficient capacity and depth of water, Brito having in fact no title whatever to the name of a harbour, Caledonia bay, Port Escoces, and the channel of Sassardi, as constituting the terminus on the Atlantic side, have an extent of 11 m. of safe anchorage in all winds, with great depth of water; while the gulf of San Miguel, on the Pacific side, would hold the shipping of the world. (2) That while the American scheme requires 14 locks on the Atlantic side from San-Juan to the rapids of Castillo and Toro on the lake, and 14 on the Pacific side from the lake to Brito, no locks are necessary in the isthmus of Darien scheme. (3) That while the distance across by the Nicaraguan project is 194 m.; by the Darien it is only 39 m. (4) That while the summit-level of the Nicaraguan line is 128 ft., to be locked up to on each side; the greatest depth of cutting necessary to the Darien line is 150 ft. and that for scarcely 2 m. (5) That while the length of canal necessary to the Nicaraguan scheme is 47 m., and of river to be deepened 91 m., the Darien contemplates only 25 or 30 m. of cutting, and no dredging or deepening. (6) That artificial harbours, piers, and embankments are necessary in the one scheme; while no such works are required in the other. (7) That the Darien canal can be made navigable by ships of the greatest draught; while the Nicaraguan could not be employed by vessels exceeding 1,000 tons burthen. (8) That while the projection of the Nicaraguan scheme must encounter difficulties arising from disputed territorial boundaries, and various other grounds of delay and doubt, the concession from New Granada involves no disputed points. (9) That on the Nicaraguan line there are volcanoes in a state of activity; while no volcanoes are known to exist within some hundreds of miles of the line of the Darien canal. (10) That while the probable time necessary for transit from sea to sea would be 6 days in the course of the Nicaraguan line; transit will be effected by the Darien in from 6 to 8 hours.

NICARIA, or ICARIA, an island of the Grecian archipelago, 10 m. WSW of Samos, and to the NE of Naxia. Its loftiest point is in N lat. 37° 31′ 15″, and E long. 26° 2′ 35″. It is 27 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 3 m. in breadth. It terminates on the NE in Cape Phanari, and is covered in the centre with well-wooded mountains, but is otherwise nearly barren. Its principal exports are timber, charcoal, wine, oil, and cotton. It contains several villages, of which the principal is Cachoria. It was noted in mythology for the fall of Icarius,—whence its name, and that also of the surrounding sea. Its pop. has been estimated at 1,500.

NICASTRO, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, 19 m. WNW of Catanzaro, and 27 m. S of Cosenza, on the lower range of Monte Reventino, on the W side of the Apennines, and near the S. Ippoleto river. Pop. 6,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle and several churches and convents; but the houses are straggling, and generally mean in appearance; the whole town and vicinity, however, has a romantic and picturesque character. Between N. and the gulf of Santa Eufemia the country is partly covered by a thick forest, and traversed by two rivers, the Angitola and the Amato, whose waters not having sufficient vent, render the soil marshy and the air humid, which never fails to generate diseases in the hot months. That part which is not inundated produces Turkey corn in abundance. In the low grounds there are large plantations of rice, and occasionally sugar-canes are grown. Olives, rising to the height of forest-trees, spread over all the upper tracts, but the oil is of a bad flavour, and used only in manufactories. A number of farm-houses and fine country-seats are scattered over the whole plain, particularly in the neighbourhood of N. This charming region—from which the confined waters might very easily be removed by a free issue—never experiences any of the rigours of winter: so soon as the autumnal rains have ceased, the softest and most equal temp. renders it a delightful abode. The mountains, on which are seen a great number of villages and detached dwellings, present a singularly pleasing aspect. The town was much damaged by an earthquake in 1638. In its vicinity are several thermal baths. This town is supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient *Lisania*. The district comprises 8 cant.

NICAVA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Yetstsiou, about 120 m. NW of Jedo.

NICAVARI. See CAMORTA.

NICE, or NIZZA, a province of the Sardinian states, between the parallels of 43° 37′ and 44° 19′ N, and surrounded by Genoa, Monaco, the maritime Alps, the French dep. of Var, and the Mediterranean. Though commonly considered in Piedmont, and consequently in Italy, it can hardly be said to form a part of that country, being separated from it by the Alps, the grand boundary of Italy to the W. Its superficial extent is 1,750 sq. m., or 286,000 hectares, of which 75,000 are under cultivation; 20,000 under wood; and 16,000 are insusceptible of cultivation. Cultivation is confined for want of manure. The spade alone is used. Corn, beans, maize, and potatoes are grown. Its surface is for the most part composed of mountains and narrow valleys. In the N part there is little else than pasturage; but in the S, the greater exposure to the sun is favourable to the culture of the olive, the vine, and fruits. The amount of corn raised is small, and the number of cattle is not great; but bees are reared with success, and honey is made in large quantities. Several districts produce valuable timber. The wild boar and antelope are common, and game is abundant. Its pop., in 1821, was 95,222; in 1839, 112,428; in 1848, 118,377. A few manufactures, such as coarse woollens and netting, also soap made of olive oil, are conducted on a small scale; and there are iron and bronze foundries, and paper-mills.—The prov. is divided into the two districts of N. and Sospello, which are subdivided into 15 mandamenti, and 87 communes.

Nice, or Nizza Maritima, the capital of the above prov., stands at the mouth of the small river Paglione, on the Mediterranean, 98 m. SW of Turin, and 4 m. E of the French frontier, in N lat. 43° 41′, E long. 7° 16′. It is delightfully situated at the foot of an amphitheatre of hills covered with villas, gardens, and groves of olives, and orange and lemon trees. The lofty range of the Alps terminates the prospect on one side, and the Mediterranean on the other; while from the centre of the basin in which the town stands rises a steep and pointed rock, bearing aloft the ruins of an old castle, which adds considerably to the picturesque effect of the whole. N. is surrounded with a rampart, and divided into an old and new town. The streets of the former are crowded, narrow, and dirty; but those of the latter are tolerably straight and regular. The houses, particularly in the new town, and in the suburb of the Marble cross, are extremely neat. Their walls are frequently painted in fresco, which gives them a clean and cheerful appearance; and they are in general surrounded with gardens planted with orange and lemon trees, which are covered with fruit or with flowers during the greater part of the year. N. contains two public squares, one of which is surrounded with porticoes or open arcades, called the Piazza Vittoria, and is rather handsome. The other is bordered by a terrace, which serves at once as a public walk and as a mound or dike against the sea. The only public edifice worth notice is the cathedral. The pop. in 1838 was 33,811, exclusive of the military. The Nissareh, men, women, and children, are pronounced by a recent traveller to be "strikingly plain in their persons." They are generally small in stature, and of a muscular but not fleshy frame, with lively eyes and black hair. They speak a curious *patois* of Italian, French, Spanish, and Celtic.—N. is the see of a bishop, a suffragan of Genoa, and the seat of a royal court of appeal, a tribunal of commerce, a royal college, a theological seminary, and secondary schools of medicine and of law preparatory for the university, and a school of design. It possesses a theatre, public baths, coffee-houses, a library, 3 hospitals, 2 convents for education, and an English chapel and cemetery.

The harbour, which is protected by a mole, is spacious and secure, and is capable of admitting vessels of 300 tons. The bay is remarkable for its frequent heavy surf.—The trade consists chiefly in the export of the oil, wine, and silk of the neighbourhood; also of *liqueurs*, essences, and perfumery. Its port is free, and is the principal cause of its prosperity. As a frontier-town of France and Piedmont, considerable inducement is here held out to smugglers to introduce manufactured goods into those countries, and a premium of 20 to 30 per cent. is obtained by the contraband traders, according to the bulk and value of the article smuggled across their frontier. The free port has also prevented the establishment of manufactories of any importance. There are several lead mines in the neighbourhood of N.; that of Tende yielded the largest proportion of silver, being 2½ to every 600; unfortunately this mine is not worked at present, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the proprietor and the government.

The presumed but questionable efficiency of the climate in consumptive complaints long rendered N. a favourite place of resort on the part of emigrating foreigners, particularly English. Mr. Matthews, however, pronounces the climate of N. one of the very worst for individuals suffering under pectoral complaints. Its air is keen and piercing; and either the *bise* or the *marin*, the one bringing cold, the other damp, prevails. From meteorological observations from 1806 to 1838, the greatest height of the barometer was 28·8·2, the lowest 26·11·6, the mean 27·11·8. Out of 36,135 observations of the therm., it rose once only as high as 92·5 Fahrenheit. The lowest point was 15° of Fah. The maximum of the hygrometer was 100°, the minimum 17°, and the mean 59°. The *tramontane*, or N wind, seldom descends into the lower plains of N., but sweeps from the mountain-summits into the sea, coming into contact with the latter, about a league from the land, which is rendered apparent by the turbulence of the water. The E wind is dry and cutting; when mingled with moisture, it is a SE wind turned off to the W by the Apennines. A S wind is very relaxing, and brings rain or tempest. The SSW wind, or *lebec* as it is called, is prejudicial to animal and vegetable life. Dew is abundant, but mists are extremely rare.—The soil of the environs of N. is an aggregate of chalk, clay, and sand, with round smooth stones, thrown up into hills, mounds, and mountains of the secondary and tertiary order, covered with diluvial soil.

History.] The early inhabitants of N. were probably Celtic Gauls, and appear to have ranked very low in the scale of civilization, which, however, their intercourse with the Phœnicians and Etruscans, who traded with this coast, as well as the establishment of the Phocians, tended to improve. It is supposed that the Phocian colony of Marseilles, after driving the natives to the hills, founded N. about the time of Tarquin. The only remains of this period are some coins, bearing the bust of Diana, and on the reverse a bull; the former was the tutelary deity of Marseilles, the latter its emblem of agriculture. N. became of some consequence after the Christian era, and Strabo mentions its arsenal, and numerous ships and machines of war which were used by the Romans in conquering Provence In the 12th cent. N. was allied to Pisa and Genoa, and thus formed a municipal commonalty; but the kings of Aragon having become masters of Provence, established their supremacy over N. Provence, however, having passed from the Aragonese to the dominion of the counts of Anjou, the county of N., in 1246, became subject to the Anjou dynasty of Provence and Naples. During the war of the disputed succession of Queen Joanna I. of Naples, the people of N. applied for protection to Amadeus VII. of Savoy; and in 1402, King Ladislaus of Naples, and his competitors of the house of Anjou, renounced their claims upon N. to Amadeus VIII., duke of Savoy and Piedmont. The county of N. has remained ever since, with brief interruptions of temporary conquest, subject to the house of Savoy, under which it has attained its present state of prosperity. The county of N, although subject to the royal constitution or legislative code of the Sardinian monarchy, still retains some local registrations and privileges, which date from the time of its Angevin sovereigns. It has its own senate or supreme court of justice, and has under its jurisdiction the provs. of Oneglia and St. Remo.

NICETTA, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Cabul river, near the confluence of the Lunye, and about 12 m. NE of Peshawur.

NICEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Laignes, near the Vevre. Pop. 700.

NICHOL, a township of Upper Canada, in the Wellington district, intersected in the N by the Grand river. It possesses excellent soil, and abounds with fine timber. Pop., chiefly Scotch, 1,019.

NICHOLAS, a central county of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 1,430 sq. m., drained by Gauley and Elk rivers, and bordered on the SW by the Great Kanawha river. Pop. in 1840, 2,515; in 1850, 3,963. It contains a village of the same name. Its cap. is Summersville.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 350 sq. m., watered by Licking river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 8,745; in 1850, 10,360. Its cap. is Carlisle.

NICHOLAS (Saint), a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. E by S of Newton-Abbot. Area 580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1841, 1,175.—Also a p. in Glamorganshire, 6 m. W by S of Cardiff. Pop. in 1831, 351; in 1841, 425.—Also a p. in Pembrokeshire, 4½ m. W by S of Fishguard. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1841, 346.—Also a p. in the isle of Wight, adjacent to Newport. Area 410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 317;

in 1841, 275.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 5½ m. NW of Halesworth. Area 450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 101; in 1841, 90.—Also a p. in the isle of Thanet, Kent, 6½ m. WSW of Margate. Area 3,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1841, 679.—Also a p. in co. Wexford, 4 m. N of Wexford. Area 1,213 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 316

NICHOLASTON, a parish in Glamorganshire, 1½ m. NE of Penrice. Pop. in 1831, 92; in 1841, 119.

NICHOLASVILLE, a village of Jessamine co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 36 m. SE of Frankfort, on a small branch of Kentucky river. Pop. in 1840, 632.

NICHOL FOREST, a chapelry in the p. of Kirk-Andrew's, Cumberland, 10½ m. NE by N of Langtown, and E of the Esk. Area 10,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 907; in 1841, 825.

NICHOLS, a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. SW of Oswego, and 170 m. WSW of Albany. The surface is hilly, except on the Susquehanna, by which it is bounded on the N. The soil consists chiefly of gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,986.

NICHOLSON, a mountain of Australia Felix, in the district of Portland bay, near the Cockajemmy lakes.—Also a large river of N. Australia, which flows into the gulf of Carpentaria, to the W of the river Albert.

NICHOLSON, a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 161 m. NE of Harrisburg, intersected in the N by Tunkhannock mountain. Pop. in 1840, 658.

NICHOLSON (Port), a noble harbour in the district of Wellington, on the SW coast of the North island of New Zealand, in S lat. 41° 16′ 46″, E long. 174° 47′ 29″. It has an entrance of about ¾ m. in width, between Barrett reef and Pencarrow-head. The width of the passage varies from 1 m. to 1½ m., with a depth of water varying from 6 to 14 fath. Evans bay is an arm stretching to the S, and Lamblin harbour another arm stretching SW. Independently of these bays, the port forms a land-locked basin about 5 m. in diam. The lower valley of the Hutt river has its base on the shores of this harbour, and its apex at a gorge about 6½ m. to the N, where the hills bounding the valley of the river on the E and W approach close to each other. To the N of the gorge, through which the river rushes rapidly for about 1½ m., the hills recede from each other, leaving a valley between them about 8 m. long, and 2 m. broad. See articles New Zealand and Wellington.

NICHSVILLE, a village of Hopkinton township, St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 213 m. NNW of Albany, on the E branch of St. Regis river. Pop. in 1840, 125.

NICKER, an islet of the Antilles, in the group of the Virgin islands, to the NE of Virgin Gorda, in N lat. 18° 25′, W long. 64° 5′. It is 6 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth.

NICKOJACK, a creek in the state of Georgia, U. S., which issues from an extensive lake, and has at its exit thence a width of 60 ft.

NICKOL'S BAY, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, in De Witt's Land, between Capes Lambert and Preston, in N lat. 20° 38′, E long. 116° 47′.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, a group situated in the SE quarter of the bay of Bengal, between the parallels of 6° 40′ and 9° 30′ N, and the meridians of 92° 50′ and 94° E, almost equally distant from the Andamans and from Sumatra. The largest of the group is named Sambelong; but the two most visited by Europeans are called Carnicobar and Nancoury. There are 9 other islands of moderate size, besides a multitude of very small ones without any distinct appellation. Most of these islands are hilly, and some of their mountains are of considerable elevation. The valleys and sides of the hills are so densely covered with cocoa and areca-palms that the sunbeams cannot penetrate through their foliage; and in some places these are so thickly interwoven with rattans and bush-rope, that they appear spun together. The islands are of course unhealthy, and absolutely pestilential to a European constitution; even the natives seldom live beyond 60 years. Buffaloes and other cattle, swine, dogs, and monkeys, are found on most of the islands; snakes and alligators are numerous. The number and variety of shell-fish is so great that here the most beautiful conchological collections might be made with very little trouble.—M. Chopard estimates the entire pop. of the archipelago at 8,000, of whom 2,000 inhabit Carnicobar. He is of opinion that they belong rather to the Hindu race, than to the Burmese or the Malayan, but that in the pop. of the S portion of the group there is an interfusion of Malay blood. Their language is polysyllabic. The inhabitants of the N. islands are of a copper colour, with small eyes, flat noses, large mouths, thick lips, and black teeth; they are well-proportioned, rather short than tall, with large ears. They have strong black hair; the men have little or no beard, and shave their eyebrows, but never cut their nails. The hinder part of the head is compressed at birth. The occupation of the men consists chiefly in building and repairing their huts, and in fishing and trading with the neighbouring islands. Their favourite weapon is a kind of javelin. The women cook and cultivate the ground, and are remarkable for their extreme ugliness. Most of the country-ships from the different coasts of India touch at the N. islands in order to procure cocoa nuts, which they purchase at the rate of 4 for a leaf of tobacco, and 100 for a yard of blue cloth. The yams grown on these islands are probably the finest in India; and the oranges are good and abundant. Tobacco is the current medium of all exchange and barter.—The Danes formed an establishment on these islands in 1756, but their little colony was soon swept away by fever, and they have since abandoned it owing to the unhealthiness of the climate.

NICOLA (San), a volcanic island of the Adriatic, in the group of the Tremiti islands, to the NE of the island of San Domino, and to the S of Caprara. It is 1½ m. in length.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 11 m. S of Il Vallo, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Pisciotta. Pop. 380.

NICOLA-DELL'-ALTO (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 17 m. NNW of Cotrone, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Strongoli. Pop. 1,800. It has 4 churches.

NICOLA-LA-BARONIA (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, district and 9 m. SSE of Ariano, cant. and 1½ m. NNE of Castello-della-Baronia. Pop. 1,300.

NICOLA-DELLA-STRADA (San), a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-del-Lavoro, district and 1½ m. SSE of Caserta, and 19 m. NNE of Naples. Pop. 2,500.

NICOLA-DE-STRAFACE (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 23 m. ENE of Castrovillari, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Amendolara. Pop. 1,463.

NICOLAEFF, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, in a fertile plain near the point of junction of the Ingul and the Bug, in N lat. 46° 58′, E long. 30° 46′, 40 m. from Kherson, 77 m. from Odessa, and 1,362 m. from Petersburg. It was founded in 1791, and the admiralty of the Black sea was removed to it from Kherson; but the tide of prosperity has ebbed from it, in its turn, since Sebastopol became the chief

station of the Black sea fleet; and its pop., once estimated at 30,000, is now reduced to 8,000. Its streets are wide and regular, and planted with trees on both sides. The dockyards are at the foot of the height above the bridge. Along the top of the bank below the bridge runs a public walk, planted with trees and flowering shrubs; behind this walk stand the more important of the public buildings, such as the college-of-cadets, the handsomest of the whole, the admiral's residence, the observatory, and the admiralty. Behind these, again, run the wide sandy streets of the town. The timber employed here in ship-building comes chiefly by the Dnieper to Kherson. All the large vessels constructed here are floated empty down the river to Glubokoyé, where they take in their cannons and tackle; and from this point they must be transported on flats called camels to the Black sea. Several Englishmen are employed in the dockyards. The environs abound in good pasture-land, and are well cultivated.

NICOLAI I. ISLAND, one of the largest islands in the sea of Aral, in N lat. 44° 59′ 4″, E long. 59° 16′ 54″. It is the ZAREN of early maps.

NICOLAI (SAINT), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Wallis, to the SW of Visp. Pop. 480.

NICOLAO (SAN), a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 2,308; in 1841, 2,477. The town is 27 m. from Bastia. Pop. 618.

NICOLAO (SAO), an island of the Atlantic, in the group of the Cape-de-Verde islands, to the SE of the island of Santa Lucia, and NNW of that of St. Jago. Its W point is 8 m. E of Raza. It is 30 m. in length from E to W, and about 12 m. in breadth. On its S side are an extensive promontory, and the bays of St. George and Terrafal. Pop. 6,000. It has a generally mountainous surface, and contains some fertile valleys, in which coffee is successfully cultivated. Its chief town, which bears the same name, contains about 1,400 inhabitants.

NICOLAO (SAO), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, about 5 m. N of Rio-Pardo.—Also a v. of the same prov., in the comarca of the Missoes, on the r. bank of the Piratini, near its confluence with the Uruguay. Pop. 3,940.—Also a river of the prov. of Piauhi, an affluent of the São-Victor.

NICOLAS, an island of the Bahama old channel, off the N coast of Cuba, to the NE of the river Morina.—Also a channel which separates the bank of Los Roques from the chain of islets which extends along the N coast of Cuba. It is about 75 m. in length, and 39 m. in breadth. Its central part is in N lat. 23° 20′, and W long. 80°.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. S of Bothoa, and 18 m. S of Guingamp.—Also a village in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Granville, and 15 m. NW of Avranches. Pop. 2,300.—Also a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 18,477. The town is 10 m. NNE of Termonde, and 21 m. ENE of Ghent. Pop. 10,959. It is well-built, and has a large square surrounded by handsome houses, a fine town-house, a parish-church, a college with a chapel attached, several schools, an hospital, and several other charitable institutions, and a prison. It possesses numerous silk, woollen, and cotton factories, several spinning and printing mills, dye-works, manufactories of musical instruments, of carpets, hats, hosiery, tape, lace, leather, cards, earthenware, pipes, spangles, soap, starch, and tobacco, several salt-refineries, distilleries and breweries, vinegar-manufactories, and oil-mills, and extensive tile and brick works, and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, horses, hemp, and thread. The town returns one deputy, and the rural district three, to the provincial states.—Also a department and com. in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 1,447; of com. 260. It has extensive coal-mines.—Also a commune in the prov. of West Flanders, and dep. of Pervyse. Pop. 588.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a harbour on the NW coast of the island of Zea, in the archipelago. It is 1½ m. in length, and about ¾ of a mile in breadth, and is enclosed on the NW by a steep and narrow peninsula, on which is the hermitage of St. Nicolas.—Also a fort on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, 29 m. SSW of the capital. Opposite it is a group of islands of the same name.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a harbour of Lower Canada, in the district and 270 m. NE of Quebec, on the N coast of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, and 24 m. W of Cape Mont-Peles. At the entrance on the E is a cape of the same name.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a deltoid arm of the Quorra, to the W of the Santa Barbara branch.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a headland at the NW extremity of the island of Java, to the NW of the bay of Bantam, in S lat. 5° 52′, and E long. 106° 2′ 2″. It is the most northerly point in the island.

NICOLAS (SAINT), a headland of Hayti, on the NW coast of the island, 6 m. NE of Cape Foux, and at the extremity of a small peninsula, which encloses on the N the bay of the Mole-Saint-Nicolas, in N lat. 19° 50′, and W long. 73° 33′.

NICOLAS (SAN), a small island of the Pacific, near the coast of New California. Its SE point is in N lat. 33° 14′ 12″, and W long. 119° 25′ 00″.

NICOLAS DE LOS ARROYOS (SAN), a town of the republic of Monte-Video, 60 m. SE of Candelaria, and 50 m. N of Monte-Video. It stands on high ground, and consists of a few long streets crossing each other at right angles. It suffered greatly from the explosion of a powder-magazine which stood in one of the angles of the principal squares, in December 1852. Pop. about 5,000. The scenery in the neighbourhood is flat and uninviting.

NICOLAS-D'ALIERMONT (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1½ m. SW of Envermeu, and 8 m. SE of Dieppe. Pop. in 1841, 1,956. It has long been noted for its manufacture of clocks.

NICOLAS-DES-BIEFS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 6 m. E of Mayet-de-Montagne, and 21 m. S of La Palisse. Pop. 1,222.

NICOLAS-DE-BOURGUEIL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and about ½ a mile N of Bourgueil, and 12 m. N of Chinon. Pop. 2,104.

NICOLAS-DE-LA-GRAVE (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, and arrond. of Castel-Sarrasin. The canton comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,691; in 1841, 10,794. The village is 6 m. NW of Castel-Sarrasin, and 10 m. W of Montauban, near the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1841, 3,033. The environs are noted for their melons.

NICOLAS-PRES-GRANVILLE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Granville, 20 m. NW of Avranches. Pop. in 1841, 3,279.

NICOLAS-DE-PONT-SAINT-PIERRE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and cant. of Ecouis, 15 m. from Les Andelys. Pop. 754. It has several spinning and fulling mills, and a manufactory of cloth.

NICOLAS-DU-PORT (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the

Meurthe, and arrond. of Nancy. The cant. comprises 25 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,786; in 1841, 16,176. The town is 9 m. SE of Nancy, and 10 m. WNW of Luneville, on the l. bank of the Meurthe, which is here crossed by two stone-bridges. Pop. in 1841, 3,178. It has a handsome Gothic church, a town-hall, a lunatic asylum, an hospital, and a public abattoir, and possesses manufactories of varieties of cotton and linen fabrics, hosiery, brocade, several spinning and fulling-mills, dye-works, tanneries, rope-works, founderies, gypsum-works, an oil-mill, and distilleries of brandy.

NICOLAS-DEL-PUERTO (San), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Sevilla, and partido of Cazalla-de-la-Sierra. Pop. 7,240. It has a parish-church, several convents and hospitals, and a public granary.

NICOLAS-DEL-REAL-CAMINO (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia, partido and 18 m. WNW of Carrion-de-los-Condes. Pop. 94. It has an hospital.

NICOLAS-DE-REDON (Saint), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,915; in 1841, 9,950. The village is 24 m. N of Savenay, on the l. bank of the Vilaine. Pop. 1,621.

NICOLAS-DE-SARARE (Saint), a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, prov. and 30 m. SW of Pamplona, near the source of the Sarare. Pop. 1,200.

NICOLAS-DE-LA-TAILLE (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. W of Lillebonne, and 21 m. E of Havre, near the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 950.

NICOLET, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Three Rivers, extending N to the St. Lawrence, on which it has a breadth of 32½ m., and comprising an area of 475 sq. m. It has a generally level surface, and is watered by several rivers, of which the Nicolet, Becancour, and Gentilly are the chief. It contains 5 parishes, and sends two members to the provincial parliament. Pop. 12,593.—Also a river which has its source in a lake of the same name, in the same district, in the SE corner of the township of Ham; runs in a generally NW direction; and after a course of about 75 m., throws itself, by two branches, into Lake Saint Pierre. It consists of two principal branches, distinguished as the eastern and western; the former of which rises in Wolfstown, and the latter in Weedon. Numerous settlements have been formed on the lower part of this river.—Also a seignory in the co. of Nicolet, bounded in front by Lake St. Peter. The soil in the interior is good, and on the banks of the river is extremely fertile. About ⅘ths of the seignory are under cultivation. The village is pleasantly situated on the Nicolet, about a mile from its mouth. It contains about 90 houses, with a Roman Catholic church in the centre, and an episcopal chapel.

NICOLO (San), an island of the Adriatic, on the coast of Dalmatia, and circle of Cattaro, at the entrance of the port of Budua, in N lat. 42° 15′ 50″, and E long. 18° 50′ 30″.—Also a town of Dalmatia, in the island of Mortero, circle and 36 m. SE of Zara. Pop. 427.—Also a town on a rock on the SE coast of the island of Tinos, Grecian archipelago, 90 m. ESE of Athens. Pop. 4,000. It possesses some fortifications, and has a suburb and a cathedral.—Also a village and port of the island of Cerigo, Ionian sea, on the E coast, 9 m. NNE of Capsali, on the N side of a bay of the same name. Pop. 400. A fort in the vicinity, bearing the same name, is in N lat. 36° 13′ 7″, and E long. 23° 4′ 34″. Numerous ruins, including those of the ancient *Cythera*, are found in the neighbourhood. — Also a rocky islet off the E coast of Anatolia, in N lat. 36° 33′, E long. 29° 8′, at the bottom of a gulf formed by Cape Angistro on the W. It is 1 m. in length, and 2 furl. broad, and attains an alt. of 700 ft. Its whole surface is covered, from sea to summit, with the remains of houses, arches, churches, monasteries, and reservoirs. The distance between the rock and the mainland on the N is only a few yards.

NICOLO-DI-LIDO (San), a fortress of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 3 m. E of Venice, at the extremity of a long and narrow island. In its vicinity is the port of the same name.

NICOLOSI, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 9 m. N of Catania, on the S side of Mount Etna. Pop. 3,600. This town, which is the most elevated of the towns built on this volcano, was to a great extent destroyed by a torrent of lava in 1538. It has some silk-mills.

NICOMEDIA. See Ismid.

NICOPOLI, Nikopol, or Tchingani-Kalé, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, cap. of the sanjak and 56 m. W of Rustchuk, 90 m. SW of Bucharest, and 300 m. NW of Constantinople, on the r. bank of the Danube, a little below the confluence of the Aluta and Osma. Pop. loosely estimated at 10,000. It occupies a height, defended by ramparts and by an ancient fortress, and surrounded by several suburbs. It contains some handsome houses, several mosques, baths, &c.; but is generally ill-built. Its situation on the Danube renders it a place of considerable commercial importance. The suburbs are inhabited chiefly by Greeks and Bulgarians. N. was founded by Trajan, and some remains of the ancient walls are still to be seen. It is noted for the signal defeat of Sigismund, king of Hungary, by the Turks, in 1396.

NICOSIA, a district and town of Sicily, in the prov. and 45 m. WNW of Catania, and 75 m. ESE of Palermo. Pop. 13,000. It stands on the declivity of two hills, the bases of which are watered by the Salato and Capizzi; and contains numerous churches and convents, and a cathedral in the Norman style. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, corn, oil, and cattle. In the environs are beds of argillaceous schist and of iron pyrites, a productive salt-mine, springs of petroleum, and several sulphureous springs. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Herbita*, noted for its resistance to Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse. The district comprises 5 cant.

NICOSIA, Leucosia, or Lefkosia, a town of Turkey in Asia, capital of the island of Cyprus, and of the sanjak of the same name, 9 m. from the N coast of the island, 210 m. WSW of Aleppo, and 540 m. SE of Constantinople, in N lat. 35° 13′ 14″, E long. 33° 26′ 30″. It stands on a slight elevation, in the centre of an extensive plain, surrounded by mountains, of which the highest summits are covered with snow. Pop. 18,000, about two-thirds of whom are Turks. It is 1½ m. in circuit; and is enclosed by lofty stone-walls, flanked with 13 bastions of great strength. The moat, which was formerly nearly ½ a m. in width, is now dry and in part filled up, and converted into corn-fields. Notwithstanding the strength of its fortifications, it is incapable of sustaining a siege, in consequence of being commanded by the adjacent heights. It is entered by three gates, distinguished by the names of Paphos, Cerina, and Famagousta or Larnica. The Greek quarter of the town contains some handsome streets; but the others are narrow, irregular, unpaved, and dirty; and the city generally is in a neglected and ruinous state. The houses generally are ill-built, and many are mere huts; but a few large and commodious dwellings are to be seen, surrounded by gardens planted

with orange, citron, and palm-trees. The ancient palace of the kings of Cyprus, an extensive structure, is now used as the governor's residence. The archiepiscopal palace is also a spacious edifice. The town contains 8 mosques, of which one is the ancient cathedral of Saint Sophia, a superb Gothic edifice; 6 Greek churches, numerous convents, 4 public baths, a large caravanserai, and a well-stocked bazaar.—It has manufactories of Turkey leather, carpets, and printed cottons. Wine and cotton form its chief articles of export. The surrounding plain possesses little fertility, and adjacent to the town is marshy and insalubrious. The wines, for which the island is noted, are grown on the slopes of the surrounding hills.—N. occupies the site of the ancient *Tremitus*. Previous to its possession by the Venetians, it was of great extent, containing 300 churches and numerous palaces and monasteries. From the Venetians it was taken by Selim II., and has since continued under the dominion of the Turks. The sanjak comprises the E part of the island, and contains extensive salt-works.

NICOTERA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 13 m. SW of Monte-Leone, and 45 m. SW of Catanzaro, near the gulf of Gioja. Pop. 3,800. It consists of an upper and lower town. The former contains a fine square, some handsome houses, the episcopal palace, and a college. The lower part consists of an assemblage of mean and miserable dwellings, inhabited chiefly by mariners and fishermen. This town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1783.

NICOYA, a town of Central America, in the state of Costa-Rica, near the N coast of a gulf of the same name, and 76 m. WNW of Cartago.—Also a town of the same state, 96 m. W of Cartago, on the NE part of a peninsula of the same name, 15 m. from the shore of the gulf of Nicoya, and 24 m. from the SW bank of Lake Nicaragua. Pop. 3,000. Shipbuilding and the manufacture of some common fabrics form the chief branches of local employment. The trade consists chiefly in corn, maize, honey, poultry, salt, and purple-fish.—The peninsula lies partly in the NW of the state of Costa-Rica, and partly in the S of that of Nicaragua, and to the S of the lake of that name, between the gulf of Papagayo on the NW and that of Nicoya on the SE. It is about 120 m. in length from N to S, and 90 m. in medium breadth from E to W, and terminates in the S in Cape Blanco. In the N part is the volcano of Papagayo; but in its greater extent it is flat, and well adapted to the cultivation of sugar. The climate is extremely warm and unhealthy.

NICOYA (Gulf of), or Las Salinas, an indentation of the W coast of Central America, in the state of Costa-Rica, to the E of the peninsula of Nicoya, and S of Lake Nicaragua, from which it is separated by a distance of about 69 m. The depth of its embrasure from N to S is about 60 m., and its greatest breadth 54 m. Its principal port is that of Punta-Arenas, from which a road has been executed to the capital, which admits of produce being conveyed to the port in the ordinary wheel-carriages of the country in 5 days. Vessels of large size cannot however approach nearer than 2 m. It contains a number of small islands; and receives several rivers, the principal of which are the Cartago, Palmas, Chome, and Mandetre. It affords large quantities of purple fish. It has been proposed to connect this gulf with the river San-Juan, by means of a canal and the river San-Carlos.

NICUMAN, a river of Mandshuria, in the district of Sagalin-Ula, an affluent of the Amour, which it joins, on the l. bank, after a course in a SW direction of about 240 m.

NIDA, a river of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow. It has its source in the obwod of Kielce, near Moskarzow; runs first E, then SSE; passes Sobkow, Pinczow, and Wislica; and after a navigable course of about 75 m. joins the Vistula, on the l. bank, at Nowemiasto-korczin.

NIDAU, an amt or bailiwick and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne. The bail. contains 10 parishes, and 10,096 inhabitants. The v. is 18 m. NW of Berne, at the NE extremity of Bienne, at the efflux of the Thiele. Pop. 614. It has several bleacheries, and carries on an extensive trade in salt.

NIDD, a river of Yorkshire, which rises 3 m. NE of Kettlewell, on Black-Fell, and flows E, SE, and then NE, to the Ouse at Nun-Monkton.

NIDD-WITH-KILLINGHALL, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. NW by W of Knaresborough, and N of the Nidd. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1841, 114.

NIDDA, a river which has its source in the Vogelsberge, in the E part of the prov. of Upper Hesse, traverses the W part of the prov. of Hanau, in Electoral Hesse, and of the territory of Frankfort-on-the-Main; enters the duchy of Nassau; and throws itself into the Main, on the r. bank, a little to the E of Höchst, 7 m. W of Frankfort, and after a course in a generally SW direction of 60 m. The Horlof, Wetter, and Nidder, the latter of which it receives on the l., are its principal affluents. Scholten, Nidda, Staden, and Rödelsheim, are the principal towns on its banks. Alt. above sea-level at its source 799 yds.; at Nidda, 305 ft.—Also a bailiwick and town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, the town is 20 m. SE of Giessen, and 27 m. NE of Frankfort, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,871. It has manufactories of linen and hosiery, and several tanneries. In its vicinity are the mineral baths of Salzhausen.

NIDDEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Königsberg, on the long, narrow tract which separates the Curische-Haff from the Baltic, and to the S of Memel.

NIDDER, a river which has its source in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, and prov. of Upper Hesse, in the Vogelsberge, about 5 m. S of the source of the Nidda, flows thence into Electoral-Hesse, traverses the W part of the prov. of Hanau, and joins the Nidda, on the l. bank, to the NE of Vilbel, and after a course in a generally SW direction of 45 m.

NID-ELV, a river of Norway, in the prov. of Christiansand, which issues from Lake Nisservand, in the bail. of Bradsberg, traverses the E part of the bail. of Nedenaes, and after a course in a generally S direction of 75 m., throws itself into the Skagerrack at Arendal, opposite the island of Tromöe.—Also a river in the prov. of South Trondheim, which has its source in a large lake, and a little below Trondheim throws itself into the Trondheim fiord.

NIDERVILLER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 5 m. S of Sarrebourg. Pop. 760. It has a manufactory of porcelain and pipes, and a glass-work.

NIDGULL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the district of Mysore, 45 m. E of Chittledrug, on a mountain.

NIDINGEN, a small island near the W coast of Sweden, in the Cattegat, in N lat. 57° 18′ 21″, and E long. 11° 54′ 45″. It has a lighthouse.

NIDOKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 54 m. NNW of Vilna, and 5 m. ENE of Wilkomirz.

NIDWALD, or Nidwalden, a district of Switzerland, in the N part of the cant. of Unterwalden. It comprises 13 com., and contains 9,610 inhabitants (Catholic). Its chief town is Stanz.

NIEBEL, a town of Senegambia, in the state of Tuta-Dialon, in the midst of lofty mountains, 90 m. NW of Labbe.

NIEBLA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Huelva, and partido of Moguer, on the r. bank of the Tinto. Pop. 983. It is the chief town of a county of the same name, and has the remains of ramparts, 5 churches, a convent, and an hospital. In the environs are some copper mines. This town is the *Ilipŭla* of the Romans.

NIEBOROWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 48 m. SE of Oppeln circle and 18 m. S of Tost. Pop. 410. It has a large iron-work.

NIED, a river of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, formed by the junction of the Nied-Française, which has its source at Marthil in the dep. of the Meurthe, and of the Nied-Allemande which takes its rise at Magstadt in the dep. of the Moselle, and which unite in the cant. of Boulay at Condé-Northen. The united stream flows NNE and throws itself into the Sarre, on the l. bank, 8 m. NW of Sarrelouis. The total length of its course from the source of the Nied-Francaise is 48 m. It is liable to inundations.

NIEDECK, a hamlet of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, principality and 6 m. ESE of Gottingen. Pop. 60.

NIEDEGGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. E of Aix-le-Chapelle, circle and 6 m. S of Düren, at the foot of a rock, on the Roër. Pop. 570. It has a castle, now in a dilapidated condition, built in the 12th century by the Counts of Julius.

NIEDELBAD, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and S of Zurich, and on the lake of that name.

NIEDENSTEIN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, circle and 9 m. from Fritzlar. Pop. in 1840, 689, of whom 120 were Jews.

NIEDER, a German word signifying 'lower.' For names with which it is compounded not found below, see the other term of the compound.

NIEDERBETSCHDORF, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and cant. of Soultz-sous-Forêt, 12 m. S of Wissembourg. Pop. 1,278.

NIEDERBRONN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, and arrond. of Wissembourg. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,600; in 1841, 20,187. The town is 12 m. SW of Wissembourg, and 27 m. NNW of Strasburg, on the Falkein. Pop. in 1841, 2,922. It has an extensive bathing-establishment.

NIEDERHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 5 m. S of Idstein. Pop. 325. It has several corn-mills and a powder-mill.

NIEDERMERSCHWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and cant. of Mulhausen, 9 m. N of Altkirch. Pop. 1,334.

NIEDERNAU, or Niderau, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwartzburg, bail. and 1½ m. W of Rotenburg, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 412. It has several mineral baths.

NIEDERNHALL, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 4 m. W of Künzelsan, on the Kochar. Pop. in 1840, 1,487. It has several saline springs.

NIEDERSTETTEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 11 m. N of Gerabronn, and 11 m. SE of Mergentheim, on the Vorbach. Pop. 1,562. It has a castle, and carries on a considerable trade in wine.

NIEFERN, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 5 m. ENE of Pforzheim, and 21 m. ESE of Carlsruhe, on the r. bank of the Enz. Pop. 1,279.

NIEGOWICE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. E of Bochnia, and 17 m. E of Cracow.

NIEHEIM, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 38 m. SSE of Minden, circle and 8 m. NNW of Brakel. Pop. 1,272.

NIEHL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the regency and 6 m. WNW of Cleves. Pop. 1,220.

NIEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Antwerp. Pop. of dep. 2.967. The village is 9 m. S of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Rupel. Pop. 1,850.—Also a department and commune in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 293.—Also a department and commune in the same prov. and arrond. of Tongres, watered by the Beek-de-Asch. Pop. 163.

NIELLA, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 7 m. NE of Mondovi, on the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 1,612.

NIEMECK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 28 m. SSW of Potsdam, circle and 6 m. SSE of Zauch-Belzig. Pop. 2,340. It has several spinning-mills and distilleries.

NIEMEN, or Nieman, a river, the Memel of the Germans, and Niemona of the Lithuanians, which has its source in Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, in the E part of the district of Igoumen, near Pesotchna, on the confluence of several streams of which the Ousa is the principal, on the watershed between the Baltic and the Black sea. It takes first a W direction, runs along the confines of the govs. of Vilna and Grodno, and traverses the N part of the latter gov. At the town of Grodno it turns N and runs along the frontier of the Polish woiwodie of Augustowo, but resumes, soon after passing Kowno, where it is joined by the Wjlia, a W direction. It then enters Prussia; traverses under the name of Memel the N part of the prov. of East Prussia; passes Ragnit and Tilsit, and 8 m. below Tilsit, divides into two branches which discharge themselves into the Curische-Haff. The smaller of the two deltoid branches runs SW, and has at its mouth the town of Gilge to which it gives its name. The other runs N under the name of Russ, and subdivides near the town of that name into three branches, viz. the Almat, Skirviet and Pokolna, which form at their mouth numerous islands. The N. has a course of 450 m. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Berezina, Meretchanka, Wilia, Pevieja, Doubitza and Joura; and on the l. the Chtchara, Zelva and Szeschuppe. This river is broad, deep and navigable, even in summer; and is connected by means of the canal of Oginski with the Jaselda or Yasiolda, an affluent of the Pripec. This river engrosses nearly the whole trade of Lithuania and Volhynia.—In 1066 the sons of the grand-duke Yaroslav gained a signal victory on its banks over Prince Vseslav-Briatchislavitch of Potolsk, and it is also noted for an interview which Napoleon Buonaparte and Alexander had on its waters near Tilsit.

NIEMENTCHIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 18 m. NNE of Vilna, on the r. bank of the Vilia. Pop. 1,800.

NIEMES, or Mimonic, a municipal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 20 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau, and 33 m. NE of Leitmeritz, on the Jeschkenbach, at its confluence with the Jungferbach. Pop. 3,336. It has manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics. Sapphires are found in the surrounding district.

NIEMETZKI-GRAD. See Gratz.

NIEMIROV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bialystock, district and 28 m. SE of Drohitchin, on the r. bank of the Bog.

NIEMIROW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and

28 m. W of Zolkiew, and 33 m. NW of Lemberg. Pop. 1,900.

NIEMODIN. See FALKENBERG.

NIEMOKSTZY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 17 m. WNW of Rossiena, and 45 m. SSW of Chavli. Pop. 1,700.

NIEMTSCHITZ (GROSS), a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 13 m. SSE of Brunn, and 11 m. SW of Austerlitz, on an island of the Schwaza. Pop. 1,050.

NIENBORG, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 27 m. NW of Munster, circle and 5 m. NNE of Ahaus, on the Dinkel. Pop. 1,000. It has an ancient fortress.

NIENBURG, a bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya. Pop. of bail., exclusive of the town, 6,500. The town is 32 m. NW of Hanover, and 36 m. SE of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Weser, at the confluence of the Murbach. Pop. 4,300. It contains 2 churches and an hospital; and has manufactories of linen fabrics, and of vinegar and oil. The trade consists chiefly in timber and coal. Tobacco and chicory are cultivated in the environs. N. was formerly a place of considerable strength. Its fortifications were demolished by the French in 1807.

NIENBURG, KLOSTER-NIENBURG, or MUNCHEN-NIENBURG, a bailiwick and town of the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen. The town is 12 m. NW of Kothen, on the l. bank of the Saale, at the confluence of the Bode, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,900. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 suburbs, a castle, and 2 churches. Coal is wrought in the environs.

NIEPER. See DNIEPER.

NIEPOLOMICE, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 11 m. NW of Bochnia, near the r. bank of the Vistula.

NIEPPES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Bailleul. Pop. in 1841, 3,451. It has several breweries and vinegar manufactories, numerous lime and tileworks, manufactories of potash, and several spinning-mills and bleacheries.

NIERHOXENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Exel. Pop. 203.

NIERS, or NEERS, a river which has its source in Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the circle and 6 m. E of Erkelenz; flows thence into Belgium; traverses the prov. of Limburg; and throws itself into the Meuse, on the r. bank, 1½ m. NW of Gennep, and after a tortuous course, in a generally NW direction, of about 72 m. Wachtendonk, Gueldres, Goch, and Gennep, are the principal towns which it waters. In October and April it is liable to inundations. It is navigable, although not without difficulty, on account of the number of sand-banks with which its bed is obstructed. Its waters abound with fish.

NIERSTEIN, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Oppenheim, and 10 m. SSE of Mayence, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,201, of whom 947 are Catholics. In the vicinity are the baths of Sirona-Bad, on the site of the ancient Roman baths of *Sirona*. The environs are noted for their excellent wine.

NIESKY, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. of Liegnitz, and circle of Rothenburg. Pop. 600. It has a Moravian gymnasium, with a fine museum of natural curiosities; and possesses manufactories of cotton and linen fabrics, and leather.

NIESTE, a village of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Cassel, on a river of the same name. Pop. 571. It has a custom-house. Previous to 1831 it belonged in common to Hesse and Hanover.

NIESUCHATSCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 12 m. NNE of Kowel, on the r. bank of the Turia. Pop. 150.

NIESZAWA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masow, and obwod. of Kujavie, 45 m. WNW of Plock, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 824. It has several breweries and distilleries.

NIESZWITSCH, NIESWICZ, or NESVIJ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. SW of Minsk, district and 39 m. WNW of Sloutzk, on the Lipa, an affluent of the Niemen. Pop. 4,000. It is the cap. of a principality, and of a majorat belonging to the family of Radzwille, and has a Benedictine abbey. Its fortifications were destroyed by the Swedes in 1706.

NIEUBURG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Assenede. Pop. 282.

NIEUCAPPELLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 734.

NIEUIL, or NIEUL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. N of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,317.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cap. of a cant., in the arrond. and 9 m. NW of Limoges, on the l. bank of the Glane. Pop. 730. It has a spinning and an oil-mill.

NIEUIL, or NIOEIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 2 m. SE of St. Claud, and 14 m. SW of Confolens, on the Son. Pop. 1,412. It has a manufactory of pottery, and in its vicinity is a mine of iron.

NIEUIL-DENANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and cant. of Saint-Hilaire-des-Loges, 8 m. SE of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,111. It has manufactories of candles and of oil.

NIEUIL-L'ESPOIR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Villedieu, and 9 m. SE of Poitiers. Pop. 500.

NIEUIL-LE-VIROUL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NE of Mirambeau, and 6 m. WSW of Jonzac, on the Tarnac. Pop. 1,250.

NIEUKERKEN-WAES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 2,389; of com. 587.

NIEUPOORT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Lokeren. Pop. 1,227.

NIEUPORT, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. of dep. 2,936. The town is 7 m. NW of Furnes, and 23 m. WSW of Bruges, on the Yser, 1½ m. from the sea. It communicates by means of canals with Furnes and Bruges, and with Dixmude and Ypres by the Yperlee. It is ill-built and unhealthily situated, and has manufactories of fishing-nets and cordage. Fishing forms one of the chief employments of the inhabitants. This town was formerly a mere hamlet, dependent on the town of Lombarsyde, which was destroyed by a tempest in June 1116. It was enclosed by walls by Philip of Alsace; and after being reduced to ruins by the English in 1383, was rebuilt two years after, and fortified by Philip the Bold. It sustained several sieges, the most memorable of which was that against the French in 1488. In 1600 a battle was fought in its vicinity, in which the archduke Albert was defeated by Maurice of Nassau. It was taken by the French in 1745, 1792, and 1794. The canal of Nieuport extends from the town of that name, where it unites with the Yser and the canal of Furnes, of the latter of which it is a continuation, to the canal of Ostend at Bruges, a distance of 15 m. This canal forms an

important trading communication between France and Belgium.

NIEUW, a Dutch word signifying 'new.' For names with which it is compounded, not found amongst the following, see the other name.

NIEUWE-DIEP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 26 m. N of Alkmaer, on the Mars-diep, a channel by which the island of Texel is separated from the continent, and at the mouth of the great Amsterdam canal. It has a fine harbour.

NIEUWEGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Varssenare. Pop. 132.

NIEUWENBRIEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Baesrode. Pop. 261.

NIEUWENDORPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Eecloo. Pop. 142.

NIEUWENHOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 623.—Also a com. in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Oostcamp. Pop. 115.

NIEUWENRODE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Meysse. Pop. 936.

NIEUWERKERKEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 2,447. The v. is 9 m. SW of Termonde. Pop. 249. Agriculture and the manufacture of linen form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a dep. and com. in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 550; of com. 326.

NIEUWKERK, or NYKERK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, arrond. and 28 m. NW of Arnheim, near the Zuyder-zee, on which it has a small port. Pop. 5,900. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the environs.

NIEUWKOOP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, arrond. and 14 m. E of Leyden, cant. and 6 m. E of Wonbrugge. Pop. 1,900.

NIEUWMAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Calmpthout. Pop. 558.

NIEUWMUNSTER, a prov. of West Flanders, in the arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 344.

NIEUWOLD, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 17 m. ENE of Groningen. Pop. 1,100.

NIEUWPOORT, a fortified town of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, arrond. and 9 m. NNW of Gorcum, and cant. of Sleydrecht, on the l. bank of the Leck, nearly opposite Schoonhoven. Pop. 390. Salmon fishing forms the chief employment of the inhabitants.

NIEUWRODE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Molebeek. Pop. 1,043.

NIEUWSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Rhode-Saint-Genest. Pop. 354.

NIEUWVELD (BERGEN), a range of mountains in South Africa, in the district of Beaufort, extending from the Komsberg on the SSW, to the Sneeuwberg on the NNW, a distance of about 180 m. It rises to the height of 10,800 ft., and is said to be covered half the year with snow. It gives rise on the N to the head-streams of the Zak and Riet rivers, and on the S to the Zont or Salt, and the Gamka or Great Lion rivers.

NIEVA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Segovia, and partido of Santa-Maria-de-Nieva. Pop. 579. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

NIEVA-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Logrono, and partido of Torrecella-de-Cameros. Pop. 1,020.

NIEVENHEIM, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 8 m. S of Dusseldorf, circle and 6 m. SE of Neuss. Pop. 1,487. It has several breweries and distilleries.

NIEVERN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 5 m. NNE of Braubach, and 6 m. SE of Coblenz, on the l. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 570. It has a forge, several founderies, and a nail-manufactory.

NIEVRE, a river of France, in the dep. to which it gives its name. It takes its rise near Bouras, in the cant. of Prémery; runs S; and throws itself, by two arms, into the Loire, on the r. bank, and after a course of 30 m.

NIEVRE, a central department of France, between 46° 40′ and 47° 35′ N lat., and 2° 50′ and 4° 10′ E long.; bounded on the N by the dep. of the Loiret and Yonne; on the E by those of the Cote-d'Or, and Saone-et-Loire; on the S by the last-named dep., and that of the Allier; and on the W by the dep. of the Cher. It comprises an area of 681,093 hect. Pop. in 1801, 232,590; in 1821, 257,990; in 1831, 282,521; in 1841, 305,346; in 1851, 327,161. It is intersected by a range of hills, forming the line of separation between the basins of the Loire and Seine, and bearing in its E part the name of the mountains of Morvan. It is watered in the N by the Yonne and its affluents, the Beuvron and Cure; in the S by Loire, Allier, Nohain, Nievre, and Aron, and contains several large lakes, of which one, named Aron, in its central part, is the largest. Its highest summit, in the mountains of Morvan, has an alt. of 880 metres = 971 yds. above sea-level. The tract along the banks of the Loire is generally fertile, but the soil in its greater extent possesses little fertility. Of the 651,457 hect. of productive soil in 1839, 148,907 were in grain; 10,132 in potatoes and legumes; 557 in beet-root; 10,325 in vineyards; 2,365 in gardens; 3,676 in orchards and nurseries; 71,948 in meadows; 258,797 in wood; and 144,697 in heaths, brushwood, and waste lands. The E portion of the dep. is extremely rugged. Its produce in grain is rather below the average; but in the valley of the Loire a considerable quantity of good corn-land exists. The elevated plains of Morvan present excellent grazing lands; and a large number of horses, cattle, and sheep are reared in the dep. The white wines of Pouilly are esteemed. The principal mineral productions are iron and coal. A large proportion of the pop. is employed in iron-works, and a considerable number in linen-weaving. The porcelain of Nevers is celebrated.—This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Nevers, Chateaux-Chinon, Clamecy, and Cosnes, which are subdivided into 25 cantons, and 316 communes. It forms the dio. of the bishop of Nevers. In 1834 it sent 4 deputies to the legislature, who were chosen by 1,084 electors.

NIF, or NINFI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Sarukhan, 30 m. E of Smyrna.

NIFON, NIPHON, or NIPON, the principal of the Japan islands, extending between 33° 30′ and 41° 30′ N lat., and between 130° 50′ and 142° 20′ E long., to the NE of the islands of Kiu-siu and Sikokf, from which it is separated by narrow channels, and to the SW of the island of Yeso, from which it is parted by the strait of Matsmai or Sangar; on the NW it is bathed by the sea of Japan; and on the E and S by the Pacific. The strait of Corea runs between its W extremity and the peninsula from which the strait takes its name. It presents in its general outline a curve extending from NE to SW, and presenting its convexity to the S. Its length is 900 m.; its great-

est breadth, 240 m. Its superficies, comprising several small adjacent islands, dependent upon it, is estimated at about 42,000 m. The coasts are steep, rocky, and indented with numerous bays. Of these the principal are Jedo, Totomina, Ovari, and Osaka. Towards the NE extremity are Capes Sangar and Nambu; on the NW Capes Noto and Gamaley; and on the S coast Capes Ava and Diun. Its principal summits are Tasagoura and Oraxi in the NE; the Mottoyama mountains, which terminate in the peak of Tilesius or Krusenstern, near Cape Gamaley. Near the bay of Totomina, toward the S coast, is the volcano of Fousiyava, the highest mountain in the island, and covered with perpetual snow. Near the centre are the beautiful and sacred mountain of Yessan, and the volcano of Asamaga-daki. Earthquakes are of common occurrence, and mineral springs are to be met with in all parts of the island. It is intersected by numerous streams, of which the chief are Ayedogava, Tenriou, Oyngava, Fousiyava, and Toniak. The principal lakes are Bievano-oumi or Oitz and Facone. The latter, which is near Jedo, is held in religious veneration by the natives. Several canals intersect the island in various directions, especially in the N. The climate is generally healthy. In summer the heat is excessive The rains commence about June, and continue several months. Thunder-storms are frequent, and disastrous hurricanes are not uncommon. The soil is not naturally fertile, but industry has rendered it highly productive, especially in the W provinces. Its chief agricultural productions are rice, wheat, barley, buckwheat, lentils, potatoes, melons, cucumbers, citrons, oranges, peaches, almonds, figs, the *kai* which affords a valuable species of oil, sesame, pepper, brown and green tea, tobacco, cotton, hemp, mulberries, camphor, and varnish, of which the finest is that of the Rhus vernix, which grows exclusively in the prov. of Yamato. Horses of a fine breed are raised in large numbers. The pearl-oyster is found to the SW of the island, and ambergris abounds on its S coast. Gold, silver, and copper are its principal mineral productions. It contains also coal, naphtha, agates, and porcelain clay. N. comprises 5 general divisions, viz.: Otchio, Quanto, Yetseghen, Yetsen, and Yamaisoit, and 53 provinces. Jedo or Yedo, the capital of the empire. and Meaco, the residence of the ecclesiastical emperor, are the chief towns of Nifon. See articles JAPAN, JEDO, and MEACO.

NIGATA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and principality of Yetsougo, about 180 m. N of Jedo, on a bay of the sea of Japan.

NIGDEH, or NIDEGH, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Asia, in the central part of Caramania. The sanj. is bounded on the N by the sanj. of Ak-serai and Kaisariyeh; on the E by the last-named sanj.; on the S by the Taurus chain; and on the W by the sanj. of Konieh. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by the two head-streams of the Kizil-Irmak. Its soil is fertile, and affords excellent fruit. Cotton forms also an extensive article of cultivation. The pop. consists of Turcomans, Turks, and Greeks. The town is 100 m. E of Konia, and 72 m. SSW of Kaisariyeh, near the source of the Kizil-Irmak. Pop. 5,000. It stands on a conical-shaped rock, commanding on the E a valley, and on the W a fine plain, extending to the distance, in a SW direction, of about 50 m. It is partly enclosed by ancient walls, and contains 3 castles, several fine mosques, a celebrated Ottoman college, founded by Alaeddin, and the remains of some fine excavations cut in the solid rock. It is the residence of a pasha. N. is the *Cadyna* of the ancients.

NIGER, or QUORRA, a great river of Central Africa, which has excited an extraordinary interest in modern geographers, by the remarkable nature of the region through which it flows, and still more by the various and contradictory rumours relative to its course and termination. The name *Niger*, though familiar to ancient as well as modern geographers, is not known in Africa. The great stream to which this name is given by Europeans, is known to the Negroes under the appellation of JOLI-BA, the last syllable being the general term for a river, and also of QUORRA or KAWARA. By the Moors it is called NIL-EL-ABID, or 'Nile of the Negroes;' and some travellers report that it is by the Moors of Northern Africa generally identified with the other great river of Africa, the Egyptian Nile.

Hypotheses of Ancient geographers.] Herodotus notices an expedition into the heart of Africa, undertaken by five young Nasamŏnes, whose tribe dwelt on the coast of the Great Syrtis, and who after traversing successively an inhabited region, a country of wild beasts which lay to the S of it, and then a great sandy desert, reached a city inhabited by black men, and situated on the banks of a great river flowing towards the rising sun. This river he infers to be the remote head or a branch of the Nile; but from the particulars given, there appears little doubt of its being the great central river of Africa. From Bilma, or some of the oases to the W of that country, a WSW course could carry the Nasamones to the Joliba, at a point where it has begun to flow towards the E. Strabo, Mela, and Pliny represent the Nile as rising in the W extremity of Mauritania; then passing through vast unknown regions, and, according to some accounts, sinking for a great space under ground, and re-appearing in Upper Ethiopia. Ptolemy, however, whose residence at Alexandria afforded better means of information, rejects altogether the idea of any communication between the N. and the Nile. He describes in considerable detail the course of the former river under the name Nigeir, representing it as terminated on the W by Mount Mandrus, and as giving off a divergent stream to Lake Libye, which some modern geographers identify with Lake Chad; but his statements do not include any thing positive as to the direction in which it flows.

Arabian views.] Our next great source of information respecting the geography of the interior of Africa is the Saracens or Arabians. In the course of dissensions which arose among their various dynasties in Northern Africa, large bodies of Saracens crossed the desert, and founded kingdoms on the E part of the shores of the N. The most brilliant of these was Ghana, which, enriched by the gold trade of Wangara, is said to have risen to a high degree of power and splendour. Their geographers, adopting views very different from those which had prevailed among the ancients, unanimously state that the N. flows from E to W, and discharges itself into the sea—by which they understood the Atlantic or great circumambient ocean. They represented it also as rising from the same source with the Egyptian Nile, and as identified with it, but only in the earliest part of its course. Some of them, however, asserted that it did not reach the sea. Leo Africanus, the chief authority to the modern Europeans, represents the N. as flowing from E to W, and falling into the ocean; but instead of deriving it from the Egyptian Nile, he makes it flow from the lake of Bornu, situated far in the interior of Africa. The system of Leo Africanus was followed in all the European maps of the 16th and 17th centuries, where the three great streams of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Rio-Grande, are made the estuaries by which the great central river pours itself into the Atlantic. Even the Falemé was supposed to be a branch first separating itself from, and then uniting with the main trunk. Bartholomew Stibbs, however, having, about the end of the 17th cent., penetrated to the upper part of the Gambia, and brought down a report that "its original or head is nothing near so far in the country as by the geographers has been represented," and that twelve days' journey above Barraconda "fowls walked over it." These assertions did not meet with much acceptance from English geographers; but in the course of the following cent., the two great French geographers, Delisle and D'Anville, became satisfied that the existing delineation of the course of the N. was altogether erroneous, and constructed maps in which the N. was again represented as flowing eastwards. Instead of the single stream rolling across the whole breadth of Africa, and falling into the Atlantic, D'Anville distinguishes the Senegal, flowing W, and falling into the Atlantic; the N. flowing E, and terminating in the lake of Reghebil, in Wangara; and another river, still farther E, flowing in the opposite direction. A lake called Maberia, evidently the same with the Dibbie, is in D'Anville's maps split into two parts, one of which is the source of the Senegal flowing W, the other of the Niger flowing E. The whole course of the latter river through Bambarra, and all of it that was seen by Park, is thus made to flow westwards.

Park's discoveries.] An opposite impression as to the course of the N. was, however, entertained in some quarters, and received confirmation from reports collected at Tripoli by Mr. Lucas, who was assured by a native merchant that he had repeatedly crossed and re-crossed the river, and that it flowed with rapidity in a W direction. A more full and decisive light was at last thrown on the subject when Park, after penetrating through much of Western and Interior Africa, in 1795, reached at length Sego, the

capital of Bambarra, where he beheld "the long sought majestic N., glittering to the morning sun, as broad as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing slowly to the eastward." He traced its course downwards to Silla, and upwards to Bammaku, where it first became navigable, an extent of about 300 m. It was there reported to rise at no great distance, near Sankari, in Manding. From Silla it flows by the great commercial city of Jenné, soon after passing which, it forms the great lake of Dibbie. From the E side of that lake it was reported to issue in numerous streams, which unite into two great branches, and at last into one, before it reaches Cabra, the port of Timbuctu. Nothing, however, could be ascertained as to its farther progress and termination. We may notice, however, a few of the speculations which were formed on the subject, with the leading facts by which they were supported. The opinion which, after the discoveries of Park, became generally established, was that of Major Rennell, coinciding in some measure with the previous one of D'Anville, according to which the Niger, after issuing from Lake Dibbie, was supposed to flow E through the countries of Houssa and Cassina, till it was lost in the lakes and marshes of Wangara. The existence of these marshes is attested by the Arabian writers, who, though they combined their accounts with an assertion relative to the W course of the Niger, might probably be trusted as to the fact that there are such lakes. The evaporation produced under an African climate from their extensive surface, might, it was supposed, be sufficient to dispose of all the waters poured into them by this mighty river. A part might also flow still farther E, and exhaust itself in Lake Fittre, the Cauga of the Arabians, situated on the S frontier of the kingdom of Bornu.

Hornemann's theory.] A very different hypothesis was started by Jackson and Hornemann, both of whom affirmed that the universal conviction in Northern Africa was that the N. flows eastward, and joins the Nile, being in fact the Nile itself. The Moors, according to Jackson, expressed their astonishment when they heard Europeans doubting the identity of the two streams. Hornemann also states, that in Fezzan he never met with any one who entertained a different opinion. Browne's opinion was hostile to that of Jackson and Hornemann, and was of still greater weight, as in Darfur that careful observer and recorder approached very near to the track by which the N. must have flowed, in order to reach the Nile. Jackson indeed states that a Moorish merchant of Jenne informed him that he, with some companions, had embarked at that place, sailed down the N. and the Nile, and arrived by water at Cairo; but his details wholly invalidate the inferences drawn from this voyage. The N., he states, was found in many places reduced so low, and sometimes so entirely dried up, that it was necessary to take up their boats and carry them over land. Hornemann too was informed that the communication between the N. and the Nile was very small, except in the rainy season. It is evident that these descriptions could not apply to the stream of the greatest river in the world; that this rivulet, which would not float a boat, could not be the N. after having performed a course of 2,000 m.

Maxwell's theory.] A more recent hypothesis, which nearly absorbed every other, was that by which the N. was supposed, after a long course through Central and Southern Africa, to pour itself into the Atlantic by the estuary of the Congo. This was originally suggested to Park by a Captain Maxwell, who, in the character of a slave-trader, had been accustomed to frequent the last-mentioned river; and who founded his opinion on the vast quantity of water which the Congo poured into the ocean, and on a periodical rise taking place in its waters at a period when no rains had fallen on the S side of the line. It was argued also, that to suppose so vast a river as the N. finding its termination in lakes, which there was no reason to suppose of any extraordinary magnitude, was contrary to all analogies observed in other parts of the world; and that while lakes which form the termination of great rivers, and have no outlet, are usually salt, these are stated by the Arabian writers to be fresh. The great chain called the Mountains of the Moon, was indeed supposed to present an insurmountable bar to its progress in this direction; but this chain, it was argued, is laid down upon very arbitrary principles, a great part of it runs through a region entirely unknown to Europeans; and moreover there are repeated instances in which a great river has forced a passage through a formidable mountain-barrier. These and other arguments induced the British government to fit out an expedition to solve this grand question in modern geography. It was divided into two parts, one of which, of a military character, and commanded by Major Peddie, was destined to penetrate across Western Africa to the N., and to descend its stream; the other, of a naval description, was to ascend the Congo in boats. A meeting at some point of the great stream of the confluent river was sanguinely anticipated. The fatal disappointment of these hopes is too well known. The party of Major Tuckey, overcome by fatigue and the heat of the climate, was seized with a pestilential disorder, which proved fatal to most of them. All the leaders also of Major Peddie's party fell a sacrifice to the climate before they had even approached the N. Captain Tuckey's party did not penetrate above 300 or 400 m. up the Congo, they could observe nothing decisive therefore as to its derivation. On first entering its channel, they were struck with disappointment at its apparent paucity of stream, which did not suggest any source so remote as their mission supposed; but on ascending 200 m., it assumed a grander aspect, and spread to the breadth of several miles, and in the beginning of September, it rose 11 ft., without the occurrence of any rains adequate to produce such an effect. The extraordinary quickness too of this rise appeared to indicate that it had issued from some lake that had received almost the whole of its water from the N of the line. For these reasons Major Tuckey's opinion leaned very strongly in favour of the hypothesis on which his mission had been founded. Some corroboration of it was also obtained from the narrative alleged to have been given by Sidi Hamet, a native merchant, to Riley, who was shipwrecked on the coast of Africa. The merchant described himself to have followed the course of the N. till it took a SE, and finally a S direction, which it continued to follow at the interior city of Wassanah. It was there reported that a communication took place downwards, and terminated at the sea.

Bowditch and Laing.] Mr. Bowditch, during his residence in Ashantee, obtained, from the Moorish merchants of that country, a considerable mass of information, the general scope of which was, that the N., after passing through Lake Dibbie, separates near Timbuctu into three branches. One of these called the Gambaru flows ENE through the countries of Houssa and Cassina, till it terminates in the great lake of Caudee or Chadee,—probably the Cauga of the Arabians. Another, bearing the name of Joliba, flows N to a country called Yahudi, which carries on a great trade with Timbuctu. The third, or main stream, under the name of Quorra or Qaolla, flows ESE through Gauw, Zamfarra, Nufi, Boussa, and other countries, till after a long course it also separates. One branch rolling E, and turning to the N, forms the Egyptian Nile; the other flows S, and again separating, pours itself into the Southern Atlantic, by several channels, of which the Congo is the principal. In 1822 Major Laing determined the sources of the Mongo and the Rokelle rivers of the Sierra Leone coast, and penetrated nearly to the sources of the Joliba, the alt. of which above sea-level he conjectured to be about 1,600 ft., thereby conclusively settling one point that it could not flow to the Nile. He traced on his map the first part of its course northwards; and Mr. Caillie's observations—to be presently noticed—harmonize with Major Laing's discoveries at this point, as the point at which he encountered the head-stream of the Joliba continues the tracing of its course.

Clapperton and Lander.] The solution of the great problem, already glanced at in the information gathered by Mr. Bowditch, and in part anticipated by the German geographer Reichard, was now at hand. In 1826, Clapperton crossed the N. at Boussa; and his faithful attendant Richard Lander, completed the grand discovery in 1827, by proceeding from Badagry on the coast to Boussa, and there embarking on the river, tracing its stream downwards to the apex of its delta, and finally reaching the sea by one of its deltoid branches, the Rio-Nun.

Actual course.] The sources of the N. must lie on the N declivity of the western extremity of the great chain or series of chains, known as the Kong mountains, about the 10th parallel, and to the E of the great mountain-range which separates Senegambia, and its three great rivers flowing W to the Atlantic from the vast inland territory of Sudan. Caillie, on his route from Cambaya to Kankan, in 1828, crossed a stream at Curuassa, a village of Amana, flowing slowly in a wide valley from SW ¼ S to ENE, and navigable by large canoes, which he was informed was the head-stream of the Joliba. He was also informed that at that point he was 100 m. from its source, which nearly corresponds with the position of Mount Luma, in the great mountain-range which, diverging from the range running N on the frontiers of Senegambia, bends round the sources of the Scarcies, the Rokelle, and Camaranca, all flowing SSW to the Sierra Leone coast. The inhabitants of Curuassa informed him that the river began to overflow in July, and that they can then sail 3 m. over the plain in their canoes. The depth of the river at this point, in the middle of June, was about 9 ft. Caillie was likewise informed that five days' journey S ¼ SE of Cambaya lies the frontier of the kingdom of Couranco, in which, "according to the reports of Mandingo travellers, the Dhioliba has its source in that country. I questioned them on the subject, and they at first told me that it rises between Bouré and Yamina. I observed to them that they were asserting what was impossible; but I discovered afterwards that they meant the cataract, which they called *sourondo*, and that I had erroneously understood this word to signify 'source' in their language. I drew on the ground a line to represent the river, and, pointing to its origin, asked them how they named that part. They answered *folou* [i. e. 'beginning'] and intimated that they had no other word for 'source.' They assured me that the *folou* of the

Dhioliba is in Couranco; only the Bâ-fing and some other small rivers, they said, rise in Fouta. The Bâ-fing passes through the country of Bondou and runs to N'dar (St. Louis in the Senegal). A journey of a day and a half southward brings the traveller to Fryia, or Firya, which consists of several small villages united. They informed me that the Dhioliba passes that place and is of considerable size there. The first villages of Sangaran lie five days' journey to the SSE. Sangaran and Couranco are large countries like Fouta; the inhabitants are idolaters. These countries, I was told, are divided into a number of small districts, which have their separate and independent chiefs, who are often at war with each other. Some Mussulmans are settled among them. Couranco extends from E to W and to the S of Sangaran, which also stretches from W to E. I was informed that these countries are mountainous and very fertile. The small country of Kissi-kissi lies to the W of Couranco, at the distance of ten or twelve days' journey from Cambaya, and in the environs of Sierra-Leone." It would have been satisfactory had Caillie's route accompanied the stream from this point northwards to Bammaku, to which point Park had traced it upwards from Sego: but the French traveller pushed on towards the SW, and did not direct his steps northwards until he reached the meridian of Time. He however crossed various streams, all flowing towards the N, in his progress through the Wassalu territory, between Curuassa and Time; and these were probably feeders of the Joliba. Between Bammaku and Sego, Park found the river flowing in a NE direction, in a wide, well-cultivated valley; a little before it reaches Sego, the river bends more towards the E, but continues flowing through a level rich country, with a moderate current, as far as Silla. In his second journey, Park, embarking at Sego, descended the river as far as Boussa, where his career was unfortunately cut short. It is to Caillie's narrative we are indebted for our knowledge of the stream from the Jenné to Timbuctu. According, however, to this traveller, the Joliba, shortly after passing Sego, divides into two branches of nearly equal breadth and depth. Of these, one runs nearly direct E to Galia, and then turns NNE; while the other, which is the stream passing Silla, pursues an ENE direction, and re-unites with the southern arm a little below Runa and above Isaca. It is on the SE corner of the triangular-shaped island thus included between these two twin-branches of the Joliba that Jenné is situated. Half-way between Jenné and Timbuctu, Caillie, who had now embarked on the stream, and was proceeding downwards by a slow navigation, found the Joliba enter a large lake, called Debo, with several considerable islands in it, through which his course lay in a WNW direction. The river, on re-issuing from this lake, was about 6 m. broad. See article Debo (Lake). After emerging from Lake Debo, the river continues to flow for a brief distance NNE, and then, in N lat. 16°, bends round towards the E, and flows towards Timbuctu, when it again divides into two great branches. See article Timbuctu. After passing that great central city of Africa, it appears to continue to flow for some distance towards the E, under the name of the Issa or Joliba; and then to turn gradually towards the SE; but its actual course is yet unknown to Europeans from Kulmanna, 130 m. E by S of Timbuctu to Oiago, 64 m. N of Yaouri, in Boussa, in N lat. 11° 10′, where it bears the name of the Quorra or Kawara, and was identified with the river of Timbuctu by Park's last exploratory effort. From Yaouri to the mouth of its deltoid branch, the Rio-Nun, its course, as already mentioned, has been traced by Richard Lander. Between Yaouri and Raka, its course is nearly S. A little below Raka, in 9° 20′ N lat., it turns SE, passes Rabba, Egga, and Kakunda; and at the latter place turns S, and 30 m. below, in N lat. 7° 45′, receives its greatest known affluent, the Chadda or Shari, which is generally supposed to convey to it the waters of the great lake Chad or Tsad. See articles Chad (Lake), and Chadda. From the junction of the Chadda to the parallel of 6° N lat., its course is nearly S; but on leaving the Eggarah territory, and entering that of Ibo or Eboe, it inclines to the W. After passing Aboh, 95 m. below Iddah, and 130 m. from the mouth of the Rio-Nun branch, it gives off a number of deltoid branches, the principal of which, on the r. of the Rio-Nun, descending the stream, is the Rio-Forcados, and on the l., the Bonny and the New Calabar: see these articles. In 1832–34 an expedition under Messrs. Laird and Oldfield ascended the N. to Rabba, and the Chadda to Dagbeh, about 100 m. above its confluence with the N. This expedition was every way disastrous; but an interesting account of it is given in Messrs. Laird and Oldfield's *Narrative* [London: 2 vols. 8vo., 1837]. In 1840–41 an expedition of three well-appointed government-steamers under Captains Trotter and Allen was equally foiled, having only reached Egga, 40 m. above the confluence of the Chadda, before it was obliged to return from the sickness of almost all hands. This last expedition entered the Rio-Nun by Lewis creek. They found the delta at and near the creek split up into a number of islands, or rather clusters of mangrove bushes, for there was not an inch of land to be seen above water. The creek itself was about 100 yds. wide, with not more than 10 ft. water in many places at high tide. As they advanced, the river became broader and deeper—seldom less than 3 fath.—throwing-off branches equally deep and rapid to the r. and l. About 10 m. from the sea, the land first assumed a solid form, and became sufficiently elevated to admit of huts, which might be seen here and there with patches of cultivation in their vicinity. At first the natives were exceedingly shy, but as the expedition advanced they became less timid; while the banks attained a greater solidity, and the more elevated parts were occupied with villages and plantations, exhibiting a great degree of comfort and neatness. "The slim, waving mangroves, with their sombre unvarying tints, were now replaced by huge forest-trees of the most variegated and luxuriant foliage, throwing the shade of their gigantic limbs across the stream. In some of the villages the inhabitants were employed in digging out canoes, making paddles, &c.; at others, they appeared to be engaged in the manufacture of earthen jars, pots, &c. In passing these villages," says Mr. Cook, "the natives generally greeted us with a cheer of welcome, and as often as they had opportunity, came alongside in their canoes, without exhibiting the least sign of suspicion." The river below Aboh varied from 1,000 to 500 yds. in breadth, seldom exceeding the former, or less than the latter; several of the branches running off to the SW appeared of equal magnitude with that by which the expedition ascended, more especially one about 20 m. below, and another about the same distance above Aboh The latter had a depth of from 8 to 10 faths. across it, and "if ever examined will most probably be found to be a continuation of the Formosa, and will afford a shorter and better channel into the main stream, than that by which the expedition entered." It was afterwards found that the natives on the r. bank above Aboh were subjects of the king of Benin. After passing Aboh, the river expands into the form of a lake, thickly studded with islands, in some places 2 m. across. The Bonny branch, which is very small,

runs off to the SE, a few miles beyond Aboh. The river preserves this lake-like appearance nearly all the way to the high land, a distance of from 50 to 60 m. The deepest channel was found on the W or r. bank, where the current was never less than from 3 to 3½ knots per hour. The speed of the steamers in the river was estimated at 5½ knots, so that in reality they only went over the ground about 2 knots per hour. On entering what may properly be termed the vale of the N., the river is confined within narrower bounds: and the ground gradually rises on both banks till it has attained an elevation of about 300 ft. "A belt of trees, as if planted by man, runs along the margin of the river, and another, with equal regularity, crowns the ridge of the hills; the intermediate space is interspersed with boulders and studded with clumps of trees, round which the grass is beautifully green, and gives the whole the appearance of a gentleman's park. A few miles beyond this the N. is joined by a river from the NE; this stream appears to be deep and rapid, with high land on both banks. Proceeding onwards for a short distance, the country again becomes low and swampy, it again assumes the appearance of a lake; the banks and islands, which are numerous, are all flooded, and the high land only visible in the distance. In this state it continues to some miles beyond Iddah, where it again narrows to about a ½ m. From thence upwards to the confluence there are few islands, and the river is very beautiful, washing in its course the base of the Kong mountains. It varies in breadth from 500 to 1,500 yds., with a depth of from 3 to 15 faths., and a current of 3½ knots. On each side of the Chadda, at the confluence, there is a tract of low swampy country, and a number of sand-banks in the river, which renders the navigation a little difficult." The N. is called by the natives *Uchiminy-fu-fu*, i. e. 'White water'; the Chadda, *Uchiminy-du-du*, 'Dark water.' From the great breadth of the N., between Abòh and Iddah, with its numerous sand-banks and islands, it is difficult to keep in the right channel when the river is in full flood, and the navigation must be dangerous when the water is falling. The best time to survey the river with accuracy, and to ascertain the best channel, would be when it is at the lowest, which is from January to April. This, says Mr. Cook, would also be found the healthiest season. As the bed of the river consists of sand, the channel will most probably be found to shift from year to year. Though the river assumes the form of a lake when in flood, yet there is good reason to suppose that when low its waters will be found concentrated in one narrow channel, deep enough, it may be presumed, to be navigated by steam-vessels drawing from 5 to 6 ft. water. In passing up the river, treaties were entered into with the chiefs of Abòh and Iddah, having as their basis the total suppression of the slave trade, the abolition of human sacrifices, and the establishment of commercial relations between their people and her majesty's subjects. "On these treaties," Mr. Cook admits, "no dependence can be placed, because, in the first place, it is very doubtful whether the chiefs possessed the power of making treaties; and, secondly, because it is quite certain that they have no means to enforce them. The chief of any village on the N. would readily have entered into a similar treaty, had he been applied to, merely that he might obtain a present. To render these treaties available, resident agents should be established at the principal towns on the river, with an armed steam-vessel at their disposal." The authority of the chiefs in the lower part of the river is exceedingly limited, and little more than nominal beyond the town in which they reside. It being an object of the expedition to establish a model farm for the purpose of instructing the natives in agriculture, on the arrival of the expedition at the confluence of the N. and Chadda, a suitable piece of land was selected for this farm, and the erection of a fort near it for the protection of the settlement. The soil of this new settlement, called Mount Pettèh, was found to be very indifferent, but the situation possessed advantages that could not be overlooked. It commands a view of many miles up the Chadda, as well as up and down the N. This settlement was soon broken up; but so far the objects of the expedition had been attained, and everything promised a favourable termination to the mission. "It had been arranged that on leaving the confluence, one of the steamers should proceed up the Chadda as far as it could without endangering its return, for the purpose of making treaties with those chiefs who might be willing to do so. The other two steamers were at the same time to proceed up the N. for the same purpose, as far as it would be found navigable; after which it was intended to proceed in the gallies to Timbuctu, and as much higher as they could get. The Amelia was to have been left at the confluence to protect the settlement. These arrangements were rendered abortive, and the further progress of the expedition arrested by the fearful sickness which broke out on board all the vessels, and within 19 days spread to such an alarming extent that two-thirds of the original crew were affected by it." It differed from the yellow fever of the West Indies, and, indeed, from anything of the kind which the medical gentlemen attending the expedition had ever had experience of. The expedition now [1853] being conducted in the interior of Africa under Doctors Barth and Overweg, will, it is hoped, add much to our knowledge of this river, or at least of its great affluent the Chadda. That this immense river extends right to the heart of Inner Africa was conjectured, but the supposition has been confirmed, says Mr. Petermann, "by the actual exploration of Dr. Barth, who, in his journey to Adamana, crossed the Benue, a splendid river, a ½ m. broad, and 10 ft. deep, which he ascertained to be the upper course of the Tchadda. From all that Dr. Barth says in his last, as well as in his previous letters, I am inclined to think," adds Mr. Petermann, "that the Tchadda will eventually form the natural and most important line from the W for spreading commerce and civilization into the very heart of Inner Africa, and extinguishing the slave trade by extending European influence to the sources of the slave supply. The sheikh of Bornu has repeatedly expressed to the two travellers his desire of forming a closer bond of friendship with the English for the purpose of establishing a peaceful and regular commerce and abolishing the slave trade, and the best proof of his sincerity towards the English is the kind and generous manner in which he has at all times treated their representatives. The kingdom of Adamana, situated in the valley of the Upper Tchadda, with its pastoral and agricultural pop., is spoken of as the most beautiful country in Central Africa, and as such may probably become the key to the interior of that continent. At present the town of Kano, situated between the Kawara [Quorra] and Lake Tsad [Chad] is the great mart of the interior; there the English merchandise coming from the N by the very tedious and imperfect roads through the Great desert, meets with the American merchandise coming by steam up the Kawara from the S, where, as is well known, American influence is spreading fast. The Great desert will ever form a natural barrier, and prevent the establishing of European commerce of any considerable magnitude; it is to the Kawara

and the Tchadda, and more particularly the latter, that we must look as the means of a ready access into the virgin countries and the inexhaustible natural wealth of Inner Africa."

NIGG, a parish forming the most southern part of the E coast of Ross-shire. It extends north-eastward, and is nearly all peninsulated. The hill of Nigg extends along the Moray frith to Dunskeath at the point of the peninsula, and there beetles up in what is called the North Sutor of Cromarty. This hill is about 5 m. long, and 1 m. broad; and varies in height from 300 to 500 ft. Its coast-side breaks sheer down in rocky cliffs often 300 ft. in height.—Three fishing-villages in the p. have jointly about 430 inhabitants, and upwards of 30 fishing-boats. The largest is Shandwick, with a pop. of about 190. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,404; in 1841, 1,426.—Also a p. in the extreme NE of Kincardineshire, bounded on the NW and N by the river Dee, which divides it from Aberdeenshire. Area 3,376 acres. The NE corner forms the *ness* or promontory called GIRDLENESS: which see. A bold breast of rock from 60 to 80 ft. high, covered with grass and herbage, overhangs the sea along all the E coast. The bay of Nigg, immediately S of Girdleness, is of semicircular form, and nearly a ½ m. in diam. The principal villages are Cove and Torry, with a pop. of 400 and 370. The other villages are Charlestown, with a pop. of 200, and Burnbank, with a pop. of 60. Pop. of p. in 1831, 1,648; in 1841, 1,642.

NIGHT, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 13° 13′, E long. 143° 28′ 40″. It is a low woody island, about 2 m. long, and a ½ m. in breadth.

NIGHTINGALE, an island of the S. Atlantic, in the group of the Tristan-d'Acunha islands, in S lat. 35° 29′, W long. 11° 8′. It is about 8 m. in circumf., and has good anchorage to the NE. To the S are several rocky islets.

NIGRITA, or NEGLITZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the beglik and 14 m. SW of Seres, and 36 m. NE of Salonica.

NIGRITIA, or NEGRO-LAND, a name sometimes applied by Europeans to a portion of the African continent, of which, however, the various parts have only an imaginary connection. The natives by no means consider the territory called by this name as forming a whole; and even Europeans are far from being unanimous concerning the extent of country to which this appellation is to be applied. The territory generally denominated Nigritia is bounded on the N by the Great desert; on the W by Lower Guinea; and on the S by the river Mesurada and the mountains of Kong. The eastern boundary is undetermined. It contains some of the chief rivers of Africa, the Senegal, the Gambia, the Rio-Grande, and the Niger. The proximity of N. to the equator assures us that it must be a warm region; the heat, however, is seldom excessive. The country is not generally mountainous, but it is interspersed with numerous inequalities, which tend to give a circulation to the atmosphere, and the more elevated situations enjoy a temperature which is said to be agreeable even to Europeans. The rainy season, which commences in June, is introduced by violent tornadoes, and continues till November. During this season the wind generally blows from the SW. The prevailing winds during the dry season are from the NE. The *harmattan*, a wind of a very singular nature, prevails here as in other parts of Africa. The animals found in this extensive tract of country are nearly the same as those in other quarters of the African continent. N., like all tropical countries, abounds in fruits; but it seems to want several of the species which in America are found under the same latitude. Park did not observe here either the sugar-cane, the coffee, or the cocoa-tree; and the pine-apple was equally unknown. A few orange and banana-trees are seen near the sea, but they may have been introduced by the Portuguese in their early visits to this coast. Among the vegetable productions, none are more remarkable than the lotus, which furnishes the Negroes with a sweet liquor and a species of bread; and the *shea*, a tree resembling the American oak, of which the fruit, when dried in the sun and boiled in water, yields a species of vegetable butter. This butter forms a great article of inland commerce. The common species of grain are the same as those cultivated in Guinea. Many parts of N., like several districts of Guinea, are productive of gold; but it does not appear that the Negroes have anywhere opened mines. After the annual inundations have subsided, a number of people employ themselves in washing the mud which the streams have brought down from the mountains, and separating the small particles of gold, generally called gold-dust. The auriferous sand is not always procured from the bed of a river, but is sometimes digged from such veins of earth as are thought likely to contain the precious metal. Park informs us that, in a proper soil, a party with ordinary diligence may collect in one season as much gold-dust as in value amounts to the price of two slaves. The greater part of this gold is given to the Moors in exchange for salt. Malte Brun is of opinion that the Arabs had penetrated into N. at a period long antecedent to the time of Pliny and Ptolemy. Ritter regards Central Africa, especially the Sudan districts, as that part of the world in which the primitive forms, so to speak, of the human race, its physical development and manners, may best be traced! The pop. of such parts of N. as have been visited by travellers, appears scarcely to be proportional to the fertility of the soil; yet towns are numerous, and many of them of considerable magnitude. The coast has fewer inhabitants than the interior, a circumstance doubtless in part owing to the greater unhealthiness of the former. The same cause has retarded the pop. of the banks of the Senegal and Gambia. The Negro tribes of which Europeans have most knowledge are those between the Great desert and the Bight of Benin. The tribes bordering on the desert in the N part of Nigritia are much further advanced in civilization than those bordering on the ocean. The empire of the Ashantees does not date far back, yet it is apparently the first state among the Southern Negroes which comprehended more than one town or tribe. The Negro dynasty of Timbuctu, on the other hand, appears to have ruled over an extensive territory as early as the 11th or 12th cent. The governments of Bornu and Sackatu, in the NW, also present a favourable contrast to that of the Ashantees; and it is alleged that all revolutions among the petty African states proceed from the N. The rich and enterprising traders, moreover, are from the N, and make ventures among the southern tribes as among barbarians, by trading with whom for their raw produce great gains are to be got at considerable personal hazard. "This superior civilization of the Northern Negroes is found to arise in a great measure from their intercourse with the Arabs. The most intelligent and enterprising of the Negro tribes, and the most intelligent and enterprising individuals among the rest, are generally found to have embraced the Mahommedan religion. Even where it is not avowed, many of its moral doctrines, and many of the political institutions of the Mahommedans, are found to have penetrated. The titles of dignity in the villages of many of the idolatrous Negroes are corruptions of those which prevail among the Arabs on the coast of the Red sea. Since the time that the Portuguese passed Cape Bojador, the intercourse of European Christians with the Southern Negroes has been as close and frequent as that of the Arab Mahommedans with the Northern. The nature of that intercourse has not been very dissimilar—an interchange of peaceful traffic, violent kidnapping of slaves, and occasional fits of religious proselytism. How comes it that the Negroes who have come in contact with the Arabs have been so much more benefitted than those who have come in contact with the Europeans? The Negroes, though regarded by the Arabs as an inferior race, much the same way as by the Europeans, have nevertheless been treated by them in some respects more on a footing of equality. By the law of Mahomet, no true believer can be made or kept a slave. This law has doubtless been often evaded, but not always. The peculiar character of slavery among Eastern nations was often favourable to the observation of the law; the confidential slave being easily received into the bosom of a family, or raised to high employments in the state. These circumstances have kept the line of demarcation between the Arab and the Negro less sharp and harsh than that between the European and the Negro. But, perhaps more than anything else, the pilgrimage to Mecca, incumbent upon every good Mahommedan, has proved an effective instrument for carrying civilization into the heart of Africa. Such religious journeys have from all antiquity been combined with mercantile speculation. Among rude nations this was necessarily the case; for it was only by barter that the pilgrim could obtain the means of subsistence; and this necessary traffic suggested and kept alive the desire of trading for profit. The wealthier Negroes became thus accustomed to travel as merchants; the poorer were obliged to support themselves during the pilgrimage by labour. At Jidda and at Mecca, while awaiting the great festival days, they work for their livelihood, and also to acquire the means of travelling back to their own country. Some of them extend their travels to Medina, to Jerusalem and Cairo, partly out of religious considerations, partly for the sake of gain. The Negro visits Mecca, quite as often, it may be, from a spirit of enterprise or love of gain as from religious motives, contracts practically superior notions and habits to what he could have gained at home. The Mahommedan religion has been spread in Africa not so much by Arab missionaries as by Negroes who have caught it, if we may use the expression, by living for a time among Mahommedans." See article NEGROES.

NIGUA, a town of Hayti, 12 m. SSW of Santo Domingo, on a small river of the same name, near its entrance into the Caribbean sea. Pop. about 2,500.

NIJAR, a town of Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Almeria, and partido of Sorbas, at the foot of the Sierra-Alumilla. Pop. 5,820. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of blankets.

NIJED, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 165 m. NW of Sana, and 24 m. NE of Abu-Arish.

NIJNAIA - OZERNAIA - KREPOST, or 'the Lower fort of the lakes,' a fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. WSW of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural. It is so named from the number of lakes with which it is surrounded. It is enclosed by walls constructed of wood, and contains about 150 houses.

NIJNY, NIJNE, NIJNII, and NIJNAIA, Russian words signifying 'lower.' For names with which they are compounded, not found in the following list, see the other name.

NIJNY-DEVITZK, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district, in the gov. and 33 m. WSW of Voronej, on the r. bank of the Devitza. Pop. 1,900. It contains 2 churches. The district is generally fertile, and raises large numbers of cattle and of bees.

NIJNY-NOVGOROD, or NISHNYI-NOWGOROD, or more briefly, NIJEGOROD, a government of Central Russia, lying between the parallels of 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N, and the meridians of 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E; and bounded by the gov. of Kostroma on the N; by Viatka, Kazan, and Smolensk, on the E; by Penza and Tambov on the S; and by Vladimir on the W. It has an area of 42,432 sq. versts, or 18,500 sq. m. nearly. Pop. in 1841, 1,103,200; in 1846, 1,178,200, chiefly Slavonians, and of the Greco-Russian church; but about three-tenths are Tartars. Forming a part of the great plain of Russia, the surface of this gov. is diversified only by slight undulations; it has a productive soil, with a temperate climate. There is, however, a wide difference between the character of that part of the gov. which lies to the N of the Volga, and that to the S. That river, which has here a breadth of two-thirds of a mile, forms in fact a line of demarcation between two totally distinct regions. On its r. bank, steep cliffs show the termination of the plain towards the S, which has an average elevation above the river of 150 ft., and is everywhere well-adapted for tillage, and productive. But N of the Volga, plains of little elevation extend far and wide, and the sandy soil affords only scanty crops. On the S plateau, garden-vegetables, apples, and plums grow freely; on the N, there is no garden-cultivation, though the elevation of the surface does not exceed 200 Parisian feet above mean sea-level. The chief sources of employment are the raising of corn and hemp, the rearing of cattle, and fishing in the rivers and lakes; but manufactures also are more flourishing in this quarter than in most other parts of the empire. They are mainly directed to preparing for sale the raw produce of the country, such as tanning different kinds of leather, making soap and potash, refining tallow, and weaving canvas and coarse linens. Great numbers of cattle and horses are reared. Besides the advantages of a central situation, this prov. is traversed by the Volga, and by its affluents the Vetluga, the Sura, and the Oka, and has direct communication by water both with Moscow and St. Petersburg. Steamers communicate by the Volga with Astrakhan, and by the Kuma with Perm. The exports are corn, hemp, leather, soap, tallow, canvas, salt, iron, and copper. This gov. is divided into 11 circles, and in 1833 contained 13 towns with a united pop. of 54,798. The principal towns are the cap. of the same name, Balakna, Jadim, Perevcz, Arzamas, and Potshinki.

NIJNY-NOVGOROD [*i. e.*, 'Lower Novgorod'], a large and thriving commercial town, the capital of the above gov., situated on a triangular height at the confluence of the Oka and Wolga, on the r. bank of both rivers, in N lat. 56° 19′ 43″, E long. 44° 0′ 58″, 265 m. ENE of Moscow. It consists of two divisions, one stretching along the face and at the foot of the high ground which forms the S bank of the Oka; the other, and principal part of the city, occupying the top of this elevation, and commanding a view over a wide plain of corn and forest-land. The dwelling-houses are built here, as in the interior of Russia, generally of wood, but the shops and warehouses are more substantial. Small as the stationary pop. is, it contains 38 churches of great size and beauty, a couple of monasteries, and a nunnery. The public buildings are very elegant. The stationary pop. of the town is about 30,000; but during its fair upwards of 200,000 persons are collected within and around it. By means of the two rivers it maintains an easy communication with the richest agricultural and manufacturing provinces of Russia. The productions of China are carried during the month of September over the Baikal lake, and in spring reach the Volga along with the Siberian caravans. The productions of Astrakhan, Persia, and Bokhara ascend that river, while those of Petersburg, Germany, England, and France descend it, so that the productions of the East and West meet as in a common centre at Nijny-N. Since 1816, the largest annual fair in Russia has been held here, Makarief, 54 m. lower down on the Volga, having been destroyed by fire in August of that year. Some idea may be formed of the quantity of business transacted at the great fair of Nijny-N., from the results of the fair in 1849. The transactions in that year, we may premise, are stated to have been less satisfactory than those of 1848. The price of tea in particular was 20 per cent. higher, and injuriously affected the trade in other articles. Money was scarce, owing to the recent stagnation of the corn trade, and the payment for two-thirds of the aggregate purchases is said to have been deferred for periods of 12, 18, and even 24 months. With these drawbacks, the total value of the domestic articles at the fair was £7,916,016. The following found a sale: — Raw materials, £1,917,940; provisions, £858,684, and domestic manufactures, £3,981,716; the total sales of domestic articles amounting to £6,758,340, leaving £1,157,675 unsold. The total foreign articles at the fair amounted to £2,430,191, of which 493,955 worth of European raw materials found a sale, and £204,888 of manufactures. Asiatic articles sold to the extent of £1,329,131; the total sales of foreign articles being £2,027,944, leaving £402,217 unsold. So that in fact the total value of both domestic and foreign articles at the fair was no less than £10,346,207, of which £8,786,314 found buyers, and £1,559,893 remained unsold. Schnitzler and the other authorities state the annual value of goods sold here at 125,000,000 roubles, or £5,000,000 sterling; but Mr. Bremner was assured by a gentleman filling a high situation, that this is only the official value given in to government by the merchants, which always falls short of the real value sold. "It is notorious," he says, "that in order to escape the payment of part of the duties, the merchants never give the true value of their stock." There has also been a great increase since the time to which this statement relates; so that the real amount of money turned over in the place may now be fairly estimated at 300,000,000 roubles, or £12,000,000.

Fair.] The fair is held without the city. Mr. Bremner thus graphically describes it: "After passing the gates not a single symptom of the fair had we seen Turn this way, however; from the Volga and Asia look in another direction—across the Oka—and there, on a low almost inundated flat, exposed to the waters of both these rivers, lies a scene of bustle and activity unparalleled in Europe. A vast town of shops laid out in regular streets, with churches, hospitals, barracks, and theatres, now tenanted by more than a hundred thousand souls, but in a few weeks to be as dead and silent as the forest we have been surveying; for when the fair is over, not a creature will be seen out of the town, on the spot which is now swarming with human beings." The spacious plain between the two rivers was pitched on as a convenient site for the fair, and in preparing it for the

object in view the difficulties presented by the swampy nature of the ground were overcome by the enormous outlay of 40,000,000 roubles = £1,670,000. Deep sewers, vaulted over, were constructed through the morass, and connected by canals with the rivers. The buildings for the bazaars were raised on piles, and the whole boggy surface of the plain was covered to the depth of some feet with gravel and clean sand; so that, notwithstanding the inundations to which it is still liable, it almost perfectly dissembles its untoward nature. In the midst of the plain is the great bazaar, divided by lanes or passages, intersecting at right angles, into 64 square groups of warehouses, or rectangular blocks of solid stone buildings of one story in height, and containing, besides some public offices in the centre, 2,522 large vaults for merchandise, to each of which is attached a small chamber for the merchant. Round the public offices in the centre are ranged, during the fair, the European wares, the French millinery, and English broadcloth. Next follow the Armenians, a numerous and distinguished class in every commercial assemblage throughout the East. Near these the Bokharians usually range themselves, who are easily distinguished from other Asiatics, says our author, by their squat corpulent figures and dark complexions. Nearly a whole side of the bazaar is occupied by the Chinese market, in which the shops are all laid out in the Chinese fashion, though we believe that but few of the subjects of the Celestial empire actually frequent the fair. Tea is the chief article of the Chinese trade. Beyond the stone buildings of the bazaar commence rows of wooden booths, in which the motley Siberian and Tartar tribes establish themselves with their furs and peltry. The most remarkable to a European eye, though not the least common of their wares, being the dark mouse-coloured hide of the wild-horse, with black mane and streak along the back, much prized by the Bashkirs and other tribes for its warmth as well as beauty. "Most of the streets have elegant light arcades on each side, supported in front by cast-iron columns, where purchasers can walk about, well-sheltered in all kinds of weather, to view the tempting displays in the windows. The shops are generally very handsome, and in some instances extend from street to street, so as to have two fronts. They present nothing of the confusion of a fair; the goods of every kind are as neatly ranged as in a city. To facilitate business, there is a separate quarter set apart for each different kind of the most important description of goods. One quarter contains groceries, of which the value sold is very great. In another fish and caviar are exposed in most fragrant variety; of these about sixty thousand pounds' worth are sold at each fair. A third quarter contains leather articles of every kind, which may be bought surprisingly cheap, but in particular boots and shoes are disposed of ready-made in large quantities. Morocco leather is also sold wholesale to a very large amount; a great deal of it comes from Astracan, where—as in other parts of European Russia—goats are kept for the sake of their hides to make this leather, more than for milk or flesh. The agreeable soap of Kasan is sold to a large value. Iron articles from Tula and glittering arms of every description occupy a conspicuous share of the streets. The cloth-range is also large and well-stocked; the value of woollen-goods, Russian and foreign, sold annually, is seldom less than 3,000,000 of roubles = £120,000. But one of the most curious of all is the tea-quarter, which occupies the greater portion of an immense division standing by itself. This is one of the most singular corners, not only from the number of Chinese seen in it, but also from the great amount of cash turned over by them. The chests are all sewed into tough skins. One quarter contains ready-made clothes of all descriptions; the cloaks both for men and women are made from stuffs with the most singular patterns. Some of the figured works from Asia are really beautiful. The quarter for fancy articles—gloves, handkerchiefs, ribbons, &c.—is always crowded with purchasers, attracted by the graces of the fair occupants from the Rue St. Honore. The division for wines is not very large. That for cotton goods appeared to be very valuably stocked. Most of the articles had an English look; but among the thousands of dealers assembled here from all other towns we met with only one countryman. Of cotton goods, Russian and foreign, the value sold generally averages 22,000,000 roubles = £880,000. The gaudiest display of all is among the numerous shops for silks and shawls. Most of these articles being of oriental manufacture, the patterns far outshine even the waistcoats of our modern beaux. The manufactured silks here disposed of every year are estimated at 10,500,000 roubles = £420,000 —while of raw silk 308,000 lbs. are sold. Nothing surprised us more, however, than the furniture-shops; costly tables, chairs, sofas, all the heaviest articles of furniture, brought in safety to such a distance, and over such roads, were what we did not expect to meet even in this universal emporium. Large mirrors, too, from France as well as St. Petersburg, and crystal articles from Bohemia, were displayed in great profusion; and many a longing eye might be seen near the windows of the jewellers and silversmiths, who are said to do a great deal of business, not only in selling their home-made articles, but also in buying jewels brought from Asia."

NIJNY-TAGELSK, or TAGILSK (NIJNII), a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Werkhoturie, on the Tagil. It is well-built, and has several hospitals, an observatory, extensive iron-works, and manufactories of machinery.

NIJROW, a valley of Afghanistan, in the Kohistan of Cabul, to the E of the valley of Punjschir. It is very fertile, and well cultivated. It is inhabited by Tajiks and Pashai. The former are supposed to be of Persian descent; the latter bear considerable resemblance to the natives of Kafiristan.

NIKDEH. See NIGDEH.

NIKHOUS, a town of Algeria, in the prov. and 120 m. SW of Constantina, to the NE of the lake Al Shott. It is now in ruins.

NIKITA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, in the Crimea, district and 39 m. S of Simferopol. It has a fine terraced garden, constructed by imperial order, for the promotion of the culture of tropical productions.

NIKITINSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, district and 20 m. ESE of Alexandrovsk, and 18 m. NW of Orckhov, on the r. bank of the Konskaia.—Also a town in the gov. and district and 47 m. ENE of Orenburg, on the l. bank of the Sakmara.

NIKITOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 41 m. WNW of Kharkov, district and 10 m. W of Bogodoukhov.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 36 m. ENE of Jalyki.

NIKITSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 22 m. SSE of Moscow, district and 12 m. ENE of Podol, on the Pakra. Pop. 750. In its vicinity are extensive stone quarries.

NIKLASBERG, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. W of Elnbogen, and 14 m. NNW of Eger. Pop. 571.

NIKLASMARKT. See GYERGYO - ST. - MIKLOS.

NIKLOWITZ, or MIKOLOWICE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 8 m. N of Znaym. Pop. 796.

NIKOLA (SAINT), a town of the archd. of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and circle of the Muhl, 27 m. SE of Freystadt, on the l. bank of the Danube.

NIKOLAEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 24 m. S of Yekaterinoslav, on the l. bank of the Dnieper.

NIKOLAEVSKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 60 m. NW of Kamychin, on the l. bank of the Medveditza.

NIKOLAEVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov, district and 5 m. ESE of Kamychin, on the l. bank of the Volga.

NIKOLAEVSKAIA - KREPOST, a town and fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 75 m. W of Omsk. It is situated in the midst of a marsh surrounded with wood, and is extremely unhealthy. It contains about 150 houses. The fort forms one of the Ishim line.

NIKOLAI, or MIKOLOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, in the reg. and 56 m. SE of Oppeln, circle and 15 m. N of Pless. Pop. 3,320.

NIKOLAIEV. See NICOLAEFF.

NIKOLAIEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 14 m. NW of Proskourov, and 66 m. N of Kamenetz. Pop. 1,870.—Also a town in the gov. of Vilna, district and 48 m. SSW of Oschmiana, and 18 m. NNE of Novogrodek, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

NIKOLAIEVCHINA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 54 m. SW of Minsk, and 45 m. ESE of Novogrodek, on the l. bank of the Niemen.

NIKOLAIEVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 14 m. N of Zolotonocha, on the l. bank of a river of that name.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 27 m. SSW of Astrogojsk, on the r. bank of the Tikhaia-Sosna.—Also a town in the same gov., in

the district and 21 m. NE of Valyki, on the l. bank of the Polatovka.

NIKOLAIKEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 68 m. SW of Gumbinnen, circle and 14 m. SE of Sensburg, on the W side of lake Spirding. Pop. 2,040.

NIKOLAJOWSK, or Saint Nicolaus, a fort belonging to Russia, on the coast of Imeritia, at the mouth of the Natanebi, 15 m. SSE of Poti. It was taken by the Turks in October 1853.

NIKOLAPAVDINSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 180 m. NNE of Perm, 60 m. W of Verkhotourie, on the l. bank of the Lialia.

NIKOLSBURG, or Mikulow, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 27 m. S of Brunn. Pop. 8,000, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has a fine castle, and a valuable library belonging to the princes of Dietrichstein, a college, a theological seminary, a lyceum, a gymnasium, and a public library and museum. The environs afford excellent wine, and contain several marble quarries.

NIKOLSK, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vologda. The district comprises numerous lakes and marshes. It is well-wooded and moderately fertile. The manufacture of articles in wood and of mats, the rearing of bees and the chase form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The town is 210 m. E of Vologda on the r. bank of the Joug. Pop. 650.

NIKOLSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz, district and 26 m. S of Kargapol, on the E bank of lake Latsha.—Also a town in the gov. and 36 m. S of Riazan, district and 1 m. W of Pronsk, on the l. bank of the Pronia.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 54 m. NNE of Bogoutchav, and 18 m. ENE of Pavlovsk, on the l. bank of the Podgornaïa.

NIKOLSKAIA (Stanitza), or Novaia-Kargata, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 99 m. ESE of Orenburg, and 66 m. W of Orskaïa, on the Ural. Pop. 2,000. It is advantageously situated for commerce, and carries on a considerable trade with Persia and Bokhara. Its inhabitants are chiefly of Tartar origin.

NIKOLSKAIA-SASTAVA, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district and 39 m. S of Irkoutsk, at the point of the efflux of the Angara from Baïkal.

NIKOLSKII-CHAR, a strait of the Arctic ocean running between the small island of Kousova-Zemlia and the S coast of Nova-Zembla. It forms an arm of the strait of Kara, by which the island of Vaïgatch is separated from Nova-Zembla.

NIKOLSKOE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 54 m. NE of Starobielsk, and 42 m. SW of Bogoutchav.—Also a village and port in the gov. and district of Archangel, on the White sea, at the embouchure of the S arm of the Dwina. It formerly possessed considerable trade; the harbour is now to a great extent choked with sand.—Also a fort in the gov. and district and 93 m. ENE of Orenburg, and 6 m. W of Stanitza-Nikolskaïa, on the r. bank of the Ural.

NIKOLTOJ-MANTOROVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 11 m. NE of Valyki, and 30 m. SSW of Birioutch.

NIKOPOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 72 m. SSW of Yekaterinoslav, and 41 m. SW of Alexandrovsk, on the r. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 1,200.

NIKOPOL, or Tchingani-Kali. See Nicopoli.

NIKOPOLI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 144 m. WNW of Gallipoli, and 5 m. NW of Tzaglaik, on the l. bank of the Karasu.

NIKORITZI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 138 m. WNW of Kherson, district and 18 m. NE of Tiraspol.

NIKOUL, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, which runs W, and after a course of 24 m. throws itself into the Kamtchatka, on the r. bank. The first Russian settlement in Kamtchatka was formed on the banks of this river.

NIKOULITZIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 15 m. E of Viatka, district and 12 m. S of Slobodsk, at the confluence of the Tcheptza with the Viatka. It occupies the site of the ancient town of Tchoub-Bolvanskoë-Gorodok, destroyed in 1181 by the Novgorodians.

NIKOUP, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. of Rustchuk, 48 m. SE of Nikopoli and 12 m. N of Ternova, on the l. bank of the Rousita, near its confluence with the Jantra.

NIKSAR, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Asia Minor, in the gov. and 60 m. N of Sivas, and 36 m. NE of Tokat, on the r. bank of the Kueïlu-Hissar. It is built on the slope of a hill, but is commanded by a fort constructed by the Genevese. The houses, which are chiefly of wood, are 3 or 4 stories in height and roofed with tile. Some of them are surrounded with gardens. The total pop. of N. is estimated to consist of 600 Turkish families, 120 Armenian, and 60 Greek. The town contains a citadel and several bazaars.

NIKSIKI, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovina, 78 m. SW of Mostar, and 60 m. ENE of Ragusa, on the frontier of Montenegro. A little to the W of the village is a small lake of the same name.

NILAB, a town of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, at the confluence of the Hurru, a little below Attock. The river is here 120 ft. in depth, but narrow, and is crossed by a ferry.

NIL-ABAISSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nil-Saint-Vincent-Saint-Martin. Pop. 362.

NILE, the great river of Egypt and of Eastern Africa, composed of the union of three great head-streams, the western of which is the Bahr-el-Abiad or White river; the central, the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue river; and the eastern, the Takazze or Atbara. It takes the name of the Nile only after the junction of the Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek. The former stream—which it is no longer matter of controversy constitutes the larger and principal head-stream of this wonderful river—has its rise somewhere in the mysterious heart of the African continent, probably near the equator; flows towards Egypt from the W or SW; and then runs N, till it is joined by the Bahr-el-Azrek which rises in Abyssinia, and after fetching a large circuit to the SE and then to the SW, in the course of which it passes through the great Abyssinian lake of Dembea, joins the Bahr-el-Abiad in about 16° N lat. From this point the Nile, with the exception of one large bend towards the W, has a N course to its junction with the Takazze, a large river also coming from Abyssinia.

Sources.] The ancients were ignorant of the sources of this river, although it attracted so much of their attention; and the moderns remained long unacquainted with them, though it now appears that the source of one of its principal branches was known to Europeans long before they credited the fact. Bruce, it is true—who undertook a search which was believed to have eluded every former adventurer—assures us that he was the first of Europeans who saw the fountains from which the N. originates; so anxious was he to secure this honour to himself, that he minutely examines the accounts of such travellers as pretend to have visited them before him; and his decision, as was to be expected, is in his own favour. But Bruce's examination of Kircher's account of the sources of the N., plainly evinces that the latter had either actually visited these sources himself, or had received his information from such as had. What were considered the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek or 'the Blue river,' were found

and described by two Jesuits, Paez and Tellez, two centuries before the pretended discovery of Bruce: a few differences and inaccuracies detected by Bruce in their account, serve rather to confirm than invalidate the truth of this early visit. Still Bruce met not that applause which he expected, and which his labours deserved; the reception of his narrative, even by his own countrymen, can scarcely be accounted generous. It was first doubted whether he had really ever seen the head of the river which he described as the chief branch of the N.; and when this could no longer be insinuated, it unhappily for him, began to be suspected that he had only visited the head of an inferior branch, and that the true N. originated far to the W, among what was called 'the Mountains of the Moon.' The Messrs. D'Abbadie have recently advanced the opinion that the Gibe of Inarya or Enarea, rising in N lat. 7° 49′ 48″, and E long. 36° 2′ 39″, must be regarded as the true head-stream of the White N. In opposition to this hypothesis, Dr. Beke contends that the principal sources of the N. must be somewhere S of the 2d parallel of S lat., and between the 29th and 34th meridians of E long. He argues that the principal sources of the N., according to Ptolemy, are in the country of *Mono-Moezi*, near the E coast of Africa; and that the name 'Mountains of the Moon' arose from a translation of the word *Moezi*, which signifies 'moon' in the language of the Sawahilis or 'dwellers on the coast,' from whom the Greek merchants and seamen of Alexandria, trading with India and Eastern Africa, subsequently to the time when they had acquired a knowledge of the Hippalus or SW monsoon, obtained the particulars respecting the Upper N. which are recorded by Ptolemy. He corrects what he conceives to be the fundamental error of Ptolemy's map, viz., its general extension much too far southwards, and shows that the head of the N., which that geographer places on the W side of the country of the *Anthropophagi*, bordering on the *Barbaricus sinus*, in the vicinity of the island of *Menuthias*, must be situated in about 2° S lat., and 34° E long., at the extreme eastern edge of the table-land of Eastern Africa, and at a distance of about 300 or 400 m. from the island of Zanzibar, which island is identified with *Menuthias* by D'Anville, Vincent, and De Froberville. Among other evidence in support of this conclusion, Dr. Beke refers to the statement of the Arabian geographer, Ibn-el-Wardi, that the N. divides above the country of the Zinj (Zanzibar), one branch going towards Egypt, and the other to the country of the Zinj; suggesting the probability that the latter branch is the river Lufidji, which falls into the Indian ocean in about 8° S lat., and which appears to have some of its sources near those of the N.; and he explains how the contiguity of the sources of these rivers is, according to the native mode of thinking, equivalent to an actual water-communication between the rivers themselves, so that the two would be regarded as branches of one stream. Dr. Beke regards the great central table-land of Eastern Africa as an elevated region of irregular surface, having its line of greatest elevation towards the Red sea and the Indian ocean: the water-shed between the streams flowing into the sea, and those tributary to the N., being along the extreme E limits of this table-land. In his opinion, Ptolemy fell into a very natural error of making the 'Mountains of the Moon' extend from E to W, across the continent of Africa, at right angles with the general direction of the course of the river flowing from them; whereas the actual direction of the E edge of the table-land—which to the Sawáhilis, or natives of the coast, has the appearance of an extensive range of lofty mountains, and which Dr. Beke identifies with the Mountains of the Moon—is from SW to NE; and by measuring 600 m. in the latter direction—such being about the distance that Ptolemy makes to exist between the two heads of the Nile in those mountains—Dr. Beke hypothetically places in about 7° N lat., and 39° E long., the source of that geographer's second arm of the river. This second arm Dr. Beke identifies with the Sobát, Telfi, or river of Habesh, which joins the Bahr-el-Abiad, or White river, in about 9° 20′ N lat., and which was considered by the officers of the Egyptian exploring expedition, who ascended it 80 m., to contribute to the Nile nearly a moiety of its waters. It is some confirmation of this hypothesis that the Mountains of the Moon of Ptolemy consist of this mountain-range of Eastern Africa which flanks the country of the Uniamezi to the E, instead of being a range stretching across the continent from E to W, that the great snowy mountains KILIMANDJARO and KENIA [see these articles] are known to be portions of a littoral chain to the S of the equator. Of the various head-streams of the river of Habesh, the Wabbi, which is said to rise in the mountains to the S of Shoa, and to join the Godjeb, the upper course of the river of Habesh, coincides in Dr. Beke's opinion, most closely with the head of Ptolemy's second river: and he remarks that, in like manner as the White river is made by Ibn-el-Wardi to branch off to the coast of Zanzibar, the river of Habesh—of which the Wabbi of the table-land is taken by him to be the head—is, at the present day, made by the natives to branch off to the Somáli coast by the Wabbi-Giwéyna, Gowin, or Juba river, which is called 'Nilo,' and also by the Wabbi or 'Nile' of Mákdashu [Magadoxo]; and that these three rivers, some of whose sources are contiguous at the edge of the table-land, in about 7° N lat. and 39° E long., all bear, in common, the generic name of *Wabbi*, which in the Somali language, signifies 'the river,' and likewise the not less generic designation of *Nile*. Dr. Beke also notices the fact, that the confluence at Khartúm, in 15° 37′ N lat., of the White and Blue rivers, commonly, but erroneously in his opinion called the White and Blue Niles, is merely the junction of the *Astapus* with the Nilus; and that, in reality, the confluence of Ptolemy's two arms of the Nile—namely, the White river and the river of Habesh—is in 9° 20′ N lat., upwards of 6° beyond Khartum. While establishing that these two principal arms of that river have their sources at the extreme edge of the table-land of Eastern Africa, Dr. Beke argues further for the existence of a third great arm of the N.—namely, the Bahr-el-Ghazal or Keïlah, which likewise joins the central stream in about 9° 20′ N lat., and which, he thinks, there is reason to regard as the Nile of Herodotus and other writers prior to Ptolemy; and he suggests that the latter geographer was drawn away from the separate consideration of this more westerly arm by the error which he had fallen into of placing the one of his two arms of the river to the W instead of the NE of the other, whereby he was led to confound the former with the Nile of Herodotus.

In these views of Dr. Beke, Mr. Ferdinand Werne, who was attached to Mahomed Ali Pasha's exploring expedition, substantially coincides. M. Antoine d'Abbadie, he says, "originally informed us in a letter written on the 17th Oct. 1844, from Adoa in Habesh, to Cairo, that he had discovered the source of the White N. According to the assertion of the fortunate discoverer, the source was then situated in the country of Gamru or Gmura, near Mounts Boshi and Doshi; but he stated neither the degree of lat. nor of long. of the pretended site of this source. Upon this, I at once contradicted M. d'Abbadie's claim to having solved this geographical problem, and drew the attention of geographers to the discoverer's erroneous etymology of the name of the Mountains of the Moon, upon which he principally based his assertion. [*Monatsberichte* Jahrg. vii. s. 20.] It now seems, however, that this source of M. d'Abbadie's Nile has dried up, or at all events that he has abandoned it, since he no longer mentions this site, but transports the source of the river into quite a different country, namely, into the forest of Babia, between Inarya (Enarea) and Jimma-Kaka, in lat. 7° 49′ N, and long. 34° 38′ E of Paris. It so happens that during the expedition which Mahommed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, sent in 1841-42 to explore the White Nile, I navigated the river from its bifurcation in Sennaar upwards, as far as the 4th degree of N lat., the furthest point till then reached by any traveller, and there we were told that the sources lay still further to the S. [See *Expedition for the Discovery of the Sources of the White Nile*, by F. Werne.] M. Antoine d'Abbadie establishes three rules, which, according to him, ought to determine the true source of a river—namely, 1st. Universal consent. 2d. The greater volume of water. 3d. In deciding between equal volumes of water, a preference is generally given to that tributary whose direction coincides most nearly with the general course of the lower river. It is, however, remarkable that in his present claim to the discovery of the source of the White N., he altogether discards the first of these laws; for he tells us that the natives near the sources of his White N. assert that all the waters of that district flow into the Abbai [the Blue river]. A tribe which has commercial intercourse with another by means of a direct water-communication, as M. d'Abbadie pretends is the case by means of his hypothetical river, between the inhabitants of Kafa and Enarea on the one hand, and those of Bari on the other, ought, if the same circumstances of climate exist, to possess similar domestic animals, and similar productions and useful articles. According to M. d'Abbadie, Enarea and Kafa possess coffee, and both horses and mules; but all these are utterly unknown in the kingdom of Bari, in 4° N lat., which was visited by us during our expedition. Again, according to M. d'Abbadie, there are neither sheep, nor fowls, nor leather, in Kafa and Enarea; while all these are met with in Bari. The value of dollars is well known in Kafa; but money is not known at all in Bari. Lakono, the king of Bari, and his companions, pointed to the S when describing to us the situation of the sources of the White N., which river is called Tubirih in that country. Indeed, from the formation and situation of the mountains whose valleys are watered by the true N., any person looking in that direction would infer the further southerly course of the river for a distance of several degrees of latitude. The natives always pointed to the S when we inquired after the upper course of the river; and they knew nothing of a running stream towards the E, in which direction they hold commercial intercourse with the country of Berri, distant 10 days from Bari, and on the road to which country they meet only with wells. As regards us Europeans," Werne adds, "we arrived in Bari with the preconceived opinion that the White N. came from the east, and we were consequently the more precise and careful in our inquiries; but all our delineations of a curved line towards the E as the probable course of the river could not induce the natives to deviate from their previous statements that it comes from the S. The entire configuration of the mountain-ranges points to a water-parting which Nature has established both on the E and on the W. The mountain-chains of Loyoga and Kugelu both stretch towards the S, being most probably offsets or spurs from an extensive range of mountains near the equator, where the hydrographical system of the Bahr-el-Abiad has its origin. If M. d'Arnaud, my travelling companion on the White N.," continues Werne, "lays down the chief branch of the small streams that form that river as coming from the E, it can only be regarded as a remnant of that opinion which we had preconceived before we reached Bari, and according to which we considered the sources of the river to be in that direction. There never was a question as to a main branch; and Lakono, who asserted that he had been in the country, called by him Anjan (Anyan), in which the head-streams of the N. have their origin, said that the depth of the water in the beds of the four rivulets whose confluence forms that river was such as to reach only to his ancles as he waded through them. It appears, therefore

improbable that any one of such shallow rivulets in the country of Anyan should come from the forest of Babia, a distance of 5° to the N. I might perhaps reject the opinion of the people of Bari as being opposed to my own original persuasion, and might still consider the river to come from the E, if the direction we saw it come from when at the island of Tschanker had warranted such a conclusion; but instead of continuing its course to the S and E, and winding round below the cliffs of Lugi and Kalleri (no doubt the skirts of a lofty mountain-chain), and thence flowing slowly and quietly along by the mountain-range of Loyoga from the 4th to the 8th degree of N lat., the river comes direct from the mountain-fastnesses in the S, in the form of a turbulent stream escaped from confinement. The general rise of the land, and the numerous rocks in the river's bed, prove that its fall increases considerably as one advances further among the mountains; and the rocky wall of Kalleri is said to form a great cataract during the rainy season, whence one might almost infer the existence of a mountain-lake. The fall of the river among the mountains is no doubt greater than it is where we saw it at Tschanker. Consequently, if we were to regard M. d'Abbadie's forest of Babia as the site of the sources of the White Nile, that forest must be placed at an enormous height; and an uninterrupted connexion of mountain-ridges would be necessary in order to force the river to adopt an unnatural course from N to S, in an elevated longitudinal valley resembling an aqueduct, instead of flowing direct towards the W into the basin which likewise receives the Sobat. It seems to me much more probable that the pretended sources of M. d'Abbadie's White N. are merely those of a tributary of the Blue N. or of the Sobat. It is my opinion, Werne adds, that time will prove Ptolemy, and the natives of Bari, to be correct in their assertions, and that we have to look for the sources of the White N. in the regions near the equator, where we shall likewise find the 'Mountains of the Moon,' though probably under a different name, of which I consider the mountains reached by our expedition to be merely the outskirts."

Mr. Ayrton, in an *Essay on the Nile*, read before the Royal Geographical society, supports the Messrs. d'Abbadie's conclusions. He is of opinion that the material question at issue between M. d'Abbadie and Dr. Beke was not whether this or that river *per se* was to be regarded as the source of the White N., but whether the system of waters of the N. was actually confined to the Abyssinian plateau and the immediately adjacent drainage on its W and S limits; or whether we must assign to the N. a far more extensive drainage, and extend its waters, as contended for by Dr. Beke, into a country to the S of the 2d degree of S lat. —that is, whether the same incidents of climate which produced on the inner and lesser side of the culminating ridge of the Abyssinian plateau, and where the country was to the leeward of the winds which bring rain, the lesser river of the Blue N., did not also produce, on the outer and larger side of the same ridge, and where it was first exposed to the effect of the rainy winds, the larger river of the White N. He contends that if Dr. Beke's opinions were correct, it would follow that instead of the mountains in Inarya and Kaffa, in from 10° to 5° N lat., and 35° to 40° E long., constituting the point of culmination of the eastern part of Africa, we should have to look for the culminating point of that part of the continent to the N of the 2d degree of S lat., and in from 29° to 34° E long.; and that consequently upon the right solution of that question would necessarily depend, to a considerable extent, the correctness of our ideas of the physical geography of Africa. He controverted the objections involved in Dr. Beke's assumption that the derivation to Ptolemy of the name of the 'Mountains of the Moon' was to be sought for in the word *Moezi*, because that word signified 'moon' in some languages of Africa, and there happened to be a place of that name more nearly corresponding than Gamaro with the position assigned to these mountains by Ptolemy, by endeavouring to establish that, if due allowance were made for Ptolemy's errors in lat., his position of these mountains would as well accord with M. d'Abbadie's position of Gamaro as with Dr. Beke's position of the country of Mono-Moezi. He next controverted the inference that the Arabs translated their phrase Gebel-el-Qamar from the Greeks: showing, 1stly, that the Arabs were the earliest navigators of the Red sea; 2dly, that there was historical evidence that the Sabæan tribes of Arabia, shortly after the time of Solomon, conquered Abyssinia; and, 3dly, that the influence of the language of the Arabs, consequent upon those circumstances, had been such as to justify the presumption that they had applied the name of 'Gebel-el-Qamar' to these mountains long before the era of the Greeks in Egypt. He then examined the evidences in favour of M. d'Abbadie's conclusions, that the White N. rises in Inarya, afforded by the circumstances of the climate, hydrography, and physical configuration of Africa. He contended that, as the mountains of the S part of the Abyssinian plateau intercept the rain of the SW monsoon in what would otherwise be its passage to the mountains of Yemen in Arabia, which are in position within its influence; and as the rain of this monsoon passes over the land of this side of Africa to the SW of Abyssinia, so as to extend quite to Nubia, it necessarily follows that the S part of the Abyssinian plateau is the highest land within the influence of the SW monsoon, and constitutes the culminating point in the NE part of Africa. He then showed that if the N. were assumed to rise to the S of the 2d degree of S lat., the inclination of its bed, calculated upon ascertained data for rather more than the first half of its course, would warrant an alt. for the mountains about its source of at least 6,500 ft. above the sea, which, reasoning from the analogous instance of the Syhadri range on the W coast of India, would produce heavy falls of rain as the sun became vertical to such mountains, and therefore occasion a periodical rise of the river at a much earlier period than that at which it is now observed to occur. Finally, Mr. Ayrton argued that the hypothesis of Dr. Beke, of the N. rising to the S of the equinoctial line was wholly untenable. The great drainage of the continent of Africa the author considered to be on the one side towards the Atlantic, and on the other by the N., towards the Mediterranean, with a comparatively lesser drainage along the E side of the continent into the Indian ocean. Confining his observations to the N., he assumed the tract drained by that river to be bounded on the inland side by the high land stretching from the E flank of the Atlas, southward by the W of Borgu and Darfur, until it joined the mountains spoken of by Browne as extending from 13° N lat. along the direction of the 25th meridian, to 8° N lat., and thence turning round to the E as far as long. 28°, whence the same mountains were supposed, upon some authorities referred to by the author, to extend to the W bank of the White N., in 4° 42′ N lat., and follow the bend of its outer tributaries, until they united with the most southern and eastern part of the Inarya mountains. The author, however, admitted that the whole argument was professedly one of probability, and that the question would not perhaps be finally solved until the gap subsisting between the observations of M. D'Abbadie and the termination of the journey of M. D'Arnaud was filled up.

The White Nile.] The course of the White Nile has been explored to a little S of the 4th parallel of N lat.; between that parallel and the parallel of Kilimandjaro, or 4° 30′ S, the map of Eastern Africa is nearly a blank. Here we find a ridge of gneiss rocks stretching across the bed of the river and forming rapids. The Bari Negroes informed Werne that the river proceeds from the country Ajan, 30 days' journey to the S; and Baron von Muller was informed by a man who "had never seen either snow or ice," that the Bahr-el-Abiad comes from a high mountain, the top of which is quite white. We have seen that 'the mountains of the Moon,' in the position in which most maps of Africa have hitherto placed them, have really no existence; and Dr. Beke thinks it probable that the S limits of the basin of the N. will be found to be formed on the E by the basin of the river Lufidji flowing into the Indian ocean, and on the W by that of the Upper Congo flowing towards the Atlantic. Or it may be that the hydrographical system of the great lake of Eastern Africa, called N'yassi, forms the boundary in the former direction. The extent to the westwards of the basin of the N. is unknown; but it is manifest that it cannot possibly reach much, if anything, beyond 20° E long., where it must be limited by the hydrographical system of Lake Chad. Descending the main stream of the N. in a NNE direction, we come, in 9° 20′ N lat., to its great western arm, called Bahr-el-Ghazal or Bahr-el-Keilah, which is described by M. Lafargue, who entered its mouth, as "a magnificent stream, with a tolerably rapid current," and which, Baron von Muller says, contains crocodiles, hippopotami, water-snakes, and fish. M. Werne learned from the natives that this river comes from Barbary! This, Dr. Beke remarks, is physically impossible; for Denham and Clapperton crossed the continent of Africa, from the Mediterranean to Lake Chad, in about the 15th meridian of E long., and must have come to this river had it existed there. Most probably the interpreters of the Egyptian expedition made use of the Arabic expression *Bilad-el-Gharb*, which means literally 'the West country,' though it is used by Orientals to denote Barbary; so that all that the natives must be understood as having said is, that this river comes from some country in the W. At the point of confluence with the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the N. forms a small lake, which is surrounded with an immense forest of reeds, and then turns abruptly towards the E, to a point where, in N lat. 9° 15′, on the S frontier of the territory of the Kek Negroes, it receives the Sobat or Bahr-el-Mokada, a slowly-flowing river coming from the E. and probably carrying with it the drainage of the Wallaga and the Galla territories to the SW of Amhara. From the junction of the Sobat to the

11th parallel of N lat., the river has a NNE course, between swampy banks covered with reeds, in the Dinka territory. In about the last-named parallel it turns N, and separates the territory of Dar Fazokl, or the S extremity of Sennaar, on the E, from the Shilluk territory on the W. Near Eleis or El-Ais, it leaves the Shilluk country, and enters Sennaar. In this distance the bed of the river is very wide, and it frequently divides itself into branches, enclosing fertile islands. Baron von Muller is of opinion that this district of country would be found highly fit for colonization, its climate being healthy, and its soil fertile. At Turah or Terah, in N lat. 13° 50′, 110 m. ENE of Lobeid, the N. when it is high inundates the country for a great distance, forming an immense lake, and the mud which it deposits contains a considerable quantity of salt. "The tropical rainy season," says Baron von Muller, "forms an interesting epoch in the physical aspects of Central Africa. Progressing from S to N in May and June, the rains increase in intensity; fearful hurricanes from the S and SE occur, accompanied by dark-red and yellow clouds, and suffocating clouds of dust fill the air. At the end of the rainy season there arises a regular N wind, extending as far as to 10° N lat., from October to January and February; and curiously enough this wind is felt earlier in Sennaar and Kordofan than in Egypt. Before the rains, the immense plains show only a few bushes of the *Asclepias gigantea*, interspersed with decaying stems of the *Rhamnus zizyphus, Spina Christi, Balanite Egyptiaca*, and *Salvadora Persica;* after the rains, the soil becomes covered with the most luxuriant vegetation." Under the parallel of 14° 20′, or that of the Jebel-Musselet, the river bends towards NNE, and then flows nearly direct N to Khartum, in N lat. 15° 41′, E long. 32° 30′, a town situated at the confluence of the Bahr-el-Abiad or Abai, and Bahr-el-Azrek, and one of the emporiums therefore of Central Africa. Here the elevation of the stream above the level of the Mediterranean is 1,525 ft. See articles KHARTUM, ABAI, and ABIAD (BAHR-EL).

Upper Nile.] The confluent stream makes a remarkable bend in its course between Khartum and Abdum or Ambukol, flowing first about 70 m. in a NNE direction to Derira, where it crosses the frontier of Sennaar, and enters the Shendy territory of Nubia. At this point it assumes a NE direction, which it preserves for about 70 m. to Assur, in N lat. 16° nearly, when it turns N, and in 17° 45′ receives on its r. bank its third great head-stream, the Takazze or Bahr-el-Aswad, identified by some geographers with the *Atbara* of Ptolemy. The Takazze is the second river of Abyssinia in point of size, the Abai or Bahr-el-Azrek being the first. It receives the drainage of a large volcanic region in that country, and brings down by its rapid current a considerable portion of volcanic matter into the N., to which circumstance Ruppel conceives the great fertility of the soil deposited by the river of Egypt is chiefly owing. See TAKAZZE. On this point Le Gardiner Wilkinson says: "The component parts of the water of the N., according to the analysis given by Regnault in the *Memoires sur l'Egypte*, are: 11 water, 9 carbon, 6 oxide of iron, 4 silica, 4 carbonate of magnesia, 18 carbonate of lime, 48 alumen; total 100: the quantity of silica and alumen varying according to the places whence the mud is taken, which frequently contains a great admixture of sand near the banks, and a larger proportion of argillaceous matter at a distance from the river. The same quality of soil and alluvial deposit seems to accompany the N. in its course from Abyssinia to the Mediterranean; and though the White river is the principal stream, being much broader, bringing a larger supply of water, and probably coming from a greater distance than the Blue river, or Abyssinian branch, which rises a little beyond the lake Dembea, still this last claims the merit of possessing the real peculiarities of the N., and of supplying those fertilizing properties which mark its course to the sea. The White river, or western branch, likewise overflows its banks, but no rich mud accompanies its inundation; and though, from the force of its stream, which brings down numbers of large fish and shells at the commencement of its rise, probably from passing through some large lakes, there is evidence of its being supplied by an abundance of heavy rain, we may conclude that the nature of the mountains at its source differs considerably from that of the Abyssinian ranges." From the junction of the great affluent to the isle of Mokrat, under the parallel of 19° 25′ N, the course of the N. continues NNW; but at the latter point it bends suddenly round to SW, and maintains this direction till it reaches Ambukol, where the river is in fact only 155 m. distant from Dereira, although measured along its course it is at least 460 m. It is usual for travellers to leave the course of the river at Ambukol, and continue their journey to Khartum across the intervening country known as the Bahiuda desert. The course of the river is now NNW; but at Maragha, it assumes a N direction; and a little below this last point, inclines to the E of N, and enters the Dar-el-Mahass in Lower Nubia, where it turns NE. Under the parallel of 22° N, it forms the cataract known as that of Wadi-Halfa. Passing the splendid remains of Ipsambul, and the towns of Derr, and Dandour, it changes its course to nearly direct N, and under the parallel of 34° N forms the last or lowest cataract near Essuan or Assuan, on the S frontier of Egypt. See article ASSUAN.

Lower Nile.] The principal features of that portion of the course of the N. which lies within the Egyptian frontier are touched upon in the article EGYPT. From Assuan to Cairo, by the course of the river, the distance is 545 m., and has been performed with great ease by a steamer drawing 2 ft. 6 in. water. Clot Bey estimates the level of the river above the Mediterranean, at Assuan, 563 French ft.; and at Cairo 40 French ft. According to the same authority, the river flows, in this part of its course, at the rate of 2 m. an hour during the dry season, and 3 m. during the floods. The mass of water carried down during the flood is enormous; and if the calculations made by Linant Bey, previous to his great undertaking of raising the waters at the head of the Delta, be correct, the N. would require but 14 hours to fill up the basin of the lake of Geneva, having a surface of 545,000,000 of sq. metres, and an average depth of 80 metres. There is, however, reason to doubt the accuracy of the calculations. The inferior level to which the low water sank in 1798–99 and 1800 was regularly 3 cubits and 10 digits of the scale of the nilometre at Rhoda. During the three years of French occupation, the floods reached 17 cubits and 10 digits, which implied an actual rise of 7·58, 6·85, and 7·96 metres for the 3 years. A rise of 8 metres is considered as boding fine crops; 7 metres makes them indifferent; while a rise of 9 metres is considered injurious to some places. French engineers find that the level of the soil does not rise more than 126 millimetres in a century from the muddy deposits. Sir G. Wilkinson thinks that the soil has increased in 1,700 years but 9 ft. near Elephantine; 7 ft. at Thebes; 3 ft. 10 in. at Heliopolis and Cairo; and very little indeed at Rosetta. This corroborates the idea of Volney that during historic time no great alteration had occurred in either the outline of the coast, the mouths of the

river, or the extent of the delta. The banks of the N. increase in height as you travel S. In January, Professor Chaix found them 10 to 12 ft. above the water, and beyond Thebes even 25 to 30 ft. They are likewise higher than the flat country, which at Siut is even 4 metres below the level of the banks. In Herodotus's time a rise of 15 to 16 cubits was necessary to water the land, which is equal to 7·8, or 9·2 metres, according as we reckon by the royal or the vulgar cubit. As these quantities are still found correct, they furnish us with another proof of the accuracy of the historian, and that but little change has taken place during the 23 centuries which have elapsed since Herodotus conversed with the priests of Egypt upon the rise of the Nile. The height of the banks and the depression of the land in the interior are indicated, Sir J. G. Wilkinson observes, by the form of the dykes, which beginning on a level with the bank, and extending in a horizontal line, stand frequently 12 or 15 ft. above the land near the edge of the Desert; and he is of opinion that the common notion respecting the invasion of the sand is exceedingly exaggerated. The sand encroaches on the land on the Libyan side of Egypt, in those places where valleys open from the desert, but this bears a very small proportion to the whole surface of the country; and it is evident, he adds, from a comparison of the extent of the alluvial deposit, and the partial inroads of the sand, than the beneficial effects of the former far exceed the injury done by the latter, and that there is a greater proportion of land capable of cultivation now than at any previous period. The sections across the Desert to the Red sea present a gradual ascent from the valley of the Nile to the eastward, till you reach the summit of a mountain-plain of some extent, from which all the valleys or torrents running in a W direction empty themselves into the N., and those to the eastward into the Red sea. In those parts where the primitive range joins the secondary mountains, the descent to the sea is generally shorter and more rapid, but the general character is the same; on the Libyan side is a similar ascent, to the summit of the limestone-range which forms the extensive table-land of that part of Africa. The oases are merely depressions in this mountain-plain; and they vary in their depth, the Oasis Parva being of a much higher level than the Great Oasis. From these facts we may infer that the springs in the former are not supplied from that part of the N. lying in the same lat. with it, but from some distant point where the level of the river is more elevated. The water of the N. percolates to the Great Oasis by means of the bed of clay which forms its base, entering at some point a little to the S; and the only difference in the origin of the sources of the southern and northern Oases is, that one is supplied from the river at no very great distance from it, and that the other traverses a more extensive bed of clay before it reaches the more elevated surface of the Oasis Parva.

It appears, however, that a remarkable fall has actually taken place in the level of the N. at some remote period. Dr. Lepsius was the first traveller whose attention was called to this circumstance by the discovery of hieroglyphic inscriptions on the rocks and basement stories of the fortress at Samneh, recording the rise of the river, and the year, month, and day of the kings' reigns when the different inundations occurred. These inscriptions are numerous; and the highest noting is nearly 28 ft. above the inundation of 1848, the greatest hitherto known. It is evident, moreover, from the traces of the effect of the stream upon the rocks at the same level, that the N. did actually rise to the height marked by these contemporary records. They are all written in the reigns of the kings who were contemporary with or immediately followed the Osirtasens; and are probably the work of some of the priests, with a view to the security of the temple. Sir Gardner Wilkinson is of opinion that the cause of the great fall in the level of the river was undoubtedly the sudden giving way of some rocks which impeded the stream at a point somewhere below Nubia; and that this fact is attested by the remains of high alluvial soil, by deserted channels of the river, and other evidences that the whole valley was once irrigated by its waters to a considerable height above the present inundations. The extensive plains of Ethiopia—now presenting the appearance of a wilderness—owed, he argues with much apparent force, their former fertility and their existence to the great rise anciently of the N. It appears to have been at Silsilis, or Jebel-el-Silsileh, that the rocky barrier which kept up the river to its early level gave way, not all at once, however, there being reason to believe that at least three subsidences took place at intervals. The catastrophe occurred probably at a period anterior to history; yet it is strange, that among the wonders which the priests delighted to relate, no tradition of an event so extraordinary and so important in its consequences should have been preserved. On the subject of the precise period when the ancient barrier of the N. was broken down, it is difficult to arrive at any certainty. Sir Gardner, however, concludes, from calculations set down in this communication, that it occurred between the years 1700 and 1500 B.C., or between 3,550 and 3,353 years ago.

To the separate article on the DELTA of the Nile the reader is referred for full information respecting the features of the river, in this interesting portion of Egypt. To what is there stated we may here add that a railway is now executing, under the direction of English engineers, between Cairo and Alexandria, which is to be carried across the N., by a tubular bridge, at a point where the river is 1,500 ft. wide when at its full height. The rails, however, are to rest on the top of the tube, as its dimensions are too small for the entrance of a locomotive engine. We may also here add the interesting information, that by means of some valuable geological observations made by Mr. Robert Stephenson during his stay in Egypt, while planning this railway line, and also by the rectification of the levels in some leading points on the same authority, Miss Fanny Corbaux has been enabled to restore the relative configurations of land and sea, in Lower Egypt, with something approaching to geological certainty, up to the time of Darius Hystaspes, or B.C. 521, and from thence to deduce those of the Mosaic period. Some raised beaches of the age of Darius show that the separation of the Temseh marine basin from the sea was then a very recent event, the Serapeum bank being only just above water; before that change it was a ford at high tide, and dry at low tide. This bank, during the Mosaic period, was, Miss Corbaux argues, the only route out of Egypt to the Sinaitic desert; for the long Suez bank, which now divides the great bitter lake from the present head of the gulf, was rather too low under water to be fordable. Its summit, which Mr. Stephenson ascertained to be very near the edge of the lake-basin, where the pass is narrowest, affords, both in its physical features and its geographical position, a site for the passage of the Exodus that fulfils every condition required by the Mosaic narrative. The relative heights of the Serapeum bank, and a very ancient marine raised beach further show that, when this was on a level with the sea, the Arabian gulf really reached to the outer ports of Hierapolis, or 45 m. beyond its present

boundary, and received the waters of the river N. by one of its smallest branches, an offset of the Pelusiac, while all the others emptied themselves into the Mediterranean sea. These extraordinary geographical features Miss Corbaux endeavours to show, must have been not yet altogether obliterated in the time of Moses.

NILE, a river of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall, which has its source in Ben-Lomond; runs WSW; and falls into the S. Esk between the parishes of Lymington and Deddington.

NILES, a town of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. SE of Auburn. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the E by Skeneateles, and on the W by Owasco lake. Pop. in 1840, 2,234.—Also a township of Berrian co., in the state of Michigan, 182 m. WSW of Detroit. Pop. 1,420. The v. is on St. Joseph's river. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

NILGHERRY. See NEILGHERRY MOUNTAINS.

NILKANTHA, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, about 45 m. in a direct line N of Katmandu, and at the base of the lofty peak of Gosain-Sthan. It contains several springs, and a temple dedicated to Mahadeva, and is resorted to by great numbers of pilgrims, who repair hither about the end of July. Throughout the rest of the year it is totally deserted.

NILLANDU-ATOLLS, a double group of islands in the Maldive archipelago, to the N of Collomandu-atoll. It is 40 m. in length from N to S, and is divided into a N and a S group, comprising a total number of 48 islands, and about 1,000 inhabitants. The extreme NE island is in N lat. 3° 01′ E long. 73° 05′.

NILLUMBIK, a parish of Australia Felix, in the co. of Bourk, bounded on the N by the p. of Morang; on the W by the Yarra-Yarra rivulet; and on the S by the Yarra-Yarra river.

NILOVA-POUSTYN, a cloister of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tver, in the N part of the district of Ostachkov, on an island of Lake Seligher. It is of great extent and affluence.

NIL-PIERREUX, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nil-Saint-Saint-Martin. Pop. 296.

NIL-SAINT-MARTIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nil-Saint-Saint-Martin. Pop 420.

NIL-SAINT-VINCENT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nil-Saint-Saint-Martin. Pop. 169.

NIL-SAINT-VINCENT-SAINT-MARTIN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 1,322.

NILSIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. NNE of Kuopio, and district of Nedre-Savolax, at the S extremity of Lake Syvari.

NILUFER, NIFER, or ULFER-SHAI, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Khodavendkir. It has its source in the E side of Mount Olympus, near the village of Aksu; and flows in a NW and W direction, passing to the N of Brusa, and through the plain between Lake Abullionte and the gulf of Mudawia; and joins the Muhalitsh or *Rhyndacus*, on the r. bank, a little above its influx into the sea of Marmara.

NILUN, or NEILUNG, a village of Tibet, 40 m. SW of Chaprung, on the N side of the Himalaya mountains, at an alt. of 11,127 ft. above sea-level, and on a river of the same name, a little to the NE of its confluence with the Bhagaretti. This river forms one of the highest, if not the highest, of the sources of the Ganges.

NIMA, a district of Japan, in the island of Nifon, and prov. of Ivami.

NIMBURG, or WICZEMILOW, a royal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 18 m. SSE of Jung-Bunzlau, and 21 m. SSW of Neu-Bidschow, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 2,312. It has extensive breweries.

NIMEGUEN, or NIMWEGEN, an old but clean and handsome town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, situated on the l. bank of the great branch of the Rhine called the Waal, 9½ m. S of Arnheim. Pop. in 1840, 21,182. It is fortified with walls, ditches, and extensive outworks. Its streets are narrow, and on account of the abrupt elevation from the river, the windows of one range of houses overlook the chimneys of another. The town-house is a fine old building; and several of the churches are likewise entitled to attention, as well as the flying bridge across the Waal, and the opposite village of Lint. A shady promenade, called the Belvidere, commands an extensive view of the course of the river and the surrounding country. The only article of manufacture for which the town is celebrated is its pale beer, which is sent to almost every part of the Netherlands; it has, however, manufactories of Prussian blue, glue, leather, and cloth; it has also copper-works and salt-works. N. was a Roman post under Julius Cæsar, and an imperial city under Charlemagne; but is known in history from the treaty concluded here in 1678. It was taken by the French in 1794, after a severe action.

NIMES, or NISMES, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Gard, on the railway from Beaucaire to Cette, 30 m. NE of Montpellier, in N lat. 43° 0′ 36″, E long. 4° 20′ 46″. Pop. in 1789, 48,360; in 1821, 39,068; in 1846, 47,215, of whom 25,000 were Protestants. It stands in a beautiful plain, surrounded with undulating eminences, and fertile in corn, wine, and olives. The interior of the town is confused and irregular, and the houses in general ill-built, but a few are respectable, if not handsome. The suburbs, which are nearly as large as the town, have more straight and regular streets, and the whole town is cleaner than most of the southern towns of France. The close built part of the town is surrounded by boulevards, on the site of the mound or earthen wall which formerly enclosed the city. On the Boulevard de l'Esplanade is a hall of justice, built in the Grecian style, and adorned with Tuscan columns. On another is a handsome hospital. N. has no longer an academy of sciences, but it has a royal college or university academy, with a library of 38,000 vols., a society of medicine and agriculture, an academy of the fine arts, and several other literary and scientific institutions. It has also extensive manufactories, particularly in silk stuffs, stockings, ribbons, linen, and leather. It has likewise dyeing and printing works; also an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, corn, dried fruits, olive oil, and the wines and brandy of the surrounding country. It is the seat of the departmental authorities and courts of justice, as well as the central court of appeal for the departments of Gard, Vaucluse, Lozère, and Ardeche. A central house-of-detention for 12 departments is established here, and generally contains from 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners. It is now the see of a bishop suffragan of Avignon.—N. is a very ancient city. It originally bore the name of *Nemausus*, and it is supposed was built by a colony of Greeks, about the same time as Marseilles. Augustus sent hither a Roman colony, who embellished it greatly, and made it one of the finest cities of its day. It afterwards successively fell under the dominion of the Vandals, the Goths, and the Saracens; and was united to the crown of France in the 8th cent. It is interesting from its ancient monuments, of which, with the exception of Rome, it is said to contain more than any

other city in Europe. The far-famed *Maison Carrée* is a fine ancient edifice, 76 ft. in length, 39 ft. in breadth, and 39 ft. in height. It has 6 columns in front, and 10 on each side, of 27 ft. in height. This edifice stands in the middle of the town, and is almost in as good preservation as when reared in honour of Caius and Lucius Cæsar, the grandsons of Augustus. There are also, among other Roman remains here, a beautiful fountain, with the remains of baths, statues, and other antiques; a building commonly called the temple of Diana, but supposed rather to have been a pantheon; a large ancient tower, above 200 ft. in height, situated on an eminence at the N side of the city, and formerly surrounded by a circle of open columns; and above all, the walls of the amphitheatre, an edifice almost as large as the colosseum of Rome, and in a better state of preservation. The grand outline, 412 ft. in length, and 306 ft. in breadth, of the amphitheatre is still entire; its columns, porticos, 35 rows of steps, and most of its ornaments, are in good preservation.—The arrond. of N. comprises an area of 167,998 hect. Pop. in 1841, 134,737. It is subdivided into 9 cants.

NIMISHILLEN, a township of Stark co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. It has a level surface, watered by a creek of the same name, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,927.

NIMISILLA, a village of Franklin township, Summit co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 121 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 100.

NIMMEN, a town of Mandshuria, in the prov. of Kirin-Ula, on the l. bank of the Nonni, 42 m. NNE of Tsitsikar.

NIMPTSCH, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, and reg. of Breslau. The circle comprises an area of 51 sq. m., and 23,036 inhabitants. The town is 32 m. S of Breslau, and 9 m. E of Reichenbach, on the Lohe. Pop. in 1837, 1,654. It is enclosed by walls, and contains 2 Lutheran churches, a Catholic chapel, and an hospital. It has several distilleries, and manufactories of woollen fabrics and of hosiery.

NIMRA, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 54 m. WNW of Kaukeban, and at an equal distance from Leheia.

NIMRAB, a tribe of Arabs, who inhabit the territory of Shendy in Nubia.

NIMRUD, or NIPHATES, a range of mountains in Turkey in Asia, between the pashaliks of Erzerum and Diarbekir. They commence a little to the N of Bedlis, near the source of the Khabur; run W; and unite with the Taurus chain near the source of the Tigris. They extend a total distance of 180 m., and form a line of separation between the upper streams of the Euphrates and Tigris. Their W division bears the name also of the Gudji-dagh.

NIMRUD, an immense quadrangular mound of bricks and rubbish, about 4 m. in circumf., 8 m. SSE of Mosul, and 2¾ m. SE of Zikru-l'-Ahwaz, as a dyke of solid masonry which crosses the bed of the Tigris is called. In the middle of the W side of this mound is the celebrated NW palace, which Mr. Layard has recently explored with such rich and interesting results. It is one of four similar mounds in this vicinity, one of which, that of Khorsabad, is situated about 14 m. NE of Mosul, on the l. bank of the Khauser, an affluent of the Tigris. Another, or rather twin mounds, called Kouyunjik and Nebbi-Yunis, stands immediately opposite Mosul. The third, called Karamles, is as far N of Nimrud as Khorsabad is from Mosul. Mr. Layard is of opinion that the position of the long-lost city of Nineveh may be assumed by taking these four great mounds as the corners of its ground plan: the four sides corresponding pretty accurately in circuit with the 480 stadia = 60 m., or perhaps 74 m. assigned by Diodorus Siculus as the circuit of the walls, and the three days' journey of the prophet Jonah. It appears, from some incidental expressions of Herodotus, that he intended to give a description of this famous metropolis in the work he proposed on Assyrian history; but either that work never was composed, or it has perished. He says that Nineveh, or, as he calls it, *Ninos*, was ruined by Cyaxares and the Medes, using language which implies that in his time it was either not at all or but partially inhabited. Diodorus describes it as covering an area of 480 stadia, and surrounded with walls 100 ft. high. He speaks, in another place, of its capture by Arbaces, a Mede. Its final conquest by Cyaxares and Nebopolassar, in 612 B.C, is described by Alexander Polyhistor; after which time, it not only was superseded as the seat of government by Babylon, but the materials of its buildings, and probably its pop. also, were transferred to the rival city. Nearchus, in the time of Alexander, mentions Nineveh in terms which seem to imply that a city of the name was still in existence, though it had lost its power and greatness. Strabo says that it was destroyed before his time; and Lucian, that when he wrote [A. D. 180.] not a vestige of it remained. In this state—"a desolation," in the language applied to it by the prophet Zephaniah—this great city seems to have continued until Botta's and Layard's researches and discoveries drew attention to it again. The notice of travellers in Assyria had indeed been often attracted to the huge mounds of earth and rubbish, which it was conjectured might be the remains of the once stupendous cities of Nineveh and Babylon. A mass of brickwork, vitrified, and rising out of the aggregated debris of centuries, was long identified with the remains of the tower of Babel. Some mounds, it was also conjectured, might mark the site of the hanging-gardens of BABYLON [see that article]. And among the numerous mounds on the l. bank of the Tigris, opposite the modern city of Mosul, one which tradition fixed on as the tomb of Jonah, led conjecture to the probable site of the ancient Nineveh. As early as 1841, Mr Layard had inspected the ruins and mounds on the E bank of the Tigris, and the scene and sensation which it then excited in him, are thus described in his own words: "He [the spectator] has left the land where Nature is still lovely,—where, in his mind's eye, he can rebuild the temple, or the theatre, half doubting whether they would have made a more grateful impression upon his senses than the ruin before him. He is now at a loss to give any form to the rude heaps upon which he is gazing. Those of whose works they are the remains, unlike the Roman and the Greek, have left no visible traces of their civilization or of their arts: their influence has long since passed away. The more he conjectures the more vague the results appear. The scene around is worthy of the ruin he is contemplating: desolation meets desolation; a feeling of awe succeeds to wonder; for there is nothing to relieve the mind, to lead to hope, or to tell of what has gone by. These huge mounds of Assyria made a deeper impression upon me, gave rise to more serious thoughts and earnest reflections, than the temple of Balbec and the theatres of Ionia." Shortly afterwards, Mr. Layard had a second opportunity of viewing the ruins of Nimrud, and of examining them; and it was upon this occasion that the thought suggested itself to him of making excavations. In a happy moment, he obtained a letter of introduction to Sir Stratford Canning, her Majesty's ambassador at the Sublime Porte. That distinguished statesman at once perceived that no ordinary person had been presented to his notice, and invited him to prolong his stay in the East, and discharge some extra duties of the embassy and ultimately enabled the sanguine and successful explorer, in the autumn of 1845, to resume his excavations in Assyria, in the hope that, should success attend the attempt, means would be found to carry it out on an adequate scale. All our readers know the triumphant result of Mr. Layard's enterprise and perseverance, which have brought into the possession of this country treasures beyond all price, in the monuments now deposited in the Assyrian gallery of the British museum.

Mr. Layard's general conclusions from his Assyrian researches, aided by the extraordinary skill of Major Rawlinson in deciphering various inscriptions, are thus summed up by himself. "1st. That there are buildings in Assyria which so far differ in their sculptures, in their mythological and sacred symbols, and in the character and language of their inscriptions, as to lead to the inference that there were at least two distinct periods of Assyrian history. We may, moreover, conclude, that either the people inhabiting the country at those distinct periods were of different races, or of different branches of the same race; or that by intermixture with foreigners, perhaps Egyptians, great changes had taken place in their language, religion, and customs, between the building of the first palace of Nimrud, and that of the edifices at Khorsabad and Kouyunjik. 2d. That the names of the kings on the monuments show a lapse even of some centuries between the foundation of the most ancient and most recent of these edifices. 3d. That from the symbols introduced into the sculptures of the second Assyrian period, and from the Egyptian character of the small objects found in the earth, above the ruins of the buildings of the oldest period, there was a close connection with Egypt, either by conquest or friendly intercourse, between the time of the erection of the earliest and latest palaces; and that the monuments of Egypt, the names of kings in certain Egyptian dynasties, the ivories from Nimrud, the introduction of several Assyrian divinities into the Egyptian pantheon, and other evidence, point to the 14th cent. as the probable time of the commencement, and the 9th as the period of the termination of that intercourse. 4th. That the earlier palaces of Nimrud were already in ruins, and buried before the foundation of the later; and that it is probable they may have been thus destroyed about the time of the 14th Egyptian dynasty. 5th. That the existence of two distinct dynasties in Assyria, and the foundation, about 2,000 B. C., of an Assyrian monarchy, may be inferred from the testimony of the most ancient authors; and is in accordance with the evidence of Scripture, and of Egyptian monuments. The ruins hitherto examined," Mr. Layard pro-

ceeds to say, "have shown that there are remains of buildings of various epochs on the banks of the Tigris, near its junction with the Zab; and that many years, or even centuries, must have elapsed between the construction of the earliest and the latest. That the ruins at Nimrud were within the precincts of Nineveh, if they do not alone mark its site, appears to be proved by Strabo, and by Ptolemy's statement that the city was on the Lycus, corroborated by the tradition preserved by the earliest Arab geographers. Yakut and others mention the ruins of Athur, near Selamiyah, which gave the name of Assyria to the prov.; and Ibn Said expressly states that they were those of the city of the Assyrian kings who destroyed Jerusalem. They are still called, as it has been shown, both Athur and Nimrud. The evidence afforded by the examination of all the known ruins of Assyria further identifies Nimrud with Nineveh. It would appear from existing monuments that the city was originally founded on the site now occupied by these mounds. From its immediate vicinity to the place of junction of two large rivers, the Tigris and the Zab, no better position could have been chosen. It is probable that the great edifice in the NW corner of the principal mound was the temple or palace, or the two combined; the smaller houses were scattered around it, over the face of the country. To the palace was attached a park, or paradise as it was called, in which was preserved game of various kinds for the diversion of the king. This enclosure, formed by walls and towers, may perhaps still be traced in the line of low mounds branching out from the principal ruin. Future monarchs added to the first building, and the centre palace arose by its side. As the pop. increased with the duration and prosperity of the empire, and by the forced immigration of conquered nations, the dimensions of the city increased also. A king founding a new dynasty, or anxious to perpetuate his fame by the erection of a new building, may have chosen a distant site. The city, gradually spreading, may at length have embraced such additional palaces. This appears to have been the case with Nineveh. Nimrud represents the original site of the city. To the first palace the son of its founder added a second, of which we have the ruins in the centre of the mound. He also built the edifice now covered by the great mound of Baasheikha, as the inscriptions on the bricks from that place prove. He founded at the same time a new city at Kalah-Sherghat. A subsequent monarch again added to the palaces at Nimrud, and recorded the event on the pavement-slabs in the upper chambers of the western face of the mound. At a much later period, when the older palaces were already in ruins, edifices were erected on the sites now marked by the mounds of Khorsabad and Karamles. The son of their founder built the great palace at Kouyunjik, which must have exceeded those of his predecessors in extent and magnificence. His son was engaged in raising one more edifice at Nimrud,—the previous palaces, as it has been shown, having been long before deserted or destroyed,—when some great event, perhaps the fall of the empire and destruction of the capital, prevented its completion. The city had now attained the dimensions assigned to it by the book of Jonah, and by Diodorus Siculus. If we take the four great mounds of Nimrud, Kouyunjik, Khorsabad, and Karamles, as the corners of a square, it will be found that its four sides correspond pretty accurately with the 480 stadia or 60 m. of the geographer, which make the three days' journey of the prophet. Within this space there are many large mounds, including the principal ruins in Assyria, such as Karakush, Baasheikha, Baazani, Husseini, Tel-Yara, &c. &c.; and the face of the country is strewed with the remains of pottery, bricks, and other fragments. The space between the great public offices was probably occupied by private houses, standing in the midst of gardens, and built at distances from one another; or forming streets which enclosed gardens of considerable extent, and even arable land. The absence of the remains of such buildings may easily be accounted for. They were constructed almost entirely of sun-dried bricks, and, like the houses now built in the country, soon disappeared altogether when once abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. The largest palaces would probably have remained undiscovered had there not been the slabs of alabaster to show the walls. There is, however, sufficient to indicate that buildings were once spread over the space above described; for, besides the vast number of small mounds everywhere visible, scarcely a husbandman drives his plough over the soil without exposing the vestiges of former habitations. Each quarter of the city may have had its distinct name; hence the palace of Evorita, where Seracus destroyed himself, and the Mespila and Larissa of Xenophon, applied respectively to the ruins at Kouyunjik and Nimrud. Existing ruins thus show that Nineveh acquired its greatest extent in the time of the kings of the second dynasty—that is to say, of the kings mentioned in Scripture. It was then that Jonah visited it, and that reports of its size and magnificence were carried to the west, and gave rise to the traditions from which the Greek authors mainly derived the information handed down to us."

Mr. Ainsworth, the able and efficient secretary of the Syro-Egyptian society, and whose personal researches led the way to a better knowledge of the geography of Assyria, has called in question some of the conclusions at which Mr. Layard has arrived in the above passage. In a paper recently read by him before the Syro-Egyptian society, after pointing out the received distinctions of Assyria Proper, and of the Assyrian empire, Mr. Ainsworth proceeded to argue that, whichever of the disputed versions of Gen. x. 11 is adopted, it still remains certain that there was an Assur or Athur existing before the foundation of Nineveh; that the Arabian geographers, Yakut, Abulfeda, and Ibn Said, describe the ruins at the modern N. as those of the said Asshur, or Athur; that Mr. Rich, in his *Kurdistan* [vol. ii. p. 129], the Rev. N. Morren, in his article 'Assyria' in *Kitto's Cyclopedia*, and Dr. Layard, in his *Nineveh*, &c. [vol ii. p 245], admit that all well-informed natives designate Nimrúd as Al Asshur, or Athur. He also argued that the name which occurs in the inscriptions found in the NW edifice at Nimrúd has been read by Major Rawlinson as that of the Asshur of Genesis, and that Dr. Hincks has also published his conviction that the first word of the inscription is either the name, or an abbreviation of the name, of Athur: although the doctor adds, which is a *non sequitur*, that the same name stands for the city of which the historical name is Nineveh; that Dr. Layard's archæological investigations have already shown that the builder of the central palace—the second in succession of time—at Nimrúd also erected edifices, if he did not found the sites of what are now called Báasheikha and Kalá Shirgat; that Dr. Layard also admits that the more modern Assyrian ruins at Koyunjuk, Khorsabad, and Karamles represent the Nineveh of the Books of Jonah and Nahum, of profane history and of travellers. But Dr. Layard also comprises within the same denomination a palace of the same age that was erected upon the ruins of Asshur. That taking Dr. Layard's own map, and laying down upon it, as proposed by that gentleman, the extent given to Nineveh by Diodorus Siculus, taking the value of the stadium as proposed by Dr. Layard, or, as Mr. Ainsworth would prefer, as proposed by Major Jervis, 607·62977 ft., the great mound of Nimrúd, Koyunjuk, Karamles, Báasheikha, Khorsabad, &c., cannot be brought into that area. That the distance of Nimrúd from Mosul is, according to Yakut, 8 farsakhs—of Larissa (Nimrúd) to Mespila (Mosul), according to Xenophon, 6 parasangs—of Nimrúd from Yarumjah 18 m., according to Mr. Ainsworth's own researches—and from Nimrúd to Koyunjuk, in Dr. Layard's map, 23 geog. m.; whereas the long side of the square, as described by Diodorus Siculus, gives only 16½ m. So also from Nimrúd to Karamles is a distance of 16 geog. m.; whereas, according to the measurements of Diodorus Siculus, the shorter side should not exceed 9 or 10 m. No arbitrary grouping of the Assyrian ruins would be satisfactory, Mr. Ainsworth contended, at the present moment. In any case, as many sites, as Jerraiyah, Tel Escoff, Tel Kaif, Báazani, Husseini, Tel Yakub, Keshaf, Tel Shir, Hamman Ali, &c., must be left out as could be got into a Nineveh so laid down; but that if such a grouping were made, Báasheikha, Báazani, Karamles, and Nuniyah would come together with far greater topographical aptitude than the group proposed by Dr. Layard, and which would exclude Báasheikha, monumentally established as the site of the palace of the successor of the builder of the NW palace of Nimrúd; that such a grouping would also best meet the descriptions of the site of the historical Nineveh left to us by Herodotus, Pliny, and others. That if, when Strabo said "between the rivers," he had had Nimrúd in his mind, he would, with his customary accuracy, have said "at the junction of the rivers;"—and that, finally, in the present state of the inquiry there are no other data than that Nimrod or Ninus, or his or their successors, erected and continued to erect edifices at Athur, one of the oldest cities of Assyria Proper; and that the second dynasty also erected edifices at the same spot after its fall, and the rise of the historical Nineveh, to identify the one with the other; but that the greater number of probabilities, at least topographically speaking, are that the two sites were always distinct, and that Athur or Nimrúd was a separate site from the abode of Ninus, as well as from the historical Nineveh.

The points above debated are certainly involved in considerable doubt and difficulty, and it will require much more extensive research in the way of excavation, and the labour perhaps of a generation or two of historians and philologists to elicit well-established and satisfactory conclusions from the new found evidence. Mr. Fletcher's opinion as to the identity of the ruins of Nimrud with certain ancient localities may be here given: "It is evident," he says, "from the sculptures which have been discovered at Nimrud, that these mounds were in ancient days occupied by some large Assyrian city. Major Rawlinson, in his interesting paper on Assyrian Antiquities, assumes that the ruins of Nimrud represent the old city of Calah, or Halah, while he places Nineveh at Nebbi-Yunas. Yet it appears likely that the ancient Calah, or Halah, which was probably the capital of the district of Calachene, must have been nearer to the Kurdish mountains. Ptolemy mentions the prov. of Calachene as bounded on the N by the mountains of Armenia, and on the S by the district of Adiabene. Most writers place Ninus, or Nineveh, within the latter prov. But if so, Adiabene would include also Nimrud, and, therefore, it is not probable that Halah, or Calah, could have occupied the site indicated by Major Rawlinson. St. Ephraim, himself a learned Syrian, and well-acquainted with the history and geography of the East, considers Calah to be the modern Hatareh, a large town inhabited chiefly by Yezidees, and situated NNW of Nineveh. Between Hatareh and the site of Nineveh we find a village bearing the name of Ras-el-Ain, which is evidently a corrupted form of the Resen of Genesis. It is worthy of remark that this theory confirms the statement made in Gen. x. 12, where Resen is represented as occupying a midway position between Calah and Nineveh. But assuming Major Rawlinson's hypothesis to be correct, it is clear that there would be no room for a large city between Nebbi-Yunas and Nimrud, a distance of, at most, 25 m. Nor is it certain that the latter may be considered as the site of the *Larissa* of Xenophon. A considerable interval must have taken place between the passage of the

river Zab by the Ten thousand and their arrival at the Tigris. It is expressly mentioned that they forded a mountain-stream, which seems to have been of some width, soon after they had passed over the Zab. But no vestige of any stream of this kind appears between Nimrud and the Tigris. It is probable, therefore, that the Charadra of Xenophon was the Hazir, or Bumadas, after passing which, the Ten thousand marched in a NW direction past the modern village of Kermalis to the Tigris. At a short distance from the latter they encountered a ruined city, which Xenophon terms Larissa, and which occupied probably the site of the modern Ras-el-Ain. The village known by this name is about 12 m. from the Tigris, but the ancient city may have been much nearer. Both Ptolemy and Ammianus Marcellinus mention a city situated at the mouth of the Zab, on precisely the same site as that occupied by the mounds of Nimrud, which they term Birtha, or Virtha. But Birtha, or Britha, in Chaldee, signifies the same as Rehoboth in Hebrew, namely, wide squares or streets, an identity in name which seems to imply also an identity in locality. It appears likely, therefore, that Nimrud is the same as Rehoboth [Gen. x. 11.], which it is said Asshur founded after his departure from the land of Shinar."

NIMWEGEN. See Nimeguen.

NIMY-MAISE'RES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Haine. Pop. of dep. 2,048. The village is 2 m. N of Mons, on the l. bank of the Haine. Pop. 1,496. It has manufactories of porcelain and pipes, and of sugar from beet-root.

NINANE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg and dep. of Chaudfontaine. Pop. 387.

NINEANAI, or Nimeanai, a large state in the interior of Africa, to the W of the Zanguebar coast, intersected by the equator. Nothing is known of it save from the reports of Somali traders; who represent it as a fertile region, under a sovereign chief.

NINEHEAD, a parish of Somersetshire, 1½ m. N of Wellington. Area 1,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 349.

NINE ISLANDS, a group of small islands in the Pacific, lying to the N of the Salomon archipelago, in S lat. 4° 36′, E long. 154° 58′.

NINE MILE PRAIRIE, a township of co. Callaway, in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 2,059.

NINEROLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. from Valentia, celebrated for quarries of fine marble.

NINE STANDARDS, a mountain of Westmoreland, 3 m. ESE of Kirkby-Stephen, in N lat. 54° 27′ 2″, having an alt. of 2,136 ft. above sea-level.

NINEVEH. See Nimrud.

NINFA (Santa), a village of Sicily, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Trapani.

NINFIELD, a parish of Sussex, 3½ m. SW of Battle. Area 2,700 acres. Pop. in 1841, 563.

NING, a town and district of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, 90 m. NNW of Si'an.—Also a town and district in the prov. of Kiang-si, 90 m. WNW of Nanshang.—Also a town and district in the prov. of Yun-nan, 60 m. S of Yun-nan.

NING-GOUTA, a town of Mandshuria, on the Hurka river, 90 m. ENE of Kirin, in N lat. 44° 24′, E long. 129° 43′. It is surrounded by a double line of strong palisades, with 4 gates. It conducts an active trade with the Chinese frontier.

NING-HAI, a town of Corea, in the prov. of Kin-shan, on the Yellow sea, 120 m. SE of Han-yang.

NING-HIA, or Ning-Hai, a town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su, near the great wall and on the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 38° 32′. It is reputed to be 6 m. in circuit, and to have two walled suburbs; but its houses are mostly built of wood and earth. Its brick walls are ancient, and almost entirely covered with moss and lichens, but are well-preserved. The streets are dirty, narrow and winding; and many quarters are in ruins. This town was the capital of a flourishing Tartar state for two centuries. It is surrounded on all sides by marshes, in which canes, reeds, and water-lilies, grow in abundance.

NING-HIANG, a town of China, in the prov. of Shan-si, 90 m. SW of Thai-Yuan.

NING-KOUE, a town of China, in the prov. of Ngan-hwei, in N lat. 31° 2′, E long. 118° 43′. It is environed by a mountainous and thickly wooded territory. It is celebrated for its manufacture of paper from a species of rose.

NINGO, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, 30 m. W of the embouchure of the Volta. The environs are flat, fertile, and wooded.

NING-PO, a city of China, in the prov. of Chekiang, on a tongue of land at the point of junction of two rivers, which, uniting below the town, form the Takia or Ning-Po river, in N lat. 29° 54′, E long. 121° 32′, about 100 m. S of Shang-hai, and nearly opposite the island of Chusan. It is situated on a fertile plain surrounded by hills, and well-irrigated from the river. Its walls, 25 ft. in height, have a circuit of 6 m., and it is well-supplied with shops, but presents no important edifice, except its temples, one of which is of large size. Its streets are narrow, and are crossed here and there by heavy stone arches. Its pop. has been estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000. Of the pop. within the walls, it has been estimated that four-fifths are engaged in trade, merchandise, or labour; while no less a proportion than the remaining fifth is calculated to belong to the literary class. This, however, includes not only the graduates and candidates for literary promotion, but also the writers and clerks in the public offices. Of the pop. in the suburbs, and on the level plain extending to the hills, six parts out of ten are estimated as deriving their livelihood from agriculture; three parts as artisans of various kinds; and the remaining tenth as consisting of fishermen and boatmen. The manufacture of carpets and mats furnishes employment to a large proportion of the people. The female part of the pop. are employed, to a considerable extent, in weaving cloth. If the statement which was once made by the present *taoutai* be correct, that in N. there are 100,000 houses and shops assessed in taxes to the government, even a moderate calculation must raise the number of the pop. to nearly 400,000 persons. This, however, will be considered a very large estimate, when the extent of ground actually covered with buildings is considered. In some parts of the city a considerable space of ground is occupied by gardens and tombs. The latter are often covered with shrubs, and various species of the melon tribe. There is an usually large proportion of temples and of spacious private buildings within the walls. The breadth, also, and cleanliness of the principal streets, give a favourable impression of the wealth and rank of the inhabitants. The comparative facility, however, with which houses can be rented within the city by foreigners, the decay of many of the buildings, and the non-occupation of others, furnish a proof that the city is rapidly losing its former splendour and consequence. But N. is still a place of importance, and has a considerable trade with the interior. It has a large maritime trade also with the prov. of Fo-kien, and the island of Formosa, from both of which sugar and rice are imported. There is also an extensive trade with the prov. of Shan-tung. It is one of the 5 ports opened by recent treaty to foreign trade, but its commerce has as yet proved limited, although it is near to the green tea districts. It exports silks to Japan, and wood and charcoal to Shang-hai; and a considerable number of the pop. find employment in junk building. A missionary hospital and station was founded here in 1843, and promises to be of peculiar value in the evangelization of China. The peculiar advantages which N. presents as a missionary station are thus enumerated: 1. The pop.,

from the limited extent of its foreign commerce, is less exposed to the disquieting, contaminating influences on their simplicity. 2. The literary character and social refinement of the people have acquired a celebrity throughout the empire. 3. N. is the usual point of access to the populous city of Hang-chow, which is the cap. of the prov. of Che-keang, and is inferior in importance only to Su-chow. 4. It has also an extensive native trade with the interior. 5. Its situation on the mainland, opposite to Chusan, invests it with an important character, under a variety of future contingencies. In the event of a recurrence of hostilities, Chusan would probably, as in the last war, be immediately occupied by British troops; and, once re-occupied, it would be permanently retained, and probably substituted for Hong Kong, as the base of British power. This would open Chusan to missionary efforts; and missionaries from N., speaking the same dialect, would be ready at once to enter on this fertile, salubrious, and populous island. The climate, like that of Shang-hai, is favourable for Europeans of ordinary physical strength; the boundary regulations permit a considerable extent of missionary exertion; the people are friendly and respectful to foreigners; the rulers evince no disposition to oppose the efforts of missionaries; and the dialects of Shang-hai and N., though dissimilar, resemble each other more than at any other two of the consular cities of China." One of the branches of the river of N. leads in a NE direction to Yu-yow and Hang-chu-fu; the other, or SW branch, leads to Fung-wai. A bridge of boats connects the town with its suburbs. In the year 1841, a body of British troops held winter-quarters here. The weather set in intensely cold in the middle of December, and on the 14th of that month the surrounding hills were all covered with snow, which also fell heavily in the town itself.

NING-THI. See KYAN-DUAYN.

NING-TU, a town of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, in N lat. 26° 27′, E long. 115° 49′.

NING-YUEN, a town of Eastern Tartary, near the frontier of China, situated on a small river of the same name which falls into the gulf of Leao-tung, 250 m. E of Pekin.—Also a town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, in N lat. 25° 32′, E long. 111° 46′.

NINIAN BAY, a bight on the NE coast of Australia, to the W of Point Barrow, running into the land about 3 m.

NINIANS (SAINT), a parish and town of Stirlingshire. The greater part of the p. is arable land, and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1841, 10,080.—The town, 2 m. S of Stirling, is a considerable manufacturing place. Tartans, woollen stuffs, and nails are extensively made here, and at the village of Bannockburn. In 1746, the church, converted into a magazine by the Highland army, was blown up. The main street is narrow and confined, and the houses are in general old-fashioned.

NINK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, in about 64° 30′ N lat., and 31° E long.

NINOVE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, on the Dender, 16 m. SW of Brussels, and 22 m. SSE of Ghent. Pop. in 1842, 4,500. Linen yarn is made here.

NINTH ISLAND, a small island off the S coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 40° 51′, E long. 147° 15′.

NINTRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 5 m. S of Chatellerault. Pop. 1,500.

NIO, anciently *Ios*, a small island of European Turkey, in the archipelago, 17 m. SW of Naxos, and 4 m. E of Sikyno, 8 m. in length from SE to NW, and 3½ m. in breadth. It is hilly, and not particularly fertile, but has a pop. of 3,700 Greeks, who raise both wine and cotton; they export also oil, wax, cheese, and honey; their principal property, however, consists in their cattle, which are numerous. Nio, the chief town, is built on a height on the W side of the island, and is said to contain three-fourths of the inhabitants. Tradition asserts that Homer died in this island, and had erected to him a monument here. Gaultier fixes the position of the highest and central point of the island in N lat. 36° 42′ 44″, E long. 25° 20′ 59″.

NIŒUIL-SUR-L'AUTISE, a village of France, in the dep. of La-Vendee, cant. of Saint-Hilaire-sur-l'Autise. Pop. 800.

NIONS. See NYONS.

NIORT, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres.—The arrond. comprises 8 cants., and has an area of 143,501 hect. Pop. in 1841, 102,482.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1841, 30,758.—The town, situated on the Sevre, which from it takes the name of Sevre-Niortaise, in N lat. 46° 19′, had a pop. of 18,739 in 1841. It stands on two small hills, and has a castle flanked with four round towers. It has a public library of 20,000 vols., a communal college, a school-of-design, and a botanic garden. Its manufactures consist of woollen-stuffs, gloves, leather, shoes, and paper.—Also a town of France, dep. of the Mayenne, 2 m. W of Lassay. Pop. 2,000.

NIO-TCHU, a river of Tibet, which joins the Pung-suk-Zangvo, on the r. bank, on the frontier of Bhotan.

NIPASK, a lake of North America, in N lat. 52° 10′, W long. 103° 20′.

NIPHON. See NIFON.

NIPIGON, a river and lake of Upper Canada. The lake is about 60 m. N of Lake Superior, and discharges itself into the latter lake by the river, which has a course from NNW to SSE.

NIPISIGHIT, a river and village of New Brunswick. The river has a NE course, and enters the S side of Chaleur bay, above 12 leagues W of Caraquit island, after a course of 45 m. The v. is at its mouth.

NIPISSING, a lake of Upper Canada, to the NW of Lake Huron, into which it discharges itself by the river Francais. It is also connected with the Ottawa by the SW branch. It is noted for its immense flocks of wild geese. It is about 50 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth.

NIRGUA, a town of Venezuela, 36 m. W of Valencia, originally erected in the vicinity of the mines of Villa-Rica, but afterwards removed in consequence of the repeated attacks of the Indians. Its environs are fertile, but infected by malaria. The Sambos of N., for services rendered to the royal authority, attained from the Spanish monarch the title of "his faithful and loyal subjects, the Sambos of the city of Nirgua." The houses are almost all in ruins from age.

NIRIS, a village of Farsistan, in Persia, 75 m. E of Shiraz. It has manufactories of arms and cutlery.

NIRMUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, and district of Nandere, belonging to the Nizam, 4 m. N of the Godavery.

NIRVA, a village of Nifon, in Japan, 80 m. ENE of Meaco.

NISAO, a river of Hayti, which rises in a small lake, and flows SSE, having its embouchure in about N lat. 18° 14′, W long. 70° 12′.

NISCH. See NISSA.

NISEMASSE, a cluster of small islands in the Eastern seas, in N lat. 8° 15′, E long. 128° 42′.

NISHAPUR, an ancient city of Persia, 35 m. WSW of Meshid, once the greatest and richest in

the prov. of Khorassan. About the middle of the 12th cent. it was taken by the Tartars, and so completely ruined that when the inhabitants returned they could not distinguish the situation of their own houses. Its ruins are said to cover a circuit of 25 m. The present pop. is about 8,000. Delicious fruits are produced in its neighbourhood; and it has a trade in turquoises, iron, and salt.

NISHNABATTONA, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, in N lat. 40° 20′. It is about 50 yds. wide at its mouth, and runs parallel to the Missouri throughout the greater part of its course.

NISI, a town of Greece, in the SW of the Morea, on the r. bank of the Pidheima, near its mouth. It is supposed to occupy the place of the ancient *Stenicla*ros, a port of the Messenians. The vicinity is rich and well-cultivated.—Also a river of Sicily, in the district of Messina, which flows into the Ionian sea after a SE course of 12 m. Its sands are said to yield gold.

NISIBIN, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, 36 m. SE of Mardin, now of petty dimensions, but distinguished as occupying the site of the ancient fortress of *Nisibis*, long regarded by the Romans as the firmest bulwark of the Eastern empire. The foundation of the walls, about 3 m. in circuit, and several detached towers, may still be seen overlooking the small but rapid river *Mygdonius*, and approached by a small Roman bridge of 12 arches. The greater part of the site of the ancient city is now covered with the black tents of the Kurds. Rice is cultivated in the environs.

NISIDA, or NISITA, a small island of the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Naples, 3 m. SE of Pozzuoli. Its lower part is covered with gardens and other cultivated ground, while the upper is crowned as anciently with wood. It is described by Lucan as emitting pestilential steams; but at present it is perfectly salubrious. It has a small sea-port called Porto-Pavone, where ships going to Naples perform quarantine. See article NAPLES (GULF OF).

NISKAYUNA, a township of Schenectady co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the S side of the Mohawk, 12 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 700.—Also a settlement of Shakers, 8 m. NW of Albany.

NISMES. See NIMES.

NISSA, a fine city of Bulgaria, the *Naissus* of antiquity, and one of the oldest towns in European Turkey, seated on the l. bank of the rapid Nischava, a tributary of the Morava, which divides the town from the dilapidated *grad* or fortress. It is encircled by an earthen embankment with palisades and gates; and its fortress is surrounded by a strong rampart of masonry, with elevated bastions. The pop. is about 4,000. Mr. Spencer is of opinion that a good carriage-road might be constructed from the valley of N. by following the course of the Morava to Pristina, and from thence taking the valley of the Vardar, through Macedonia, to Salonica on the Ægean sea. Dr. Platé is of opinion that, in the event of the prolongation of the German and Hungarian railways across Turkey, as a means of speedy communication with the East, the line should run along the r. bank of the Morava; and then, leaving the valley, go over low upland either toward N. or Sophia, whence it would be pushed forward to Adrianople and Constantinople, or into the valley of the Egerb-su, and thence into that of the Vardar near Uskub.

NISSAH, a river of Algeria, which descends from the Gurgurah, and after receiving the Bugdurah, assumes the name of the Buberak, and flows into the Mediterranean, 42 m. E of Algiers.

NISSAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, 4 m. SW of Beziers. Pop. 1,200.

NISSAVA, a river of European Turkey, which descends from Mount Jesekowitz to the S of Sinshink; flows WNW, passing Nissa; and, 12 m. below the latter town, joins the Morava, on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m.

NISSER-VAND, a lake of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg. It is about 30 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth; and is enclosed by cliffs of vast elevation. or mountains clothed with sombre pine-forests. It discharges its waters by the Nid-elv into the Skager-rack.

NISSUM-FIORD, an inlet on the W coast of Jutland, communicating with the sea by a narrow passage called the Sœnder-minde, in N lat. 56° 22′. It is 13 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth.

NISTELRODE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. E of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,600.

NISTER, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. of Hachenburg, on an affluent of the Sieg. Pop. 2,136.

NI-TAO, an island of the Yellow-sea, near the SW extremity of Corea. It is 12 m. in length from N to S.

NITH, the largest of the three chief rivers of Dumfries-shire, giving name to the W division of the co. Its principal head-streams rise on the N side respectively of Prickeny and Benbain-hills, 2½ m. asunder, both on the boundary of Ayrshire. After passing the village of New-Cumnock, and receiving in its vicinity from the S, Connal-burn and the beautiful and rapid Afton-water, it enters Dumfries-shire, and flows E to the confluence with it of the Skaar, passing the large village of Thornhill. Its banks till below Sanquhar, though redeemed from the dreariness which characterizes them in Ayrshire, consist chiefly of a verdant vale overlooked by variform but not grand or bold mountain-land; but they are afterwards exquisitely rich in all the varieties of the choicest landscape. From the confluence with it of the Skaar, it flows over a distance of 11½ m. SE by S to a point near the confluence with it of the Cairn; it then makes a bold and beautiful sweep westward; and thence, over a distance of 8 or 8½ m., runs nearly due S to the Solway frith. About 2½ m. below Dumfries, it begins slowly to expand into an estuary; and between Craiglebock-rocks and Caerlaverock-castle, where it fairly becomes lost in the Solway frith, 4¾ or 5 m. below the point of begun expansion, it attains a breadth of 2¼ m. Owing principally to the tide's impetuosity, the navigation of the river is difficult to seamen unacquainted with its peculiarities; but it has been greatly improved, and is identified with considerable traffic. The Nith, exclusive of all minor bends and windings, has altogether a course of about 49 m.

NITHSDALE, the western of the three great divisions of Dumfries-shire, so named from its being drained and traversed by the river Nith. The soil in most parts is light and dry. The district even yet is of not very well-defined limits, or has along its E side much ground which is debateable between it and Annandale. The original name was Strathnith or Stranith. In 1620, Robert, 8th Lord Maxwell, was created earl of N. William, the 5th earl, took part with the Pretender in 1745, and was attainted, and condemned to be beheaded; but, through the address and courage of his countess, made an extraordinary escape from the Tower.

NITI PASS, a pass leading from Kumaon into Tibet, by the banks of the Dauli, and the ravine of the Niti river. The crest of the pass is 16,814 ft. above sea-level. The village of N. is situated in N lat. 30° 47′, E long. 79° 56′.

NITON, a parish and village in the isle of Wight, 8 m. S of Newport. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 613.

NITRA. See NEUTRA.

NITTANY, a mountain of Pennsylvania, U. S., which commences in Centre co., and extends between Lycoming and Northumberland cos., almost to the W branch of the Susquehanna.

NITTEDAL, a village and parish of Norway, 12 m. NE of Christiania. Pop. 1,458.

NITTENAU, a town of Bavaria, 12 m. WNW of Roding, on the l. bank of the Regen. Pop. 800.

NITTORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Nizam's territories, 52 m. NW of Bidur.

NIUCUNDA, a river of Sweden, which issues from a lake on the E side of the Kiolen mountains; flows through the Stor-siœn lake; and enters the gulf of Bothnia, 9 m. SE of Sundsvall.

NIUERA-ELIA, or NEWERA-ELIA, an elevated plain or table-land in the island of Ceylon, 47 m. SW of Kandy. The summits of the high grounds in the interior of Ceylon frequently stretch into a considerable extent of table-land, which, when encircled by hills, presents the appearance of an extensive basin: in a situation of this description, at an elevation of 6,200 ft. above sea-level, stands the plain of N., about 4 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth, on which a military station was established in 1829, as a convalescent post. The intervening space between it and Kandy has till recently been almost without inhabitants, and devoid of every kind of cultivation, but is less densely wooded than the low grounds. Though generally designated a plain, this district presents considerable inequalities of surface, being divided into two valleys by a range of hills covered with jungle, which towards the S are broken into a succession of abrupt rising grounds and ravines; to the N, however, the ground is almost uniformly level. Springs and rills of water are met with in every direction, and give a marshy character to the surface, wherever the slope is insufficient to afford free drainage. This particularly applies to the upper portion of the plain, the greater part of which is a complete morass during most of the year. On every side, the plain is encircled by lofty mountains, one of which rises 2,000 ft. above the station, and consequently must be more than 8,200 ft. above the level of the sea. These mountains, though exceedingly steep, rocky, and nearly devoid of soil, are covered to the summit with forest-trees and underwood. Most of the surface of the plain is composed of black peat, but in some parts there is a rich mould, resting on yellow clay or gravel, and covered with a coarse tufted grass. The climate, though very invigorating after the heat of the sea-coast, is too bleak and variable to be pleasant. The position, moreover, is exposed to violent gusts of wind, particularly at the change of the monsoons; and even when the rays of the sun are unclouded, a cold dry piercing wind generally prevails. To those who have been long resident in the low grounds, the mornings and evenings here are very cold, for the therm. sometimes falls to 29°, and ice is formed of considerable thickness; it seldom rises above 70°, and Europeans can take exercise, even during the hottest period of the day, without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. As may be expected from the situation, the daily variations in temp. are considerable, and often extremely sudden. N. has its wet and dry seasons, the former taking place during the SW, the latter during the NE monsoon; but no month ever passes without rain; heavy dews are also frequent in the mornings and evenings, and the station is often enveloped in dense fogs.—The district has been highly recommended to emigrants by parties well-acquainted with the locality. Mr. Sirr, in his *Ceylon and the Cingalese*, says: "We can bear witness to the advantages offered in this mountain-district for a European settlement, and the only matter of astonishment is that so many years of British rule should have elapsed before the attempt was made. The natives, says Mr. Baker, now produce five successive crops of potatoes from the same land. Stock of all kinds is remarkably cheap, and the draught-buffalo is an animal which entirely supersedes the horse for all heavy work, not only on account of his great strength, but from the fact of his requiring no other food than pasture. Wheat has been experimented upon, and the quality produced proved infinitely superior to the seed imported, and yet Ceylon is entirely dependent upon America for the supply of flour. Oats and beans thrive well, but have been neglected, consequently the horses in the island are fed expensively upon paddy and gram, the principal portion of which is imported from India."

NIVE, a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, which has its source near St.-Jean-Pied-de-Port; and joins the Adour, on the l. bank, at Bayonne, after a NW course of 54 m.

NIVELLE, or NIVONNE, a river having its source in the Spanish prov. of Pampeluna, near Urdache, and flowing NW through the French dep. of Basses-Pyrenees into the bay of Biscay, after a course of 24 m. The British army under Wellington crossed it at St.-Jean-de-Luz in Nov. 1813.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of St. Amand, 9 m. NNW of Valenciennes. Pop. 1,570.

NIVELLES, NIVELLE, or NYVIL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 17 m. S of Brussels, on the Thienne. Pop. 7,926. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton stuffs, lace, and hats; and numerous distilleries, breweries, and tanneries.

NIVERNAIS, an ancient province in the interior of France, to the W of Burgundy, and NW of Orleanais. It is about 60 m. long, and 50 m. broad, and has an area of 639,806 hect. The greater part of it is now comprehended in the dep. of the Nievre. Its cap. was Nevers.—The canal of N. runs from the Loire, at the embouchure of the Aron, to the Yonne at La Choise.

NIVERNAIS BAY, a large bay at the E end of Lake Ontario.

NIVIANO, a small town of the duchy of Parma, situated on a hill not far from the Trebia, 8 m. S of Piacenza.

NIVILLAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. NE of La Roche-Bernard. Pop. 2,350.

NIVONNE. See NIVELLE.

NIWNITZ, a town of Moravia, 3 m. SE of Ungarisch-Brod. Pop. 1,300.

NIXDORF, or GREAT NIKOLSDORF, a town of Bohemia, 27 m. ENE of Dresden. Pop. 5,000. It has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton.

NIXONTON, a township of Pasquotank co., N. Carolina, U. S., on Little River.

NIZA, a small town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, near the Tagus, 15 m. NNW of Portalegre, between the rivulets of N. and Figueiro. Pop. 2,300.

NIZAM'S TERRITORIES. See HYDERABAD.

NIZAMPATAM, a town of India, in the prov. of the Northern Circars, 45 m. SW of Masulipatam, in N lat. 15° 56′. It carries on a considerable coasting-trade, by means of the small craft of the natives.

NIZANKOWICE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 6 m. S of Przemysl.

NIZAO. See NISAO.

NIZIBIN. See NISIBIN.

NIZIERS (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of the Rhone, 30 m. NNW of Lyon. Pop. 1,360.—Also a village in the dep. of Ain, cant. and 4 m. E of St. Tirvier-de-Courtoux. Pop. 1,600.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loire, 9 m. N of Roannes; and another v. in the same dep., 9 m. S of Montbrison.

NIZNIORO, a town of Austrian Poland, in the circle and 15 m. ENE of Stanislawow. Flints are found in the neighbourhood, and a magazine of them is or was kept at this place for the army.

NIZON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 18 m. SE of Quimper. Pop. 1,380.

NIZONNE, a river of France, which rises 3 m. S of Noutron, in the dep. of Dordogne, and flows in a SW course of 36 m. to the Dronne.

NIZOVA, or Nisabad, a port of Southern Daghistan, in the khanate and 30 m. ENE of Kuba, at the embouchure of the Kudialt shai.

NIZZA. See Nice.

NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, or Nizza-Monferrato, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Montferrat, and prov. of Acqui, at the junction of the Nizza and the Belbo, 17 m. SW of Alessandria, on the provincial road conducting from Acqui to Asti. Its form is peculiar, being as nearly as possible a triangle enclosed with very solid walls; the fortifications, particularly at the angles, are of a very imposing character. It is seated in a beautiful and luxuriant plain, with vine-clad hills rising around it, and sparkling with villas, churches, and rural dwellings. It contains 637 houses, 999 families, and 4,377 inhabitants. Many improvements have been made upon it since 1815, and others are in progress and in contemplation. The territory of this district teems with almost every species of vegetation, but is most renowned for its splendid vineyards, and its wines have long attained the highest celebrity in every part of Italy. It produces a great quantity of fruit of various kinds, and is especially famous for the growth of melons. Its great strength as a fortified town, and its importance as a military position, involved it in all the miseries incident to war, through a long succession of ages. The town, or city as it is called, has many fine buildings, public and private. There are 3 parochial, and 9 other churches and convents; the civic palace, with its noble portico and lofty tower; several handsome and spacious *case*, or family palaces; a theatre, schools for the instruction of both sexes, and several benevolent institutions.

NOACOTE, a fruitful valley of Nepal, situated under the 28th parallel of N lat., and so near the mountains as to be perfectly sheltered from the N winds, on which account it is much warmer than the other parts of Nepal, and produces all the fruits of the more southern provinces, and a quantity of sugar.—Its capital of the same name, 17 m. NW of Katmandu, is not of great extent, but contains some of the largest and best-looking houses in Nepal, and a celebrated Hindu temple, dedicated to Bhavany. Its situation is of importance, as commanding the only entrance in this quarter from Tibet, and standing close to Mount Dhybun, by which the Chinese army was obliged to descend in 1792, when they invaded Nepal.

NOAGOR, a town of Hindostan, in Gundwana, at the confluence of the Mehe and Hetsu, 45 m. SSE Bottunpur.

NOAILLAN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 2 m. N of Villandraut. Pop. 2,200.

NOAILLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. and 4 m. S. of Breves. Pop. 650.—Also a v. in the dep. of Oire, 9 m. SE of Beauvais.—Also a v. in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 4 m. S of Cordes.

NOALE. See Novale.

NOALEJO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Jaen. Pop. 1,900.

NOANAGUR, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, near the S side of the gulf of Cutch, on the l. bank of the Nagne. The soil is stony, but produces sugar-cane, and good crops of grain and cotton. The inhabitants are principally Hindus, whose chief retains the ancient title of *jam*.—The capital is a large town defended by a stone wall, with round towers and a ditch. A considerable proportion of its pop. are weavers, and manufacture very beautiful cloths, which are exported to Surat and other places. The river Nagne, which flows past the town, is supposed by the natives to possess some qualities peculiarly favourable for the dyeing of cotton cloths, for the excellence of which this place is celebrated. In 1808, the jam of N. entered into a treaty with the British, by which he engaged that his subjects should refrain from piracy.

NOANAMA (San Joseph de), a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Choco, on the shore of the river San Juan, 170 m. N of Popayan.

NOAN-JEDDU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 48 m. E of Surat.

NOARA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 33 m. WSW of Messina. Copper and lead are wrought in the vicinity.

NOBA, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the W coast of Aru, in S lat. 5° 5′.

NOBBER, a parish of co. Meath, 12 m. WNW of Navan. Area 10,488 acres. Pop. 3,757.—The village of N., 5 m. ENE of Moynalty, was the birthplace, in 1670, of Carolan, the last of the Irish minstrels.

NOBEL, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, 24 m. SW of Pinsk, on the r. bank of the Stokhod.

NOBLE, a county in the NE part of Iowa, U. S., intersected by the Elkhart and Tippecanoe rivers. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 2,702.—Also a township in Morgan co., in Ohio. Pop. in 1841, 1,308.—Also a township in Shelby co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,394.

NOBLEBOROUGH, a township of Lincoln co., Maine, U. S., 174 m. NE of Boston. Pop. 2,210.—Also a township of Herkimer co., New York, on the NW side of Canada creek.

NOBLEJAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Toledo. Pop. 1,800. The surrounding country is fertile in olives and vines.

NOBLESTOWN, a village of Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. SW of Pittsburg.

NOBLESVILLE, the capital of Hamilton co., in Iowa, U. S., 20 m. NE of Indianapolis, on White river.

NOBRA, a town and district of Tibet, in N lat. 34° 38′, at an alt. of 11,000 ft. above sea-level. The Shay-yok, an affluent of the Indus, has its origin in a lake or a glacier in this district.

NOBRE (La), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. N of Champs. Pop. 1,650.

NOCARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 27 m. NNE of Castrovillari.

NOCARIO, a village of Corsica, 12 m. ENE of Corte. Pop. 500.

NOCCEANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1 ma, 9 m. S of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 770.

NOCE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, 30 m. E of Alençon. Pop. 1,375; of cant. 10,600.

NOCEDA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Villafranca, near the r. bank of the Cabrera. Pop. 579.

NOCERA, or Nuceria-Camellaria, a town of the States of the Church, in the duchy of Spoleto, 5 m. SW of Ancona, and 15 m. W of Camerino, in N lat. 43° 6′. It suffered severely by an earthquake in 1751, and does not now contain above 900 inhabitants. It is still, however, the see of a bishop, and is celebrated for its baths.

NOCERA, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 2da, 20 m. SSW of Cosenza. Pop. 2,800.

NOCERA-DE-PAGANI, or NUCERIA-ALFATERNA, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, on the Sarno, 9 m. NE of Salerno. It is a place of some antiquity. After its destruction by Roger of Normandy, in the 11th cent., the inhabitants, instead of rebuilding the town on its former site, continued to occupy the surrounding villages, which they gradually extended, and embellished with a number of handsome edifices; hence the present town, instead of being surrounded with ramparts, presents to the eye scattered groups of houses, pleasantly intermingled with rural scenery. Its pop. amounts to about 6,800. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a number of churches and convents.

NOCHIZTLAN, the capital of a district in the Mexican state of Zacatecas, 60 m. NW of Oaxaca, containing 164 families of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Indians, engaged in the cultivation and commerce of grain; and in the manufacture of woven stuffs.

NOCI, a canton and town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-de-Bari, 27 m. N of Tarento. Pop. 8,000.

NOCIGLIA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 21 m. E of Gallipoli.

NOCKAMIXON, a township of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 14 m. N of Doylestown. Pop. 2,000.

NOCKHOLT, a parish of Kent, 5 m. W of Seven-Oaks. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. 539.

NOCOR, a small river of Marocco, which falls into the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 15′.

NOCTE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Tours, on an arm of the Cressone. Pop. 704.

NOCTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 7 m. SE of Lincoln. Area 5,340 acres. Pop. 553.

NODAWA, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Missouri, on the E side, in the NW part of the state. It has a S course; and is about 70 yds. wide above its mouth.

NODDLE'S ISLAND, a small, pleasant, and fertile island in Boston harbour, Massachusetts, U. S., about 2 m. ENE of the town, on the Chelsea shore. A strong fortress has been built on it.

NODEAH. See NUDDEA.

NODHA, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 63 m. SW of Kej.

NODHEA, a village of Kerman, in Persia, 75 m. NNE of Kirman.

NODJIBABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the district and 90 m. NE of Delhi.

NODZ, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 18 m. SE of Besancon. Pop. 500.

NOE′, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of Carbonne, 21 m. SSW of Toulouse. Pop. 600.

NOEL ISLANDS, a group of small islands, in the Mergui archipelago, in N lat. 10° 45′, E long. 96° 38′.

NOESA-BARON, an island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Java, in S lat. 8° 39′, about 25 m. in circumf.

NOESA-CAMBAZ, or PULO-CANNIBAZ, an island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Java, in S lat. 7° 42′. It is about 45 m. in circumf.

NOESA-COMBA, a small island in the Eastern seas, to the SE of Borneo, in S lat. 5° 17′.

NOESA-LAOUT, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Ceram, in S lat. 3° 40′.

NOESA-NESSING, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E extremity of Timor, in S lat. 8° 20′.

NOESA-SERAS, four small islands in the Eastern seas, in about S lat. 5° 15′.

NOGAIS, a people of Tartar origin, located in the S of Russia, chiefly in the W part of the gov of Caucasus, the N part of Taurida, and the S part of Yekaterinoslav. They are divided into several hordes or tribes. Those on the Kuban, in the W part of Caucasus, are called Little N., or Black N., and amount to about 10,000 families. See article TARTARS.

NOGALES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Badajoz. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. N of Palencia.

NOGARA, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Verona, on the Tartaro.

NOGARO, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, on the Nidon, 21 m. WSW of Condom. Pop. 1,390; of cant. 14.074.

NOGAT, a river of Prussia, which branches off from the Vistula; passes by Marienburg, and joins the Frische-haf about 6 m. N of Elbing. The island thus formed by the two branches of the Vistula and the Baltic with its bays, is also called Nogat. It is fertile, and of considerable extent. The N. is connected with the Elbing by a canal.

NOGENT L'ARTAULD, a town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, on the Marne, 6 m. S of Chateau-Thierry. Pop. 1,200.

NOGENT-LE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, 18 m. NNE of Le-Mans. Pop. 3,000.

NOGENT-LE-ROI, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Marne, 12 m. N of Chartres. Pop. of town 2,079; of cant. 11,976. The town is celebrated for its cutlery.—Also a town and cant. in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, 10 m. SE of Dreux. Pop. of town 1,300; of cant. 11,439.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, 27 m. SW of Chartres. It has considerable manufacturing establishments. Pop. of town 7,000; of cant. 12,715.

NOGENT-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine, 6 m. E of Paris, on the r. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,828.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Aube, situated on the l. bank of the Seine, which here becomes navigable, 29 m. NW of Troyes. Pop. 3,383. It is not well-built, but has manufactories of stockings, and a considerable trade with Paris by the river, chiefly in wine and corn. It was the scene of actions between the French and the Allies, on the 9th and 10th February, 1814.—The arrond. has an area of 85,000 hect., with a pop. in 1841 of 34,785. It comprises 4 cant.

NOGENT-SUR-VERNISSON, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 6 m. NW of Chatillon-sur-Loing. Pop. 830.

NOGHE, a village of Sennaar, on the r. bank of the Nile, 50 m. NE of Sennaar.

NOGUEIRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Tefe, near its confluence with the Amazon.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 7 m. W of Setuval. Pop. 1,600.

NOGUEIRA-DO-CABO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. W of Lamego. Pop. 600.

NOGUERAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. S of Saragossa. Pop. 550.

NOHANENT, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,125.

NOHOVAL, or NOGHEVAL, a parish in cos. Westmeath and Longford, 4¼ m. NW by W of Ballymore. Area of Westmeath section 11,588 acres, of which 2,391 acres are in Lough Ree. Area of the Longford section 3,563 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,154; in 1841, 4,480.—Also a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the coast of co. Cork, 4 m. E of Kinsale. Area 2,568 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,260; in 1841, 1,175.—Also a parish in co. Clare, 2¼ m.

NE of Kilfenora. Area 4,661 acres. Pop. in 1831, 408; in 1841, 450.

NOHOVAL-DALY, a parish in cos. Cork and Kerry, 6½ m. NW by W of Mill-street. Area of the Cork section, 11,544 acres; of the Kerry section, 5,829 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 3,229; in 1841, 3,954. The surface consists of a portion of the glen or vale of the river Blackwater, almost immediately below that river's source, and portions of the mountainous screens of the vale within both Cork and Kerry.

NOHOVAL-KERRY, a parish in co. Kerry, 2½ m. W of Castle-Island. Area 3,204 acres. Pop. in 1831, 853; in 1841, 944.

NOIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 9 m. S by E of Bari.

NOIDAN-LE-FERIOUX, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 6 m. S of Scey-sur-Saone. Pop. 820.

NOIL, or NAYAIL, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Coimbatore, which descends from the W Ghauts, and flows E to the Cavery, which it joins on the r. bank, near Vaylur.

NOIR (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, in Cockburn channel.—Also a cape on the N side of Chaleur-bay, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 7 leagues WNW of Bonaventura.

NOIRETABLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, 23 m. W of Montbrison. Pop. 1,880; of cant. 8,321.

NOIRMOUTIERS (ILE DE), an island of France, on the coast of Brittany, in the bay of Bourgneuf, belonging to the dep. of La Vendee. Its superficial extent is about 70 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 7,590. Its surface is low, the N part being little elevated above the level of the sea at high water, and the S somewhat below it, but protected on the E side by dikes, on the W by downs or natural sand-hills. The soil is very productive, and corn and cattle are exported annually. Bay salt is made on the coast. The chief town, on the NE coast of the island, contains 1,600 inhabitants, and has a shallow harbour fit for coasters of 50 or 60 tons.

NOISY-LE-GRAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Gonnesse, 9 m. E of Paris. Pop. 1,100.

NOISSY-LE-SEC, a village of France, 4 m. NE of Paris. Pop. 1,500.

NOIX (ISLE AU), or NUT ISLE, a small isle, of 50 acres, near the N end of Lake Champlain, and within the prov. of Lower Canada.

NOIX (LAC), a lake of the United States, in Louisiana, about 50 m. in circumf., which discharges its waters into the Bayou-Rigula-de-Bondieu, which joins Red river, 3 m. above Natchitoches. The outlet of the lake is navigable for boats most of the year.

NOIZAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 6 m. NW of Amboise. Pop. 1,100.

NOJA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, 15 m. SW of Tursi. Pop. 1,446.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Bari, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Rutigliano. Pop. 4,700.

NOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 15 m. ENE of Naples. Pop. 8,850. It is a gloomy and deserted place; the houses are badly built, and the streets wretchedly paved. It is the see of a bishop, and has an episcopal seminary and a military hospital. Under the Romans it was a flourishing colony, and numbers of fine Etruscan vases are still found in it. Silk is raised in the neighbourhood.

NOLAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 10 m. SW of Beaume, and 14 m. SE of Arnay-le-Duc. Pop. 2,000. It has considerable trade in wines, grain, and wool.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Nievre, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Pougues. Pop. 1,300.

NOLI, a town of the Sardinian states, situated on the coast, 30 m. SW of Genoa. Pop. 800. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocese is united with that of Savona.

NOLI (CAPE), a cape in the NW of Italy, on the Genoese coast, in N lat. 44° 13′.

NOLINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Viatka, 120 m. NNE of Kazan, on the r. bank of the Kurtshum. Pop. 1,200.

NOLLENDORF, a village of Bohemia, 22 m. S by E of Dresden, and 2 m. NE of the village of Culm.

NOMAES, or NOMAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 6 m. SE of St.-Joao-de-Pesqueira.

NOMAIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, 12 m. NE of Douai. Pop. 2,126.

NO-MAN'S-LAND, a small island near the coast of Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat. 41° 15′, a little to the SW of Martha's Vineyard. It belongs to Duke's co.

NOMBELLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Madrid. Pop. 1,400. It has extensive manufactories of coarse earthenware.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy of Durango, 170 m. N of Guadalaxara. There is another settlement of the same name in Mexico, 36 m. WNW of Chihuahua.—Also a port of New Granada, 45 m. NE of Panama, in N lat. 9° 36′, at the bottom of a bay to which it gives name. This town was destroyed in its infancy by the Indians of Darien; but was rebuilt, and the inhabitants maintained their ground till 1584, when orders arrived from Philip II. for their removing to Porto-Bello, as being better situated for the commerce of that country.—Also a river of Peru, in the prov. of Arequipa, which runs into the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 17° 10′.

NOM-DE-JESUS, a town of the island of Zebu, one of the Philippine islands, see of a bishop, suffragan of Manilla.

NOMENOGNO, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the Milanese prov. of Novara.

NOMENY, a town of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, situated on a height near the Seille, 14 m. N of Nancy. Pop. 1,332; of cant. 12,735.

NOMEXY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Chatel-sur-Moselle. Pop. 577.

NOMI, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 16 m. NE of Kanasava.

NOMISNY-BAY, a bay in the river Potomac, on the coast of Virginia, U. S., in N lat. 38° 11′.

NONA, a small town of Dalmatia, situated on an island near the coast, in N lat. 44° 14′, 7 m. NE of Zara. Pop. 600. It was formerly called *Onona* or *Ononum*, but is now completely decayed. Unfortunately the harbour also, though once good, is now filled up and has become a marsh.

NONAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Montmoreaux. Pop. 1,150.

NONANCOURT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, on the small river Arve, 12 m. S of Verneuil. Pop. 1,345; of cant. 9,278.

NONANT, a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, 12 m. E of Argentan. Pop. 860. It has bottle-works.

NONANTOLA, a town of the duchy of Modena, on the r. bank of the Panaro, 8 m. NW of Modena.

NONARPE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 64 m. SE of Saragossa. Pop. 1,023.

NONCELLO-ET-MEDUNA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, rising 3 m. NE of Pordenone, and join-

ing the Livenza on the l. bank, after a SSE course of 15 m.

NONE, a town of Piedmont, 12 m. SSW of Turin, on the E bank of the Torto. Pop. 1,620.

NONESUCH, a harbour at the E end of the island of Antigua, in N lat. 17° 5′. The road is foul and full of rocks, and generally shallow.

NONETTE, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Saint-Germain-Lembron. Pop. 700.

NONINGTON, a parish of Kent, 4 m. S of Wingham. Area 3,680 acres. Pop. 806.

NONO (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of the island of Iviça, in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 39° 3′.

NONTRON, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 24 m. N of Perigueux. Pop. in 1841, 3,609; of cant. 14,985. It has manufactories of leather and cutlery; and there are iron mines and forges in the neighbourhood.—The arrond., comprising 8 cants., with an area of 170,768 hectares, had a pop. of 83,889 in 1841.

NONURA, a small uninhabited island in the Pacific, off the coast of the prov. of Piura, in Peru, to the N of that of Lobos.

NOORDBROCK, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 12 m. E of Groningen. Pop. 1,270.

NOORDWOLDE, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 4 m. N of Groningen. Pop. 1,000.

NOORDWYK-BINNEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 6 m. NNW of Leyden. Pop. 1,800.

NOOTKA SOUND, a bay of the North Pacific, on the W coast of North America, discovered by Cook, in 1778. The entrance is situated in the E corner of Hope bay, in N lat. 49° 33′, E long. 233° 12′. The E coast of Hope bay, from Breakers point to the entrance of the sound, is covered by a chain of sunken rocks, which seem to extend some distance from the shore. The entrance into the sound is between two rocky points, that lie ESE and WNW from each other, distant between 3 and 4 m. Within these points, the sound widens considerably, and extends to the N, four leagues at least, exclusive of the several branches toward its bottom. In the middle of the sound are a number of islands of various sizes. The depth of water in the middle of the sound, and even close to some parts of its shore, is from 47 to 90 fath. The harbour and anchoring-places within its circuit are numerous. The land bordering upon its coast is of a middling height, and level; but within the sound it rises almost everywhere into steep hills, ending in round or blunted tops, with some sharp ridges on their sides. Cook visited this sound in April; and he mentions that even in the night the therm. never fell lower than 42°, while in the day it very often rose to 60°.—The trees which chiefly compose the forests, are the Canadian pine, the white cypress, the wild pine, and two or three other sorts of pine less common. The wood is all of a large size. Of animals, the most common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The foxes are of several varieties; some of their skins being quite yellow, with a black tip to the tail; others of a deep or reddish yellow, intermixed with black; and a third sort of a whitish or greyish colour, also intermixed with black. The pine martin and the ermine occur. The racoons and squirrels are of the common sort; but the latter is rather smaller than ours, and has a deeper rusty colour running along the back. To these may be added the lynx or wild cat, the mouse deer, and the buffaloe. The sea-animals seen off the coast were whales, porpoises, seals, and sea otters. Birds in general are not only rare as to species, but few in numbers. Those which chiefly frequent the woods are crows and ravens; a bluish jay or magpie, common wrens, the Canadian or migrating thrush. The birds which frequent the waters and shores are gulls, shags, wild ducks of two sorts, plovers, and swans. The only animals of the reptile kind observed here, and found in the woods, were brown snakes about 2 ft. long, with whitish strips on the back and sides, which seemed to be harmless; and brownish water-lizards. The insect tribe are butterflies, bees, moths, and mosquitoes. The persons of the natives are in general under the common stature; but commonly pretty full or plump, though not muscular. Their visage is round and full, and sometimes also broad, with high prominent cheeks; the nose is flattened at its base with wide nostrils. The forehead is rather low, the eyes are small and black; the mouth round, with large round thick lips; the teeth tolerably equal and well set. Their colour it is difficult to determine, as their bodies are always so incrusted with paint and dirt; though, in particular cases, when these were well rubbed off, the whiteness of the skin appeared almost equal to that of Europeans! Their common dress is a flaxen mantle, ornamented on the upper edge by a narrow strip of fur, and at the lower edge by fringes or tassels. Besides the above dress, which is common to both sexes, the men frequently throw over their other garments, the skin of a bear, wolf, or sea-otter, with the hair outward, and tie it as a cloak, near the upper part, wearing it sometimes before and sometimes behind. Two towns or villages seem to be the only inhabited parts of the sound. The chief employment of the men seems to be that of fishing, and killing land and sea animals for the sustenance of their families. The women manufacture their flaxen or woollen garments, and prepare the sardines for drying.

In the year 1786, an association of British merchants residing in the East Indies was entered into, and a small settlement was formed on this sound for the purpose of obtaining furs; but the settlement was seized by the Spaniards in 1789, and two vessels sent to Mexico, where they were set at liberty by the viceroy, on the supposition, as he declared, that nothing but ignorance of the rights of Spain could have induced other nations to attempt an establishment on that coast. A war between Great Britain and Spain in consequence of the outrage was only avoided by mutual concession and explanation, in what is called the Nootka-sound convention,—a document the importance of which was recently revived by the discussions with the United States government relative to Oregon, in which England claimed the valley of the Columbia river and the coast to the S of Vancouver's island, on the authority of discoveries by Cook, Vancouver, and Mackenzie; of the Nootka-sound convention in 1790 with Spain, and of settlements effected and maintained at different times by British subjects; while the United States claimed the territory on the ground of discoveries made by her citizens Gray, Kendrick, &c.; of the cession made by Spain in 1819, and of occupation and settlements previously, as well as afterwards, effected by American traders. In the present instance, the honours of discovery appear to be due to a Spanish navigator of the 17th cent., Juan-de-Fuca, who has given his name to the strait that separates Vancouver's island from the mainland. The American ministers asserted that not only the valley of the Columbia, but the whole of the Oregon territory, and territory as far as the 52d parallel of N lat., belonged to Spain, and was by Spain transferred to the United States at the treaty of Florida in 1819; and took credit to themselves for moderation in proposing the 49th parallel as a boundary-line. The question therefore arose, which is the better claim, —that which is founded on the treaty by Spain with England in 1790, or that which rests on the Florida treaty with the United States in 1819? "By the former Spain agreed to give indemnity to British subjects dispossessed of their settlements about Nootka-sound, and to guarantee the same liberty of access to the citizens of both nations, 'as well in those parts which were to be restored to British subjects,' as in the other parts of N. America which then belonged to Spain. By the latter she ceded all her authority and jurisdiction over her provinces in N. America to the United States. Now, when it is recollected that in 1789 Spain abandoned her settlements in Nootka-sound, and that from this time she appears to have neglected this portion of her colonial empire altogether, it seems a very questionable doctrine to hold that any treaty made thirty years afterwards could transfer to another nation possessions left and recognised as left in the hands of Englishmen. The only parties to the treaty of 1790 were England and Spain. The country which was the subject of the treaty was afterwards abandoned by Spain. The parties expressly mentioned in the treaty as to be 'indemnified' and 'restored' were English. It seems difficult to avoid one of two conclusions on premises like these, viz, that the property and possession of this district were virtually ceded to England, or that Spain and England were to hold it on terms of joint occupancy. In the former case Spain could have no right whatsoever to transfer it by a treaty made thirty years afterwards; in the other she could only surrender the moiety of her possessions and rights which she shared with England. In neither case could the United States claim the exclusive sovereignty of the Oregon territory."

NOQUET'S BAY, a bay on the NW coast of Lake Michigan, to the N of Green bay, 45 m. long, and 18 m. wide.

NORA, a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Westermanland, 28 m. NNW of Upsal, on the W bank of a small lake of the same name. Pop. 700.

NORA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. W of Murcia, on the l. bank of the Segura. Pop. 1,800.

NORAN, a clear and rapid stream of Forfarshire, which rises among the Grampians and falls into the South Esk.

NORBURG, or NORDBURG, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, in N lat. 55° 3′. Pop. 900.

NORBURY, a chapelry and township in Stockport p., Cheshire, 3¾ m. SE by S of Stockport, on a branch of the Mersey, and intersected by the Manchester and Birmingham railway. The inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the weaving of silk and cotton. Considerable numbers also find employment in the extensive coal-mines in the neighbourhood. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 671; in 1841, 808.—Also

a township in Marbury p., Cheshire, 7 m. SW by W of Nantwich, in the line of the Ellesmere canal. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 408.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. SW by W of Ashborne, on the river Dove. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. in 1831, 465; in 1841, 510.—Also a parish in Salop, 4 m. NNE of Bishop's-Castle. Area 4,880 acres. Pop. in 1831, 382; in 1841, 420.—Also a parish in Staffordshire, 4½ m. SW by S of Eccleshall, intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal. Area 5,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 370; in 1841, 353.

NORCIA, a town of the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 18 m. E of Spoleto, on the Freddara. Pop. 3,530. It has a trade in wine, oil, and truffles. It occupies the site of the ancient *Nursia*. In 1730 it suffered severely by an earthquake.

NORD, a department in the NE of France, including the chief part of the ancient divisions of French Flanders, Hainault, and Cambresis, and forming more than half the line of French frontier towards Belgium. It is bounded on the N by the North sea; on the NE and E by Belgium; on the S by the deps. of L'Aisne and La Somme; on the W by that of Pas-de-Calais. It lies between the parallels of 49° 57′ and 51° 5′. Its length from E to W, extending inland from the sea, is 120 m. It has an area of 569,904 hectares, or 2,278 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,085,298; in 1851, 1,158,285. In 1801 the pop. was 765,000. It holds a leading rank in wealth and revenue, containing the large towns of Lisle, Dunkirk, Valenciennes, Cambray, and Douay, and exhibiting, both in the state of its agriculture, and the comfort of the lower orders, the superiority so long ascribed to the Flemish above the French provs. Its surface is chiefly comprised in the basin of the Scheldt; on the E it belongs to that of the Meuse; on the W, to the Aa and the Yzer. Its chief streams are the Scheldt, and its affluents the Haine, Scarpe, Sensee, Lys, Law, and Deule; and the Sambre, the Aa, the Colme, and the Yzer. All these streams, from the level character of the surface, are of slow course. The highest point of surface does not exceed 200 metres = 218 yds. The coasts are bordered with sandy downs like those of Holland; and present the two ports of Gravelines and Dunkirk. The soil is highly productive in all kinds of corn, as well as in flax, tobacco, beet-root, colza, chicory, and hops. About 250,000 hectares are rich soil; 150,000 calcareous; 25,000 hilly; 15,000 sandy; and 15,000 marshy. The pasturages are rich, especially along the Sambre. The largest farms are in the vicinity of Douay. In 1839 the live stock consisted of 79,177 horses; 226,338 oxen; 210,834 sheep; 73,810 pigs; and 6,638 goats. The annual produce of wool is 750,000 kilog. The butter and cheese of Bergues and Maroilles are celebrated. Of mineral productions the chief are coals, of which about 7,500,000 quintals are annually raised. The manufacturing establishments are very extensive. The chief are of linen, woollen, and cotton stuffs, lace, paper, soap, and leather. There are likewise considerable iron and glass-works in the dep., and numerous distilleries, breweries, beet-root sugar manufactories, and salt-refineries. — The dep. is administratively divided into the 7 arrondissements of Lisle, Avesnes, Cambray, Douay, Dunkirk, Hazebrouck, and Valenciennes; which are subdivided into 44 cantons, and 661 communes. It forms the dio. of the archb. of Cambray.—In 1834 it sent 12 deputies to the legislature, who were nominated by 6,005 electors. In 1842 it possessed 43 secondary educational establishments, with 1,913 pupils, a royal college at Douay, and 17 communal colleges. In 1840 there were 71 superior primary schools, with 2,317 pupils, and 1,450 elementary schools, attended by 98,286 children.

NORD (Riviere du), a river of Lower Canada, in the co. of York, which joins the Ottawa, on the r. bank, after a SSW course of 30 m.

NORDALEN, a parish and village of Norway, in the bail. of Romsdal, 30 m. S of Molde.

NORDEN, a town of Hanover, in E. Friesland, about 2 m. from the North sea, on which it has a small but good harbour, 15 m. N of Embden. Pop. 5,600. It has manufactories of linen yarn, tobacco, and soap. It is united with its port by a small canal.

NORDENBURG, a town of East Prussia, on a small lake, 55 m. SSE of Königsberg, in N lat. 54° 19′. Pop. 2,350.

NORDERHAUG, a parish and village of Norway, 20 m. NW of Christiania. Pop. of p. 6,400.

NORDERNEY, an island of Hanover, on the coast of E. Friesland, 20 m. NW of Aurich, in N lat. 53° 43′. It is only 7 m. in circumf. The inhabitants, in number 600, are employed chiefly in fishing and navigation. It is much frequented for sea-bathing.

NORDEROOG, an island of Denmark, to the W of Pelivorum, in N lat. 54° 32′, E long. 8° 30′. It is inhabited by myriads of the sea-fowl *Sterna Catiana*.

NORDGAU, an ancient division of Germany, which in the Middle ages was extensive, but at present is confined to the external part of the principality of Neuburg, or the district between Bavaria proper and the Upper palatinate. See Neuburg.

NORDHALBEN, a town of Bavaria, 39 m. NNE of Bamberg. Pop. 1,300.

NORDHAUSEN, a considerable town of Prussian Saxony, in the gov. of Erfurt, on the river Zorge, 30 m. SSW of Halberstadt. It is fortified with a wall flanked by towers; and contains a Catholic and several Lutheran churches, an orphan-house, 3 hospitals, and 13,000 inhabitants. The chief trade consists in the distillation and sale of spirits. A few years ago, it was calculated that 200 stills in this town and its vicinity consumed annually 300,000 bushels of corn; and that the value of the spirits sent out of the town for sale was about £60,000, exclusive of duty; while nearly 1,000 head of cattle and 10,000 swine were fed on the refuse of the stills. Here are also oil-mills, which prepare oil to an annual value of £30,000 or £40,000; likewise tanneries, and manufactories of linen, woollen, hardware, and soap. A fine marble from the adjacent district of Hohenstein is made here into a number of different articles.

NORDHAUSEN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 16 m. NE of Schelestat. Pop. 1,033.

NORDHEIM, a village of Bavarian Franconia, at the foot of the mountain called the Rhoen, 7 m. N of Bischoffsheim. Pop. 800.—Also an old town of Hanover, at the confluence of the Ruhme and the Leine, 12 m. N by E of Gottingen. It is surrounded with a wall, and is tolerably well-built. Pop. 4,033. —Also a village of Saxe-Weimar, on the Fulda, NE of Eisenach. Pop. 1,400.

NORDHOLZ, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 39 m. WNW of Stade, near the E bank of the estuary of the Weser.

NORDHORN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 45 m. WNW of Osnabruck, on the Vechte. Pop. 900.

NORDKOPING, Norköping, or Nordkioping, a town of Sweden, in the laen of Linköping, on the river Motala, between Nyköping and Linköping, 76 m. SW of Stockholm. Pop. 11,040. It is well-situated for trade, vessels coming up to it by means of the river, where a commodious quay is erected. In 1849, 137 vessels from foreign ports arrived with full cargoes, and 98 cleared. It has broad and straight streets, and some public buildings worth notice. It

has manufacturing establishments for iron and brass-ware, fire-arms, and leather, also woollens, tobacco, and paper. The town was greatly damaged by a Russian squadron in 1719.

NORDLAND, or Norrland, a maritime province of Norway, lying between Finmark or Norwegian Lapland on the N, and Trondheim on the S. It extends from the 66th to the 70th parallel of N lat. Its extent, including the adjacent Loffoden islands, is computed at 46,000 sq. m. Corn is cultivated to a small extent in some favoured districts. The breed of cattle, though small, is good; and butter and cheese are exported; but the land is in general very poor, and the pop. thin. The majority of the inhabitants are fishermen, and trade with Bergen and other towns to the S. The pop. in 1845, comprising that of the amt of Finmarken, was only 102,844. See article Norway.

NORDLAND, or Norrland, the most northern of the three old divisions of Sweden, comprising the 7 provs. of Gestricia, Helsingland, Herjedalen, Medelpad, Jamtland, Angermannland, and W. Bothnia. It extends from the 60th to the 65th parallel of N lat., and is bounded by Lapland on the N; the gulf of Bothnia on the E; Middle Sweden on the S; and Norway on the W. In the most extensive acceptation of the name, N. includes Swedish Lapland, making the country comprised in it extend to the 68th parallel. By a late repartition, it was divided into the 3 govs. of Umea, Hernosand, and Gefleborg. The surface is rugged throughout; and the mountains form, with those of Norway, the most extensive part of the grand Scandinavian chain. The most considerable rivers are the Indal, the Anger, the Luleä, and the Piteä, which have courses of from 200 to 300 m., but are not all navigable, and often occasion great damage to the surrounding country from inundations. Flax, hemp, and linen, form articles of export. Here are likewise a number of productive iron-mines; and large quantities of excellent timber are annually floated down the rivers. There are scarcely any towns in the interior of the country, but several along the coast; the principal and most thriving is Gefle.

NORDLAND (West). See Hernosand.

NORDLAND, or Nordlendingafiording, a division of the island of Iceland, forming its N part.

NORDLEDA, a parish and village of Hanover, in the gov. and 32 m. WNW of Stade. Pop. 1,300.

NORDLINGEN, an ancient town of Bavaria, in N lat. 51° 30′, 36 m. NNW of Augsburg, on the Goldbach. Pop. in 1845, 6,464. It is surrounded with an earthen mound, and bastioned ramparts. It has a handsome cathedral belonging to the Lutherans, who form the greater part of the inhabitants. Its manufactures of woollens, linen, carpets, gloves, stockings, and leather are considerable; but the chief articles of trade are supplied by the vicinity, and consist of hogs, corn, and feathers,—the latter an object of importance from the very general use of down beds in Germany. The vicinity of N. has been the scene of repeated conflicts. The Imperialists received here a signal defeat from the Swedes in 1634; and not far from this was fought the indecisive battle between the French and Austrians, of 11th August 1796. This town was annexed to the Bavarian dominions in 1802.

NORDMALING, a small town and parish of Sweden, in the prov. of Angermannland, on the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 34′. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in copper mines.

NORDSO, a lake of Norway, in the bail. of Bradsberg, into which the Tondsö, the Flodals, and the Huidsö, discharge themselves; and which discharges its own waters, by a stream of short course, into the head of the Langesund at Porsgrund. Steamers are about to be placed on this lake and the Langesund-fiord.

NORDSTRAND, an island of Denmark, on the W side of the duchy of Sleswick, 15 m. NE of the mouth of the Eyder. Area 20 sq. m. Pop. 3,000. It was formerly of considerable size, but has suffered much by inundations, particularly by the sudden and dreadful one of 1634, when above 1,300 houses, and 6,000 persons, with 50,000 head of cattle, were swept away. The inhabitants are partly Lutherans, partly Catholics. They are employed in navigation, fishing, and agriculture.

NORE, a river partly of co. Tipperary, but chiefly of Queen's co. and co. Kilkenny. It rises among the Devil-Bit mountains in co. Tipperary, at a point 1½ m. NE of Moneygall; and flows NE, SE, and S, to a confluence with the Barrow at a point 1½ m. above New Ross. Its principal tributaries are the Tannet, the Erkin, the Dinane, the King's river, the Ballyduff, the Dobbin's Mill rivulet, Jerpoint rivulet, and Thomastown rivulet. The towns on or quite near its banks, are Borris-in-Ossory, Mountrath, Abbeyleix, Durrow, Ballyragget, Kilkenny, Stoneyford, Thomastown, and Innistiogue. It is navigable for boats from Innistiogue to Thomastown.

NORE (Black), a cape on the coast of Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Severn, 5 m. SW of the mouth of the Avon.

NORE (The), a noted part of the river Thames, situated E of Sheerness, at the point of a sand-bank which runs eastward from the isle of Grain. On this bank a floating-light is now fixed, at a point 4 m. NE of Sheerness, in N lat. 51° 29′, W long. 0° 48′.

NORENBERG, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, on the lake Enzig, 20 m. NE of Stargard. Pop. in 1847, 1,619.

NORFOLK, a maritime county of England, on the east coast; bounded on the NW by the Wash, which divides it from Lincolnshire; on the N and NE by the German ocean; on the SE and S by the Waveney, a brief artificial line, and the Little Ouse, which divide it from Suffolk; and on the SW and W by the Great Ouse and the Nene, which divide it from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It is so nearly surrounded by its marine and river boundary as to be almost an island; and is directly connected with the mainland only by a narrow causeway raised through the marshes near Lopham. Its form is nearly ellipsoidal, but suffers indentation from nearly the whole area of the Wash. Its greatest length from Yarmouth to the vicinity of Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, in a direction from E by S to W by N, is 60 m.; its greatest breadth, from the vicinity of Thetford to the village of Blakeney, in a direction at right angles with the former diameter, is 40 m. Its circumf. is about 170 m.; its area, 2,024 sq. m. or 1.295.360 statute acres. In area it is the fourth co. in England, being exceeded only by Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Devonshire; in amount of pop. it is the ninth; and in density of pop. the twenty-sixth.

Surface.] The coast extends in a regular convex line from the mouth of the Yare on the E to the head of the Wash on the W; and is everywhere tame and monotonous, and for the most part so low as to be visible at but a small distance at sea. Hunstanton cliff, nearly 80 ft. high, a little inward from the entrance of the Wash, usually called St. Edmund's point, is the only noticeable rocky prominence. Diluvial cliffs, usually called the Mud cliffs, composed chiefly of clay and large embedded masses of chalk, extend from Happisburgh near North Walsham to the village of Weybourne W of Cromer. Much of the coast consists of continuous belts of sand slenderly tumulated with pebbles and gravel.

thrown up by the violence of the waves, and locally called 'shingles.' These ranges of mimic sand-hills are strung into adhesiveness by the matted roots of the *Arundo arenaria*, the *Arenaria peploides*, the *Carex arenaria*, and other kindred weeds, and resemble in appearance and character the sand-hill ranges on the opposite coasts of Holland. An extensive tract, in the neighbourhood of Thornham, now constantly submerged, or dry only at the efflux of the tide, appears to have been a large forest, invaded and overwhelmed by the sea. The principal harbours are those of Yarmouth, Cley, Wells, Brancaster, Heacham, Snettisham, and Lynn-Regis.—Interiorly this co. is less varied in its features than perhaps any tract of country of equal extent in the kingdom. The surface, except about Norwich, and in the vicinity of Sherringham and Cromer, is chiefly a dead flat of uniform aspect. Towards the N and NE it is somewhat undulated, and displays series of green hillocks and fertile valleys, diversified with hedgerows, coppices, and woods, and worked by culture into forms of softly-pleasing landscape. The general appearance of the country is flat and unpicturesque, the undulations of the surface not being sufficient to relieve the eye, while the luxuriant effect of rich woodland is not always to be met with. Indeed the co. would be regarded as rather uninteresting in its external aspect were it not for the evidences of careful cultivation and the pleasing tokens of human industry so frequently and prominently brought before the eye of the traveller. Open fields divided by neatly-trimmed hedges, and tilled with garden-like precision and cleanliness, must always be agreeable; though, on the other hand, N. has much indifferent husbandry still remaining, many negligent farmers growing each year crops of weeds as well as corn.—The climate, as may be imagined on the eastern coast, is dry throughout the year, and cold and biting winds prevail during the winter and early in spring.

Mineralogy and soils.] This co. is poorer, in subterranean treasures than most other parts of England. It appears to contain no coal, and no accessible strata or masses of useful stone. Chalk is manufactured into excellent lime, both for exportation and for domestic use. Marl occurs in the valley of the Bure, and brick-clay abounds in various places. —The greater part of the arable land of the co. is sandy. The richest district lies N and NE of Norwich. "Any classification of the soils for the purpose of conveying an idea of the character of the land throughout can only give an approximation to the truth, as in the same farm, and often in adjoining fields, the greatest difference prevails. In this co. the marked features which elsewhere are stamped upon the surface of the earth by the geological formations beneath it, are not to be distinguished, and the traveller has some difficulty in collecting from the variable conditions of the land a sufficiently clear and definite conception of its character. The light sandy lands, however, may be described as prevailing in the N and W districts. They differ considerably in quality, being sometimes, as at no great distance from Thetford, blowing sand, and in other places possessed of more natural fertility. They rest upon a substratum of chalk, which crops out at different points. Into this portion of the co. there extends northward from Cambridgeshire, to King's Lynn, a strip of fen land, which is found very useful by the large light land farmers. The central and eastern parts of the county generally consist of loamy soils varying in quality, being here and there stiff and difficult to manage, but generally light, and incumbent on a marly clay. In this district principally, and especially towards the SE, are found those extensive marshes to which we have already alluded." Mr. Arthur Young, computing the area of the co. at only 1,830 sq. m., distributes it as to soil into 220 sq. m. of light sand, 420 of good sand, 60 of marsh-land clay, 900 of various loams, 148 of rich loam, and 82 of peat.

Rivers.] The streams of N. chiefly belong either to the basin of the Ouse, and flow towards the head of the Wash; or issue from the skirts or slopes of the chalk-heights in the NW, and flow toward the E coast. The latter are the more important. The Yare rises at Shipdam; runs 25 m. E to a junction with the Wensum 2 m. below Norwich; describes the segment of a circle, with the convexity toward the south, over 20 m. to a junction with the Waveney; expands into a lake, called Breydon broad or Breydon water, 4 m. long, and occasionally ½ m. broad; receives the Bure at the lower end of the lake; and flows 3 m. S to the German ocean, forming over these 3 m. a narrow peninsula, the site of the town of Yarmouth. The Wensum rises in the vicinity of Fakenham, and flows sinuously 45 m. SE past Norwich to the Yare. The Waveney rises at Lopham, in a swampy tract within a few yards of the source of the Little Ouse; runs E and NE past Diss, Harleston, Bungay, and Beccles; and then runs NNW and NNE to the head of Breydon broad. The Bure rises in the N side of the county, at Melton-Constable, pursues chiefly a SSE and partly an E course, past Blickling, Aylesham, Wroxham, and Acle; and performs till its junction with the Yare an entire run of about 50 m. The Taes, the only other considerable stream in the E, rises in Depwade hundred, and flows N to the Yare, in the vicinity of Norwich. The Ouse comes in upon the co. from Cambridgeshire, near Littleport, a few miles below Ely, and runs 22 m. to the E side of the head of the Wash, passing in its progress Downham, Denver, and Lynn-Regis. The Little Ouse, or Brandon, issuing from almost the same source as the Waveney, flows 35 m. W along the boundary of the co., and at Thetford is joined by the Thet from the vicinity of Hingham. The Wissey, or Stoke, runs in two head-waters from the vicinity of West Bradenham and Scoulton to the Ouse near Denver sluice, and achieves a total run of about 30 m. The Nar, or Setchy, rises at Litcham, and runs 22 m. chiefly W and partly N, past Castle Acre, to the Ouse above Lynn-Regis. The Welney leaves the Ouse at the point where the latter comes in from Cambridgeshire, and joins the Nene, which thence traces the boundary northward to the W side of the head of the Wash. Several streams, but all inconsiderable, fall into the sea on the N. Most of the rivers have a very meagre aggregate fall. Swelled by land-floods above, and often choked by silt thrown up by the violence of the tide below, they commonly overflow their banks, and form numerous small shallow lakes or pools, provincially called *broads* or *meers*.

Agriculture.] N. possesses the honourable fame of having led the way in the modern agricultural improvements of Britain, and it popularly retains the character of being the foremost co. for agriculture in Britain. Naturally poor and barren land has been here not only brought into cultivation but worked into full competition with land naturally fertile, to an extent far greater than in most of the other cos. of England. Wheat is a general crop throughout the co., but thrives best on the stiff loamy lands. Barley is well adapted to the lighter soils. It is raised in vast quantities to be malted for exportation, and may be regarded as the staple agricultural produce. Oats are raised only as a shifting crop, and seldom in greater quantity than for consumpt within the co. Among what are termed irregular

crops, mustard is cultivated between March and Wisbeach, and saffron in the SW district, adjacent to Cambridgeshire.—The horses of N., whether the originally imported breed, or a cross with that of Suffolk, are a bony, active, hardy race, from 14 to 15 hands high, admirably adapted for the purposes of both the field and the road. The oxen fattened on the green crops and other produce of farms are the Aberdeenshire, W. Highlands, Galloway, and other small Scottish breeds. The native N. sheep, so late as about 150 years ago, shared with rabbits almost the entire dominion of fully one-half of the co., then a wild, bleak, unenclosed expanse of waste territory. They are horned, and have a black nose and black feet. The sheep usually preferred, since the dividing and enclosing of the commons, are the Leicester and South-Down breeds. The Norfolk pigs are a comparatively small and slender race.—Norfolk turkeys are in great repute for their size and delicacy; and are reared in vast numbers for markets in the most distant parts of the kingdom. Large flocks of geese are bred in the fenny districts. Woodcocks, snipes, widgeon, teal, ducks, and various other aquatic species of birds, are plentiful. The *Otis Tarda*, or great bustard, the largest of the British land fowls, is still occasionally seen on the heathlands of W. Norfolk. The *Strix otis curtatus*, or short-eared, long-winged owl, the *Corvus cornix*, the *Tringa pugnax*, are found in the co. Pike, tench, trout, perch, and other species of fresh-water fish, are plentiful. The rabbit is an object of considerably extensive trade, and breeds in large numbers on Methwold heath.—The rents of farms vary considerably in different parts of the co. In some parts the arable land is let at rents as high as 50s. per acre, and some of the pasture at upwards of £3. Taking the average of the whole co., the rent of the arable may be 21s. per acre, that of the marshes 30s. per acre. An immense increase has of late years taken place in the rental of some of the marsh land. According to the returns under the property-tax for 1815, the estimated rental of N. was £1,102,352; the rent per acre 17s., and the estimated profits of occupiers £698,882. The amount assessed under the property-tax was £1,439,977; under the income and property-tax established in 1842 it amounts to £1,945,558, being an increase of £505,581.

Manufactures and commerce.] The staple manufacture of the co. is woven woollen goods. Worsted, now a small village, is remarkable for having given name to the kinds of woollen fabric which are formed from the yarn of carded instead of combed wool. Dormics, cambrics, and calecuts, formerly constituted the principal fabrics; druggets, serges, shalloons, and duffields followed; and these, in their turn, have been superseded by crapes, camblets, frish, stuffs, tabinets, bombazines, poplins, damasks, shawls, and a variety of fancy articles, formed from different and curious intermixtures of wool, mohair, and silk. These articles were formerly produced by the joint labour of several towns and villages throughout the co.; but, since the introduction of machinery, the manufacture of them has been chiefly confined to Norwich and its vicinity. See NORWICH. A considerable manufacture of stockings is carried on at Aylesham; of bombazines, spindles, tops, and wooden ware at Wymondham; of silk and crape at Yarmouth; of coarse woollens and of paper at Thetford; of fabrics from hemp, flax, and cotton, at Diss and North Lopham; and of mustard at Downham.—The foreign trade of Norfolk, especially to the Baltic, and to Holland, Portugal, and Spain, was at one time very great; it is now almost wholly engrossed by the ports of Yarmouth and Lynn. See the articles on these towns. Wells, Blackney, Burnham, and Cley, though they partially share in the corn trade, are rather fishing-towns than ports. In general, Norfolk, through the medium of the Great Ouse and its associated rivers and canals, supplies a large part of central England with coals, wine, timber, groceries, &c., and, in return, receives large quantities of corn, malt, and cheese.

Inland navigation] An act was obtained in 1827, for rendering the Yare and Wensum navigable to Norwich for vessels drawing 10 ft. water. and for cutting canals from the Yare to the Waveney, and from the latter, through Lake Lothing, to the sea. The works have been completed; and comprise, as a prominent part, a tide or sea-lock, which admits vessels 84 ft. in length, and 21 ft. across the beam. The Yare and Wensum are now navigable to Norwich for sea-borne vessels; and the Waveney, to Beccles, for small sea-borne vessels, and to Bungay, for river-craft. The Bure is navigable to Aylesham, 40 m. from the mouth of the Yare; the Thurn to Hickling-broad; and the Ant to Wayford-bridge, whence a canal continues the navigation to North Walsham. The Ouse and the Nene are navigable over all their extent within the co.; and are connected by a canal of 6 m. in length, from Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire to Outwell-creek and Salter's Load in Norfolk. The Little Ouse is navigable to Thetford; the Wissey to Stoke-Ferry; and the Nar to Castle-Acre. Several small cuts connect the navigable rivers with private estates, and serve for carrying corn to market, and freighting back coals and manure.

Roads and railways.] The turnpike roads of the co., about 30 years ago, are said to have been 17, with an aggregate extent of about 250 m. In 1836, the number of turnpike trusts was 15; and the aggregate extent of road under their charge was 271 m. A large proportion of the principal lines radiate from Norwich, respectively toward Wells, Holt, Cromer, North Walsham, Yarmouth, Ipswich, Thetford, Watton, and Swaffham.—The East Anglian railway commences at the terminus of the Northern and Eastern railways at Bishop's-Stortford; communicates with Cambridge by a branch; proceeds NNE to the vicinity of Norwich, nearly parallel and pretty close to the Ipswich and Norwich mail-road; makes a sudden curvature on the SE side of Norwich; and runs nearly due E to Yarmouth.

Towns and divisions.] This co. possesses one city, Norwich; 3 parliamentary boroughs, Yarmouth, Lynn, and Thetford; and, in addition to these, 26 market-towns. In 1831, the towns which had each a pop. of upwards of 3,000, were the city, the three boroughs, and Wymondham, East Dereham, Wells, and Swaffham; those which had upwards of 2,000 but less than 3,000, were Diss, North Walsham, Upwell, Aylesham, Downham, and Fakenham.—N. is divided into 33 hundreds, besides the liberties of Norwich, which is a city and co. of itself. It is in the Norfolk circuit, and has its assizes at Norwich. The parliamentary representation of N., previous to the Reform act, consisted of 2 members for the county, 2 for the city of Norwich, and 2 for each of the boroughs of Yarmouth, Lynn, Thetford, and Castle-Rising. The Reform act left the total number of members the same as before; but disfranchised the borough of Castle-Rising, and gave 4 members to the co.,—2 to an eastern, and 2 to a western division. The constituency of the two county divisions in 1837, was 15,601; of whom 9,496 were freeholders, 1,824 were copyholders, 1,558 were jointly freeholders and copyholders, 39 were leaseholders, and 3,474 were occupying tenants. In 1848, the electors were 8,507 for the E, and 7,510 for the W division.—Norfolk is in the dio. of Norwich, and prov. of Canterbury; and is divided into the two archdeaconries of Norwich and Norfolk. In 1829, the total number of livings in the co. was 683; the total number of dissenting congregations 181. The sum expended for the poor, in 1801, was £169,733; in 1811, £291,501; in 1821, £256,044; in 1831, £299,357. The amount of county levies for poor rate, county rate, and other local purposes, in 1834, was £355,684. The estimated rental of the co. is £1,957,822, the assessed rental £1,928,422, and the amount assessed to property and income tax £1,972,553. The number of persons returned as 'independent' in 1841 was 10,358, being a proportion of 10·4 per cent. below the average of England and Wales upon the same amount of pop. The actual annual value of the real property assessed to the income and property

tax in 1843 was £2,327,371, being a proportion of 4·55 per cent. of real property above the average for the like pop. throughout England and Wales.—In 1831 there were only 6,168 depositors in the savings-banks of N., the amount of whose deposits was £198,554; in 1846 the number of depositors had increased to 19,250, and the amount of their deposits to £562,373. The mean amount of each depositor, in 1841, was £31; and in 1846, £29.

Population.] The pop. of Norfolk, in 1801, was 273,371; in 1811, 291,999; in 1821, 344,368; in 1831, 390,044; in 1841, 412,621. Houses, in 1831, 74,793; in 1841, 85,922. In 1831, the number of males of 20 years and upwards, was 93,498; and of these 45,413 were employed in agriculture, and 4,740 in manufactures. The pop. in 1841 was 412,664, of whom there were, above 20 years of age, 94,982 males, and 95,967 females; while of those under 20, there were 104,119 males, and 117,596 females. Of the pop. of 1841, 384,594 of the persons so enumerated were born within the co., and 28,070 elsewhere. Between the years 1831 and 1841, the rate of increase in the pop. appears to have been checked in a most remarkable manner. In 1811, the pop. was 291,999, being an increase of 18 per cent. as compared with the previous ten years; in 1821 the number was 344,368, an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous decennial period; in 1831, 390,054, or an increase of 13¼ per cent.; while in 1841, the rate of increase was found to be only 5¾ per cent., the pop. having only increased during the ten years to 412,664. The number of inhabitants to 100 statute acres in Norfolk, according to the census of 1841, was 31·9, being a proportion of not less than 25·8 per cent. below the average of England and Wales; there being 15 other English counties with a less number to 100 acres; one county, viz. Sussex, having the same number; the remainder having in each case more than N. The pop. in 1851 was 433,803; being an increase in 50 years of 59·78 per cent., that for all England and Wales being 101·04 per cent.—The average annual number of persons charged with criminal offences, during the 7 years preceding 1820, 1827, 1834, and 1849, was respectively 267, 404, 521, and 633. The general state of education amongst the adult pop. may, in some measure, be gathered from the fact, that the proportion per cent. of persons married, who signed the registers with marks, during the year ending June 30th, 1839, was 46.

History.] Norfolk, at the epoch of earliest record, was inhabited by the *Icení*. The district was included in the Roman prætidial territory of *Fluvia-Cæsarensis*. About the year 575, it passed under the dominion of the Saxon leader Uffa; and, in common with Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, was erected into the kingdom of East Anglia. After the Norman Conquest, Ralph de Guader received Norfolk as an earldom; but he soon took up arms against his sovereign. The earldom was then given to Hugh Bigod, and it continued in the possession of his family till the time of Edward II. The title, at subsequent dates, was raised to that of duke, and associated with that of earl-marshal, &c.; and it passed first to the Mowbrays, and next to their descendants the Howards, who rank in the British peerage next to the Blood royal. In 1348-9, 58,000 persons died of the plague, called 'the black death' in Norfolk. In Wat Tyler's rebellion, John Litester, a Norwich dyer, headed a body of insurgents called the Norfolk levellers. In 1549, the rebels Robert and William Kett, brothers and tanners of Wymondham, headed a large body of insurgents in this co. During the civil wars of Charles I., Norfolk joined the parliamentarians, Norwich was fortified against the king, and that town, Yarmouth, and other places, were garrisoned with parliamentarian troops.

NORFOLK, a county in the E part of Massachusetts, U. S., intersected by the Neponset and Charles rivers. Area 400 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 53,140; in 1850, 79,000. Its cap. is Dedham. The Boston and Providence railroad intersects the co.—Also a county in the SE of Virginia, U. S., intersected by Elizabeth and Pasquetank rivers, and comprising a portion of Dismal swamp. Area 544 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 21,092; in 1850, 18,770, exclusive of that of the cap., which gives name to the co., and is a port of entry on the NE bank of Elizabeth river, 8 m. above its entrance into Hampton roads, and 106 m. ESE of Richmond, in N lat. 36° 50′, W long. 76° 18′. It occupies a low site, and its streets are crooked and irregular. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, 2 banks, a theatre, an academy, an orphan-asylum, a Lancasterian school, an athenæum, and 8 churches for Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. N. has more foreign commerce than any other town in the state. The harbour is a beautiful basin, nearly 1 m. wide, and is effectually defended by three forts. On Washington point, between the E and W branches of the river, about 1 m. from Norfolk, there is a marine hospital, and a government navy yard with a fine dry dock. Pop. in 1830, 9,816; in 1840, 10,920; in 1850, 14,320.—Also a township of Litchfield co., Connecticut, U. S., 36 m. WNW of Hartford. Pop. 1,393.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in New York, U. S., 234 m. NNW of Albany. Pop. 1,728.—Also a township of Upper Canada, on the N coast of Lake Erie, in Talbot district.

NORFOLK BAY, a deep bay on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, 20 m. E of Hobart-town. It is about 8 m. long from N to S, and from 3 to 5 m. broad from E to W. The largest fleet may anchor here on a good bottom of from 4 to 9 faths. deep.

NORFOLK ISLAND, an island, or rather a group of islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 29° 2′, E long. 168° 2′, 900 m. ENE of Sydney, and 1,350 NE of Cape Pillar in Van Diemen's Land. The group is composed of two principal islets, Norfolk and Philip, distant about 6 m. from each other, with about a dozen rocks. Norfolk island is not quite 5 m. long, with a medium breadth of 2½ m., and a superficies of 8,960 acres. It rises, in the biforked summit of Mount Pitt, to an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level. Philip island is about 1¼ m. long, and ¾ m. broad. Norfolk island was discovered in 1774 by Cook, who found it uninhabited, and who, with his crew, were probably the first persons who ever set foot on it. It is about 15 m. in circumf.; and has a fruitful soil clothed with verdure, and presents a scene of exuberant fertility. It appears of volcanic origin, and consists of a series of hills and valleys, alternating like the waves of the ocean. The pine [*Araucaria excelsis*] is the most abundant species of forest-tree occurring upon it. Some trees of this species measure from 150 to 180 ft. in height, and from 18 to 20 ft. in circumf. Their timber, however, is of a brittle quality, and only fit for house-building and common purposes. Vines, oranges, and lemon trees thrive well; as also the potato, and every kind of garden-vegetable which the grub spares. Wheat and maize are produced in great abundance. In 1843, 615 acres were under maize, 34 under wheat, 56 under rye, 56 under barley, and 25 under oats. The first is sown in April, and is usually reaped in October. The ground is then turned up afresh, and planted with maize, which is ready for pulling when the season approaches for sowing wheat. Stock of all kinds thrives well. The same species of pigeons, parrots, and parroquets occur here as in New Zealand, together with rails and some small birds. The sea-fowl are white boobies, gulls, fern, &c. The shores abound in fish, amongst which are king's fish, salmon, ship-jacks, and mackarel. The climate is delightful and salubrious, being neither intolerably hot nor excessively cold. The mean temp. in 1841 was 69° 39′; in 1843, 72° 07′; blighting SE winds however prevail. This island was colonized by Governor Phillips, shortly after his establishment of a settlement in Port-Jackson. The number of con-

victs committed to his charge being greater than he could easily support, he divided the refractory body into two parts, and sent the smaller and more profligate division to N. island; and the ordinary practice has since been to transport the more abandoned convicts, and such as have fallen under the sentence of the law a second time, to this island. One great objection to the colonization of this island is the difficulty of approaching it, owing to the heavy mountainous sea which constantly beats on its shores, which are everywhere high and precipitous. It has not unfrequently happened that ships from Port Jackson have been upwards of a month beating off and on, unable to advance, and unwilling to return, and still as distant as ever from all possibility of communication with the shore. The want of any harbour or roadstead for shipping is also much against it. After being abandoned for 15 years, it was re-occupied in 1825 on the footing of an exclusively penal settlement.

NORFOLK (New), a name formerly applied to the coast-line of Russian America, between the parallels of 57° and 61°, from Admiralty bay to Baranov island.

NORFOLK SOUND, a bay on the W coast of Russian America, in N lat. 57°, entering between Cape Edgecumbe on the N, and Woodhouse-point on the S. In 1792, the Russians founded the establishment of New Archangel on Sitka island in this sound. See articles Archangel (New) and Sitka.

NORGE. See Norway.

NORHAM, a township of the co. of Durham, 6 m. NE of Cornhill, and 6 m. SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the detached district of the co. called Norhamshire, lying between Northumberland and the river Tweed.

NORIC ALPS, that portion of the great chain of the Alps which stretches from about the meridian of 12° 15′ in an E direction towards Vienna. See Alps.

NORINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 12 m. WSW of Ovrutsk.

NORKITTEN, a village of E. Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. W of Gumbinnen, on the Auxinne.

NORLAND, a township of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SW of Halifax. Pop. in 1841, 1,670.

NORLEY, a township of Cheshire, in the p. and 5 m. SSE of Frodsham. Pop. 615.

NORMA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 21 m. WSW of Frosinone.

NORMAN (Cape), a headland on the W coast of Newfoundland, at the W entrance of the narrow bay of Manco, 20 leagues from Cape Ferrol, in N lat. 51° 40′.

NORMAN'S ISLAND, a small island in the West Indies, 18 m. E of St. John, in N lat. 18° 20′.

NORMAN'S KILL, or Creek, a river of Albany co., New York, U. S., which falls into the Hudson, 2½ m. S of Albany.

NORMANBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 7 m. W by S of Market-Raisen. Area 1,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1841, 471.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. WSW of Pickering, on the river Severn. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1841, 245.—Also a tything in Ash p., Surrey, 4½ m. WNW of Guildford.—Also a township in Stow p., Lincolnshire, 5½ m. SE of Gainsborough.—Also a township in Ormsby p., N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. WNW of Guisborough. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. in 1831, 138.

NORMANBY, a county of Southern Australia, bordering on the S on Discovery bay and Portland bay. It is 50 m. in length from N to S, and 80 m. from E to W. Its chief town is Portland. In Mount Napier, its surface attains an alt. of 1,444 ft. The Glenelg river bounds it on the W. Pop. in 1842, 2,267.

NORMANBY-ON-THE-WOLDS, a parish in Lincoln, 3½ m. N by E of Market-Raisen. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 122; in 1841, 129.

NORMANDY, an ancient province and duchy of France, one of the most extensive and fertile in the kingdom; bounded by the English channel on the W and N; by Picardy on the E; and on the S by the provs. to the N of the Loire. It contains about 11,000 sq. m.; being about 150 m. in length, and in breadth between 80 and 90 m. It has the form of an oblong, extending from E to W, of which, however, the N line is much indented by the sea. It was subdivided into Haute-Normandie, forming its E part, and comprising the Pays de-Caux, the Pays-de-Bray, the Vexin Normand, the Roumois, Campagne-de-Neubourg, and Campagne-de-St.-Andre, the Pays-de-Ouche, the Lieuvin, and the Pays-d'Auge, and of which the cap. was Rouen; and Basse-Normandie, comprising the Campagne-d'Alençon, the Pays-d'Houlme, the Campagne-de-Caen, the Bessin, the Boccage, the Cotentin, and the Avranchin, and of which the cap. was Caen. At the French revolution it was divided into the five departments of Seine-Inferieure, Eure, Calvados, La Manche, and the greater part of Orne. It is a rich and fertile district, highly productive in grain, lint, colza, and apples. Almost every farmer rears more or less flax on his little occupancy, and makes his family put it through the different processes of manufacture. The climate has not enough of warmth for the culture of the vine, but the want of it is supplied by extensive apple orchards. The fisheries on the coasts are extensive. The Norman horses are strong, and capable of considerable work, but are of small size. The best breed is raised in the district called the Cotentin: at the plough, oxen are generally used. The most generally diffused branch of manufacture is that of linen. The quality of Norman linen is in general coarse and strong. After linen comes lace, which employs thousands of women and girls in various parts of the prov. Cottons are of late introduction, and are made only in large factories, which now exist at Rouen and along the line of the Havre and Paris railway; Caen, Bayeux, Alencon, Honfleur, have lace; Louviers and Elbœuf, fine woollens; Vire, in the SW, produces woollens, but of coarse quality; while Aigle manufactures pins and needles in large quantities. The exports of N. consist chiefly of cotton, linen, and lace; also cattle, corn, butter, and cyder. The Normans uniformly speak French, with a provincial accent in rural districts, but with accuracy and propriety in the towns. In Roman times, N. was inhabited by the *Veliocasses*, the *Caleti*, the *Bajocesses* and the *Lexovii*. After the loss of Gaul by the Romans, it formed part of the kingdom of Neustria. Its present name was received from the Normans, a race of great celebrity in the Middle ages, who, issuing from Scandinavia under the command of Rollo, settled here in the latter part of the 9th cent., and compelled the king of France to make them the formal cession of the country as a fief in 912. They were henceforth governed by their own dukes, the most renowned of whom was William, who achieved the conquest of England in 1066. The two countries remained under one king until 1203, when N. was wrested from the feeble hands of King John. It subsequently became to England a favourite object of conquest, the theatre at times of successful invasion, and finally of disaster and expulsion. Edward III. began the campaign of 1346 by overrunning N., and closed a succession of anxieties and perils by the victory of Crecy. A less transient occupancy of N. was obtained by Henry V., who three years after the battle of Agincourt conquered the whole of this province, and obtained its formal cession by the peace of 1420. It remained in the possession of England for 30 years,—a period still cited by the Normans as the era of the foundation of several of their seminaries, and of a number of their public edifices; but was finally wrested from the English in 1449. N. had until the Revolution its separate parliaments, which sat at Rouen; its provincial laws and usages were also preserved, and under the name of *Coutumier de Normandie* form an important monument of the legal system of the Middle ages.

NORMANTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 2 m. S by W of Derby, intersected by the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 295; in 1841, 309.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N by E of Grantham, at the source of the Witham. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1841, 200. Also a parish in Rutlandshire, 6 m. E by S of Oakham, on the river Gwash. Area 2,450 acres. Pop. in 1831, 33; in 1841, 28.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. ENE of Wakefield, intersected by the York and Manchester railway, comprising the townships of Altofts, Snydale, and N. Area of p. 4,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 899; in 1841, 1,323.

NORMANTON (North), or Temple-Normanton, a chapelry and township in Chesterfield p., Derbyshire, 3½ m. SE of Chesterfield, and 1½ m. E of the Midland Counties railway. Pop. in 1831, 146.

NORMANTON (South), a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. ENE of Alfreton. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,154; in 1841, 1,288.

NORMANTON-LE-HEATH, a chapelry in Nail-

stone p., Leicestershire, 3 m. SSE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 216.

NORMANTON-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 12 m. SSW of Nottingham, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 1,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 365; in 1841, 428.

NORMANTON-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 3¾ m. ESE of Tuxford. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1841, 362.

NORNDORF, a town of Bavaria, between the rivers Lech and Schmutter, 15 m. N of Augsburg. Pop. 800.

NORO, a town of Mandshuria, 300 m. NE of Ninggouta, at the confluence of a small river of the same name with the Ossuri.

NORONA. See FERNANDO-DE-NORONHA.

NOROSI, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa-Marta, situated near the point where the river Magdalena communicates with the Colorado.

NOROY-LE-BOURG, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 9 m. E of Vesoul. Pop. 1,200.

NOROY-LE-SEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Conflans, 6 m. WNW of Briey. Pop. 600.

NORRENT-FONTE'S, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 12 m. NW of Bethune. Pop. 1,000.

NORRIDGEWOCK, the capital of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the Kennebec, 32 m. N of Augusta. It is finely situated on both sides of the river, and has considerable trade with the back-country. Pop. 1,865.

NORRIESTON, a village of Perthshire, now joined to the village of Thornhill, 9 m. WNW of Stirling. Pop. 750.

NORRISTOWN, the capital of Montgomery co., Pennsylvania, U. S., on the N side of the Schuylkill, over which it has a bridge 800 ft. in length, 91 m. E by S of Harrisburg, and 17 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. 2,937.

NORRITON, a township of Montgomery co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., with a village on the Schuylkill river. Pop. 1,411.

NORRKOPING. See NORDKOPING.

NORRLAND. See NORDLAND.

NORRTELGE, a port of Sweden, on the Baltic, in the laen and 30 m. NE of Stockholm, in N lat. 59° 45′. Its pop., about 1,000, is employed chiefly in fishing and the coasting-trade. In the neighbourhood is a manufacture of fire-arms. The place suffered considerably from a Russian squadron in 1719.

NORSINGEN, a village of Baden, 4 m. N of Staufen. Pop. 400.

NORSKOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 9 m. NW of Jaroslav. Pop. 1,500.

NORT, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the r. bank of the Erdre, 15 m. NNE of Nantes. Pop. 3,200. It is an entrepot for the iron, wood, and coals, sent from the interior to Nantes.

NORTE (RIO-BRAVO-DEL, or RIO-GRANDE-DEL), a large river of North America, which, according to the map of Lewis and Clarke's tract from the Missouri to the Pacific, has its remotest sources in two streams which rise in the great cordillera that separates the eastern from the western waters of North America, in 40° 12′ N lat., and 111° 30′ W long., immediately to the W of the sources of the Big Horn, Platte, and Arkansas rivers. The valley containing its sources is separated by another stupendous ridge on the N from the head-waters of the great southern branch of Lewis river; and on the W by another range, which separates it from the sources of the Multnomah or great SE branch of the Columbia. These two streams run W, in separate courses of 50 m. each, till they unite and form the Rio-del-N. Turning SE from this point, the Rio-del-N. is augmented by several streams from the W; and after a course of 120 m. is joined from the NE by Colter's river. It then runs 250 m. farther in the same direction, in a valley bounded on both sides by ranges of snowy mountains, as far as 38° N lat., and 107° W long., where it enters the prov. of New Mexico. Thence its course is due S for 350 m. to 33° N lat., passing by the city of Santa-Fé, whence it directs its course generally SE, through the prov. of Cohahuila, and after dividing Texas from New Santander, falls into the gulf of Mexico, in 25° 55′ N lat., and 97° 26′ W long., according to Humboldt. The comparative course of this river is nearly 1,600 m., 540 of which are to the NW of Santa-Fé. It cannot, however, be said to be a navigable river in any part of its course, owing to the rocky ledges and cataracts in the upper part of its course, and to sand-bars in the flat country; but small boats might ascend as far as Presidia-de-Rio-Grande, in Cohahuila, a distance of 200 m. from the coast. Nearly 180 m. above the Presidio-de-Rio-Grande, it receives the Puerco, after a course of 320 m. SE from its source in the apex of the angle formed by the junction of the Sierra-del-San-Sacramento with the mountains of Namhi, in 34° N lat. Above 166 m. higher up it receives the Rio-Conchos, after a course of 300 m. NE from the Sierra-Madre. Where Pike crossed the Conchos it seemed to be as large as the Rio-del-N. at the Passo. Like the Missouri, the Red river, and the Arkansas, the Rio-del-N. has its periodical floods, which commence in April, are at their height in the beginning of May, and fall towards the end of June. At Albuquerque, where Pike crossed it, 40 m. below Santa-Fé, it was 400 yds. wide and 3 ft. deep; and in the drought of summer it might be forded as far as its junction with the Conchos. Opposite Taos, for an uninterrupted distance of nearly 15 m., it runs pent up in a deep cannon, through which it rushes in rapid torrents. "This frightful chasm is absolutely impassable; and viewed from the top the scene is imposing in the extreme. None but the boldest hearts and firmest nerves can venture to its brink and look down its almost perpendicular precipice over projecting crags and deep crevices, upon the foaming current of the river, which in some places appears like a small rippling brook, while in others it winds its serpentine course silently but majestically along, through a narrow little valley, with immense plains bordering and expanding in every direction, yet so smooth and level that the course of the river is not perceived till within a few yards of its verge." [*Gregg.*] The inefficiency of this river for commercial purposes is further apparent from an extraordinary event which occurred in 1752, of which the inhabitants in Humboldt's day still preserved the recollection. The whole bed of the river became dry all of a sudden for more than 30 leagues above and 20 leagues below the Paso, and the water of the river precipitated itself into a newly formed chasm, and only made its reappearance near the presidio of San Eleaziario. After, however, the lapse of several weeks, the water resumed its course, it is supposed by the filling up of the chasm and its subterraneous conductors. Though this is very likely an exaggerated statement, the constant disappearance of the river in seasons of severe drought in part explains the tradition. It is singular that, despite the vast number of tributary streams which would be expected to flow into the Rio-Grande, very few in reality reach their destination. The Rio-Puerco, or the muddy stream, is an exception; and yet this river, though running a course of 300 m., is for a portion of the year dry at its mouth. The Santa-Fé even, a bold and dashing rivulet in the

vicinity of the mountains, becomes as it flows on an insignificant stream, and is often lost ere it reaches the Rio-Grande. Indeed, this river runs a course of 500 m. before it receives any addition of the slightest consequence. We consequently find that above the influence of the tide it is almost everywhere fordable during the chief part of the year: during freshets it is certainly deeper, but in general the water does not rise above the knee. Throughout almost the whole of its course its banks are low and seldom adorned with much vegetation, if we except bushes, and yet from its disproportionate width—generally 300 or 400 yds.—it is not like the other rivers of that region subject to inundations, so great an evil to the inhabitants on the borders of the Colorado and Brazos in Texas. To the inhabitants of Northern Mexico this river is known as the Rio-del-Norte or 'North river,' because it takes its rise among the northern hills and flows in a southerly direction. Below it is called the Rio-Grande, but nowhere now Rio-Bravo, as it once was, and is still in many maps. Its lower portion is sometimes very picturesque, and also dangerous to navigation, from the constant recurrence of small wooded islands—the *islatas* of the Rio-Grande—which with shoals, narrow and rapid channels, remove almost all hope of its ever becoming a useful river. Along almost the whole course of the river the land is sterile, bleak, and barren; there are exceptions about Taos and Santa-Fé, but the want of irrigation makes the former the distinctive characteristic, until we approach the sea. During the late war the Americans were able to make a bridge of waggons across the river, which speaks volumes for its shallowness.

NORTEN, a town of Hanover, in the principality and 6 m. N of Gottingen, near the r. bank of the Leine. Pop. 1,300.

NORTHALL, or NORTHOLT, a parish in Middlesex, 2½ m. SW by S of Harrow-on-the-Hill, intersected by the Paddington canal. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 447; in 1841, 653.—Also a hamlet in Eddlesborough p., Bucks, 3 m. NNE of Ivinghoe. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 553; in 1841, 540.

NORTHALLERTON, a parish and borough in the wapentake of Allertonshire, N. R. of Yorkshire, 32 m. NNW of York, and 225 m. NNW of London, intersected by the Great North of England railway. The p. includes the chapelries of Brompton, Deighton, and High-Worsall, and the township of Romanby. Area 13,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,118; in 1841, 5,273. The church is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been erected about the 14th cent. The town is situated in a delightful valley watered by the Wiske. It is well-built, and consists chiefly of one broad street about a ½ m. long. The sessions-house, on the E side of the town, is a handsome modern building. The principal manufactures carried on here are those of linens and leather; but not to any considerable extent. The chief importance of the place arose from its being the half-way town between York and Newcastle. But the King's Head posting-house at N., which had been an inn for nearly two centuries, situated in the centre of the market-place, with a spacious assembly-room, and stabling for 100 horses, is now converted into a farm-house, with 250 acres of land to it: so much for railways. The old coach from York to Newcastle in 1706 put up at this inn; and the Edinburgh, Berwick, Newcastle, York, and London post coach, established in 1712, also put up at this inn and at the Golden Lion alternately. The latter coach occupied 13 days in travelling to and from London and Edinburgh. The quarter-sessions for the north riding are held here. In the neighbourhood is Standard-hill, so called from a battle fought here in 1138 between the English and Scots. N. formerly returned 2 members to parliament: under the reform act it returns only one. The boundaries of the borough, which have been extended, include the townships of N. and Romanby, and the chapelry of Brompton. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 271; in 1848, 303. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 4,861; in 1851, 4,995. N. is a polling-place in the election of members for the northern division of the co.

NORTHAM, a parish and village in Devonshire, 1¾ m. N by W of Bideford, having the Bristol channel on the W, and the navigable river Torridge on the E. A succession of villas connects the village of N. with Bideford. Area 2,740 acres. Pop. 3,578.

NORTHAMPTON, the capital of Northamptonshire, locally situated in the hund. of Spelhoe, 65½ m. NW by N of London, on the N bank of the river Nene, which communicates here by a branch with the Grand Junction canal. The town, which occupies the summit of an eminence gently sloping to the river, over which there are several bridges, was formerly defended by embattled walls and a castle. It consists of four principal streets, with several smaller ones diverging from them. The houses in general are built of a reddish coloured freestone. The principal public buildings, exclusive of churches and chapels, are the town-hall, an ancient and commodious structure; the county-hall, a modern edifice in the Grecian style of architecture; the county-gaol, the infirmary, the lunatic asylum, and the new theatre. The market-place is a spacious open area surrounded by shops and houses. At the N extremity of the town, near the Royal terrace, are handsome barracks; and at a short distance, on the S side, stands one of the fine sepulchral crosses erected by Edward I. in commemoration of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. The assizes for the co. are held here, and also the quarter-sessions for the southern division. The income of the borough for 1840 was £4,622; for 1850, £7,694. It returns 2 members to parliament. Electors registered in 1837, 2,103; in 1848, 2,390. Pop. of parl. borough in 1841, 21,242; in 1851, 26,657. The town contains 6 churches, and 15 dissenting chapels. — The principal branch of manufacture carried on in the town is that of boot and shoe making, in which upwards of 1,300 persons are employed. Considerable business is also done in leather currying, wool-combing, and the manufacture of lace. There are also three iron-foundries; and the town forms the mart in which large quantities of the agricultural produce of the surrounding co. is disposed of. Trade is facilitated by the navigation of the Nene, which communicates with the Grand Junction canal. Races take place at N. in August. The course, which is pretty extensive, lies at a short distance, on the N side of the town. The town of N. gives its name to certain tables which have been constructed with respect to mortality, and which form the data upon which the business of most of the life insurance societies of this country is conducted. The N. table of mortality professes to show what number of persons out of 11,650 assumed to be born at the same time, attain to the ages of 1, 2, and 3 years, and to every year of age up to 96. The calculations were made by Dr. Price from the accounts kept at N. from 1735 to 1780, both years inclusive, of the ages at death of 4,689 persons who were buried within that period in the p. of All-Saints. Calculations were also made upon the data thus furnished, of the value of life annuities, of insurances on single and joint lives, and of annuities payable on the survivorship of lives. These tables form the basis of the business of many English and Scotch insurance offices. It has also been the basis of calculation for

friendly and benefit societies; and government formerly sold annuities to a large amount on terms founded upon the data furnished by it.

NORTHAMPTON, a county on the E side of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by the Delaware and Lehigh. Area 1,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 40,996; in 1850, 40,941. Its chief town is Easton.—Also a co. on the E side of Virginia, bounded on the S by the entrance into Chesapeake bay, and on the W by Chesapeake bay. Area 320 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,715; in 1850, 7,396. Its chief town is Jackson.—Also a co. in the N part of N. Carolina. Area 546 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,369; in 1850, 13,335.—Also a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire. Pop. 885.—Also the capital of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, on the W bank of Connecticut river, in N lat. 42° 19′, W long. 72° 38′, opposite Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge 1,080 ft. long. Pop. in 1840, 3,750.—Also a township of Fulton co., New York, 50 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 1,526.—Also a township of Burlington co., New Jersey, intersected by Rancocus creek. Pop. 6,813.—Also a township and cap. of Lehigh co. Pennsylvania. Pop. 293.—Also a township of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, 10 m. SE of Doylestown. Pop. 1,694.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a midland county of England; bounded on the N by the cos. of Rutland and Lincoln; on the E by Huntingdon, Bedford, and Bucks; on the S by Bucks and Oxford; and on the W by Oxford, Warwick, and Leicester. Its form is oblong and irregular, extending from NE to SW about 70 m., by from 7 m. to 25 m. in breadth. Its area is 1,010 sq. m., or 680,400 acres, being the 22d in point of size of the English cos. The surface is pleasantly diversified with moderate elevations. The highest ground is in the vicinity of Daventry, where the Nene and the Cherwell, flowing into the eastern sea, and the Leam, flowing into the western, rise near each other. A little farther N, the Avon and the Welland, running into opposite seas, also spring near each other. About Towcester the co. also is hilly; indeed, this co. is on the whole more elevated than the adjoining districts, as appears from the fact of its containing the sources of several rivers passing into other cos. and flowing into opposite seas. Besides being enlivened by the numerous streams with which it is watered, the verdure is in general rich and vivid, and the district well-wooded, and interspersed with seats and mansions of the nobility and gentry, forming on the whole a fine general landscape.

Rivers.] The Nene and the Welland are the principal rivers. Besides others above named, the Ouse also rises in this co. The Nene proceeds from two sources, one in the W, near Daventry, and the other about 12 m. NNW of Northampton. Meeting at the latter town, the river becomes navigable for small craft, and runs in a sinuous course to Peterborough, whence it forms the boundary towards Croyland, where it finally quits the co. for Cambridgeshire. See article NENE. The Welland rises about 3 m. NW of the second head-source of the Nene, and flows NE, forming the NW boundary of the co., by Stamford and Market-Deeping in Lincolnshire, to the vicinity of Croyland, where it approaches within a few miles of the Nene, and finally quits the co. for Lincolnshire. By means of locks this river has been rendered navigable to Stamford. The Ouse, at the SE corner of the co., forms a tract of rich meadows about Stony-Stratford. The extreme N point of the co., surrounded and intersected as it is by rivers, is liable to inundation, and forms the commencement of the fenny tract extending to the Lincolnshire washes.

Canals, roads, and railways.] The Grand Junction canal begins at Braunston in this co., near the Warwickshire border, where it unites with the Oxford canal, and passes E through a tunnel, and then SE to Blisworth, near which it sends off a branch to Northampton. It then penetrates through another tunnel of difficult construction to Cosgrove; and thence flows into Bucks, despatching a branch from Cosgrove to Stony-Stratford. This canal, besides its prolongation to the metropolitan district, affords the means of communication, through the Oxford canal, with all the canals in the district round Birmingham, and through the Grand Union canal, with the Trent and Mersey navigations. The Grand Union canal begins in the Grand Junction in Norton p. N of Daventry, and runs N to the Leicester canal near Foxton, passing through two tunnels, and sending branches to Welford and Market-Harborough.—The road from London by St. Alban's and Dunstable, to Coventry, Liverpool, and Chester, enters this co. at Stony-Stratford, and crosses it on the Watling-street, by Towcester, Daventry, and Braunston, to Warwickshire. The road from London by Dunstable to Leicester, Derby, and the midland and northern cos. in general, enters near Horton, and crosses by Northampton, Kingsthorpe, and Market-Harborough, into Leicestershire. The road from London by Bedford to Nottingham and the NE, enters by Higham-Ferrers, and crosses by Kettering and Rockingham into Rutlandshire. The road from London by Huntingdon to Lincolnshire enters by Peterborough, and crosses by two branches, one through Market-Deeping, the other through Croyland.—The London and Birmingham section of the Great North-western railway enters this co. between Stony-Stratford and Northampton, and crosses it nearly in the line of the Grand Junction canal, from the Wolverton station, on the SE border, by Bliston and Weedon, to Rugby. It passes through a tunnel 400 yds. in length under Watling-street at Weedon, and at Killesby through another about 1¼ m. in length, being the longest on the line, and penetrating partly through a quicksand. The Wolverton station is the principal engineering establishment and depot of the company: see WOLVERTON. A branch from the main line at Blisworth runs along the E side of the co. to Peterborough; whence the Syston and Peterborough, the Eastern counties, and the East Lincolnshire lines, afford communication with all quarters of the co.

Minerals, soils, and produce.] The oolite formation extends throughout the co., but there is no chalk. Limestone everywhere abounds, and is extensively quarried. The NE part of the co. is chiefly fen-land continuous with that of the adjoining cos. of Lincoln and Cambridge. Peterborough fen, part of the Bedford level, contains nearly 7,000 acres of excellent soil. The soil of this co. is in general a stiff loam, in some localities cold and wet, or, as about Towcester in the S, intermixed with clay and coarse gritstone. On the whole the land here is not unproductive.—N. is noted as a grazing and dairy co., especially throughout that tract which lies northwards from Northampton to the Leicestershire border. About half the co., exclusive of woodlands and commons, is in pasture; but the cultivation of wheat and other crops usual in farming cos. is carried on to a considerable extent. Much of the arable land, however, was till recently open field-land; and numerous sheep are grazed on the high grounds. The size of the farms is generally from 100 to 500 acres; and comparatively few leases are granted. Nearly the whole of this district was anciently occupied by Rockingham, Whittlebury, and Salcey forests: there are still considerable remains of these. Most of the forest underwood is thorn, ash, and maple. The timber is chiefly oak, ash, beech, and elm.—This co. is proverbially held to be a healthy district. From its inland and moderately elevated situation, it is not so subject to heavy and continued rains as the more western cos. are. The average annual fall of rain for 14 years, in the months of March, April, and May, was 14·13 inches.

Population.] The total pop. of this co. in 1801 was 131,757; in 1831, 179,300; in 1841, 199,061, of whom 98,886 were males, and 100,175 females; in 1851, 213,784. The total increase per cent. in 50 years thus appears to have been 66·70; the annual increase 1·03 per cent.

Divisions.] This co. is divided into 20 hundreds, of which Nassaburgh or Peterborough liberty, Willybrook, Corby, Polebrooke, Navisford, Huxloe, Rothwell, Higham-Ferrers, Hamfordshoe, and Orlingbury, are in the northern division; and King's-Sutton, Chipping-Warden, Green's-Norton, Cleley, Towcester, Fawsley, Wymersley, Spelhoe, Nobottle-Grove, and Guilsborough, are in the southern. It

comprises 336 parishes; 1 city, Peterborough; 1 co. town and borough, Northampton; 2 other borough and market-towns, Higham-Ferrers and Brackley; and 6 market-towns, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Thrapston, Towcester, and Wellingborough. There are 551 villages in the co. This co. is included in the dio. of Peterborough, and prov. of Canterbury. With Rutlandshire it forms an archdeaconry. The poor rate returns for 3 years, to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £12,367 on the poor of this co. In 1803 the expenditure was £97,894; in 1840, £88,449.—The co. returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the northern division, and 2 for the southern division. Peterborough and Northampton also return 2 members each. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was 3,857 for the northern, and 4,600 for the southern division. In 1848, it was 4,031 for the northern, and 4,715 for the southern.—The co. is comprehended in the Midland circuit. The assizes are held at Northampton; and the quarter-sessions also there and at Peterborough. The co.-jail and house-of-correction are at Northampton.

Trade and manufactures.] This co. is not remarkable for trade or manufactures, except for boots and shoes, which are made in immense quantities at Northampton, and at Daventry, Kettering, Long-Buckley, and Wellingborough, for exportation or for army contract. Other manufactures, such as those of lace, hats, whips, pottery, paper, and malt, are carried on to some extent in various places. At Kettering, and the neighbouring villages of Rothwell and Desborough, several hundred weavers are engaged in making silk-plush for hats. Wool-combing and spinning are also carried on. The chief exports of the co., besides shoes, are wheat, flour, beans, timber, bark, fat cattle, sheep, wool, butter, and cheese.

History.] When Britain was invaded by the Romans, this part of the island was inhabited by the *Coritani;* it was subsequently included in the Roman prov., *Flavia Cæsariensis,* and the Saxon kingdom of Mercia. In 1469, the partisans of the houses of York and Lancaster met at Edgecote in this co., and fought a fierce battle, in which the Lancasterians were victorious. In 1586, Mary, queen of Scots, was executed at Fotheringay castle. In 1645, the army of Charles I., who had fixed his head-quarters at Daventry, was defeated at Naseby by Fairfax and Cromwell.

NORTHAU, a parish of Herts, 4½ m. NNE of Chipping-Bassett. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. 609.

NORTH BAY, a bay on the S coast of Chiampa, in N lat. 10° 36′, E long. 106° 35′.—Also the most northerly bay of Forrestier's peninsula, in Van Diemen's Land, between Cape Paul Lamanon and Cape Frederick Hendrick.

NORTH BEAVER, a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 2,293.

NORTH BEND, a village of Hamilton co., Ohio, U. S., on the river Ohio, 16 m. below Cincinnati.—Also a township in Maçon co., Illinois.

NORTH BERWICK. See Berwick (North).

NORTHBOROUGH, a parish of Northamptonshire, 7 m. NW of Peterborough. Area 710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1841, 272.—Also a township of Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 33 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,348.

NORTHBOURNE, a parish of Kent, 3 m. W of Deal. Area 3,490 acres. Pop. in 1841, 885.

NORTHBRIDGE, a township of Worcester co., U. S., 45 m. SW of Boston. Pop. 1,447.

NORTH BRIDGEWATER, a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 22 m. S by E of Boston. Pop. 2,616.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, a township of Worcester co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 60 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,485.—Also a township in Madison co., in New York.

NORTH (Cape), a cape on the N coast of Ireland, in N lat. 55° 15′, W long. 8° 55′.—Also the NE point of the island of Georgia, in the S. Atlantic.—Also a cape on the E coast of S. America, in N lat. 1° 48′.—Also the N point of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 47°.—Also the NE point of the island of Cape Breton, in N lat. 47° 2′.—Also the NE extremity of the North island of New Zealand.

NORTH CAPE, a promontory on the N coast of the Norwegian island of Magerŏe, forming the most northern point of Norway, in N lat. 71° 10′ 15″. It is a long-extended headland or tongue of rock, narrowest where joined to the main body of the island, and enlarging towards its other or seaward extremity, where it becomes of an insular shape, and is indented by several chasms forming small creeks. Its surface is flat, and rises gradually from the landward end till about a ¼ m. from its seaward extremity, when it declines with a gentle slope towards the sea. The whole is destitute of vegetation, and strewn with small fragments of rock. Speaking accurately, however, this cape does not form the most northern point of Magerŏe; for a narrow rugged ridge to the W of it, and divided from it by a broad fiord, called Knivskiærodden, bears NW of it. Capell Brooke calls this point Knivskiœr-næs.

NORTH CASTLE, a township of West Chester co., New York, U. S., 33 m. NE of New York. Pop. 2,058.

NORTH CHAPEL, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NNW of Petworth. Area 3,600 acres. Pop. 843.—Also a parish of Hertfordshire, 1½ m. NW of Berkhampstead. Area 3,890 acres. Pop. 1,265.

NORTH CHATHAM, a village in Columbia co., New York, U. S., 15 m. S by E of Albany. Pop. 250.

NORTH CODORUS, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,540.

NORTH COLAH, a parish in Cumberland co., in New South Wales, skirted on the NW by Berowa creek.

NORTH-EAST, a township of Dutchess co., New York, U. S., watered by Ten-mile creek. Pop. 1,385.—Also a township of Cecil co., Maryland.—Also a township of Erie co., Pennsylvania, 10 m. NE of Erie. Pop. 1,793.—Also a river of Cecil co., Maryland, which flows into the Chesapeake, 5 m. SE of Charleston.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. See Arctic Ocean.

NORTHENDEN, a parish of Cheshire, 4 m. W of Stockport. Area 3,910 acres. Pop. 1,386.

NORTHERN CIRCARS. See Circars.

NORTHFIELD, a parish of Worcestershire, 5 m. SE of Hales-Owen. Area 5,880 acres. Pop. 2,201.

NORTHFIELD, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S. Pop. 232.—Also a township of Washington co., Vermont, 10 m. SSW of Montpellier. Pop. 2,013. — Also a township and village of Franklin co., Massachusetts, 92 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 1,673. The v. is situated on the E bank of the river Connecticut.—Also a township of Richmond co., New York, 3 m. N of Richmond, on the NW part of Staten island. Pop. 2,745.—Also a township of Summit co., in Ohio, 143 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,031.

NORTHFLEET, a parish of Kent, on the banks of the Thames, 2 m. W of Gravesend. Area 3,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,124; in 1841, 3,621.

NORTHFORD, a township of New Haven co., Connecticut, U. S., 28 m. S by W of Hartford.

NORTH FORELAND. See Foreland.

NORTH FORK, a township of Ashe co., in N. Carolina, U. S.—Also a township of Mason co., in Kentucky.—Also a township of Izard co., in Arkansas.

NORTH GEORGETOWN, a village of Colum-

biana co., in Ohio, U. S., 146 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 300.

NORTH GOSHEN, a village of Litchfield co., in Connecticut, U. S., 34 m. W by N of Hartford.

NORTH HAMPTON, a township of Rockingham co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 50 m. SE of Concord. Pop. 885.

NORTH HAVEN, a township of New Haven co., Connecticut, U. S., 30 m. SSW of Hartford. Pop. 1,349.

NORTH HEAD, a cape on the NE coast of Australia, the NW point of Bustard bay, in S lat. 24°.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a township of Queen's co., New York, U. S., on Long Island sound, 20 m. E of New York. Pop. 389.

NORTH HEW, a township of Grand Isle co., in Vermont, U. S., 71 m. NW of Montpellier. It forms an island in Lake Champlain, with an area of 6,272 acres. Pop. 716.

NORTHIAM, a parish in Sussex, 6½ m. WNW of Rye. Area 4,100 acres. Pop. 1,329.

NORTHILL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 3 m. WNW of Biggleswade. Area 4,210 acres. Pop. 1,280.—Also a parish of Cornwall, 6½ m. SW of Launceston. Area 7,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,155; in 1841, 1,217.

NORTHINGTON, a parish in Southamptonshire, 7 m. NW of Winchester. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1841, 286.

NORTH ISLAND, a small island in the N. Pacific, in Dixon's entrance, in N lat. 54° 20′.—Also an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, at the mouth of the Great Pedee river, in N lat. 33°.—Also an island on the N coast of Australia, near the head of the gulf of Carpentaria, one of those included by Flinders under the appellation of Sir Edward Pellew's group. Its N extremity is in S lat. 16° 30′, E long. 137° 2′.

NORTHLEACH, a parish and market-town in Gloucestershire, 82 m. WNW of London, and 20 m. E by S of Gloucester, on the post-road from Cheltenham to Witney. Pop. of p. in 1831, 795; in 1841, 1,290.—The town lies in a bottom, in the centre of the Cotswold hills, near the source of the small river Leche, from which it derives its name; and consists chiefly of one long irregularly-built street. It was formerly an important clothing-town, but there not being sufficient water for the mills, the manufacture declined. The county-bridewell and house-of-correction is in the vicinity of the town.

NORTHMAVEN, a parish in Shetland, comprising the N part of the Mainland, and a number of adjacent islets. It has a superficial extent of about 80,000 acres. Its highest ground, Rona-hill, exceeds 2,000 ft. above sea-level. The principal village is Hillswick. Pop. in 1831, 2,386; in 1841, 2,504.

NORTHMOOR, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6½ m. W of Oxford. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1841, 367.

NORTH MOUNTAIN CREEK, a river of the United States, which runs into the Missouri, 239 m. below the Falls. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

NORTHOP, a parish in Flintshire, 3½ m. SSE of Flint, and 10 m. W by N of Chester, comprising the townships of Caer-fallwch, Golftyn, Kelsterton, Wepre, Leadbrook Major and Minor, Northop, and Saughton. Pop. in 1831, 3,026; in 1841, 3,566.

NORTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE of Gainsborough. Area 2,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 141.

NORTHOVER, a parish of Somersetshire, N of Ilchester. Area 220 acres. Pop. 174.

NORTH POINT, the NW point of the island of Langara, 5 m. N of Queen Charlotte's island, in N lat. 54° 20′.

NORTH POINT ISLET, a small island in the gulf of Carpentaria, near the island of Groote-Eylandt, in S lat. 13° 31′, E long. 136° 45′.

NORTHPORT, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 50 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 1,207.—Also a township of Suffolk co., in the state of New York.

NORTH PROVIDENCE, a township of Rhode Island, U. S. Pop. 4,207.

NORTH REPS, a parish of Norfolk, 7 m. NE of Aylesham. Area 2,680 acres. Pop. 603.

NORTH RIVER, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which joins the Lamprey river, in the N part of Epping.—Also a river of N. Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound, in N lat. 36° 6′.—Also a river of Massachusetts, which runs E into Massachusetts bay.—Also a river of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 1 m. N of Young point.

NORTH SALEM, a township and village of Westchester co., in New York, U. S., 24 m. N of White Plains. Pop. 1,161.

NORTH SEA. See GERMAN OCEAN.

NORTH SOUND POINT, a cape of the island of Antigua, on the E side of the entrance into Parham harbour, in N lat. 17° 16′.

NORTH STAR BAY, a small bay in Wolstenholme sound, in N lat. 76° 33′, W long. 68° 56′, so called from her Majesty's ship North Star, under Commander Saunders, which was sent out in May 1849 with provisions for Sir John Franklin's expedition, having taken up quarters here from the 30th of September 1849 until the 1st of August 1850. A settlement of Esquimaux was found here, and another about 12 m. down the sound. Each settlement consisted but of one hut, in which a number of families dwelt. The huts are generally formed about half under ground on the slope of a hill near the sea, the upper part being built over in a very rude manner with rough stones. These Esquimaux did not know the use of boats, and their only weapon appeared to be a small spear which they carry in their hand. They live entirely on raw food, mostly seal's flesh. Not having boats, they are compelled to follow the land-ice to the N during the summer, depositing the seals which they kill at their various stations along the coast, on which they retreat during the winter as their stock to the northward becomes exhausted. The ship became frozen in on the 12th of October, when the housing was spread over, and every other preparation made for the winter. The therm. did not fall below zero till the beginning of November. On the 24th of October the sun just showed itself above the hills at noon, and did not reappear until 17th February, when his upper limb again made its appearance,—a period of 116 days. During the winter, the party (who occupied the farthest point to the N at which a ship was ever known to have wintered) had heavy gales of wind occasionally from the E, during which time the therm. invariably rose, sometimes nearly to zero, as also in cloudy weather. "I may add," says Commodore Saunders, "that throughout the whole voyage neither the marine nor the aneroid barometer have been of any use to indicate the weather, although both appear quite sensitive and move together. We found February our coldest month, on the 24th of which the therm. was registered at 9 and 10 P.M. at 62¾° below zero, and at 61 for the following 8 hours. It also fell to 63½° on the 27th. I believe this to be the coldest natural temperature ever registered. On Monday, January 28, 1850, an Esquimaux was brought alongside in a sledge in a most deplorable condition from frost bites. His companions threw him off from it at the foot of our ladder, making us to understand they wished us to cure him, and I felt compelled, from humanity's sake, to receive him on board, though reluctantly, as he was much in the way of our men on the lower deck. For the first two months he appeared to do well, and I was in hopes we would be enabled to cure him. In the mean time, as a sort of recompense, I expected to make him understand our language sufficiently to inquire if he could give us any information respecting Sir John Franklin and his party, or any of the other Arctic ships. However, in this I was disappointed, for although he was on board upwards of three months, he did not appear to understand us better than when he first came. His new mode of living being totally different to what he had been accustomed, he became unwell, and died on the 9th of May." The North Star, while locked up in the bay, lost four of her crew from scurvy. As the spring and summer advanced, shooting-parties were sent out, but all they succeeded in getting was only about 50 hares and a few wild ducks. Several foxes were also shot during the winter. When the weather became sufficiently warm to allow the carpenters to handle their tools in the open air, the ice was dug away from round the bows of the ship for 3 ft. in depth to examine and repair what injury she had received in coming through the ice, which was found to be very trifling. During the month of June the rigging was refitted and blacked-down; the sails repaired; the ship and boats painted, and everything got ready for sea. From this time the few cases of scurvy which had made their appearance in April rapidly disappeared. In the beginning

of July the ice rapidly disappeared in the bay, the floe becoming covered with pools of water. All along the shore the ice was broken up by the tide, and it daily became more difficult to land. On the 13th of July, the water caused by the melting of the snow on the hills in the interior—which poured down like a river—had completely cracked the floe across, and opened it out from 20 to 60 ft. in width. "I therefore determined," says Commodore Saunders, "to saw a canal down to it from the ship, a distance of 2,030 yds. On the morning of the 16th we commenced our labours, beginning from the ship and sawing towards the crack. On the evening of the 22d the two strait cuts were completed; the ice varying in thickness from 2 to 4½ ft. On the 23d we commenced cross cutting. On the evening of the 25th, the ice having become so rotten, the saws and other implements were brought on board; for it now decayed so very rapidly that I considered it would soon all break up of itself. During the latter part of July, the ice decayed in an astonishingly rapid manner; the floe which some short time ago was 4 ft. in thickness, was now broken into small pieces, and was fast disappearing—so much so, that the water alongside the ship on the surface was perfectly fresh. On the morning of the 1st August the ship was got under weigh and hauled out of her winter quarters, where she had remained upwards of ten months. During the whole of that day and the next all hands were employed warping, heaving, and towing her through the ice in the sound, and, after very great exertions, succeeded in getting her into open water on the morning of the 3d. We then made sail and beat out between Wolstenholme island and the main, and stood to the W. About 25 m. W of Wolstenholme island we fell in with the pack or middle ice, which we entered; and after several vexatious stoppages and hard labour we succeeded in reaching open water at midnight of the 6th, and stood over for Possession bay, on our passage to which, a distance of 150 m., we did not meet with any ice—not even bergs"

NORTH STONINGTON, a village of New London co., in Connecticut, U. S., 53 m. NE of Hartford. Pop. 2,269.

NORTHUMBERLAND, the most northern county of England on the E; between 54° 51′ and 55° 51′ N lat., and 1° 00′ and 2° 23′ W long.; bounded on the N by Scotland, from which it is divided by the bounds of Berwick-on-Tweed, and by Norhamshire and Islandshire forming an isolated part of the co. of Durham; on the E by the German ocean; on the S by the co. of Durham, from which it is partly divided by the river Tyne, and partly by the river Derwent; on the W by Cumberland, and by Roxburghshire in Scotland, from the latter of which, on the NW, it is divided by the Cheviot hills. The form of the co. is triangular, with its apex to the N. It is one of the largest cos. in England, being nearly 70 m. in length from N to S, and upwards of 46 m. in breadth near its S extremity. Area 1,809 sq. m., or 1,158,310 acres. Another part or hundred of Durham, however, called Bedlingtonshire, is included within the outer limits of the co., between the wards of Castle and Morpeth.

Soil and aspect.] The soil and surface of this co. are various: some parts are fertile and well-cultivated, while others are almost barren. On the sea-coast, and in the vales of Beamish, Till, and Beaumont, a sandy loam is found. Around the Cheviot hills, in the NW, is a dry gravelly loam, with fine green hills thrown into a variety of forms, and enclosing deep, narrow, and sequestered glens. The Cheviots are celebrated for their sheep-pasture. Towards the centre and SE of the co., moist loams on a wet clayey bottom prevail, while a black peat earth occupies most of the mountainous districts, and some of the lower parts of the country. The surface is generally level about the sea-coast, but more diversified towards the middle, rising into gently swelling ridges, which are separated by the principal rivers. The W side in general is open and mountainous, growing little else but heath, and affording only scanty subsistence to the flocks that are depastured there.—The climate of N. is considered more healthful than that of most other maritime cos.; nevertheless the temperature is subject to great variations. The mountains are covered with snow for months together, when none is to be seen in the lower districts. A cold E wind is prevalent in the spring. The winter has short frosts, but very heavy rains.

Coast-line.] Tracing the coast from the N, Berwick, a place of consequence in former ages, first presents itself. Southward is Holy Island or Lindisfarne, once the see of a bishop, till its removal to Durham: see HOLY ISLAND. Still further S is Bamborough-castle, formerly a place of great strength. Nearly opposite are the Farne islands and the Staples, the resort of innumerable sea-fowl in the breeding season. Farther S, and nearly opposite Warkworth, is Cocket Island, which is partly cultivated. At the mouth of the river Wansbeck, running past Morpeth into the North sea, is the small port of Cambois, from which corn and grindstones are exported. More to the S is Blythe, a tolerably good harbour, whence coals and salt are shipped; and near it the artificial harbour of Hartley-haven. Near the mouth of the Tyne are Tynemouth and N. Shields, from both of which places, particularly the latter, vast quantities of coals are shipped.

Rivers.] Few cos. can boast of more noble rivers than N. The Tyne, Tweed, Blythe, Wansbeck, Coquet, and Alne, are all capable of receiving large vessels. The Tyne and the Tweed, however, do not exclusively belong to this co., both serving, in part of their course, only to bound the district, and the Tweed being more particularly a Scottish stream: they are both described under separate articles. The Tweed rises in Tweeddale in Scotland, winds through a course of 30 m., and skirts the N border of this co.; the Tyne has its source in two branches termed the North and South Tyne, the North Tyne being reinforced by the waters of the Reed, which rises among the Cheviots, and falls into the North Tyne at Bellingham; the North and South Tyne meet near Hexham, and flowing W fall into the sea at Tynemouth.—The Blythe rises eastward of the course of the North Tyne, and discharges itself into the sea at Blythe.—The Wansbeck is formed by a number of small streams uniting before they reach Morpeth, and continuing an easterly course to the sea at Cambois.—The Cocket or Coquet rises among the Cheviot hills, and flowing E, empties itself into the sea below Warkworth.—The Alne takes its rise near the source of the last-named river, and flowing in a circuitous direction, falls into the sea near Alnmouth.

Roads and railways.] There are no canals in N., though unsuccessful attempts have been made to introduce one from the navigable part of the Tyne to Hexham, or to extend the Tyne navigation from Newburne to Hexham.—The high road to Edinburgh enters this co. from Gateshead, by Tyne-bridge, to Newcastle, and runs N through Morpeth, Alnwick, and Belford, to Berwick-on-Tweed. A branch-road forks off beyond Morpeth, and proceeds to Edinburgh by Wooler and Coldstream. Another road to the N runs from Newcastle nearly in the line of an old Roman road, by the valley of the Reed, to Jedburgh, and thence also to Edinburgh. The Newcastle and Carlisle road, now much deserted, runs by Hexham and Haltwhistle.—There are numerous railroads in this co., particularly in the S district, for the conveyance of coals from the pits to the *staithis* or wooden jetties which project into the rivers Tyne, Blythe, Alne, and Tweed, for the purpose of loading vessels for general export. Locomotives are now in general use on these railroads; indeed, a species of locomotive, provided with toothed wheels which run on rails supplied with cogs, was long in use in this vicinity. The principal railways in this co are the Newcastle and Carlisle, the Newcastle and North Shields, and the Newcastle and Berwick railways.

Agriculture.] About 150,000 acres of the surface of this co. are in tillage; 650,000 in pasture; the remainder, besides barren moors, consists of uncultivated hills and mountains. The county thus consists in great measure of mountain and other pasture and bleak unprofitable moors; while the vales, beautiful as they are, by which the mountains are intersected, and the level country on the coast, form but the exception to the general rule. In the S parts of the co., the valleys of North and South Tyne, with others reaching from them, and also that of the

Wansbeck, contain land of excellent quality. The size of farms in the ward of Glendale is various, but they generally range from 300 or 400 to 1,000 or 1,200 acres; and in cases where the tillage-land at the foot of the Cheviot range is held in connexion with mountain-pasture, farms may be found to contain 2,000 or 3,000 acres. The vale of the Coquet is fertile and well-cultivated. The line along the base of the Cheviots, extending from Whittingham, by Wooler, to the banks of the Tweed, is a district universally adapted to the turnip course of husbandry. That along the coast from Warkworth to Berwick is of a stronger and heavier quality of soil, and more generally fitted for the growth of wheat and beans. Wheat is grown in large quantities. The barley-crops are generally very abundant; and beans have always been a flourishing crop, especially along the sea-coast. Though the corn-harvest in the vale of Till and upon Tyneside frequently commences in the first week of August, in the bleak sterile districts oats will often be uncut in the beginning of November: the most general harvest, however, is in September. The hay-harvest takes place in the middle of June. The farmers of N. have long been celebrated for their superior skill in breeding young cattle. Oxen are mostly grazed in the eastern part of the co. and the vicinity of Whittingham. The short-horned kinds are most prevalent; for the dairy the Durham, and for fattening the Scotch, cattle are preferred. The native wild cattle of Chillingham park are a zoological curiosity. The long-woolled sheep have been much improved by the introduction of the Leicester and Southdown sheep; but the native Cheviot breed, a hardy useful species with a small fleece of ordinary wool, is still the most prevalent. Goats are kept on the Cheviot hills. There has been a great advance of income on much of the land in this co. Yet, Mr. Caird says, "it must surprise many who have hitherto been led to consider the agriculture of N. as a model for the rest of the kingdom, to learn that a great portion of the co., extending from near Newcastle on both sides of the railway as far N as Warkworth, is as little drained and as badly farmed as any district we have yet seen in England; and that the occupiers of the small farms can only eke out a scanty subsistence by careful parsimony, and by employing no labour except that of themselves and their families." Mr. Colbeck says, "Although the advantages of long leases are yearly becoming more understood, a great proportion of the farms in this co. are still let from year to year. It will, indeed, seem strange that so absurd a custom should be persisted in, when the ruinous consequences are so apparent. In N. the greatest improvement has been made on the light land; and much of the centre and south-east parts of the co. consists of 'poor, wet, heavy soil, producing comparatively inferior crops of corn, unless within the reach of manure.'"

Minerals.] This district is eminently rich in subterraneous treasures. Coal, lead, and iron are its most valuable and abundant minerals. The system of stratification to which the coal-fields of N. and Durham belong, commences on the primary rocks in Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the Cheviot-hills. The coal seams and the rocky strata which, together, constitute the Newcastle coal formation, are partly covered by the magnesian limestone, and rest upon the lead-mine measure. They occupy a hollow or trough, of which the extreme length, from Acklington near the Coquet, to Cockfield near West Ackland, in the adjoining county of Durham, is 58 m., and the breadth from Bywell on the Tyne, on the sea-shore, is 24 m. A variety of perpendicular and diagonal fractures intersect the coal-stratification in all directions, and divide the great coal-field into thousands of lesser enclosures. The beds of what is called the 'Independent Coal formation' are also very extensive, though the seams are much inferior to those in the district just described. The coal alternates with a slate clay, limestone, and sandstone; and at many of the places where coal is worked, limestone is also quarried. In the maritime district, from the Coquet to the Tweed, the measures dip to the SE, and, unlike the beds of the Newcastle coal-field, undulate with the surface.—The lead district is a bleak and rugged region of mountains, extending from N. and Durham, into Cumberland and Westmoreland, and thence to the extremity of Derbyshire, about 160 m. The veins, however, often lie so low that they are unprofitable. The richest mining-fields in N. are at Allenhead and Coalcleugh: these, with other five lead mines in the parish of Allendale, produce on an average about 2,500 tons of lead per annum. Iron ore is found both in the coal and the lead districts. Immense quantities of iron pyrites lie imbedded in the strata of indurated clay through all the coal-field, and are profitably supplied from the collieries to the iron-works in the coal district. Zinc ores abound in most of the plumbiferous veins; copper is also found in these and in the coal-measures, but it is not worth working. Trap rocks occur in both coal formations, and a small district along the Tweed is occupied by the new red sandstone.—This co. abounds with mineral springs. Many occur within the limits of the Newcastle coal-field: some of them are impregnated with common salt. Chalybeate springs, some of which deposit large quantities of yellow ochre, are common in the vicinity of Newcastle; and there are sulphuretted springs at Dukesfield and elsewhere.

Commerce, Manufactures, &c.] The great centre of the commerce of N. is NEWCASTLE, under which article will be found a full account of the exports and imports of the co. so far as they centre in that important and extensive port. The coal trade is the principal source of wealth in this co. Lead, white-lead, glass, cast and wrought iron, colours, shot, pottery, coal tar, and other articles, the materials of which are chiefly derived from the mines and collieries, are manufactured and exported, together with flour, corn, oatmeal, potatoes, butter, eggs, pickled salmon, fat cattle, sheep, pigs, &c. Ship-building and rope-making employ a numerous population. A writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, to whose papers we have often been indebted for much valuable information, says, "no county in England has made more real or solid progress in all the elements of social prosperity than N.: commercial and mining enterprise goes hand in hand with skilled cultivation, and supplies a various and extensive field to industry; a sound and healthy, if limited, education, is generally diffused amongst its inhabitants; and the hard-headed shrewdness and intelligence of the peasantry form a remarkable contrast with the apathy and stolidity observable amongst them in some other quarters."

Divisions, Towns, &c.] N. is divided into 6 wards, similar to hundreds, viz.:

		Acres.
Glendale ward,	NW	107,200
Bambrough ward,	NE	69,650
Coquet-dale ward,	E to W	269,590
Morpeth ward,	ESE	93,530
Castle ward,	SE	103,680
Tynedale ward,	SW	514,660
		1,158,310
To which may be added,—		
Berwick-on-Tweed bounds,	N	5,120
Newcastle-on-Tyne, town and county,	S	2,000
		1,165,430

The wards are divided into N, S, and other divisions, comprehending 646 constabularies; and are subdivided into 97 parishes, containing, exclusive of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Berwick-on-Tweed, 1 municipal borough, Morpeth, 1 new parliamentry borough, Tynemouth with North Shields, and 8 other market-towns, Allendale, Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Rothbury, and Wooler, besides the towns of Alnmouth, Bambrough, Blyth, Hartley, Seaton, and Warkworth, and numerous villages and hamlets. The pop. of this co. in 1801, amounted to 157,101; in 1831, to 223,912; in 1841, to 250,268; in 1851, to 303,505, being an increase of 79·21 per cent. in 50 years, and of 1·17 per cent. annually.

Franchise and Government.] Under the reform act this county returns 4 members to parliament, 2 for the northern division, comprehending the wards of Bambrough, Coquetdale, Glendale, and Morpeth,

together with Berwick bounds, Norhamshire, Islandshire, and Bedlingtonshire;—and 2 for the southern division, comprehending the wards of Tynedale and Castle. The number of electors registered for the county, in 1837, was for the N division 2,786; for the S, 5,070. In 1848, the electors for the N division were 3,030; for the S, 5,260. The town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne also returns 2 members, and Tynemouth and Morpeth 1 each. The town and bounds of Berwick-upon-Tweed may be also noticed here, as returning 2 members. N. is included in the northern circuit. The assizes and the Epiphany quarter-sessions are held at Newcastle; the Easter sessions at Morpeth; the Midsummer at Hexham; and the Michaelmas at Alnwick and Berwick. The county-jail and house-of-correction is at Morpeth; and there are also houses-of-correction at Alnwick, Hexham, and Tynemouth. This county is in the prov. of York and dio. of Durham, of which it forms an archdeaconry. The poor rate returns for 3 years, to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £3,796 on the poor of this co.; in 1833, the expenditure was £78,049; in 1840, £65,416; in 1847, £75,415, being at the rate of 1s. 2½d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in the co., viz. £1,246,474; that for all England being 1s. 6¾d. per pound.

History] The aborigines inhabiting the E side of the co., and the adjacent parts of Scotland, from the Tyne to the frith of Forth, according to Ptolemy, were called the *Otadeni*; and those westward of them, the *Gadeni*. Both these tribes are supposed to have been dependent upon the *Brigantes*,—a British tribe of powerful influence before the invasion of the Romans. The Northumbrians were not brought under the Roman yoke until Agricola led his legions into the N, and entirely subjugated the country; to secure which he erected a chain of forts or stations extending from the Solway frith to Tynemouth. This barrier being found insufficient, a rampart of earth was constructed by the Emperor Adrian, which also extended from sea to sea. Severus subsequently strengthened this great line of defence, by erecting the Picts' wall. The Saxons established their dominion here in 547, under Ida, who assumed the title of king of Bernicia, and erected the fortress of Bambrough. Having successfully maintained the integrity of his kingdom for 12 years, he was slain in battle in 560. In the same year Ælla, one of the chiefs who came over with Ida, acquired the sovereignty of Deria, which comprised the whole of the country between the Humber and the Tyne. The two kingdoms of Bernicia and Deira were subsequently united in the person of Ethelfrid, under the name of Northumbria, which now formed one of the seven kingdoms constituting the Saxon Heptarchy. In 867, N. was conquered by the Danes under Ivar, who assumed the government of the country between the Humber and the Tyne. The co. was subsequently governed as a dependent kingdom, or as an earldom, till the Norman conquest. It gives the title of Duke to the family of (Smithson) Percy. Henry Percy, 13th Baron Percy, created Earl of N. in 1337, was the first nobleman who bore the title of Earl of N. This ancient title was elevated to a dukedom, in favour of Dudley, Earl of Warwick; and in 1749 was revived in the person of Algernon Seymour, 7th duke of Somerset, the 11th and last earl of the male Percy line. The only daughter of Algernon, Duke of Somerset, married, in her father's lifetime, Sir Hugh Smithson, the descendant of an ancient family long seated at Stanwick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, to whom had been secured a special remainder of the dignities of Baron Warkworth and Earl of N. Sir Hugh succeeded according to the special remainder in 1750, and was created Earl Percy and Duke of N. in 1766.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county of New South Wales; bounded on the N by the Hunter river; on the E and S by the ocean; and on the W by the Hawkesbury. It is 68 m. in length, and 55 m. in breadth. Area 1,498,880 acres. Its principal port is Newcastle, on the coast, at the mouth of the Hunter river. Maitland, on the Hunter, 25 m. above Newcastle, is the county town, but West Maitland, a little higher up the stream, is the most populous town. About 12 m. S of Newcastle is Lake Awabu or Macquarie, the most considerable lake in this region of Australia. The pop. in 1846 was 13,335.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county in the central part of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by both branches of the Susquehanna. Area 440 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 20,027; in 1850, 23,223. Its chief town is Sunbury.—Also a county of Virginia, W of Chesapeake bay, bounded on the NE by the Potomac. Area 240 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,924; in 1850, 7,268.—Also a township of Coos co., New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. Pop. 399.—Also a township of Saratoga co., New York, on the Hudson. Pop. 1,672.—Also a village of Northumberland co., Pennsylvania, at the confluence of the E and W branches of the Susquehanna. Pop. 928.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Cape), a projection on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 38° 4′, E long. 140° 37′.

NORTHUMBERLAND INLET, a bay of the Arctic sea, in N lat. 65°.

NORTHUMBERLAND ISLES, a chain of islands in the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 21° 30′, which run parallel to the mainland, at the distance of from 5 to 8 m. They are of various height and magnitude; the largest is about 13 m. in circumf.

NORTHUMBERLAND STRAITS, a narrow channel of the Eastern seas, between the Calamianes islands and the shoals of Apo.

NORTHVILLE, a township in Wayne co., Michigan, U. S., 28 m. WNW of Detroit. Pop. 260.

NORTHWAY, a township in Ashchurch p., Gloucestershire, 2¼ m. ENE of Tewkesbury. Pop. in 1831, 188.

NORTH-WEST CAPE, a headland on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 21° 47′, E long. 114°.

NORTH-WEST RIVER, a branch of Cape Fear river, in N. Carolina, U. S.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, a name long-applied to that portion of territory of the United States, while not assumed as a member of the union under the designation and with the privileges of a state, bounded on the E and SE by Lake Michigan and the Illinois river; on the S, SW, and W, by the Missouri; and on the N by the 49th parallel of N lat., demarcating it from the British possessions. These limits, extending over 10° of lat. and 14° of long., comprise an area of about 300,000 sq. m., which is now distributed among the Missouri and Minnesotah territories; and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois. A few notices of its very peculiar natural features will be here given. The most remarkable of these is the innumerable multitude of lakes which spangle its northern surface, the remains probably of a vast sea that once covered the whole country extending N from the gulf of Mexico, and perhaps reaching to Hudson's bay. Besides this, there are two great natural features belonging to the valley of the Upper Mississippi, which perhaps are never fully realized but by actual inspection. The first consists in the uniformity of elevation, and the shape of the surface. The country from the outlets of the Illinois and Missouri to St. Peter's, and from Lake Michigan to Council-Bluffs, and beyond that point westerly, is a vast plain slightly ascending to the N and to the W. By observations taken between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, the elevation above the Atlantic has been found a little exceeding 500 ft.; and W of the river, in the same parallel, towards the Missouri, something over 700 ft. At St. Peter's it is about 700 ft. Nicollet states that Camp Kearney, near Council-Bluffs, is 1,037 ft. above the level of the gulf; the elevation of Rock island, in the same lat., on the Mississippi, is 528 ft.; the height of Fort Pierre-Choteau, on the Missouri, 1,456 ft.; and the lower end of Lake Pepin, in the same lat., (44° 24′), 710 ft. There are a few elevations above the general range called mounds; but with the exception of these, the surface is marked only by ravines running from the general level down to the beds of the streams, which are usually from 100 to 200 ft. lower. The other remarkable feature is the character of the vegetable covering of the surface. There are in this region large tracts of country wholly destitute of tree or shrub, and covered only with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, beautifully interspersed with flowers of every hue and variety, each successively making the prairie to look gay with their presence from April to October. This beautiful natural meadow, not more pleasant to the eye than genial to the culture and grateful to the toil of man, consists of a very dark brown vegetable mould, in appearance like a mixture of the light feathery part of ashes, with a rich ooze. This mould is from 1½ to 2 ft. deep usually, and sometimes more than that; and in whole sections, in several townships of 6 sq. m. in extent, one "could not find more gravel in the same quantity of mould than in his flour barrel." The country is a limestone formation. The timber, which is only on the streams, consists of elm, ash, black walnut, butternut, maple, mulberry and iron wood on the bottoms, and on the upland white, red, black, and burr oak, shell-bark, and common hickory, with occasionally linden, birch, wild plum and cherry, locust, and some others. On the Wisconsin and St. Croix are heavy growths o

pine. The best portions of this Upper Mississippi valley are upon the W shore of Lake Michigan, including the E portion of Wisconsin, the Illinois and Rock rivers and their tributaries, the Mississippi on both sides, and generally the whole of Iowa. Although no part of this region can with propriety be denominated hilly, yet upon the Wisconsin, the Fox, and the head-waters of Rock and Milwaukie rivers, the country is considerably diversified with hills, or rather swells, and valleys. The only hills worthy of particular notice are the Ocooch and Smoky mountains, which are broad and elevated ridges rather than mountains. The former is situated about 12 m. N of the Wisconsin, and 100 m. above its mouth; and the latter about 40 m. S of the portage between the river just mentioned and Fox river of Green bay. The Blue mounds near the Wisconsin, the Platte mounds near Platteville, the Pilot-knob near Galena, the Table-mound 3 m. S of Dubuque, Sherald's mound, and Pike's mountain, may also be named among the lesser elevations of this region. There are some elevations also near the r. bank of the Mississippi, above Lake Pepin; and, in fact, on both sides in that part of the country. The Coteau-des-Prairies is an extensive and elevated table-land dividing the waters which flow into the Missouri from those falling into the St. Peter's and Mississippi. A range of highlands extends from the Ocooch on the Wisconsin to Lake Superior, supposed to be a continuation of the Ozark mountains. The N section of this highland usually goes under the name of Porcupine hills. "It is neither a mountainous, nor a hilly, nor an absolutely flat country," says Nicollet, "exhibiting undulations of the surface that are not entitled to these usual appellations. There are hillocks, swells, and uplands, but they have a longitudinal and horizontal rather than a vertical projection. The first Frenchmen who explored it, and the British and Americans who followed them, were so forcibly impressed with this novelty in the appearance of the topography, that they employed new names to designate it: hence we have the expressions *coteau des prairies*, *coteau des bois*, *i. e.* 'highland prairie,' 'highland woods,' *hauteur des terres*, 'summit of land,' and rolling, flat, or marshy prairies. The basin of the Upper Mississippi is separated, in a great part of its extent, from that of the Missouri, by an elevated plain, the appearance of which, seen from the valley of the St. Peter's, or that of the Rivière Jacques, looming as it were a distant shore, has suggested for it the name of *coteau des prairies* Its more appropriate designation would be that of *plateau*, which means something more than is conveyed to the mind by the expression, a plain. Its N extremity is in lat. 46°, extending to 43°; after which it loses its distinctive elevation above the surrounding plains, and passes into rolling prairies. Its length is about 200 m., and its general direction NNW and SSE. Its northern termination—called *tête du coteau*, in consequence of its peculiar configuration—is not more than 15 to 20 m. across; its elevation above the level of Big Stone lake is 890 ft., and above the ocean 1,916 ft. Starting from this extremity (that is, the head of the coteau), the surface of the plateau is undulating, forming many dividing ridges, which separate the waters flowing into the St. Peter's and the Mississippi from those of the Missouri. Under the 44th degree of lat. the breadth of the coteau is about 40 m., and its mean elevation is here reduced to 1,450 ft. above the sea. The coteau itself is isolated in the midst of boundless and fertile prairies, extending to the W, to the N, and into the valley of the St. Peter's. The plain at its N extremity is a most beautiful tract of land, diversified by hills, dales, woodlands, and lakes. This region of country is probably the most elevated between the gulf of Mexico and Hudson's bay. From its summit grand views are afforded. At its E border, particularly, the prospect is magnificent beyond description, extending over the immense green turf which forms the basin of the Red River of the North, the forest-capped summits of the *hauteurs-des-terres* that surround the sources of the Mississippi, the granite valley of the Upper St. Peter's, and the depressions in which are Lake Travers and the Big Stone lake. The other portions of the coteau, ascending from the lower latitudes, present pretty much the same characters. The difference, however, is remarkable: that the woodlands become scarcer, whilst the open prairies increase in extent.

NORTH WHITE CREEK, a village in Washington co., New York, U. S., 36 m. NE of Albany. Pop. 500.

NORTH WHITEHALL, a township of Lehigh co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 95 m. ENE of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,324.

NORTHWICH, a market-town in the chapelry of Witton, co-palatine of Chester, 17½ m. ENE of Chester, and 4 m. from the Hartford station of the Grand Junction railway. Area 200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,481; in 1841, 1,368. The town derives its name from its relation to the *wiches*, or 'salt towns,' included at the time of the Conquest in the earldom of Chester. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Weaver, near its confluence with the Dane. Its streets are irregular, and many of the houses are of considerable antiquity. There are here large dock-yards for the building of *flats*—boats of a peculiar construction, used in conveying salt, in the manufacture of which article the inhabitants are chiefly employed. It is conjectured that the salt-springs at N. were known to the Romans long before the Christian era. There are about 30 salt-works, including brine springs and rock salt. The springs are inexhaustible, and the mines are reported to be sufficiently extensive to last for centuries. All round the town are erected spacious low buildings with lofty chimneys, in which the brine undergoes evaporation in shallow pans of iron, from 10 to 30 ft. wide, and from 20 to 60 ft. long. The strongest brine contains 25 per cent. of salt, which is worth from 1s. to 3s. per ton to the manufacturer. The rock salt is valued at not more than 6d. a ton until raised from the mine, and may cost from 1s. to 2s. a ton in raising. It has been estimated that upwards of 400,000 tons of rock and white salt are annually exported from Liverpool, the whole being furnished by the mines of Cheshire, of which those at Northwich are the chief—while the home consumption cannot be less than 16,000 tons in addition.

NORTHWICK, a chapelry in Henbury p., Gloucestershire, 5½ m. SW by W of Thornbury, on the E bank of the Severn. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. 285.

NORTHWOLD, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. SE of Stoke-Ferry, on the Wissey or Stoke river. Area 5,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,094; in 1841, 1,140.

NORTHWOOD, a township in Wem parish, Salop, 13 m. NW of Shrewsbury, on the river Roden. Pop. in 1831, 233.—Also a parish in the isle of Wight, 1¾ m. S by W of West Cowes. Area, including the town of West Cowes, 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,491; in 1841, 5,147.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a township of Cumberland co., Maine, U. S., on Casco bay, 10 m. N of Portland. Pop. 2,824.

NORTON, a township in Runcorn p., co.-palatine of Chester, 3¾ m. NE of Frodsham. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306.—Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. NE of Gloucester. Area 1,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 423; in 1841, 427.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 7½ m. N by W of Chesterfield. Area 4,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,747; in 1841, 1,908.—Also a parish in the co.-palatine of Durham, 2 m. N of Stockton-upon-Tees, intersected by the Clarence railway. Area 4,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,486; in 1841, 1,628.—Also a township in Bromyard p., Herefordshire, 3 m. NE by E of Bromyard. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 554.—Also a parish in Hertfordshire, 1 m. WNW of Baldock. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1831, 364; in 1841, 403.—Also a parish in Kent, 3½ m. W of Faversham. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1841, 107.—Also a parish in Leicestershire, 6¼ m. ESE of Leicester. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 172.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2¼ m. ENE of Daventry, in the line of the London and Birmingham railway. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. in 1831, 541; in 1841, 582.—Also a township in Cuckney p., Notts, 4 m. S by W of Worksop. Pop. in 1831, 324.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6¾ m. E by N of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 802; in 1841, 879.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 2½ m. N by W of Presteigne. Area 3,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 297; in 1841, 291.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. N by E of Evesham. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. in 1831, 397; in 1841, 385.—Also a p. and town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, on the S bank of the Derwent, which separates it from that of New Malton. The town of Norton is connected with New Malton by a bridge, to the foot of which on either side the buildings advance, and form a continued line of street through N. and New Malton, interrupted only by the river. This parish unites with New Malton in re-

turning 2 members to parliament. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,425; in 1841, 1,644.—Also a township in Campsall p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8¼ m. N by W of Doncaster. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. 643.

NORTON, a township of Bristol co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 33 m. S of Boston. Pop. 1,545.—Also a village in Delaware co., in Ohio, 34 m. N of Columbus.—Also a township in Summit co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,479.

NORTON-BY-KEMSEY, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. SSE of Worcester. Area 2,095 acres. Pop. in 1831, 560; in 1841, 601.

NORTON-BY-BREDON, a chapelry in Bredon p., Worcestershire, 5 m. NE by N of Tewksbury, crossed by the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,000 acres. Pop. in 1831, 199.

NORTON-BAVANT, a parish in Wilts, 2¾ m. SE of Warminster, on the river Wiley. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 279; in 1841, 285.

NORTON-BISHOP'S, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. WNW of Market-Raisen, on the river Ancholme. Area 4,240 acres. Pop. in 1831, 426; in 1841, 475.

NORTON-BRIZE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4½ m. SE of Burford. Area 3,140 acres. Pop. 687.

NORTON-CANES, a parish in Staffordshire, 5¼ m. W by S of Lichfield. Area, including the township of Little-Wyrley, 4,470 acres. Pop. 755.

NORTON-CANON, a parish in Herefordshire, 3 m. SW of Weobley. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 388; in 1841, 282.

NORTON-CHIPPING, or CHIPPING-NORTON, a parish and borough in the co. of Oxford, 20 m. NW by N of Oxford. Area, including the hamlet of Over-Norton, 4,780 acres. Pop. of p. in 1841, 3,031. The town consists chiefly of one long and handsome street, on the side of a considerable eminence. In former times it was a place of some commercial importance; but having few facilities for manufactures, it now possesses little trade. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,932. The manufacture of woollen girth and horse-cloths is still carried on. The income of the borough, in 1848, was £384; in 1850, £86.

NORTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a township in Cundall and Leckby p., Yorkshire, 3 m. N of Boroughbridge. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 146.

NORTON-DISNEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 10 m. SW of Lincoln, on the W bank of the Witham. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 206.

NORTON (EAST), a parish in Leicestershire, 13 m. E by S of Leicester, on the W bank of the river Eye. Area 1,390 acres. Pop. in 1841, 137.

NORTON-FITZWARREN, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. NW of Taunton, crossed by the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 545; in 1841, 606.

NORTON-IN-HALES, a parish in Salop, 3½ m. NE by N of Drayton-in-Hales. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 311; in 1841, 312.

NORTON-UNDER-HAMBDON, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. NE of Crewkerne. Area 820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 513; in 1841, 527.

NORTON-HOOK, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5¼ m. NE by N of Chipping-Norton. Area 3,730 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,506; in 1841, 1,525.

NORTON-KING'S. See KING'S-NORTON.

NORTON-LINDSEY, a parish in Warwickshire, 3¼ m. WSW of Warwick. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 141; in 1841, 176.

NORTON-MALREWARD, a parish in Somersetshire. 5 m. S of Bristol. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1841, 98.

NORTON-MANDEVILLE, a parish in Essex, 8½ m. W by S of Chelmsford. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1841, 134.

NORTON-MIDSUMMER, or NORTON-FRIARS, a parish in Somersetshire, 9 m. SW by S of Bath. Area 3,370 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,509.

NORTON-ON-THE-MOORS, a parish in Staffordshire, 4¾ m. NE by N of Newcastle-under-Lyne, intersected by the Caldon canal. Area 3,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,407; in 1841, 2,291.

NORTON-ST.-PHILIP, a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 6 m. S by E of Bath. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 767; in 1841, 775.

NORTON-PUDDING, a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. S by E of Fakenham. Area 600 acres. Pop. 25.

NORTON SOUND, a large bay on the NW coast of America, and between the parallels of 62° and 65°, discovered by Cook in 1778. From the heights adjoining the coast are seen inland extensive valleys, rivers running through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a gentle ascent, and moderate height.

NORTON-SUBCOURSE, a parish in Norfolk, 13 m. SE by E of Norwich. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 367; in 1841, 356.

NORUNGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the great military road from Calcutta to Benares, 80 m. SSW of Patna.—Also a town on the banks of the Godavery river, near Rajamundri, in the Northern Circars.

NORWALK, a township of Fairfield co., Connecticut, U.S., near the mouth of a small river, on Long Island sound, 45 m. NE of New York. Pop. in 1840, 3,863. Carpets and felting are manufactured here.—Also the cap. of Huron co., in Ohio, 99 m. N by E of Columbus. Pop. 2,613.

NORWALK ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands in Long Island sound, near the coast of Connecticut, in N lat. 41° 4′.

NORWAY,

Or, as it is called by the people of the country, NORGE, or NORRYKE, that is, 'the Northern kingdom,' or 'kingdom of the Normans,' a small kingdom of Northern Europe, united to the Swedish Crown; comprehending the western and smaller part of the Scandinavian peninsula; and bounded on the N by the Northern ocean; on the NE by Russian Lapland; on the E by Sweden; on the S by the Cattegat; and on the W and NW by the German ocean. It stretches from the 58th to the 71st parallel of N lat.; and from the 18th to the 31st meridian of E long. Its breadth is greatest in the parallel of Bergen, where it is 240 m.; N of the parallel of Drontheim it is very narrow, in some places not exceeding 20 m. The great mass of the country is comprised between the parallels of 59° and 63° N. Including windings, and the coast stretching E from Cape Naze to Stromstadt, it has a coast-line of more than 2,000 m. in extent. In the N this country is separated by mountains and rivers from its only foreign neighbour; on the E also Nature has erected a mighty barrier between it and the sister-country of Sweden. The boundaries between Sweden and N. are perhaps the most exactly determined of any in the world; having been drawn with the utmost attainable mathematical accuracy, even through the most desert and inaccessible wildernesses, for a length of 1,196 m. The march-stones rest on firm plates in which the point of commencement is accurately pointed out. Above this, the whole has the form of uncemented stones, 3 ells high and 9 round. On the top of all these are 5 stones. One of these, in the middle, has the king of Denmark's name on the Norwegian, and the king of Sweden's name on the Swedish side. Two lines cut out on the under part of this stone point out the direction in which the next march-stone is to be found. Two other

stones, called 'directors,' are situated on the continuation of these lines, some feet from the middle stone, to point out the direction of the boundary line; and the two other stones, called 'witnesses,' surround the middle stone on other sides, that its place may be still more accurately ascertained if any accident should remove the stone from its proper place. Between the march-stones, the wood is everywhere cut through for a breadth of 16 ells, so that the one march-stone may be seen from the other: these are seldom more than 4 m. apart. In every parish touched by the boundary-line is deposited an accurate description and plan of the proceedings of the commissioners of the two governments, together with a minute description of the boundary so far as it is connected with that *praestigelt* or 'parish.' These documents, signed by all the Danish and Swedish commissioners who were present at fixing the boundaries, were carefully deposited in the churches. This clear and definite boundary-line was fixed in October 1751; and it was agreed that the limits should be re-investigated every 10 years, the march-stones kept in order, and the woods again cut. These limits were actually gone over anew and improved in 1786 and 1806, in their whole extent, from Swinesund at Stromstadt, to the E extremity of Lake Enara, on the frontier of Russian Lapland. It must be observed, however, that since the peace at Fredericksham in September 1809 Eastern and Western Finmark are now entirely bounded on the S by Russian Lapmark, from the source of the Muoniojock, the eastern branch of the Torneä, to the old frontier at Lake Enara: all this tract of Swedish Lapmark having been ceded to Russia by that treaty.

Administrative divisions.] N. is divided into 4 *stifts*, viz. Aggershuus, Christiansund, Bergen, and Trondhjem. These are subdivided into 17 *amts*, which, arranged according to the three geographical regions within which they are situated, are as follows:

Districts.	Area in sq. m.	Pop. in 1840.	Pop. in 1845.
I. NORDLANDENS:			
Nordland,	15,052	57,791	65,512
Finmark (and Lapland),	27,470	33,394	43,938
Total,	42,522	94,185	109,450
II. NORDENFJELDS:			
Söndre-Bergenhuus,	6,285	104,471	116,989
Nordre-Bergenhuus,	7,515	69,778	77,978
Romsdal,	5,933	70,174	81,314
Söndre-Trondhjem,	7,094	77,724	89,329
Nordre-Trondhjem,	8,668	57,422	66,570
Total,	35,495	399,569	433,180
III. SONDERNFJELDS:			
Aggerhuus,	1,893	90,326	109,432
Smaalehnene,	1,566	62,921	73,622
Hedemarken,	9,516	77,929	87,118
Christian,	9,418	90,903	102,730
Buskerud,	4,787	76,669	83,918
Bradsberg,	5,560	63,139	72,891
Nedenaes and Raabygdelaget,	4,256	45,842	52,932
Lister and Mandal,	2,042	54,252	61,918
Stavanger,	3,805	62,859	78,210
Jarlsberg and Laurvig,	856	54,516	63,070
Total,	43,708	701,073	785,841
Grand total,	121,725	1,194,827	1,328,471

The *amts* are subdivided into *fogderie* or bailiwicks; and the bailiwicks into parishes.

Physical features.] The coast of N. is high, bold, rugged, and deeply indented, especially in the northern parts, with *fiords* or arms of the sea running deeply into the mainland, and sprinkled over with a multitude of rocky islets, or *sheers*, which within the polar circle expand into large islands. It is, however, remarkably deficient in good harbours, though possessing in many instances a great depth of water. In some quarters, banks of sea-shells occur 200 ft. above the present level of the sea. It appears from the geological observations made by M. Robert, during the expeditions of the *Recherche* to the North sea, Lapland, and Spitzbergen, that in the gulf of Drontheim the formations were of the gneiss, talcose, and protogenic system. At many points, and up to 300 ft. above the sea, these coasts presented rocks rounded and worn by the action of the ocean, with ancient beaches, at various elevations, full of marine shells. Above this alt. the rocks retained their usual rough and serrated character. At the North cape the presence of ancient beaches was very remarkable; and at Hamn, between the North cape and Hammerfest, there was observed a thick alluvial deposit, gently inclined, and divided into seven terraces of ancient beaches retiring one behind the other, and separated from each other by a peaty soil. All this system reposed on a thick stratum of marine shells, most of the species of which are identical with those now living in the same seas. The interior is generally mountainous, interspersed here and there with romantic glens and fertile valleys; and is intersected by numerous rivers full of cataracts, and by creeks and inlets of the sea, together with numerous large and small lakes, which, bordered with woods of deciduous trees of variegated foliage, and forests of tall and stately pines and firs, afford romantic scenery. The preponderance of naked rocks and barren mountains, however, gives rather the appearance of grandeur than of beauty to the scenery of N. Marshes and fens occupy large districts; and nowhere in Europe are found such a number of precipices, cataracts, and glaciers, as exist here.

Mountains.] The Norwegian mountains form a grand and extensive chain running nearly 1,200 m. in a NNE and E direction, and occasionally detaching lateral ridges from the main chain. These *fields* —pronounced *fyells*—or mountain-chains commence near the S extremity of the kingdom, and terminate at Tanafiord; and are distinguished by different appellations as they advance in their course. The most southern part is generally known by the appellation Seveberget. The Dovrefield, or that portion of the chain which lies between the parallels of 62° and 63° N, rises in the Sneehättan to an alt. of 7,940 ft. according to Esmark, or 7,513 ft. according to Forsell's map; from which a branch strikes off in a SE direction, forming the frontier between Sweden and Norway. The highest mountain-summit is the Skagtolstind in the Hörungurne or Jotum-fields, at the head of the Aardals-fiord. To the N of the Sneehättan, the great Norwegian range is composed of mica slate and granite, and denominated the Kiölen mountains. It gradually declines in elevation as it runs to the NE and E, separating Swedish Lapland from Nordland and Finmark, and terminating at Tanafiord, beyond which there are no traces of this chain.—The geological formations are chiefly primary. The most common rock is gneiss; next to which is mica slate resting upon or alternating with gneiss. In beds subordinate to both occur limestone, quartz, and hornblende. Granite is not of frequent occurrence. The Sneehättan is composed of mica slate. The highest passes of the Norwegian mountains are those of the Fille-field, a range of mountains containing the line of the Hardanger-field northwards, between Bergen and Aggershuusstift, 3,973 ft. [*Von Buch*], and Harebacken and Jerkin, over the Dovrefieldt, not far from the Sneehättan, 4,575 and 4,563 ft. respectively. These are inconsiderable heights when compared with those of the passes over the Alps and Pyrenees.—In several places where the rays of the sun fall obliquely, the snow-line is at an elevation of 3,000 ft.; but in exposures

where the rays have full force, the snow melts even as high as 7,000 ft. during the heat of summer. There are glaciers in the Norwegian mountains, but none comparable in magnitude to those of the Alps. Amongst the Kiölen mountains, the ordinary site of the glaciers, between the latitudes of 67° and 68°, may be placed at 2,325 ft. of elevation. They seem to owe their formation to the alternate influence of thaw and frost, changing gradually the lower zone of snow into an icy wall. The depth of snow and ice on the Folgefond, a huge mountain filling the space between the S arm of the Hardanger-fiord and the W branch near its junction with the sea, is supposed to be many hundred feet. This mountain, rising abruptly from the fiord, in irregular cliffs, at once attains a height of 3,500 ft.; and on the west of these cliffs commences a bank of snow extending 40 m. in length, with a breadth of 14 m., and attaining an alt. of 5,440 ft. in its highest point. The beautiful and fantastic groups often presented by these glaciers are by the simple northern tribes ascribed to the invisible powers of magic: hence they are called *jegna* in Lapland, and *jokul* in Iceland and N., from the Gothic verb *gyckia*, which signifies 'to trick' or 'bewitch the eye.'

Rivers.] Of the numerous streams which descend from the Norwegian mountains, none are navigable, and all of them are inconsiderable, except the Glommen. This river, called also the Stor-elf, or 'Great river,' after a meridional course of nearly 300 m., enters the sea at Friederickstadt. Notwithstanding its magnitude, which, in the lower part of its course, is equal to that of the Thames at Putney, it is unnavigable by reason of cataracts in some places and shoals in others. The only purpose to which it is applied is that of floating trees from the interior forests to the coast.—The Dram or Drammen-elf, after having received the Beinna, flows into the west side of Christiana bay.—The Alten-elf and Tana-elf are the largest streams in Finmark. The Alten-elf is unnavigable, as in its course through the mountains, below Masi, it dashes over falls the whole way, and the mountains rise like perpendicular walls above the river, reducing it at last to a mere fissure. Its valley, however, forms an oasis in a desert region, being the most extensive and fertile in the north of N.; and it is well known to anglers for its salmon. The Tana is also celebrated for its vast shoals of salmon.

Lakes.] The lakes of N. are numerous, and several of them are of considerable size, as the Miösen, which is 60 m. in length, and 18 m. broad in the centre. The Nisser-vand is 30 m. long, but only 2 m. broad; the Tyer is 15 m. in length and breadth. The lake of Faemund, near the source of the Glommen, is 35 m. long, by 8 m. broad. The Randsfiord or Rands-soe winds upwards of 50 m. among the defiles of the Fille-field. What was formerly called Danish Lapland abounds in lakes, as the Zolmihjauri, Zgarajauri, Jissjauri, Abyjauri, Jedickjauri, Gurjajauri, and many others. In several of these lakes are found *mardynes* or floating islands, composed of pieces of turf or sea-grass, originally torn from their situation by the water, and afterwards matted together by the action of the currents.

Climate.] Two-thirds of N. are situated within the temperate zone; the other third is within the polar circle: yet, from its maritime situation, the country is not so cold as might be expected from its high latitudes; but the temperature of the summer months is below that of Swedish Lapland. This is especially the case in Finmark, where, though the mean temp. at the North cape is 6° higher than at Enoutekis, yet the mean temp. of the summer months at the latter place is much higher than at the former. On the southern frontier of N. the longest day is 18 hours 30 minutes; the shortest, 5 hours 30 minutes. In the middle districts the longest day is 21 hours; the shortest, 3 hours. In the extreme N the sun continues above the horizon for 2½ months; and remains invisible for an equal period. During the period that the sun remains above the horizon, the sky has both day and night a light blue colour, peculiar to these northern regions at this period of the year, occasioned by the rays of the sun striking the atmosphere at so small an angle. Scarcely a star is visible in the heavens at night; and the moon, even when full, hardly forms a shadow. At this season there is something unnatural and death-like in the appearance of things as night sets in. Business comes to an end before the sun goes down, and all nature falls into stillness and repose whilst it is yet light. If you have been unaccustomed to such a state of things, you seem as you pass the streets, whether it be of Stockholm or St. Petersburg, Hernosand or Tornea, to be in the midst of a city which is uninhabited. [*Baird's Travels.*]—N. can hardly be said to possess a spring or autumn: for here the summer's heat instantly succeeds the cold of winter. Within the space of 7 days Nature throws off her snowy covering, and assumes the garb and hues of spring. "The contrast between the rudeness of winter and the bloom of spring," says Geijer, "is here much more powerful, and consequently the latter is here welcomed with a far higher feeling than in those countries whose inhabitants know nothing of such quick transition. Spring, which quickens all beings, seems in the North more than elsewhere, to stir the very heart of Nature,—and presents,—particularly in the mountainous parts where the transition is more rapid,—a spectacle which should pervade the darkest and most depressed bosom with a ray of the delightful bliss of existence. The snow melting in the sunbeams, and rushing from the mountains in numberless rivulets over the fragrant verdure of the vales,—the mighty waters, loosened from their icy chains, and hastening onward with augmented tide,—the trees, as it were, instantaneously arrayed in leafy verdure, from which the song-birds chirp their tuneful strains, filling the clear elastic air of spring with salutations to the North,—the heaven floating in a brilliant sea, which soon no longer knows of night,—the gladness, in fine, pervading the whole of animated nature,—all combine in the northern spring, to cause an overflowing sense of life as at once awakened from a lengthened torpor. If this first transition make a more powerful impression on the observer, the mildly blooming progress immediately succeeding it has a more genuine and moving charm. From its contrast with the frequently barren grandeur of northern scenery, and from its tinge of evanescent beauty, all the loveliness of nature in the North has a sort of tender expression. This observation applies equally to the gentle tints of the opening rose, and to the blooming cheek of the northern maiden; to the clear colouring of the heaven, when compared with a dark blue southern sky, to the light but vivid verdure of the grass, so strongly contrasting with the unaltered witnesses of winter.—our woods of gloomy pine, all which evince a weakness of vegetation not to be found in the maturity of southern nature, and its—we may so say—more full-blooded productions" It is thought that of late years a sensible change has taken place in the climate of N., the summer being less warm, and the winter less severe.—Beyond the 66th parallel, vegetation nearly disappears, although the Norwegians contrive to raise corn at Altengaard under the 70th parallel. This is the highest known lat. in which corn has ever been raised. Barley and oats vegetate at an elevation of from 1,500 to 1,800 ft. when sheltered in valleys; but at 1,200 or 1,300 ft. of alt., the night-frosts are highly prejudicial to the seed. Fruit-trees of various kinds flourish at an elevation of 1,000 ft. The spruce fir can stand the cold at an elevation of 2,000 ft.; the silver fir, at a height of 3,000 ft., as also the birch; beyond this the dwarf-birch, some willows, and the juniper, alone vegetate to the elevation of 3,290 ft. above the sea. Von Buch gives us the following curious description of the decreasing line of vegetation in ascending the Kiolen mountains: "As in the ascent of Mont Blanc we gradually rise beyond all the points which seemed immeasurable from the valley, so in like manner the Lapland vegetation, with which we are familiar in the valleys, gradually disappears under our feet. The Scotch fir soon leaves us; then the birches become shrivelled; now they wholly disappear, and between the bushes of mountain willows and dwarf birches, the innumerable clusters of berry-bearing shrubs have room to spread, blaeberries on the dry heights, and mountain brambles on the marshy grounds. We at last rise above them; the blaeberries no longer bear; they appear singly, with few leaves, and no longer in a bushy form. At last they disappear, and are soon followed by the mountain willows. The dwarf birch alone braves the height and the cold, but at last it also yields, before reaching the limit of perpetual snow; and there is a broad border before reaching this limit, on which, besides mosses, a few plants only subsist with great difficulty. Even the reindeer moss, which vies in the woods with the blaeberry in luxuriance of growth, is very unfrequent on such heights. On the top of the mountains, which is almost a table-land, there is no ice, it is true, nor glaciers, but the snow never leaves these heights; and a few single points and spots above this level are alone clear of snow for a few weeks. Here the Laplanders seldom or never come with their reindeer except in descending to the valleys. It is a melancholy prospect; nothing in life is to be seen any longer, except perhaps occasionally an eagle, in his flight over the mountains from one fiord to another. The view is more grateful as we descend, as it is a return from wilderness and solitude to cultivation and society. On Akkha-Solkhi, one of these mountains on the W coast, and 3,392 ft. in alt. above the sea, the following limits of the different productions were accurately marked by the barometer.

Limit of snow above Talvig, in 70° N lat.,	3,514 ft.
Betula nana, or dwarf birch,	2,742

Salix myrsinites, or whortle-leafed willow,	2,150
Salix lanata, or downy willow, goes above the *Betula nana*, and approaches the limit of perpetual snow.	
Vaccinium myrtillus, or blaeberry,	2,031
Betula alba, or birch tree,	1,579
Scotch fir, or *Pinus sylvestris*,	450

The snow-skate of the Norwegian is an indispensable machine under such a climate. It consists of two thin narrow pieces of fir, of unequal lengths, and turned up in front. The longer skate, which measures about 7 ft., is used on the left foot; the other, which is about 2 ft. shorter, on the right. Their width is about 3 in.; and the thickness at the part the foot is placed, about 1 in. Strong loops of willow or of fir-root are fixed to the sides, through which are passed leather thongs for attaching the skate to the foot. The skates are smeared with pitch, and on the under side is a hollow groove to prevent slipping; the under side is also covered with seal-skin or rough bear-hide for the same purpose. The widely-dispersed inhabitants of N., without distinction of age or sex, make use of these skates in winter, traversing mountains, lakes, and arms of the sea, as well as level ground, and often saving by their help several leagues of the distance they are obliged to travel at other seasons. On a common road a good skater will travel faster than a horse in a sledge. His progress up hill is slow and fatiguing; and on hard snow he would slip backwards but for the rough skin on the under surface of the skates; but he descends the steepest mountains with astonishing rapidity, avoiding precipices, and guiding his flight with his pole.

Agriculture.] In N. the soil is often so shallow as not to admit of being ploughed; and the number of inhabitants is too small to admit of its being cultivated in any other way. Vegetation, however, as we have had occasion to remark, is amazingly quick. The summer is short; and autumn, such as it is, generally brings with it such a quantity of rain as would generally destroy whatever crops might be long on the ground. To dry the grain—which generally consists of rye—"the peasants," says Coxe, "fix forked poles about 10 ft. high, and place rows of other poles transversely, on which they file the sheaves, the lowermost sheaf hanging about 2 ft. from the ground. They are also obliged to bake the corn in wooden shades heated by means of stoves." Agriculture in N., though practised from a very remote period, has made little progress in proportion to the wants of the nation; yet in some districts, the industry and exertions of the peasantry to overcome the natural obstacles with which they have to contend, are extraordinary and deservedly successful. The rocky mountains which cover so large a portion of the country, preclude tillage; the rapid torrents which rush down from the heights often sweep away both produce and soil together; and besides, the short duration and variable nature of the season favourable to vegetation, even the parching heat of the summer sun reflected from the rocks which encircle the valleys, is hurtful to the labours of the husbandman. In most places, which are at all favourable for agriculture, are to be seen clean and neatly built farm-houses, many of which are two stories high; with gardens around them full of turnips, hops, potatoes and other roots; and fields enclosed with hedges, and carefully cleaned. Among other contrivances to counteract the evils of their climate, they make small hedges behind each other along the declivities, to retard the snow from melting too suddenly, and rushing down in torrents; and in the dry month of June, when the sunshine is bright and uninterrupted, water is brought from great distances, and distributed over the parched fields of grain; while in harvest, hurdles are placed among the standing corn to prevent it from being laid by the heavy winds and rains. Yet often in the end of summer or during autumn, a premature frost will destroy the grain in the ear. In the south of N., in good years, enough of grain is produced to supply the wants of each district, with the addition of a small overplus for the use of the northern districts. The best cultivated and most productive districts, are Hedemarken, Hadeland, Toten, Romerige, and Ringerige, in the gov. of Christiania; Vos and Sognedal in that of Bergen; Jederen, Ryfylke, and Nedeness, in that of Christiansand; and Nommedal and Inderkerred in that of Drontheim. Oats are most generally cultivated in N.; barley and rye hold the next rank; wheat, buck-wheat, and pease, are far from being common. In the mountainous tracts, oats and barley are usually sown in the months of April and May, that the harvest may be finished before the arrival of the cold nights of the autumn; but on the coast they are seldom sown till June. The grain is generally cut about the end of August or beginning of September; sometimes rye, which has been sown in the preceding autumn, is ripe in the month of July. Potatoes have been generally introduced into cultivation, but do not attain a sufficient size during the short summer of the country. There is great want of manure in the arable tracts; and the nature of the soil will not admit of a proper rotation of crops. Hemp is grown in some districts, and a little tobacco. Every farm has a certain number of married labourers employed on it in proportion to its extent, who are called 'house-men;' as they receive from the farmer a house and a quantity of land nearly sufficient to maintain a family; in return for which they are bound to work for him at a low and fixed price, whenever they are called. Except in the neighbourhood of towns or of the coast, a young Norwegian cannot marry till he has a place of this kind open for him, as he could not find employment for more than three or four months in summer. The country abounds in excellent pasture, and is better adapted for the rearing of cattle than the culture of grain; but still considerable difficulties are experienced by the husbandman in this department, and particularly in regard to winter-provender. The general breed of horses is small, but well-proportioned, lively, hardy, and often extremely beautiful. Except in the stables of rich proprietors, they seldom receive any oats as food; after the pasture of summer is at an end, they are fed chiefly with hay, cut straw, or sometimes even with dried leaves. The horned cattle are generally of a small size; and many of them are sent to pasture on the islands along the coast, where they thrive well, but become so wild as to require the skill of the hunter to retake them. The cows especially become more valuable towards the north. In the middle of May, the cows are put out to the meadows, and, in June are driven to the mountains, or into the heart of the forests, where they remain till the month of August or September. On their return, they are pastured in the meadows, till the snow sets in about the middle of October, when they are removed to the stables, and fed with straw and a little hay; but frequently they are obliged to be contented with buck branches, dried leaves, lichens, sea-weed, reeds, bark of trees, and even fish-heads and fish-bones ground. The sheep of N. are of the same breed with those of Denmark; but in some of the S districts the English breed has been introduced. Goats also are kept; and their milk is mixed with that of the sheep in making butter and cheese. Hogs are not very numerous; nor are geese, ducks, and other poultry, an object of much attention among the peasantry. In most districts of N., a principal part of the husbandman's profits are derived from the cutting of timber for fuel and enclosures, for the making of roads, or for purposes of building, and from preparing tar, ashes, and charcoal.

Forests] The forests of N are immense, and constitute the most important source of wealth, employing above 500 saw-mills. The produce of these forests, consisting of ash, birch, oak, and lime-tree, is applied to various purposes. The large trees are formed into beams, planks, and spars, for exportation. The more diminutive trees and branches, and even larger pieces of timber, in the interior, where carriage is expensive, are made

into charcoal for the use of glass-houses, furnaces, and different kinds of manufactures. The roads in N., as in many parts of Russia, are formed of wood. Turpentine is extracted from the fir-trees in great quantities, and affords a valuable article for exportation. Fences in this country, as in America, where timber likewise abounds, are formed of split-wood; hedges being scarcely known. The forests afford abundance of fuel, so that though the country may contain coal, it is seldom, or rather never sought after. The inner bark of the elm, a tree said not to be common in N., and of the fir, which abounds, is dried, ground, and used not only for feeding swine—a use to which it seems to be well adapted—but, in times of scarcity, when mingled with meal, is used even as human food. "I had previously been rather disposed to doubt the fact," says Mr Laing, "and to laugh at the idea of a traveller dining on saw-dust pudding and timber bread. In years of scarcity, however, this use of fir-bark is more extensive than is generally supposed. The present dilapidated state of the forests, in districts which formerly supplied wood for exportation, is ascribed to the great destruction of young trees for this purpose in the year 1812." The outward bark of the birch is used to cover the roofs of houses, because, from its sap and firmness, it resists putrefaction longer than almost any other substance. The inner bark of the birch is used in the tanning of hides, and for strengthening fishing nets and sails. This tree, from an incision made in the trunk near the bottom, also yields a liquor resembling wine. The twigs serve, in times of scarcity, as fodder for horses; the twigs of alder and aspen are used for the same purpose.

Animals.] Rein-deer are still found in a wild state, in the northern parts of N.; but the greater number are claimed by individuals, and tamed so far as to feed in the herd and return home at particular seasons. Besides the rein-deer, N. has the bear, the wolf, the lynx, the glutton, and the lemming or Norwegian mouse; the two last being, in some degree, peculiar to the country. The elk is found in the S districts. The beaver occurs in N. Hares, foxes, and the squirrels which furnish the well-known fur called *petit gris*, are not uncommon; and in winter, they assume a white, or a grey colour. Some birds are mentioned as being peculiar to N., such as the *Picus tridactylus*, and the *Tetrao lagopus*.

Minerals.] Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, salt, and sulphur, are the minerals of N. Beautiful granite, rock crystals, garnets, and amethysts, are also found in some districts. The Norwegian cordierite, when cut and polished, exhibits an opalescence resembling that of the stellular sapphire. The most celebrated silver-mines of N. are those of Kongsberg, which were discovered during the reign of Christian IV. The silver is generally found in ore, and extracted by the usual process, though sometimes it is found pure in small grains, and instances are not wanting of its having been found in considerable masses. One piece, which is still preserved in the cabinet of curiosities in Copenhagen, weighs 409 marks, and is said to be worth 3,000 rix-dollars, or £600. These mines formerly produced about £70,000 annually. In 1805, the working of them was given up on account of their unproductiveness; but they were again opened in 1815. However, as the produce seldom does more than cover the expense, and, it seems, is not sufficient even for that purpose, the mines are of little advantage to government. Their chief utility consists in affording employment to a great number of indigent persons, and in supplying the kingdom with currency. Even at Kongsberg, where the silver is taken from the mine, the workmen are constantly paid in paper currency. At some distance from Kongsberg, at a place called Fossum, is a mine of cobalt. Productive copper mines are open at Roraas. They were discovered in 1644, and yield a considerable revenue to the Crown. At Quickore and Selboe, other copper mines are wrought; and at Alten-Tavig, in the province of Finmacken, there are copper-works owned by British shareholders. The amount of refined copper produced in 1792 was 2,986 skippunds. But of all the mines which occur in N., none are more truly valuable than those which produce iron. Of these, the chief are said to be situated in the southern parts of Christiania. Lead mines are wrought near Kongsberg, and alum in the vicinity of Christiania.

Population.] The pop. of course bears a very small proportion to the geographical extent of N. In 1801, it was estimated at 910,074; in 1833, it was 1,150,000; in 1845, 1,328,471, of whom about 150,000 live in 38 towns, only 9 of which exceed 3,000 inhabitants; the remainder are scattered over the country in small villages and farms. An official report on the sanitary condition of the kingdom lately presented to King Oscar by the Norwegian home-department, offers a number of facts interesting to the British reader. The year 1850 was in general favourable to health in N. No epidemic broke out, and the cholera, which appeared in Christiania, attacked few persons. The bloody flux was in some districts epidemic and very fatal. Scurvy was almost unknown, except among the prisoners in Christiansand. Consumption was prevalent and as fatal as ever; and leprosy was on the increase.

Of 1,000 living in	1845,	died in the year			16·5
"	"	1846,	"	"	17·4
"	"	1847,	"	"	19·8
"	"	1848,	"	"	19·9
"	"	1849,	"	"	17·8
"	"	1850,	"	"	16·7

The average mortality during the last 12 years had been 18·5 out of every 1,000. The number of births (exclusive of still-born) was 43,110 in 1850. The whole pop., not counting immigrants and emigrants, was estimated at 1,410,855 at the close of the year. Of the total births, 39,394 were legitimate, and 3,716 illegitimate, or 1 illegitimate in 11·6. Tronhjem diocese showed 1 base child in every 7; in Tromsö and Christiania dioceses it was about 1 in 10; in Bergen, about 1 in 19; and in Christiansand, about 1 in 27·5. The number of illegitimate children in N. is thus accounted for by a recent traveller. "Separated as each valley is from the rest of the world, it is absolutely necessary that each should possess no more inhabitants than it is able to maintain. The *huusbond*, or cottier, pays his rent in labour, and maintains himself by a portion of the farm which is assigned to him as his own provision ground. It is evident, therefore, that a couple marrying before they can succeed to one of these tenements must starve as soon as the first winter sets in. It may easily be imagined what must be the consequence of a number of young persons living together during so many idle months in a state of forced celibacy. But, as if to take away whatever check might arise from public opinion, there is a law, that if a man marries a woman—she having any assignable number of children by any assignable number of fathers—not only the woman becomes the lawful wife, but the children become the lawful children of the man who marries her. The natural effect of this is to render a woman careless of her virtue, because she need never despair of absolutely regaining her situation in society. Mr. Laing speaks of this as a charitable and praiseworthy law. It is charitable and praiseworthy only on the supposition that it is desirable that children should be born out of wedlock. From these two causes combined, the average of bastardy is 1 in 4; in one parish in the north of N., 2 in 5—the highest average in the known world."—The bulk of the nation are Normans, or Norwegians, who, like the Swedes and Danes, are of Germano-Celtic origin. They are generally of middle stature, well-formed, and of a resolute and energetic character. In early life, their hair is generally fair, and their complexion clear and ruddy. The women are often very handsome, with expressive blue eyes, and regularly formed features. Their dress is plain and simple, that of

the men being generally of a stone colour, with white metal buttons. In N. there are three distinct classes of society: the upper class, the *bonder* or agricultural peasant, and the seafaring peasant. Mr. Laing says: "the bonder, or agricultural peasantry, each the proprietor of his own farm, occupy the country from the shore-side to the hill-foot, and up every valley or glen, as far as corn will grow. This class is the kernel of the nation. They are in general fine athletic men, as their properties are not so large as to exempt them from work, but large enough to afford them and their households abundance, and even superfluity, of the best food. They farm, not to raise produce for sale so much as to grow every thing they eat, drink, and wear in their families. They build their own houses, make their own chairs, tables, ploughs, carts, harness, iron-work, basket-work, and wood-work; in short, except the window-glass, cast-iron ware, and pottery, every thing about their houses and furniture is of their own fabrication. There is not probably, in Europe, so great a population in so happy a condition as this Norwegian yeomanry." The fact however is, it has been well-remarked by a public journalist commenting on this and similar passages in Mr. Laing's interesting volume, "the fact is, that the Norwegian *bonder* are centuries behind that state of things, in which alone the effective *exploitation* of their resources could take place. Living principally on the produce of their own land, or of the forests and the waters to which they have unrestricted access; paying no rents, and very moderate taxes; having few artificial wants, and providing even for these by means of barter, the agricultural pop.—i. e., in other words, the vast majority of the people, have no absolute need of money. Most of the operations of life can be carried on just as well without it. It is hopeless to expect that a people in this condition will have any inclination to emulate the thrift of the Dutch or the Danes. The milk of N. is, by the unanimous testimony of travellers, the finest and richest in the world, and peculiarly suited for the manufacture of butter: and yet the farmers do not make enough over and above their own consumption, to supply the very limited wants of the town pop. Butter is actually imported from Denmark to supply the deficiency. Even of the staple resources of N., such as its timber, fish, and minerals, much less is made than would be the case in a country where surplus labour, and surplus capital, concurrently seeking employment, supplied the two main elements of industrial progress. Not a little of the finest and largest timber goes to waste from obstacles to its transmission to the coast, which in a richer country would soon be overcome. The inland or fresh water fisheries can scarce be said to be made a source of profit at all. Strangest of all is the scanty produce in minerals. The total weight of iron smelted in N. in a year, does not, according to Mr. Forester, exceed 30,000 tons. How great a contrast this to Wales or Belgium! The abundance of coal in the latter countries, and the restrictions on the use of charcoal in N., will never account for so extraordinary a disproportion. And then why not import charcoal? The price that the iron of N. obtains would well warrant the outlay. But the country has not capital for ventures of that description. When the storthing wanted lately a loan of 250,000 dollars, equal to about £50,000, they could not raise the money at home; they had to advertise in the English papers."

In N. the aged and infirm, the sick of all descriptions, all who have not the means of providing for their own subsistence, are domiciled with the proprietors and such other inhabitants of the parish as are able to support this charge. These more fortunate classes furnish maintenance and shelter to their distressed neighbours, who in return render such services as they are capable of performing. The distribution of this burden takes place according to the number of poor on the one hand, and to the extent and value of the different farms on the other. In each of these respects different parishes present great diversities. In some the number of the poor is so small, that the same invalid is allotted in the course of a year to five or six farmers, who receive him by trust. There are other parishes where the same family keeps the year through one or more of these guests, which the law and their own charity have imposed upon them. The wages of workmen in towns vary from 6s. to 8s. 6d. a-week. The agricultural labourers receive from 3d. to 5d. per day, with lodging and board. The usual food of these classes consists of salted herrings, oatmeal porridge, potatoes, and coarse barley bread. Once or twice a-week only this fare is eked out with a morsel of lard or salted meat.

The remaining portions of the pop. of N. are mainly Laplanders and Finns. The Laplander inhabits a region where wholesome food is far from being plentiful; his size is therefore generally diminutive, and his limbs are deficient in those proportions which are reckoned in other places essential to beauty. Notwithstanding the meanness of his appearance, the Laplander, from his manner of life, is hardy, robust, and strong beyond what his size would indicate. He is not only more hardy than the muscular Norwegian, but so much more strong that the stoutest of his southern neighbours cannot bend his bow. The Norwegian Laplanders are in general more wealthy than their Swedish brethren. Those inhabiting the coast-districts support themselves entirely by fishing.—A considerable number of Finnish colonists, called by the country people Quäner, appear in Norwegian Lapland. Far within the polar circle, the patient Quäner continues to raise a scanty crop of potatoes and rye, and to struggle successfully with the severities of the rude climate.

Religion.] These three nations all profess Lutheranism. The Laplanders, however, retain so many of their ancient superstitious practices, that their religion can hardly be called Christianity. There are no privileged ranks in N., the citizens being distinguished only by their different occupations. "It is a peculiar characteristic," says Mr. Laing, "of the Norwegian church, that there is no dissent from it,—no sectarians. A few years ago, a person of the name of Houghan had a few followers; but his doctrine on religious points did not differ from that of the established church. It was his object to inspire a more religious spirit, and more strict observance of the church doctrine: so that his followers were similar to what is called the evangelical part of the Church of England. But even this slight attempt at a division, within the pale of the church itself, appears to have had no success. There are several reasons for this peculiarity of the Norwegian church. The principal, perhaps, is, that it has no temporal power; no political existence as a part of the state; no courts, or laws, or interests of its own, jarring with those of the other classes of the community, and raising animosity between them and the clergy. The clergy are, in political rights or privileges, on the same footing as any other class of the community. The Lutheran religion is part of the state, but not the ministers who are employed to teach it. They are represented in the storthing like other citizens; and, having no separate interests as a body of clergy, enjoy individually the confidence of the people, and an unity of interests with them. They are often sent to the storthing as their representatives. This unity

of worldly interests prevents dissent in spiritual matters. Another cause of the great influence of the clergy, and of the total absence of religious dissent, is the great consideration in which the rite of confirmation is held. To pass such a confirmation implies that the young person is well-grounded in the principles of his moral and religious duties, and is of good character and understanding. It is in common life equivalent to taking of a degree in the learned professions, being in fact a certificate of capacity for discharging ordinary duties and trusts."

Constitution.] The constitution of N. is that of the 31st May 1814, confirmed in the storthing on the 4th November following. By the first article of her constitution, N. forms a free and independent state united to Sweden under the same king. By the 25th and 110th articles, her finances, administration, legislation, and land and marine forces, are declared to be distinct and separate from those of the Swedish kingdom. It is further declared, that only native Norwegians, professing the Lutheran faith, shall be eligible to state-employments, with the exception of professorships; that N. shall be liable only for its own national debt; that the Norwegians shall be governed by their own national code of laws; and that no citizen shall be liable to imprisonment except in cases fixed by law; that the liberty of the press shall remain inviolate; and that landed property cannot be forfeited to the state. The *ockls* and *aasardes* are also declared inviolable. According to this singular law, every man whose ancestors have at any time possessed a freehold, and who every ten years has declared in the proper court that he claims the estate, but that he is unable to redeem it, may, when he has acquired sufficient wealth, recover the possession of his forefathers. In this case, the immediate proprietor is compelled to quit his property for the estimated value. This renders every one careful to preserve an exact knowledge of his descent, and fixes the affections of a family to that spot which has long remained the property of the race. At the same time, as has been justly remarked, it greatly diminishes the value of land, few being willing to purchase, and still fewer being willing to improve, what they know may soon be taken from them; and which at a certain conjuncture the laws of their country will compel them to abandon. It is further declared by the constitutional laws of the kingdom, that no earldom, baronies, or entails, shall be established within the Norwegian boundaries.—Every Norwegian, without regard to fortune, is obliged to carry arms for a certain period.

Government.] N. is governed by an hereditary limited monarchy, in which the king has the executive, and the storthing the legislative power. The council-of-state is responsible for the acts of the sovereign, who must be of the Lutheran church. The succession is lineal, and to agnates of the dynasty of Bernadotte. On the failure of the royal line, the storthing of N. and the Swedish diet shall be convocated on the same day, to deliberate on the proposal which may be submitted to them by the king or interim government regarding the destination of the crown; and within 12 days thereafter the election must take place. On the day preceding the election, a committee of 44 is to be appointed, who, in the event of the choice of the Swedish and Norwegian states falling upon different persons, shall assemble and fix the succession by a majority of votes. In the case of a minority, the government shall be conducted by a council of state, of 10 Norwegians and 10 Swedes at Stockholm, in which the minister of either country, as shall be determined by lot, shall preside. The choice of the minor's guardian shall be determined in the same manner as the election to the throne. The king is of age at 18; and it is expected that, unless under some extraordinary emergency, he shall spend some time of every year in N. He appoints a council of 8 Norwegians—none of whom must be under 30 years of age—as his representatives in his absence. He can also name a viceroy in his absence, who must be either the crown-prince or the eldest son of the crown-prince. The Norwegian minister-of-state, and 2 members of the council, must be present at every deliberation on Norwegian affairs. The civil list was fixed by the storthing in 1818 at 1,112,000 dollars.

The Storthing.] The storthing assembles on the 1st of February, every third year, in Drontheim, and remains assembled for 3 months. Its members are elected at a meeting of electors which assembles every 3 years. Every 50 inhabitants of a town, and every 100 persons living in the country, send 1 elector to this assembly, and the whole number of representatives must not be less than 75 or above 100. A member of the storthing must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided 10 years in the country. No member of the council-of-state, or any one enjoying an office or pension under government, is eligible to the storthing; but every one who is elected is obliged to attend and discharge his duties as a member, if the election has not fallen upon him for the third time; his expenses are also defrayed by the state. The king has the power of convening extraordinary meetings of the storthing; but there must always be present at least two-thirds of the representatives; one-fourth of the members from the lagthing, and the other three-fourths the odelsthing, each of which has its own president and secretary. The storthing can decree laws, impose taxes, grant loans, pass naturalizations, inquire into alliances and treaties, and summon every citizen before it, except the king or members of the royal family. Every law must be proposed in the odelsthing, and afterwards submitted to the amendment of the lagthing. Should the two chambers disagree in their views of any law, they are convened together, and by a majority of two-thirds ultimately reject or adopt the law. Having passed the storthing, the law is carried by a deputation to the king, whose approval makes it law. Should he reject any law, the same storthing cannot propose it anew; but the second may; and on the proposal of the third, the law must pass into effect, whether sanctioned by the king or not. All laws are written in Norwegian; and the storthing deliberates with open doors. Any attempt to endanger its privileges is construed high treason.

Administration.] The ministry consists of the viceroy, a minister-of-state, 10 counsellors, and a secretary, who decide by a majority, and afterwards report to the king. The council-of-state and the lagthing compose the highest tribunal of the state, and take particular cognizance of state-offences.—A high court of justice, consisting of 3 members, is established in each of the provinces or bailiwicks; and these provinces are again subdivided into inferior districts, with their respective courts. A general civil and criminal code has been projected for the kingdom. The highest tribunal of justice is composed of a president or justiciary, 6 ordinary and 3 extraordinary assessors. No member of this tribunal must be under 50 years of age. The police is very effective.

Ecclesiastical establishment.] The clerical body consists of 5 bishops, viz., one for each of the govs., and one for Nordland, with 49 deans, and 379 pastors. The king nominates the bishops; the deans are chosen by the clergy of their dio. The livings are in the hands of patrons. The bishop of Aggerhuus is considered as metropolitan. The yearly revenues of the bishoprics are calculated to be, the highest £600, and the lowest £400 sterling. From the tribunal of the deans, an appeal lies in ecclesiastical affairs to the bishops. A missionary college at Drontheim is especially devoted to the conversion of the Laplanders.

Literature.] N. has its own language, but it cannot be said hitherto to have possessed any national literature. Its scholars and eminent men, even its first poet, Holberg, have all written in Danish, and we do not possess a single original work in the Norwegian language. But the Norwegians are by no means destitute of a taste either for the sciences or fine arts. Mathematics, natural history, and history, are much cultivated: even among the common people, we find good calculators and ingenious ma-

thematicians. A favourite amusement with the country people is to recount the tales and traditions of ancient times. Newspapers were established in this country in 1803. There are upwards of 20 newspapers published, but some only give the advertisements and official notices of the prov. or town in which they appear. Of those which give also the foreign and domestic news, the most extensive circulation appears enjoyed by a daily paper called the *Morgen Blad*, published in Christiania. The cost of a daily paper sent by post is 7 dollars, or about 28s. yearly. There is no duty on newspapers; and, as there are 6 or 7 published in Christiania alone, this price is probably as low as competition can make it. Danish, German, and Swedish books, are pretty extensively read. The periodicals of Germany have likewise penetrated to the highest north.

Education.] The education of youth is chiefly intrusted to itinerant schoolmasters, who usually reside a fortnight at every hamlet: nevertheless, it is rare to meet with a peasant who cannot both read and write. The town-schools are ill-organised; but the high-schools of the five principal cities are nowise inferior to the very best establishments of the kind in Europe. There are two seminaries for instructing schoolmasters.--The university of Christiania was founded in 1812. It has 16 professors, and about 150 students. There is a royal school of cadets in Christiania; an establishment for the instruction of young Laplanders at Drontheim; and a commercial academy at Christiania.

Finances.] The revenue of the kingdom has been estimated at 1,597,217 specie dollars, or £379,339; but it has of late years much exceeded that sum. In 1850 the expenses of the state amounted to 3,421,900 spd., and the income was 3,466,300 spd., showing a surplus of 44,000 spd. On the 31st of Dec. 1850, the treasury surplus was 1,384,000 spd., the treasury activa amounted to 5,637,800 spd., and its passiva to 3,978,700 spd., exhibiting a surplus of 1,659,100 spd. A loan of 4,500,000 marcs banco, or £330,000 sterling, proposals for which were issued a few months ago by the Norwegian government, was concluded in 1848, in Hamburg. The rate of interest is 4 per cent.; the principal will be liable to be paid off in 30 years; and the price at which it was taken was 93. On the separation of N. from the Danish crown the latter justly claimed that a fair proportion of the common public debt of the two countries should be taken over by N. This claim was sanctioned by the allied powers; and as it was virtually a recognition by them of N. as a self-existing independent state, and not a mere prov. or part of Sweden, and was in itself just, it was acceded to by the storthing. Both nations started with equal debt in proportion to their property and pop.; but N. has paid off the greater part of her debt except 3,127,771 dollars—due principally within the country, and not redeemable; has formed military, naval, and civil establishments suitable to her condition; has regularly diminished the taxes in proportion to the reduction of her debt; and, in 21 years, has been able to take off the direct taxes on property altogether—finding the indirect taxes sufficient to cover the expenditure, with a sufficiently large surplus. Denmark, during the same period, has augmented her public debt to about 127,000,000 rix-dollars; and has every year had an under-balance, or excess of expenditure above income.

Army.] The military force of N. is from 10 to 12,000 regulars, 2,000 of whom are employed in garrison-duty, 1,285 artillery, and 1,070 cavalry, and a somewhat larger body of militia. The country is divided into a number of districts, of which each furnishes a soldier. Every male at his birth is registered for the militia; and from the first on the list all deficiencies are supplied. After a service of 10 or 14 years, they take their place among the invalids, and after some time are dismissed. Conscription is the mode usually resorted to for supplying the regular forces. A late decree of the storthing directed the whole fortresses throughout the kingdom to be demolished.

Navy.] The navy of N. is upon a very small scale, amounting to only 6 brigs, 8 schooners, and 77 gun-boats. These vessels are generally situated at Christiania, Christiansand, and Frederickstadt. At the two latter ports there are docks. In 1844 there were at the port of Christiania 10 steam-vessels, of a power varying from 20 to 120 horses. Of these boats. 5 belonged to the government, and were employed in the conveyance of the mails. Only one of them had been built for an armed steamer. The other 5, belonging to private persons, were employed on different stations as passenger-boats. The Jernbarden, an iron-vessel of 62 tons, was brought over in pieces from Scotland, and plies in the Miösen lake 50 m.

Commerce.] From the earliest period, the Normans have sustained the character of bold and skilful navigators: the sea is still their element, and the vicissitudes and dangers of a maritime life are highly congenial to the national spirit. The internal commerce of the country is very insignificant, on account of the bad roads and difficulties of carriage. In the higher latitudes, almost the only commerce is that of barter. Since the union with Sweden, the passes or defiles between the two countries have been kept in good order. The only mail known in the country is the government post. The principal commercial towns are—Bergen, Drammen, Christiania, Langesund, Christiansand, Drontheim, Frederickstadt, Arendal, Oster-Rusoer, Laurvig, Tonsberg, and Hammerfest. The national bank is located at Drontheim; and its notes form the principal money currency of the country, and even on the exchange at Hamburg are valued as high as 111 dollars paper for 100 specie. The country contains no railroads or canals.—The principal exports are wood, fish, iron, copper, glass, alum, marble, kelp, dyeing lichens, pickled meat, hides, fur, feathers, oil, tar, and pitch. Both the imports and exports of N. are very considerable, as the following list of the leading items in 1850 will show:

EXPORTS.		
Salt fish,	1,500,000	vog.
Herrings,	568,000	barrels.
Train oil,	6,500,000	pots.
Timber,	227,000	læsts.
Iron,	14,600	skeppund.
Copper,	365	—
IMPORTS.		
Barley,	572,000	barrels.
Rye,	517,000	—
Ditto (meal).	1,000,000	lbs.
Salt,	518,000	barrels.
Coffee,	6,300,000	lbs.
Pork,	830,000	—
Horned cattle,	2,438	
Cheese,	630,000	lbs.
Rice,	8,970	barrels.
Ditto (shelled),	470,000	lbs.

In 1815, N. exported 90,000 lasts of wood to Great Britain; in 1842, 50,100. The total exportation of wood in 1842 was 256,000 lasts. The total of deals and battens imported from N. into Great Britain in 1851, 978,200 pieces; in 1852, 1,177,000 pieces. The most extensive forests are in the interior, and are chiefly property belonging to the peasantry. For some years the timber-trade has been gradually changing its course: formerly England was looked upon as the principal market, and in return England retained almost the exclusive import of manufac-

tures. From 1809, the period when the English protection system extended in favour of Canada, the decline of the trade with England commenced, and in the same proportion did the use of British manufactures decrease. Hamburg and the German states also became new markets for this description of Norwegian produce, and German manufactures superseded in a great measure those of England.—The Norwegian mercantile navy, in 1838, consisted of 2,427 vessels, of a total burthen of 212,242 tons, and navigated by 12,935 men. At the close of 1850, N. had 3,696 vessels, measuring 284,110 tons, and manned by 19,037 seamen. Of this number the country-districts owned 570 ships of 16,131 tons and 2,597 men; and the towns, 3,126 ships of 267,978 tons and 16,440 men. Besides these, the ungauged country fish-boats carry 103,394 barrels of herrings and 1,919 men.—The imports consist of corn, wine, spirits, salt, and soft goods. In average years, the importations and exportations nearly balance each other.

Fisheries.] The fisheries of N. are very extensive and productive, employing 80,000 hands, and producing an annual revenue of 1,500,000 dols. Vaage is the central point and chief place of the northern fisheries. The herring fisheries have of late years been very unproductive, but formerly the exports of herrings to the Baltic, from Bergen, amounted to 100,000 barrels. A small species of herring is exported under the name of anchovies. Nothing, Mr. Latham says, "is wasted by the Norse fisherman. The very heads and offals of the cod have a use. Beaten up with some sea-weed, and mixed with a little hay, they serve as a mash for the Finmark cows, that not only manage to exist, but even to thrive, upon fodder so anomalous. Between 1815 and 1835 the number of barrels of herrings exported was in round numbers as follows:

1815 to	1819	155,000
1820	1824	307,000
1825	1829	340,000
1830	1835	517,000

Of lobsters, the export from

1815 to	1819 was	605,000
1820	1824	927,000
1825	1829	1,320,000
1830	1835	784,000

A single lobster costs in N. about 1½d.; a trifling duty is laid upon them when they leave the country. The London market has the chief monopoly of them. There is good cod-fishing off Shetland; but the Norwegian can undersell the Shetlander, because his tackle is cheaper, and he fishes with nets. The lobster season is the winter. They pass the time between their capture and their embarkation in flat tanks pierced with a multitude of small holes, lying off the neighbourhood of Laurvig, half-sunk and half-afloat. Besides Laurvig, Christiania and Bergen have a large share in the lobster-trade.' The chief market for salmon is Denmark. For several years the salmon-trade was very prosperous, but of late it has been limited. This was found to be owing to immense shoals of sharks. Eight ships were fitted out for shark-fishing in 1841, and 20,000 of these voracious animals were captured.

History.] Harold Harfager, 'the fair-haired king' of N., appears in history so early as 870, spreading terror and desolation throughout the Hebrides. This prince laid the foundation of that authority which the kings of N., and afterwards of Denmark, when the monarchies were united, exerted over the Orkneys. Olaf I., called Olaus Friguessan by some historians, having been converted to Christianity in England, compelled his Norwegian subjects to embrace it. Olaf II. continued the work begun by his predecessors, and made use of religion as a pretext for wresting the government from a few petty kings who then ruled along with him in this country. Canute the Great, king of Denmark, conquered N. in 1028, but did not retain it long. In 1263, Haco, king of Norway, was defeated by Alexander III., king of Scotland, in the famous battle of Largs, in Ayrshire. From 1034, N. was governed by its own king; and when, in 1319, the male line of the royal house was extinguished in Haco VII., the States elected the young Swedish king, Magnus VIII., the son of Haco's daughter. Olaf IV., the grandson of Magnus, was elected king of Denmark in 1376, and after the death of his father governed both countries. That prince, having died without issue, was succeeded by his mother Margaret, daughter of Valdemar III., king of Denmark; and from this period N. remained united with Denmark, but preserving with a few exceptions its own constitution. The union of these two kingdoms lasted till 1814, when the king of Denmark, in his quality of absolute sovereign of N., ceded this state to the king of Sweden. See article SWEDEN.

Authorities.] *Chorographisk Beskrivelse over Kongeriget Norge, etc. af N. Sogne.* Kiobenh. 1779, 4to.—*Topographisk Journal* for Norge Christiania, 1792.—*Acerbi's Travels in* 1798-9. Lond. 1802, 2 vols. 4to.—*Skiöldebrand's Journey to the North Cape*, 8vo, 1813.—*Lamotte, Voyage dans le Nord de l'Europe*, 1814, 8vo.—*Clarke's Travels*, vols. x. and xi.—*Gemählde von Norwegen.* Hamb. 1815, 8vo.—*Ded sydliche Norge, etc. ved. C. J. Pontoppidan.* Kiobenh. 1785.—*Det nordlige Norge af C. J. Pontoppidan.* Kiob. 1795.—*Specielle Karter over d n Norske Kyst, fia det kongl. Seekart Archiv.* Kiob. 1791—1803 7 feuil.—*Derwent Conway's [Inglis's] Personal Narrative.* Edin. 1829.—*Everest's Journey.* Lond. 8vo. 1829.—*Laing's Residence in Norway.* Lond. 1836.—*Latham's Norway and the Norwegians.* Lond. 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Barrow's Excursions.* Lond. 1834.

NORWAY, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 44 m. W by S of Augusta. Pop. 1,786.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in New York, 86 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 1,046.

NORWEGIAN, a township of Schuylkill co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Schuylkill river. Pop. 3,812.

NORWELL, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. N by W of Newark, on a branch of the Trent. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 939; in 1841, 954.

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, the seat of an extensive diocese, and a city and county of itself. Its county boundary is a circuit of 14 m., and comprehends an area of 6,630 acres. The city stands a little NE of the centre of this territory, in 52° 31′ N lat., and 1° 18′ E long.; 109 m. NE by N of London, 43 m. N of Ipswich, and 18 m. W by N of Yarmouth. The river Wensum approaches the town on the NW and leaves it on the SE. It measures about 1½ m. in extreme length, 1 m. in extreme breadth, and 4 m. in circum.; but in recent years has, on several sides, especially on the W and SW, received suburban extensions to the amount probably of one-fourth of its former area. Ten hamlets, which divide among them the rural parts of the county of the city, were formerly separated from the town by green fields and frowning fortifications; but, in most instances, they are now populous, handsome, and contiguous suburbs.

Principal Edifices.] The ancient town in most of its street arrangements is very irregular; its thoroughfares are narrow and winding, and, in some instances, follow the line of the ancient walls.—The market-place, a large square in its centre, is one of the most spacious in England.—The Wensum, during its sinuous course through N., is spanned by ten bridges, two of which are modern structures of cast-iron, others are fine specimens of ancient masonry.—The castle stands on the shoulder of a hill SE of the centre of the ancient town. The area of the inner ballium commands a map-like view of the city and the circumjacent country. The great keep, situated within this area, is a massive quadrangular pile 110¼ ft. long, 92 ft. 10 in. broad, and 69⅓ ft. high. Part of the ancient area of the castle has been intruded on by the town; part has, since 1738, been used as the cattle-market, part bears aloft two buildings, to be afterwards noticed; the rest of it is open to the public, and forms a highly attractive promenade.—The new county jail, situated on the E side of the old castle, or keep, was built in 1824-8, at an expense of £50,000. It consists chiefly of a governor's house, and three radiating wings.—The new county-hall, situated on the NE side of the inner vallum of the castle, built in 1822-3, is a hand-

some edifice, in the Tudor style.—The new city jail, and house-of-correction, built in 1824-7, at a cost of about £30,000, is a hollow quadrangle, with towers at the angles, and enclosing an area of upwards of 1½ acre.—The Horse barracks, situated in Pockthorpe, and built by government in 1791-3, form three sides of a quadrangle, and contain ample accommodation for 5 or 6 troops of cavalry.—The Guild-hall, at the N end of the market-place, is a large antique edifice, built nearly in its present form, between 1407 and 1453.—St. Andrew's-hall, used as the festal-hall of the municipal corporation, and for public meetings, occupies the nave of the conventual church of the Black Friars. Its length is 124 ft., and its roof is supported by 12 slender pillars. The triennial musical festival is held in this hall.—The Cathedral founded in 1096, attained completion so late as 1430. In 1806-7, the whole fabric was repaired and beautified, on an extensive scale; in 1818, and subsequent years, the decayed ornaments of the west front were restored, and many other improvements effected; and in 1831, the south front was renewed. Its style of architecture is chiefly Norman; being distinctively marked by the semi-circular arch, and the massive short column. The length of the whole building, from E to W, is 407 ft.; the breadth, at the transept, 178 ft.; the length of the nave, from the W door to the screen, is 204 ft.; its breadth, with the aisles, 72 ft. Cloisters, attached to the S side of the nave, form a quadrangle, within the walls, of 174 ft. A tower and spire, rising from the intersection of the transept with the nave and the choir, jointly attain a height of 315 ft., exceeded in Britain only by the steeple of Salisbury. The tower is an interesting specimen of the Norman style. The spire is in a later style of elegant proportions, octangular in form, boldly crocketted in the ribs which run up its angles, and surmounted by a weather-cock. The interior of the cathedral is grand and solemn in general effect; and both its great features and its ornamental mouldings boldly exemplify the extraordinary massiveness, and uncouth proportions of the Norman style. The site of the noble pile is about a ¼ m. NE of the castle, and about half that distance from the nearest part of the r. bank of the Wensum. Immediately N of it stands the Bishop's palace, an extensive and irregular pile. The church of St. Peter Mancroft, at the SW corner of the market-place, ranks next to the cathedral in both architecture and dimensions. It is a large, regular, and handsome edifice, finished in 1455. Several of the parish churches are interesting structures, and there are several handsome chapels belonging to different religious denominations.

The Diocese.] Felix, a Burgundian, introduced Christianity among the East Anglians, under King Sigbert. About the close of the 7th cent., Bosa, the 4th bishop, divided the dio. into two sees, and fixed the new one at North Elmham. Wildred united them toward the close of the 9th cent.; and he fixed his episcopal seat at Elmham. Herfast, 13th bishop after Wildred, translated the see of Elmham to Thetford; and the second bishop after Herfast, translated it, in 1094, from Thetford to N. The dio., as to its seat, has since continued unchanged; and, as to extent and features of government, has been but slightly modified. Its total number of parishes was formerly upwards of 1,350; but, immediately after the Reformation, and at subsequent dates, they were so far consolidated that, in 1829, the number was only 1,185; and again they are so clustered into the possession of pluralists, that the number of beneficed clergymen amounted recently to less than 700, that of licensed curates to about 250. The archd. of N. originally extended over the whole dio.; but three other archdeaconries were afterwards established,—Norfolk in 1200, Sudbury in 1126, and Suffolk in 1127. The church commissioners have transferred to the dio. of Ely the Cambridgeshire parishes, the deaneries of Fordham, Clare, and Thingo, in the archd. of Sudbury, and the deaneries of Fincham and Lynn in the archdeaconries respectively of Norfolk and Norwich. The revenues of the bishopric amounted, in 1831, to £5,395 net. The dean and 4 canons who constitute the chapter, possess, as successors of the wealthy prior and monks of Norwich, a much larger revenue than the bishop.

Schools, Charities, &c.] In 1833, there were in this city 124 day, 12 boarding, 38 infant, and 43 Sunday schools. The endowed and other charity schools, in 1836, were attended by upwards of 2,600 scholars. The number of Sunday scholars was upwards of 3,000. A Lancasterian school is supported principally by dissenters, for the education of about 300 children. The Gurney school, supported by the family of that name, educates and partly clothes 60 girls. The Catholic charity school educates 110 children. An hospital and school for the blind was founded in 1805. St. Giles' hospital, usually called the Great hospital, has an income of from £6,000 to £7,000 per annum. Other charitable benefactions are numerous, and very various in object. The patronage and distribution of the endowed charities, previously under the management of the corporation, and amounting to not less than £9,213 per annum, on an average of 3 years, ending 6th April, 1835, is now exercised by a general list of charity trustees, consisting together of 29 persons, appointed by the Lord-chancellor. The charities under the management of trustees appointed by direction of the donors, amount to not less than £6,000 per annum. Besides the foregoing, the incomes of charitable institutions, associations, and schools in N. under the management of committees appointed by the subscribers, and supported generally by voluntary contributions, amount to upwards of £10,000 per annum.—The Norfolk and N. hospital was opened in 1772. The Norfolk lunatic asylum, at Thorpe near N., was established in 1814, for the reception of pauper and criminal lunatics. A dispensary was instituted in 1804; an ophthalmic infirmary in 1822; a Magdalene asylum in 1827. The N. Savings' bank, established in 1816, shows, between the years 1830 and 1840, a gradual and regular increase both of depositors and of amount deposited, respectively from 2,781 to 8,180 persons, and from £86,043 to £223,664. The Norfolk and N. Literary institution was established in 1822. The public library was instituted in 1784, and possesses upwards of 20,000 volumes. A city library, and a penny library have each about 2,200 volumes. A Mechanics' institution, established in 1825, maintains a fortnightly lecture during winter, and has a valuable library and collection of models, instruments, and apparatus. Three newspapers are published in N.; and there are two newspaper subscription rooms. There are also choral, madrigal, and horticultural, societies, a theatre, and an assembly-house.

Manufactures.] N. is the most ancient manufacturing town in the kingdom, and has been noted for its woollen fabrics since the reign of Henry I., when a colony of Flemings settled in the city, and got long wool spun at the village of Worsted, 9 m. to the N, whence the article took its name. An abstract of a census of the weavers of N., furnished by the report of the commissioners on hand-loom weavers, published in 1840, will best show the nature and the absolute and relative amount of the fabrics then woven by hand. Bombazine employed 1,205 workers, of whom 803 were men; challis, Yorkshire stuffs, mous-

seline-de-laine, fringes, &c., 1,247, of whom 510 were men; gauzes, 500, chiefly women; princettas, 242, nearly all men; filloons, 221, nearly all men; silk shawls, 166, of whom 74 were men; bandanna, 158, of whom 86 were men; camlets, 92, nearly all men; sacking, 45, all men; silk, 38, of whom 16 were men; jacquard, 30; worsted shawls, 26; woollen and coach-lace, each 22; camletees, 20; horse-hair-cloth, 17; lustres, 3;—total of weavers, 4,054, of whom 2,211 were men, 1,648 women, 108 boys, 77 girls, and 10 apprentices. At the same date there were 1,021 unemployed looms, making the total number of looms 5,075. Of the 4,054 employed looms, 3,398 were in the houses of the weavers, and 656 in shops and factories. In 1838, 2 woollen, 3 worsted, and 2 silk-mills, jointly employed 1,285 hands. In 1849, the number of hand-loom weavers in N. was estimated at 2,500; of weavers employed on power-looms, at 750: making a total number of about 3,250. The numbers employed in the yarn, mohair, and worsted manufactures, did not exceed 1,000 of both sexes and all ages; about 1,200 persons, chiefly children, were employed as winders; and the number of warpers, pickers, sewers, dyers, packers, hot-pressers, havel-makers and drawers, slaie and shuttle-makers, &c., might be 500: making a total of 5,950 persons employed in the different branches of manufacture connected with the city. Deducting from this number 1,200 winders, who are for the most part children, we shall have 4,750 persons, of whom we may suppose two-thirds, or 3,100, are married people with 3 children each. There would thus be a portion of the pop. of Norwich, amounting to 14,050 persons, either engaged in or dependent upon manufactures for their subsistence in 1849. The most flourishing period of the N. manufactures is stated by Mr. Blakely to have been "during the middle of the last cent., when fabrics of every kind were made, and the whole manufacturing pop. of N. and the neighbouring villages was well and profitably employed. Camlets, camletees, callimancos, satins, bombazines, and lastings, were the articles most in demand. The ledger of one firm, during the year 1791, shows exports of the above to Italy, Spain, Spanish America, Russia, Norway, Holland, Madeira, and China, to the amount of £100,000 sterling, whilst 30 other manufacturing firms were competitors in the same fabrics. This was at a period when the total exports of the manufactures of England were £14,000,000, out of which N. furnished its quota of £1,000,000." The cotton manufactures also at that time employed 2,000 hands in N. Change of fashion, the invention of the spinning jenny, and the competition of Lancashire and the West Riding, have, however, consigned these things to history; and N. crapes, the fillover shawl, gauze crape, poplins, satins, and satinettes, combing and spinning of mohair, printing of light silk and barege shawls, now form the chief employment of the artisans of N. Lace and shoemaking have been recently introduced, and in the latter 2,000 hands are employed in the city. It is satisfactory to learn, from Mr. Blakely's pamphlet, that the "general state of the manufactures in N., although not equal to the halcyon days of the camlet and bombazine trade, is now rapidly reviving, and that at this moment but few good weavers are unemployed. The great increase in our exports under the free-trade regime, and the abundance of capital, have been felt in N., as in other mercantile districts, causing hundreds of looms to resume their activity." Speaking of the weavers of N., Mr. Blakely says: "Like their predecessors, they have ever been ready to resist by physical force any real or imaginary invasion of their rights; and during the present century the city has been several times a scene of disorder. It is, however, but just to say, that the same intrepidity of character and buoyancy of disposition have supported them during successive years of low wages and distress, and the same tact and shrewdness of character have availed them in producing from their looms the most difficult creations of fancy. As a body they are intensely political,—alive to all matters of public interest, temperate in their habits, patient amidst unparalleled suffering, and in their craft perhaps still unsurpassed by any artisans in Europe. Much anxiety is evinced for the education of their children, and even at the most depressed period of trade there is but a slight diminution in the attendance at the Sabbath and day schools. The rate of wages is arranged amongst the weavers, and agreed to by the manufacturer; and although they are not equal to those of the north, N. being placed in the centre of a productive agricultural district, with an abundant supply of provisions, the weekly earnings of the artisans may be expended to greater advantage than in many other cities." There are also in N. extensive establishments for dyeing and dressing the manufactured goods, a cotton-mill, and several iron-foundries, breweries, vinegar, orchal soap, candle, oil, and mustard-works.—N. was anciently a seaport, and though long bereft of this character by geognostic changes in the bed of the Yare, has once more become so by means of the ship-canal and other improvements called the Lowestoft navigation. Nearly one-half of the whole exports and imports of Yarmouth belong to N.; and the trade between the two places has been greatly facilitated by the establishment of steam-packets on the Yare. The river-carriage of agricultural produce, coal, and other heavy articles, is conducted chiefly in lighters, of from 15 to 20 tons burden.

Municipal affairs.] A charter of 5° Henry IV. made the extensive territory within the corporation-limits a co. of itself, excepting only the castle; and this is now, by the boundary act, included for the purposes of representation. The municipal reform act divided the borough into 8 wards, and reduced the number of aldermen to 16, and that of councillors to 48. The jurisdiction of the corporation in the co. of the city is exclusive. Assizes are held twice a-year; and general or quarter-sessions are held by the recorder. The annual receipts of the corporation during 5 years terminating in 1833, varied between £2,320 and £3,624; in 1850 they amounted to £9,592. N. has returned 2 members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. Constituency in 1835, 800 freeholders, 2,540 freemen, and 2,280 added by the reform bill,—in all 5,620; in 1841, 4,349; in 1848, 4,220. Pop. in 1693, 28,881; in 1801, 35,734; in 1831,61,110; in 1841, 62,294; in 1851, 68,195. Poor rates in 1832, £25,541; in 1838, £16,595.

History.] N. appears to have gradually arisen out of the decay of the Roman town of *Venta Icenorum* or Caistor. The nascent city offered attractive advantages as a fishing-station, and grew to be a fishing-town. Under the Anglo-Saxon princes it was a place of some importance, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had 1,320 burgesses and 25 churches. Domesday-book of 1086, though noting many of its dwellings to be untenanted, states its burgesses to have been 1,565, and its churches 54. In 1122, Henry I. held his Christmas in the town, and raised the place to an equality of franchise and privilege with London. A vast body of Jews about this time settled in N.; they afterwards got embroiled in contests with the monks, at whose instigation probably the inhabitants, enraged by their alleged crucifixion of a Christian boy, nearly exterminated them in 1189. In 1216 the castle was taken and the town plundered by the troops of Louis, the dauphin. Between 1294 and 1342, the city, hitherto fortified only with a large ditch, was fortified by the citizens with embattled walls, towers, portcullised gates, and military engines. About 1336, a number of worsted and woollen manufacturers from the Low countries settled in the town, and occasioned a rapid augmentation of its trade, wealth, and pop. In 1348-9 it was bereft of about one-third of its inhabitants by the plague. In 1381, 'the Norfolk levellers' pillaged the houses of the wealthier citizens, and committed great ravages. Five great fires,

between 1463 and 1507, greatly desolated the town; the last of them destroyed no fewer than 718 houses. In the reign of Edward VI., the rebels under the two Ketts marched against N., took possession of the city, pillaged it, and burnt a large part of it. In 1557-8, several martyrs to the reformed religion were burnt in N. In years between 1486 and 1665, eight or nine visitations of plague and 'the sweating sickness' made fearful havoc, carrying away in four instances respectively 1,431, 2,251, 3,076, and 4,817 persons. In 1565-6, upwards of 300 Flemings, who were driven from their native land by the persecutions under the duke of Alva, settled in N., and revived its declining prosperity. In 1570, 1646, 1697, and 1706, the city was visited, and very seriously damaged, by great floods. During the civil wars under Charles I., N. was fortified in the cause of the parliamentarians.

NORWICH, a town of New London co., Connecticut, U. S., on the Thames, in N lat. 41° 33′, W long. 72° 7′, 13 m. N of New London. It contains a court-house, a jail, and 7 churches for different denominations. It is a considerable town both for trade and manufactures; is favourably situated at the head of navigation; and has an extensive back country. Steam-boats ply between N. and New York, and it is connected by railroad with Worcester in Massachusetts. The falls of the river afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. in 1830, 3,144; in 1840, 4,200.—Also a township of Windsor co., Vermont, on the Connecticut, 46 m. SSE of Montpellier. Pop. 2,218.—Also a township of Hampshire co., Massachusetts, 104 m. W of Boston. Pop. 750.—Also a township of Franklin co., Ohio, on the Scioto. Pop. 731.—Also a township and village of Chenango co., New York, on the Chenango, 112 m. W of Albany. Pop. 6,145.—Also a township of Muskingum co., in Ohio, 65 m. E of Columbus.—Also a township of Huron co., in Ohio. Pop. 676.

NORWICH, a township in Brock district, Upper Canada, intersected by several affluents of Big creek. Pop. in 1842, 2,747. It contains in its NE part the village of Norwichville.

NORWICHTOWN, a village of New London co., in Connecticut, U. S., 37 m. SE of Hartford, and 2 m. N of Norwich. Pop. 1,000.

NORWOOD, a chapelry in Middlesex, 2 m. N of Hounslow, intersected by the Grand Junction canal. Pop. in 1831, 1,320; in 1841, 2,385.—Also a hamlet, including two villages, in the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, Surrey, 6 m. S of London, on the line of the Croydon railway. The N. school-of-industry, for the reception and training of destitute children from the London parishes, is pleasantly situated on the top of an eminence in this hamlet, and is a well-regulated and interesting establishment. The South Metropolitan cemetery, a beautiful and well-arranged burying-ground, has been formed here on the gentle slope of one of the little eminences which surround the hamlet; its extent is 41 acres. Besides a public office and residence for the superintendent, it contains two chapels, one for Episcopalians, the other for dissenters. N. has long been celebrated as the rendezvous of the gipsy tribes, who used to encamp within its shades.

NORWOOD, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Asphodel, 10 m. SE of Warsaw. Pop. 150.

NOSENSTADT. See Bistritz.

NOSE PEAK, a cape on the E coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 53° 32′, W long. 70° 01′.

NOSIMA, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nifon and Xicoco.—Also a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 20 m. NNW of Taisero.

NOSOOKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. S of Chernigov.

NOSS, a small island of Scotland, lying to the SE of Bressay, in N lat. 60° 12′, esteemed one of the most fertile of the Shetland isles.

NOSSA-SENHORA-D'ASSUMPÇAO. See Assumpçao.

NOSSEBE, or Nassi-Be, a small island, situated in a bay off the NNW coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 13° 30′, within 1 m. of the mainland which is here low and marshy. It is about 15 m. in length, and contains an excellent harbour. The French had a settlement on this island, but finding it a hot-bed of disease and death, where two-thirds or three-fourths of their troops sometimes fell a sacrifice to the climate in one summer season, they have abandoned it; and the island of Mayotta, distant about 180 m. to the W, is henceforth to be the sole garrison and military depôt of the French in these seas.

NOSSEN, a town of Saxony, on the Mulda, 19 m. W of Dresden. Pop. 2,040.

NOSS-HEAD, a cape on the E coast of Caithness, 4 m. NE of Wick, with a lighthouse in N lat. 58° 28′ 38″, W long. 3° 3′ 5″.

NOSTAL, a township in Wragby p., Yorkshire, 4½ m. SW of Pontefract. Pop. in 1831, 142.

NOSTANG, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. ENE of Port-Louis. Pop. 1,200.

NOTAHACKY, or Notahucky, a river of Tennessee, U. S., which rises in N. Carolina, and joins the French-Broad, a little above Danbridge.

NOTARESCO, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 9 m. E of Teramo. Pop. 1,250.

NOTCH (The), a pass in the W part of the White mountains, in New Hampshire, U. S. The narrowest part, between two perpendicular rocks, is only 22 ft. wide. The road from Lancaster to Portland passes through this notch, following the course of the head branch of the Saco river. The scenery at this point is grand and picturesque

NOTCH (Cape), a cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 53° 25′, W long. 72° 45′.

NOTGROVE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3¼ m. N by W of North-Leach. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1841, 181.

NOTLEY (Black), a parish in Essex, 1¾ m. S by E of Braintree. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 486; in 1841, 520.

NOTLEY (White), a parish in Essex, 9 m. NE by N of Chelmsford. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 453; in 1841, 470.

NOTO, a considerable town in the SW of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, delightfully situated on an eminence overlooking a richly cultivated valley, 15 m. SW of Syracuse. It is of considerable antiquity; but having been destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, the site of the present town is some miles from that of the ancient town. Its population is computed at 12,000. Of the numerous churches and convents which it contains, several are elegantly built in the Grecian style. Its other public buildings are an hospital, a college, a Monte di Pieta, and a valuable museum of Greco-Siculo medallions. It trades chiefly in wine, oil, and corn, the produce of the adjacent country.

NOTO, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 48 m. NW of Jedo.

NOTO (Cape), a headland on the NW coast of the island of Nifon, in N lat. 37° 39′.

NOTO (Val di), one of the three provinces into which Sicily was formerly divided, forming the SE portion of the island. Its length from E to W is 70 m.; its breadth about 50 m. It forms in extent a third of the island, and comprises the portion first peopled by Grecian colonists, and most celebrated both in Grecian and Roman history. It is now administratively divided into the prov. of Syracuse, and a portion of the provs. of Caltanisetta and Catania. It contains the towns of Catania, Syracuse, Augusta, Modica, Calatigirone, Lentini, Carlentini, and Noto.

NOTRE-DAME, a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence about 16 m. below Montreal.

NOTRE-DAME BAY, a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, in N lat. 49° 55′.

NOTRE-DAME-D'ABONDANCE, a large village of the Sardinian states, in Savoy, prov. of Chablais, 30 m. E of Geneva.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-FRESNAY, a village of France, dep. of Calvados, 15 m. SSW of Lisieux. Pop. 300.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-L'EPINE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Marne, 4 m. ENE of Chalons-sur-Marne, cant. of Marson. Pop. 500.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-MONT, a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. and 4 m. NW of St.-Jean-de-Mont. Pop. 1,800.

NOTRE-DAME-DE-TOUCHET, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mortain.

NOTRE-DAME-DU-THIL, a town of France, dep. of Oise, 1 m. NW of Beauvais. Pop. 1,000.

*** NOTRE DAME. Besides the above, a number of towns and villages in France compounded with this term, will be found under the second word.

NOT'S ISLAND, a small island near the coast of Virginia, in N lat. 38° 38′.

NOTTAWASAGA, a township of Upper Canada, in Simcoe district, skirting a bay of the same name in the S part of the Georgian bay of Lake Huron; and intersected by a river of the same name which falls into the bay. Pop. in 1842, 420.

NOTTE, a small river of Prussia, in Brandenburg, which runs from S to N, and falls into the Spree near Köpenich, after a course of 45 m. It is navigable in the lower part of its course.

NOTTELN, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the gov. of Munster, 10 m. W of Munster.

NOTTEVOE, an island off the SE coast of Norway, in the gulf of Christiania, in N lat. 59° 12′, E long. 10° 29′.

NOTTINGHAM, a borough and county of itself, in the hund. of Broxtow, co. of Nottingham; on the N bank of the Trent, by railway 27½ m. N of Leicester, 47½ m. NNE of Rugby, and 130¾ m. NNW of London. Area of the borough, previous to the new arrangement of the municipal boundaries, 2,610 acres. Houses in 1831, 10.407: in 1841, 10,942; in 1851, 11,549. Pop. in 1831, 50,680; in 1841, 52,922; in 1851, 58.432.—The town is beautifully situated on a rocky eminence, overlooking the rich vale of the Trent. On the N rises a chain of wood-crowned hills, and towards the S stretches the vale of Belvoir. In the more ancient part of the town the streets are generally narrow and irregular, but considerable improvements have been effected of late years. Several of the streets rise in terraces one above the other; the hill being so steep that the ground floors of the houses towards the top are higher than the roofs of those at the bottom. N. presents characteristic features, commercially and socially. To a superficial observer, it appears a handsome, old-fashioned town, full of quaint and quaintly-named streets, narrow and winding, but frequently affording glimpses full of architectural picturesqueness, while so long as the visitor confines himself to the principal thoroughfares, his impression will also be decidedly in favour of the town, as respects the important essentials of good substantial paving and of cleanliness: both soil and situation facilitate the latter quality. A great portion of the town is built upon the face of such steep declivities as afford natural surface-drainage, and the soil, generally of sandstone, is almost as absorbent as a sponge. Notwithstanding these advantages, however, N. is, in one respect, one of the worst built towns in England. Its area is the most crowded in the kingdom. According to Mr. Hawksley's report, there is in N. one individual to 'every square of 4½ yds. on the side,' the calculation including the very large open space of the market-place, while, in one particular part of the town, it has been ascertained by the poor-law authorities that upwards of 4,200 people dwell in a space not measuring 220 yds. sq.

Principal Edifices.] The spacious market-place—one of the finest in the kingdom—is ornamented with lofty houses and shops of elegant appearance.—The new exchange, which occupies its eastern angle, is a handsome edifice, containing a suite of noble rooms.—The mechanics' institution, a recently erected edifice, is a handsome structure of classic design. The external dimensions of the edifice are 124 ft. by 61 ft. Entering beneath the portico, upon the r. is the residence of the librarian, and on the l. the stair-case leading to the great hall. Advancing through a corridor, upon each side are two commodious class-rooms, beyond which are the library, 42 by 26 ft., and the natural history gallery, 50 by 19 ft. 6 in., with the apartment of the curator, and at each angle a staircase. The flat above is almost entirely occupied by a noble hall, 80 by 45 ft., and 30 ft. high, with an orchestra and platform. Under the orchestra is an upper gallery for natural history, 50 ft. long, 8 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high: also, a committee-room, apparatus-room and music library.—The new corn-exchange is a handsome edifice, with a hall of 77 ft. by 55 ft., a spacious corridor, and a reading room. The roof is nearly one entire surface of glass.—The county-hall, erected in 1770, comprises two law courts, a grand jury-room, &c.—The co.-jail is built upon the edge of the rock on which a considerable portion of the town stands. A considerable number of its cells are hewn out of the solid rock.—The house-of-correction is conveniently situated, and tolerably well-arranged; and the town-jail adjoins but is unconnected with it.—The general hospital and infirmary, established in 1782, and the co. lunatic asylum, erected in 1812, are large and commodious structures.—N. castle stands on the SW side of the town, on the summit of a steep rock. It was burned in Oct. 1831, during the riots consequent upon the rejection of the reform bill. In 1832, the duke of Newcastle obtained at the Leicester assizes a verdict for £26,000 against the hund. of Broxtow for the destruction of the castle; but its blackened walls still overhang the town.—In Castle-park are extensive cavalry barracks, erected in 1792.—It may be matter of surprise, that notwithstanding the growing importance of its manufactures, and the great extension of its trade during the last ten years, when compared with the pop. returns of Leicester and Derby, N. should not have increased the number of its inhabitants in the same proportion as those rival towns have done. In 1841 the pop. of Leicester numbered 50,932, now it is 60,650. Derby in 1841 had a pop. of 32,875; in 1851, 40,615. In 1841 the borough of N. numbered 52,922; in 1851, 58,432. But the truth is, that hitherto N. has been incapable of extension, in consequence of there lying within the boundaries of the borough a wide belt of land, which being subject to common-right, has hitherto been protected from encroachment by the freemen with great vigilance. The consequence has been, that colonies of manufacturers have settled themselves by thousands just beyond these boundaries; and in places which 20 years ago were green fields, there is now a constant succession of streets, all within a mile or so of the borough. These, with the residents in the manufacturing villages closely adjacent, and of the town

show an aggregate pop., within a circle of about 5 m., of nearly 115,000; in 1841 the numbers in this area amounted to about 102,000. Now, however, the commonable lands round the town have been enclosed for building purposes by act of parliament, and the populous suburbs of Lenton, Radford, Isongreen, Carrington, and Sneinton, are being incorporated within the borough itself by new streets in all directions. Among other improvements, public 'Recreation walks,' and an arboretum of 20 acres have been formed.

Parishes, &c.] The borough of N., comprehending the parishes of St. Mary, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, has been enlarged by the addition of the neighbouring p. of Sneinton, and parts of those of Lenton and Radford, with the extra-parochial district of the park and castle liberties.—The church of St. Mary is a massive pile, erected about the time of Henry VII. The interior has recently been altered and enlarged. Its length from E to W is 216 ft.; that of the transepts, 97 ft.; the breadth of the nave, 67 ft.; of the chancel, 29 ft.—The church of St. Peter is an ancient structure, but greatly modernized.—St. James' chapel is a neat modern building.—The Independents have 4 churches; the Baptists 4; and the Wesleyan Methodists 3. Here are also places of worship for the New Connexion Methodists, Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Sandemanians, Huntingtonians, and Jews. The Roman Catholic church of St. Barnabas, erected on an elevated site on the W side of the town, in 1842-4, at a cost of £20,000, is a very handsome building, of a cruciform plan, 190 ft. in length. The transepts are 83 ft. by 20 ft.; and the nave is 76 ft. by 22 ft. The tower is surmounted by a spire about 150 ft. in height. The edifice is lighted by 76 stained glass windows.—According to the abstract of education returns, there were in 1833, in the 3 parishes of N., and those of Sneinton, Lenton, and Radford, 5 infant, 97 daily, 44 Sunday, and 8 boarding schools. The free grammar-school, founded in 1513, is endowed with £772 per ann. The Blue-coat school, containing 80 children, is partly supported by endowment and partly by subscription; 2 National and 3 Lancasterian schools are supported by voluntary contributions and small payments from the children.—A school-of-design has existed for some years, and its direct influence on the trade of N. is beginning to be very sensibly felt. The designs sold by the travelling foreigner are no longer in demand at N., while the fabrics of the town are competing with those of France and Belgium in what has hitherto been their stronghold upon the foreign market,—beauty of design. In lace window-curtains, the productions of N. are extensively superseding the Swiss figured muslins in the foreign markets, which take off as many of a certain quality as N. can produce, while others of a superior kind are manufactured for home-consumption.—There are several well-endowed hospitals and benefactions to the poor.—The N. poor-law union comprehends 3 parishes, embracing an area of 4 sq. m., with a pop. returned in 1831 at 50,680. The average annual expenditure on the poor of this district, during the 3 years preceding the formation of the union, was £11,150. Expenditure in 1838, £18,556; in 1840, £14,159.—Under the new municipal act the parliamentary boundaries of N. have been considerably enlarged, and comprehend the parishes already named. The borough is divided into 7 wards, and placed under the government of 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. The income of the borough in 1839 was £15,157; in 1850, £13,491.—N. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 5,475; in 1848, 5,172.

Manufactures, trade, &c.] The principal manufactures carried on at N. are those of lace and of cotton and silk hosiery. The recent introduction of the manufacture of plat-nets in imitation of foreign grounds, ornamented by the application of the new jacquard apparatus, imparted fresh stimulus to the lace trade. See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. A considerable change has of late years taken place in the mode of conducting the staple manufactures of the town and county of N. By Chevalier Claussen's adaptation, stockings, shirts, drawers, &c., for the first time in the history of the manufacture, are produced by steam-power, one person only being required to attend to each set of frames for the purpose of supplying yarn and remedying any casual accident; yet the number of hands employed is greatly increased by the new system. One firm, which employs about 400 hands in-doors, occupies three times that number at their own homes in finishing. The hands employed by them on the old system, combined with these, form a total of 3,000 exclusively in their service,—at least 1,000 more than were working for the same firm before the trade received its great impetus 12 months ago. These numbers do not include spinners, bleachers, box-makers, and others indirectly set to work by the augmentation of this branch of industry,—probably 1,000 additional. Here is seen the result of the new system upon one establishment merely; and when it is recollected that many others in the three cos. have been subjected to similar influences, though probably not all to the same proportionate extent, the advantages it promises will be readily appreciated. The females in the lace-warehouses earn from 9s. to 18s. a-week, and as many of them live with their parents, to whom they pay 6s. or 7s. weekly for their board, they have about £15 a-year to themselves for dress and pocket-money. Their employment is one of taste and ingenuity, and hence, perhaps, their superior appearance when compared with females of their own class in other places. Of females—skilled hands—there are frequently in warehouses from 200 to 300. Their occupation as well as their comfort demands a scrupulous cleanliness of person. Over them is a superintendent, to preserve order, regularity, and morality of conduct; and any known dereliction in or out of the factories, would subject the girl to dismissal. In 1838 there were 3 cotton, 2 worsted, and 3 silk-mills, employing collectively 891 hands. Among the other branches of industry prosecuted here are dyeing, wire-drawing, pin-making, iron and brass-founding, malting, and tanning.

History.] William the Conqueror built a castle here. In the reign of Stephen, N. was the scene of hostilities between that prince and Henry of Anjou. During the wars of the barons, the castle was attacked and taken by surprise by Robert de Ferrarus, earl of Derby. After the deposition of Edward II., N. castle became the residence of his queen, Isabella of France, and her paramour, Roger de Mortimer, earl of March. Several parliaments were held here. In 1485, Richard III. marched from N., where he had assembled his forces, to the battle of Bosworth field. In the civil war, Charles I. set up his standard at N. in 1642, but the place fell next year into the hands of parliament. During the protectorate the castle was dismantled; after the restoration, a new one was erected on the site of the old building, by the duke of Newcastle. This edifice, which resembled a magnificent villa rather than a castle, was burned down, as already observed, during the riots of 1831. Villiers, duke of Buckingham, who possessed the old fortress as heir of the earl of Rutland, to whom it was granted by James I., sold it to Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, who erected the modern edifice in the years 1674—1683. March, the architect, constructed it in the Palladian style, of which it was an admirable specimen. The cost is stated by Deering to have been £14,000. The rooms were of great size and magnificence, forming unbroken suites of apartments. From the castle-hill is obtained the best view of N., which seems to lie between this eminence on the W, and a corresponding one of very similar aspect and dimensions on the E, called Colwick-hill. A noble prospect is obtained over the course of the Trent, embracing a field of several miles.—Among the curiosities of this town are the wine vaults of Messrs. Homer & Crossland. These cellars are of vast dimensions, extending back from the market-place for a length of 170 yds., of an average breadth of 15 ft.

They have been hewn out of the solid rock; the roof is about 8 ft. high, and still bears the marks of the pickaxe. As the ground rises towards the back, the upper portion of the cellar is 63 ft. from the surface; and at this point a large funnel-shaped shaft exists, which is used for letting down the casks. The temp. of the air in the cellar remains at 53° all the year round. N. contains many such *subterranea*, though none of equal dimensions. It is difficult to pronounce for what purpose such long narrow passages could have been originally excavated in the rock, and the fancy of antiquaries has assigned them variously to Druidical, Roman, and mediæval periods.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, one of the north midland counties of England; bounded on the NW by Yorkshire; on the NE and E by Lincolnshire; on the S by Leicestershire; and on the W by Derbyshire. It lies between the parallels of 52° 50′ and 53° 34′ N lat., and is of an oval form, about 50 m. in length from N to S, by 25 m. in breadth. It has an area of 837 sq. m., or about 480,000 acres, according to Lowe.

Aspect, soil, &c.] The surface of this co., except the Trent level, is uneven, though none of the hills rise to any considerable degree of elevation; the general aspect, therefore, is open though not tame. The principal tract of hilly country runs from Nottingham, in the SW, northwardly to Market-Warsop, giving rise to most of the smaller streams of the co. S of the Trent, the Wolds constitute other elevations running W and E from Thrumpton to near Hickling. The hills generally are of moderate elevation, and the whole country has an undulating aspect, affording a cheerful and domestic agricultural prospect. Where the hills attain greater height, their tops are usually planted, — a mode of management which affords harbour for the game, one of the main agricultural pests of this district. The surface of great part of this co. was anciently covered with wood; the celebrated royal forest of Sherwood, the traditional scene of Robin Hood's exploits, extending in the N district for about 21 m. in length, by a breadth varying between 7, 8, and 9 m. A portion of this ancient forest is still in existence, forming part of Earl Manvers' park at Thoresby, and is known by the name of Birkland forest. "This tract proves by the plain indications of fertility it offers, its large trees, and strong growth of gorse and fern, that the long period during which Sherwood forest existed as a waste was due not to any defect of the soil, but to the fact that it was 'protected' from improvement and cultivation by being a royal domain. And the character of desolation thus imposed upon the district continued after it had fallen into the hands of great landowners who were little more disposed to improve than the Crown itself." Long before Sherwood forest ceased to be a waste, it had been for the most part denuded of its timber. All this tract, with a few trifling exceptions, has now been enclosed, and divided with quickset hedges, the fields being generally of good size and well-proportioned to the extent of the different farms. The farms commonly run from 300 to 500 acres, a few of them reaching the extent of 1,000 acres. The county contains many fine parks and seats. An unusual number of our nobility have made it their residence. There is one district here called 'the Dukery,' from the number of ducal families having seats within it; and though by the sale of Worksop manor to his grace of Newcastle, the duke of Norfolk has withdrawn from the spot, it is still sufficiently remarkable to merit the name it bears. Here are Clumber-park, Welbeck-abbey, Thoresby-park, Rufford-hall, all within the compass of a few miles; the duke of Newcastle, the duke of Portland, Earl Manvers, and the earl of Scarborough occupying one neighbourhood. The geological formation on which the co. rests is the new red sandstone; and red marl, and its varieties of sand, gravelly sand, and red and white sand stones, constitute by far the greater part of the soil of this co. The sand or gravel may be divided into—1. The forest-country or the borders of it; 2. The Trent-bank country; 3. The tongue of land E of Trent running into Lincolnshire. The clay country may be divided into—1. The clay N of Trent, consisting of the N and S clay divisions and the hundred of Thurgarton; 2. The clay S of Trent, comprehending the vale of Belvoir and the Wolds. The lime and coal land lies to the W of a line drawn from the river at Shire-Oak, nearly S by W to the river Lene, near Woolaton. The coal seams vary in thickness from 1 or 2 to 5 or 6 ft. Coal-pits of considerable depth have been sunk in various places; the coal, though similar, is inferior to that of Newcastle. Gypsum, which occurs in different parts of the co., is extensively worked near Newark, and a very good yellowish freestone for building and paving is raised in various places; marl is also found throughout the co. The NE extremity of the co., including the Carr, contains a marshy tract like the marsh lands of Lincolnshire.—The climate of N. is considered healthy. Its comparative dryness is probably the consequence of the clouds from the Western ocean breaking upon the hills of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, and exhausting themselves before they reach this co. The greatest rains are observed to come with E winds. The harvests are on the whole rather later than those of the more southern cos.

Agriculture.] This co. is principally arable. Pasturage is more attended to in the Trent-bank district than elsewhere. The usual crops are wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and clover. "The farming of the N division is in many respects superior to that in the S part of the co. The land is of a lighter character, less expensive to till, and better adapted for green crops and stock: while it happens to be pitched at a considerably lower scale of rent. Much of the land being of a light sandy nature, two corn crops in succession can seldom be taken with advantage; and against this the chief restriction is imposed on the farmer by his landlord, who does not generally insist on the exact observance of a four or five course." [*Caird.*] Weld, or dyer's yellow weed, is cultivated to some extent in the N district; hops have been largely grown in the vicinities of Ollerton and Rufford, and in most parts of the N clay district. The limestone and coal district is chiefly under tillage: it also contains some woods. Remnants of the old forest may be seen here and there in the parks of the nobility and gentry, and there are some valuable new woods and plantations, especially on the estates of the dukes of Newcastle and Portland. There are excellent market-gardens, and some good orchards near the principal towns. In the neighbourhood of Nottingham much of the land is in pasture for supplying the town with dairy produce, and the advantage of water-carriage for manure is enjoyed by the farmers on both banks of the Trent. The best land here lets high, from £2 up to £4 an acre. Beyond the immediate influence of the town, the rents vary from 35s. to 45s. an acre, inclusive of tythe. The land being naturally rich, yields large crops.—The horned cattle fed in this co. are chiefly of Irish breed. There are still many flocks in which the blood of the old 'Forest sheep' of the district prevails, a brown-faced and hardy but ill-shaped animal, which, if it can be fattened at all, will scarcely be fit for the butcher till four or five years old. A cross-breed between the Forest-sheep and the South-down is kept in some of the parks. The ordinary cross-bred sheep kept are Leicester and Forest crosses. Some South-downs are kept by a few of the proprietors on their own farms, but they have obtained no place amongst the general stock of the county.

Rivers.] The Trent and its tributaries, the Soar, the Erwash, and the Idle, are the principal rivers in this co.; but the Trent, into which all its rivers fall, is pre-eminently the first in importance. Throughout its whole course of about 60 m. in this co. it is a broad navigable stream, bordered by the level lands already alluded to. It enters about 2 m. below Sawley, near the junction of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester; and flows in a sinuous NE course by Nottingham to Newark, whence it proceeds to North Clifton, and enters Lincolnshire near Misterton. See article TRENT. The Soar and the Erwash form parts of the S and SW boundary of the co. The Soar first touches it near Stanford, and flowing W and N by Kingston, joins the Trent at Sawley. The Erwash rises by some of its headfeeders between Annesley and Kirkby, and runs SSE along the border of the co., dividing it from Derbyshire, to the Trent which it joins opposite Barton. The Idle rises in Sherwood forest, and runs N by Retford, deviates to the W and NW by Mattersey and Bawtry, and then runs E by Misterton to the Trent; it is joined by various tributary streams, the chief of which are the Maun, the Meden, and the Ryton. The Witham touches the E border of the co. The Fleet, a small tributary to the Trent, rises near Winthorpe, and runs N to its junction at Gerton. The Devon, reinforced by the waters of the Smite, falls into the Trent near Newark.

Canals, railways, and roads.] The Chesterfield canal begins in the tideway of the Trent at Stockwith, near its junction with the Idle; and runs WSW to Gringley, whence it turns S to East Retford, and again proceeds W by Worksop to Shire-Oak, where it enters Yorkshire. Vessels of 20 tons burthen can navigate this canal from Retford; but between that place and the Trent vessels of even 60 tons are admitted.—The Grantham canal enters this co. from Lincolnshire near Hickling, and runs NW in a very circuitous course of 30 m. to Nottingham, where it is joined by the Nottingham canal, which runs up the Erwash to Eastwood. At the latter place it communicates with the Erwash canal, running down the valley of the Erwash, on the opposite bank. The line after this junction is continued northwards on the Nottingham side, till it ultimately crosses it, and proceeds to the Cromford canal at Pinxton, Derbyshire. The Beeston cut and other branches are connected with this line of canal.—The Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway runs from the main line near the junction of the Trent and the Soar to Nottingham; and about 6 m. of the main line itself crosses the SW corner of the co. along the E bank of the Soar.—There is a railroad from Mansfield to the basin of the Cromford canal at Pinxton, with a branch to the Codnor-park iron-works.—The Halifax road enters this co. at Rempston, and runs N by Nottingham and Mansfield into Derbyshire. The Carlisle road, by Grantham, runs by Newark, Ollerton, and Worksop, into Yorkshire. The Edinburgh road, by York, branches off from the last at Newark, and runs through Tuxford, East Retford, and Bawtry, into Yorkshire. The road to Leeds runs by Upper Broughton, and joins the Halifax road at Nottingham. A road runs from Grantham to Nottingham, whence and from the other towns in the co. other roads radiate in various directions.

Trade, manufactures, &c.] The trade of this co. has been greatly facilitated by its canal navigation, and more recently by the facilities of modern railway transit. The chief manufactures, besides malt in great quantities at Newark and Worksop, paper at East Retford, iron and malt at Mansfield, iron and brass, ropes, and celebrated candles at Newark, candlewicks at Gamston, ale and earthenware at Nottingham, &c., are those of lace, and silk and cotton stocking goods. Lace is manufactured at Beeston, Lenton, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Radford, and Sutton-in-Ashfield; and silk and cotton hosiery, &c., at Mansfield, Nottingham, and Radford. The cotton manufacture is also carried on at Papplewick. Nottingham is the great centre of the machine lace, and the cotton and silk hosiery, trades. The machine lace trade is a branch of industry more modern than that of the hosiery among which it took its rise, being originally worked indeed on the stocking-frame. The stocking-frame-work knitting is said to have originated towards the close of the 16th cent., previous to which period stockings, then generally if not entirely made by females, were knitted by hand. In 1589, William Lea invented the stocking-frame, and taught his brother and some of his nearest relatives the use of it. His invention was discountenanced, upon the grounds that it would tend to deprive hundreds of the industrious poor of their usual means of maintenance, whereupon Lee, at the invitation of Henry IV. of France, went, with 9 workmen, to Rouen in Normandy, and the French competition is to this day felt by the British frame-work knitters. From the period when Lee invented stocking frames, down to the commencement of 1851, the operatives employed in working them have been scattered over a wide tract of country, including a very considerable proportion of the cos. of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester. "The hosiers owning these frames," says a local authority, "fixed their residences in the chief towns of each co., and employed a class of middlemen to sublet them in different districts where hands could be found to work them at the lowest rate of wages. The duty of these men was, and still is, to give out the yarn, pay wages, deducting rent of frame, and then at the close of each week to bring the wrought goods to the warehouses of the hosiers in bags: hence the middlemen are frequently also called 'bagmen.' It has ever been a difficult thing to keep a proper check upon these bagmen, whose exactions, combined with the longvexed question of frame rent, have ever been a fruitful source of discontent among the operatives. Still, from the scattered nature of the manufacture, their services have hitherto been indispensable. Up to the time of the adoption of the round machinery, very many of the hosiers' warehouses were little larger than ordinary dwellinghouses; but at the close of 1850 it was found that in consequence of the larger bulk of goods requiring storeroom, and from the pending change in the method of manufacture necessitating the adoption of the factory system to a great extent, an entirely new class of buildings would be required, combining factory, warehouse, and salerooms. Thus, after the lapse of more than two centuries, without any material variation in the method of conducting the stockingmaking business, it suddenly assumes a position similar to that which forms the greatness of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and has firmly established the machine lace manufacture of Nottinghamshire—namely, the adoption of the factory system. The change from old habits to new ones is going on so rapidly that much attention is required to mark its progress, and to observe the antiquated grievances it is driving into oblivion, including the system of middlemen and frame rents, though these will continue to exist to a less and less extent until all the old frames have been gathered into factories, which, of course, will be a work of considerable time." Great as has been the progress made in one twelvemonth, a considerable period must elapse before the whole 30,000 frames, or more, of the midland counties have been gathered into establishments similar to the one described under the head NOTTINGHAM.

Hosiery manufacture.] The manufacture of hosiery is a trade almost exclusively confined to the three Midland cos. of N., Leicester, and Derby. The articles of hosiery manufactured—that is to say, knitted upon the frames, and afterwards either seamed or stitched by women—are gloves, stockings, drawers, underwaistcoats, and a variety of small miscellaneous pieces of dress, amongst which may be reckoned the outside woollen jackets sometimes worn by women and children, and for which Leicester has of late acquired some celebrity. The materials used by the framework-knitter are—cotton, silk, wool, and various combinations of them. The trade, which may be called a semi-domestic one, has been for at least half a century an occupation in which much chronic distress has prevailed, and framework-knitting has long been treated as one of the very lowest of textile manufactures. In 1669, there were 660 knitting frames of Lee's model

in England—400 of them in London. At that time there were only two frames in the town of Nottingham, and not 100 in the co. In 1714 there were 2,500 frames in London, 600 in Leicester, and 400 in Nottingham. After this era the trade began to flow steadily from the capital to the central counties. In 1753, there were only 1,000 frames in London, while the number was as great in Leicester, and half as great again in Nottingham. Up to the end of the first quarter of the last cent., silk was the principal material wrought upon the stocking-frames. In 1730, cotton hose were first produced. A succession of mechanical improvements and adaptations of the knitting machine followed, rendering the mechanism capable of producing imitations of the pillow-lace then manufactured. Knitting machinery, in fact, was the parent of lace machinery, the one trade grew out of the other, and the elder and the younger branches of industry have long continued close neighbours. In 1782, the number of frames in England was about 20,000, and of these more than 17,000 worked in the Midland counties; in 1812, the number in Notts, Leicester, and Derby was more than 29,000. The subjoined details are collected from a series of interesting papers, on the state of the manufacturing and working classes of Great Britain which recently appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. The district which is understood to be the area of the hosiery manufacture contains 230 parishes: the boundary towns being, in a general way, Chesterfield on the N, Newark on the E, Ashby-de-la-Zouch on the W, and Market-Harborough on the S. These topographical limits would indicate a space about 70 m. in length and 45 m. in breadth. Within this area the twist machine and the knitting frame reign pre-eminent. There were in 1844, in the co. of N., 60 parishes, in each of which there were more than 6 frames at work. The number of separate shops or working-places in the co. was ascertained to be 4,621; and the total number of frames 16,382, of which 14,879 were at the time of the inquiry in operation. In the co. of Leicester there were 100 parishes in each of which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 20,861, of which 18,558 were in operation. In the co. of Derby there were 60 parishes in which more than 6 frames were at work; and the total number of frames was 6,797, of which 6,005 were in operation. The total number of frames therefore in the three cos. may be stated as about 44,000 in 1844; and as the number of new frames constructed in the three cos. between the years 1833 and 1844 was not above 1,000, it may be assumed that the estimate of 1844 is a tolerably close approximation to the statistics of the trade at the present day. In the last census, the number of individuals employed in framework-knitting was reckoned at about 53,000. "This estimate, however, gives a false idea. When we reckon not only the men and women—the number of the latter, I may state, is fast diminishing—who actually ply the machines, but the number of women and children directly connected with the trade, and who are occupied in winding the thread, and seaming and stitching the goods after they are removed from the frame, it may be fairly estimated that the number of people closely connected with and dependent upon the hosiery manufacture considerably exceeds 100,000. This mass of pop. is to a great extent scattered over the three cos. in great numbers of small villages and hamlets, the names of which are only locally known. In the three principal towns of Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby, there were in 1844 only 8,000 frames, forming less than one-fifth of the whole number."

Lace-making.] The branch of industry generally known as the lace-trade includes two principal departments,—the warp process, in which the mechanism is still generally moved by hand-labour, and the twist or bobbin-net process, in which the mechanism is now commonly although not uniformly driven by steam. The following statistics of the manufacture are compiled principally from the results of investigations in 1831 and 1836 by Mr. Felkin. The bobbin-net manufacture dates its origin from the year 1811. At that time the pop. of N., and of the surrounding districts and villages of Lenton, Beeston, Radford, Basford, Arnold, and Sneinton, was 47,300. In 1831 it was calculated that the hosiery trade employed fewer people than it did in 1811; and as the pop. in question had then increased to 79,000, the augmentation is principally to be ascribed to the rapid growth of the bobbin-net manufacture. In 1831 there were at work in the town of N. upwards of 1,240 lace-making machines, and in the surrounding villages about as many more. The number of machines, then, in operation in the kingdom was estimated at 4,500, of which Nottinghamshire of course possessed more than half. In 1836, from another careful inquiry, it appeared that the total number of machines had decreased to 3,800. The number of machine-hands employed had of course decreased with the decrease of the engines upon which they wrought, the number being about 6,000, or less than two to every machine. The number of owners of these machines was stated at about 860; in 1831 there were 1,382 owners. In 1836, the number of machines in the town of Nottingham was 576; in the subsidiary towns and surrounding district it was about 1,470; showing that the tendency of the manufacture had been to flow from the central point of Nottingham, and to spread itself over the surrounding area. The total number of machines in England actually at work in 1836 was 3,547, of which the co. of N. possessed 2,162, or more than one-half. At the period in question, 1836, the number of machines making fancy net in the Midland dist. was increasing, and great improvements were also in the course of being introduced into the mechanism. Since 1836 no census of the number of machines employed in the lace-trade has been taken; the numerical amount of the machines in use remains, it is thought, pretty stationary, but their productive power has, by the introduction of mechanical improvements, greatly increased. Indeed, the improvement in the machinery employed in lace-making may be conceived from the following extraordinary fact: in 1810 and 1811 a square yard of a particular kind of lace fetched £5; in 1824 its price was 15s.; in 1847 it might have been purchased for 5d.! Part of this astounding reduction is owing to the cheapening of the raw material, but of course the great cheapening agent has been improved machinery. The lace of N. is manufactured from cotton and silk yarns spun in Manchester and Coventry. For the manufacture of lace it is requisite that they should be loosely doubled: and this doubling process is partly performed in Lancashire and Warwickshire, partly in and around the town of N. The doubling-mills are worked principally by women and children, superintended by male overlookers. The hosiery and lace trades together have usually employed in this co. from 13,000 to 14,000 adult males, besides females and children.

Divisions, &c.] This co. is divided into 6 wapentakes or hundreds, besides the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, and the co. of the town of Nottingham. Of these, 2 of the hundreds, Bassetlaw and Broxtow, besides the co. of the town of Nottingham, and part of the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, are in the NW parliamentary division; and 4 of the hundreds, Thurgarton, Newark, Bingham, and Rushcliffe, besides the remainder of the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby, are in the SE division. The hundreds consist each of a N and a S division, except Bassetlaw, which comprises Hatfield, N. Clay, and S. Clay divisions. The co. contains 246 parishes; and, besides the borough and co. town of Nottingham, 2 other boroughs, Newark and E. Retford, and 6 market-towns, Bingham, Mansfield, Allerton, Southwell, Tuxford, and Worksop.—The pop. of the co. in 1801 was 140,350; in 1831, 225,400, consisting of 47,117 families, of whom 13,351 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 25,578 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 8,188 otherwise occupied; in 1841 the pop. had increased to 249,773, of whom 121,660 were males, and 128,113 females; in 1851 the pop. was returned at 294,438, being an increase of 92·98 per cent. in 50 years, or at the rate of 1·32 per cent. per ann.—Under the reform act this co. returns 4 members to parliament, two for the N division, and two for the S. The polling-places for the former are at Mansfield, Nottingham, and E. Retford, Mansfield being the principal place of election. The polling-places for the latter are at Newark-upon-Trent, Bingham, and Southwell, the principal place of election being Newark. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 3,389 for the N, and 3,621 for the S divisions; in 1848, 3,910 for the N, and 3,692 for the S. Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford, including the hund. of Bassetlaw, also return each 2 members. Previous to the passing of the reform act, the co. returned only 2 members, but the boroughs returned the same number as at present.—N. is included in the midland circuit. The assizes are held at Nottingham; the quarter-sessions at Nottingham, Newark, and E. Retford. The soke of Southwell and Scrooby, comprising 20 townships, is under peculiar jurisdiction. Tho co.-jail is at Nottingham, and the co. house-of-correction at Southwell. The number of parties committed for trial in 1840 within the co. was 356; in 1842, 374; in 1844, 348; in 1849, 341.

N. was formerly in the dio. and prov. of York, but it has been transferred by the ecclesiastical commissioners to the dio. of Lincoln, and prov. of Canterbury. It forms an archd., comprising the deaneries of Bingham, Newark, Nottingham, and Retford, and the peculiar of Southwell. The total number of Sunday schools in the co. in 1833 was 366, containing 32,170 children; of daily schools 647, containing 19,867 children; and of infant schools 34, containing 1,572 children. The savings' banks in this co. in 1839 were 6; number of depositors 12,295; amount of money invested £334,057, of which £51,564 consisted of sums not exceeding £20, belonging to 7,456

depositors, and £6,853 of sums exceeding £200, belonging to 31 depositors. In 1850, the number of savings' banks was also 6; amount of deposits, £442,086; number of depositors, 17,622.—The poor rate returns for 3 years to Easter 1750, showed an average expenditure of £4,375 on the poor of this co. In 1803 the expenditure was £47,453; in 1840, £53,407; in 1847, £69,831, being at the rate of 1s. 5d. in the pound on the annual value of rateable property in that year, viz., £978.991. The value of property assessed to income tax in 1815 was £737,229; in 1843, £1,142,367.

History.] This portion of Britain was first inhabited by the *Coritani*, and included in the *Flavia Cæsarensis* of the Romans. On the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy it formed a part of the Mercian territory. William the Conqueror bestowed the greater part of the co. on his natural son, William Peverel, who afterwards supported Stephen in his usurpation. The central position of this co., and the great barrier formed by the river Trent, made it the scene of many important military movements during the English civil wars of the Middle ages; and during the parliamentary war it was the seat of some remarkable transactions.

NOTTINGHAM, a port-of-entry in Prince George co., Maryland, U. S., on the Patuxent, 28 m. SE of Washington.—Also a township of Rockingham co., New Hampshire, 25 m. ESE of Concord. Pop. 1,193.—Also a township of Mercer co., New Jersey, on the Delaware, 17 m. NE of Mount Holly. Pop. 5,109.—Also a township of Washington co., Pennsylvania, 13 m. E of Washington. Pop. 983.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., Ohio.

NOTTINGHAM (East), a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania, U. S.—Also a village of Cecil co., Maryland.

NOTTINGHAM (West), a township of Hillsborough co., New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of the Merrimack.—Also a township of Chester co., Pennsylvania.

NOTTINGTON, a hamlet of Dorsetshire, 2 m. N by W of Weymouth, celebrated for its mineral spring and baths.

NOTTON, a township in Royston p., Yorkshire, 4 m. N of Barnesley. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. 310.

NOTTOWAY, a river of Virginia, U. S., which joins the Meherrin in Gates co., in N. Carolina, after a SE course of 110 m.—Also a co. of Virginia, in the SE part of the state. Pop. in 1840, 9,719; in 1850, 8,415.—Also a township of St. Joseph co., in Michigan. Pop. 1,226.—Also a village in Noroway co., Virginia, 67 m. SW of Richmond.

NOUAILLE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Creuse, cant. and 6 m. NE of Gentioux. Pop. 1,440. — Also a village in the dep. of Dordogne, 27 m. ENE of Perigueux. Pop. 1,150.

NOUAIN, a river of France, which rises in the Etang-d'Entrain, in Nievre, and flows to the Loire, at Cone, in a W course of 27 m.

NOUAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Montrevor.

NOUAN-SUR-LOIRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 9 m. N of Bracieux, on the l. bank of the Salle. Pop. 560.

NOUDAR, a small town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, with a fortified castle, 21 m. SE of Mourao.

NOUS, a village of Karamania, in Asiatic Turkey, 18 m. S of Oscat, where are considerable ruins of the ancient *Nyssa*.

NOUTOOKOOAGAN, a river of Canada, which runs into St. John's lake, in N lat. 48° 26′.

NOUVION, a village of France, in the dep. of La Somme, 7 m. NNW of Abbeville.

NOUVION-EN-THIERACHE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 7 m. NNW of Vervins, on the r. bank of the Noirieu. Pop. 2,071, chiefly employed in manufacturing cotton and linen thread.

NOUZILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 9 m. WSW of Chateau-Regnalt. Pop. 1,050.

NOVA, a small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 0° 4′.—Also a town of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 12 m. SW of Szala-Egerszeg. Pop. 540.—Also a village of Austrian Lombardy, 7 m. N of Milan.

NOVAIA, a small town of Tobolsk, in Asiatic Russia, on the Irtish, 100 m. ESE of Tobolsk, on the r. bank of the Aidar.

NOVAIA-ZEMLIA. See Nova-Zembla.

NOVALAISE, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Chambery, 10 m. NE of Pont-Beauvoisin. Pop. 1,700.—Also a village in the Sardinian prov. of Turin, 4 m. N of Susa, on the l. bank of the Cenise. Pop. 720.

NOVALE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian prov. of Treviso, on the Musone, 11 m. S by W of Treviso.

NOVARA, an important province of Piedmont, between the river Sesia on the W, and the Ticino on the E, and stretching northwards to the prov. of Pallanza, between Lakes Orta and Maggiore. The prov. of Valsesia was incorporated with that of N. in 1837; and the entire superficies of the prov., thus enlarged, is 2,051 sq. kilom., with a pop. in 1839 of 186,159, which would give 90·76 inhabitants to the sq. kil. But, separate from Valsesia, the prov. of N. has an area of 360 sq. geog. m., and the absolute number of its inhabitants in 1826 was 144,319, or from 400 to 401 for every geog. sq. m. About one-third of this territory, N of a line drawn from Romagnana on the Sesia, to the Ticino, a little below Borgo-Ticino, is very beautiful, comprehending the district called the Riviera-d'Orta, and stretching along the lake of Verbano to its S limit at Sesto. Vineyards spread far and near upon the mountains' sides, while the forests, and the various minerals abounding in this lofty region, with its vast extent of verdant pasturages, are further sources of wealth; here, too, the mulberry-tree finds a genial soil and clime. The other and larger portion of the N. territory, lying S of the line above drawn, is a far-extended plain, covered with corn-fields and meadows, marshes and rice-grounds, and everywhere intersected by rivers, streams, or canals for diffusing irrigation. The extent of cultivated land in the prov., independent of Valsesia, is at the present time about 88,891 hect.; that of wood, 24,581 hect. Wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats, rice, and pulse, flax, hemp, buckwheat, potatoes, cabbages, rape, melons, gourds, cucumbers, &c., are the chief produce of the soil; but of the whole of the tillage land throughout the plains at least three-fifths are cropped with wheat, Indian corn, and rice. The wines of this prov. have a high repute for quality, and form a leading article of commerce with Milan, Switzerland, and Turin; but the most important produce is silk, whether considered as a source of revenue or as a branch of industry. The average quantity yielded by the prov. of N. is from 32,000 to 35,000 kilog. yearly; and there are between 50 and 60 establishments within the prov. for the purpose of preparing it for foreign markets. Flax also forms an item of consequence in the agricultural wealth of this territory. Independently of Valsesia, the prov. of N. maintains 17,030 working oxen; cows and bulls, 16,900; goats, 670; sheep, about 7,000; pigs, 9,085; horses, 2,530; asses, 1,900; and mules, 800. Most of the sheep are descended from the Tibet and Merino races, and their wool is very fine. —The manufactories in the prov. of N. are unimportant. There is a fabbrica of cotton, and a little linen is woven at Cavaglietto, and also at Cavaglio. At Galliate there are several fabbrice connected with the

preparation and throwing of silk, and about 600 people are employed in cotton factories, established for the encouragement of industry; and there are similar establishments at Cerano. But agriculture and commerce are its great resources.—The N. territory, distinct from Valsesia, comprises 13 mandamenti or districts, and these are subdivided into 96 communes.

NOVARA, the capital of the prov., is, after Turin and Genoa, the most important city in the Sardinian states. At the period of the census of 1839-40, it contained 1,133 houses, 3,777 families, and a total pop. of 18,524. Its increase, however, since that time has been great. It stands on a slight mound or elevation, in the midst of the great plain of Piedmont, and is encircled by a solid wall, with a *vallum* or broad dyke, through which runs a stream, affording the means of overflowing the surrounding marshes, and thus greatly increasing the strength of the place. The line of walls forms an agreeable drive and promenade, commanding splendid views of the Alps, and particularly Monte Rosa. The citadel, standing just within the walls, is a vast quadrangular brick building, surrounded by a broad and deep moat. Those parts which remain of the old city are quite in the Lombard character; but the antiquated portions are gradually disappearing before modern improvements, large handsome buildings are rising in their place, and most of the new streets are well and substantially built. Besides the cathedral and the ancient basilica of San-Gaudenzio, this flourishing city contains 16 other churches, many of which are fine buildings, and adorned with noble works of art. The duomo or cathedral, dedicated to San-Lorenzo, is an edifice of high antiquity, and embellished with marbles, gilding, and paintings. Among the public buildings are the civic palace and archives, the palace of justice and of the tribunals, the episcopal palace, the public library, theatre, 7 hospitals, several asylums and benevolent institutions, and a school-of-arts and trades, founded and endowed by the Countess Torniella-Bellini, at an expense of 700,000 lire, one portion of which is appropriated to males, and the other to females, with a suitable library annexed. Besides these there are 4 colleges and institutions for public instruction, including a gratuitous normal school.—The corn market of N. is the largest and most important in Italy. The building in which it is held is a vast quadrangular block, with a spacious cortile in the centre, and two portals. N. is the grand mart for corn, grain, and seeds of all kinds, in this division of Piedmont. Three large fairs held yearly at N. are numerously attended from all parts, not only of the adjacent provs., but also from Switzerland and Lombardy.—The position of N. is 159 metres = 521 ft. above the level of the sea; but this is nearly 50½ metres below the level of Lago-Maggiore; and the whole surrounding country is low and marshy. On the 23d of March 1850, the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese army in a well-fought battle in the vicinity of this town, which was followed by the abdication of Charles Albert, and the armistice of 26th March.

NOVA SCOTIA, a peninsular portion of the continent of North America, separated on the N by the strait of Northumberland from Prince Edward's island; on the NE by the gut of Canseau, from Cape Breton; and bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the S and SE, and by the bay of Fundy and New Brunswick on the W. A neck of land only 14 m. wide connects it with the latter prov. It lies between the 43d and 46th parallels of N lat.; and between the 61st and 67th meridians of W long. Including Cape Breton, it is about 350 m. in length from E to W, and from 50 to 80 m. in breadth. Its superficies is estimated at 15,617 sq. m., or 9,994,880 acres.—The civil departments of the prov. consist of divisions and counties. Of the former there are 5: viz., the Eastern, Middle, Western, Halifax, and Cape Breton divisions. There are 18 counties, which are again subdivided into districts and townships.

Physical features.] The face of this country is agreeably diversified by hills and dales; but though undulated in surface, it cannot be described as a mountainous region, for the loftiest hill does not rise more than 600 ft. above the level of the sea. The range of highlands, seldom exceeding 500 ft. in elevation, runs generally from E to W, branching off into irregular and hilly land, which terminates sometimes in abrupt cliffs on the coast, and sometimes sinks into gentle declivities in the interior. By far the greater part of the country is still covered with primeval forest. The shores are generally bold and rocky, especially along the S coast. The most remarkable cliff on the whole coast is the summit of Aspotageon, which is about 500 ft. in perpendicular height, and is generally the first object seen in approaching Halifax from Europe or the West Indies.

Inland waters.] Though N. can boast of no very large lakes or rivers, few countries of its size present a greater variety, or are more conveniently or abundantly watered. Lake Rosignol, the largest in the prov., situate in the co. of Queen's, is about 30 m. in length. The Shubenacadie river is upwards of half-a-mile wide at its mouth, draining into the Basin-of-Mines, an extensive chain of lakes, and having a powerful ebb and flow of tide for 25 m. The Lahave, the Annapolis, the East river of Pictou, the Avon, the St. Croix, and several others, navigable by small vessels for some distance from the sea, furnish great facilities for the shipment and exportation of the productions of the surrounding agricultural or mineral districts. The smaller streams tributary to these, or draining the country by independent channels, are numerous. The number of small lakes in Nova Scotia, particularly on its S side, may be estimated by the fact that nearly 100 are to be found between Halifax and Saint Margaret's bay,—a tract of country that neither in length nor breadth exceeds 20 m.

More important than its inland waters may be ranked its noble harbours, estuaries, and deep-sea basins, most of them open and navigable at all seasons of the year. The centre of Cape Breton, giving to its three counties in nearly their whole extent a double sea-coast, is occupied by a broad arm of the sea, navigable by vessels of any size, and affording facilities for the import and export of commodities rarely in any country surpassed. The basin of Annapolis, into which flows the river of that name, though of less extent, is a noble estuary, sheltered by mountain ranges, opening to the bay of Fundy through a narrow gorge, navigable by large vessels and accessible at all seasons of the year. Young as the country is, the shores of this basin, for an extent of 30 m., are highly cultivated; they are overlooked by smiling cottages, that are surrounded by waving corn-fields or embosomed in extensive orchards, and present in the summer-season many features of which the people are justly proud.—The Basin-of-Mines is still more remarkable. It is a continuation of the bay of Fundy, the rushing tides of which (rising and falling 60 ft.) expand after passing through the strait formed by Blowmedon and Parrsborough, into a broad basin, which washes the shores of four of the most fertile of the midland cos., receiving into its bosom 19 rivers, and by its powerful ebb and flow for miles up and down many of them, affording for navigation singular facilities which even adverse winds cannot control. Along the S coast of N., from Cape Sable to Cape North, spacious harbours open at all seasons of the year are numerous. Some of these are of such depth and extent that their dimensions often contrast strangely with the limited commerce which as yet floats upon their bosoms. Shelburne, Halifax, Sheet harbour, are unsurpassed; and there are roadsteads, sheltered anchorages, and arms of the sea innumerable.

Climate.] The climate of N. seems, with the progress of cultivation, to be undergoing amelioration: winter has been diminished by the prolongation of autumn, and showers of snow are neither so frequent nor heavy as heretofore. Winter, however, is here not unfrequently found "lingering in the lap of May," and the spring is consequently late and irregular in its approach. But when vegetation com-

mences, it is very rapid, and a few days alter the whole face of nature. About the end of May, the fields afford sufficient food for cattle. The heat of summer is generally moderate and regular; it is greatest in August. The autumn is decidedly the finest portion of the year; the mornings and evenings in this season are cool, and the sky generally clear and cloudless. This season often continues, though with occasional rains, and a progressive increase of cold, until January, there seldom being any severe weather before the 20th of December. January seldom passes over without a remarkable thaw; February is distinguished for the heaviest falls of snow. The greatest quantity of rain falls in spring and autumn. See article HALIFAX.

Soil and agriculture.] In such an extent of territory as is contained in Nova Scotia, there must necessarily be a great variety of soil. Haliburton, estimating by a scale of 12 parts, is of opinion that there may be 3 parts of prime land, 4 of good land, 3 of inferior, and 2 incapable of cultivation. Of these the two latter classes of soil are chiefly to be found on the S shore, from Cape Canseau to Cape Forchee. The soil may be divided into 3 classes: upland, interval, and marsh. The quality of every variety of upland is known by the species and size of the timber it produces. *Interval* is a term peculiar to America, and denotes that portion of land which is composed of the alluvial deposit of large brooks and rivers. Marsh in its natural state produces a strong coarse aquatic grass; but when enclosed and drained is exceedingly fertile. Wheat is raised with some difficulty in N., being subject to many more casualties than either oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, or Indian corn. On good upland, the average crop of wheat is from 16 to 25 bushels; on interval and dyke it is much more. Oats yield on an average 25, rye 16, and barley 20 bushels per acre. Maize, or Indian corn, is extensively cultivated in the W districts. Potatoes thrive well; their average produce being 200 bush. per acre. In 1851 there was raised within the prov. 297,157 bush. of wheat, 196,097 of barley, 61,433 of rye, 1,384,437 of oats, 170,301 of buckwheat, 37,745 of Indian corn, 21,638 bushels of pease and beans, 287,837 tons of hay, 3,686 bushels of grass-seeds, 1,986,789 of potatoes, 467,127 of turnips, 33,325 of other roots, 3,618,890 lbs. of butter, and 652,069 lbs. of cheese. Reaping begins in August, and is finished in September. One of the greatest difficulties experienced in rural affairs in this country arises out of the rapid progress of vegetation, which limits the time for planting and sowing to a very short space, and if any irregularity occurs, not only requires great exertion, but occasions these labours to be very imperfectly performed.—The cattle are very good; but the most profitable and hardiest stock is sheep. The official returns of 1851 estimated the live stock at 28,789 horses, 156,557 oxen, 85,856 cows, 282,180 sheep, and 51,533 swine.—The mineral products of N. are extensive and valuable, forming a large proportion of its exports, and promising to rise in importance. Coal abounds, and has its value greatly enhanced by the great demand for it over the whole of the American continent. The chief bed, on the N coast near Pictou, is estimated to comprehend an area of about 100 sq. m.; but this space is intersected by large dykes, and interrupted by faults, so that the actual extent is not yet ascertained. There is some reason to think that it may stretch considerably farther, though sunk too deep to have yet been traced. It has a glossy, jet-black appearance, is highly charged with bitumen, melts and cakes like that of Newcastle, and when the tar is dissipated, burns like coke.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The manufactures of N. are few in number; among them may be named cordage, coarse woollens and chocolate; tobacco is also manufactured in different ways. Coarse cloths or 'homespuns' are woven by the peasantry in all the settlements. Coarse flannels, bed linen, woollen blankets, and carpets are also made. The making of flour is an extensive and universally prevailing trade; and also preparing deals for exportation. Grindstones are exported from the co. of Cumberland, in which there are extensive quarries supplying the material. Mills for grinding plaster of Paris or gypsum have been established in the co. of Hants, but their operation is very limited. Forges are found in all the villages and hamlets. Manufactured articles in common use are generally obtained from Great Britain, and in a lesser degree from the United States, the high price of labour in the colony preventing the embarkation of capital in manufacturing speculations. The returns of 1851 reported, that there existed within the prov., at that date, 1,153 saw mills, valued at £89,869, and employing 1,786 hands; grist mills, 398, valued at £72,649, and employing 437 hands; steam mills or factories, 10; tanneries, 237, valued at £26,762, and employing 374 hands; value of leather manufactured, £52,625; value of boots and shoes manufactured, £73,654; foundries, 9, valued at £12,900, and employing 138 hands; quantity of iron smelted, 400 tons, valued at £4,635; value of castings, £3,486; weaving and carding establishments, 81, valued at £11,690, and employing 119 hands; hand-looms, 11,096, valued at £24,486; yds. of fulled cloth manufactured, 119,698; yds. of cloth not fulled, 790,104; yds. of flannel, 219,352; breweries and distilleries, 17, valued at £6,032, and employing 42 hands; gallons of malt liquor manufactured, 78,076; gallons of distilled liquor, 11,900; other factories, 131, valued at £14,382, and employing 185 hands; value of agricultural implements manufactured, £16,640; value of chairs and cabinet ware, £11,155; value of carriages, £9,491; value of other wooden wares manufactured, £19,233; quantity of coal raised, 114,992 chaldrons; casks of lime burnt, 28,603, valued at £4,433; quantity of bricks made, 2,845,400, valued at £3,211; tons of gypsum quarried, 79,795, valued at £10,498; grinding stones quarried to the value of £5.857; value of soap manufactured, £28,277; value of candles manufactured, £21,210; quantity of maple sugar manufactured, 110,441 lbs.; vessels built, 486 = 57,776 tons; boats built, 2,654.

The imports and exports of the province, in 1842, and 1847, were as follows:—

IMPORTS FROM	1842.	1847.
Great Britain, . . .	£337,364	£330.915
British West Indies, .	44,023	28,850
British North American colonies,	204,979	185,590
British colonies elsewhere,	98,178	4,110
United States of America,	373,739	309,383
Foreign States, . .	113,275	171,106
Total, . . .	£1,171,558	£1,031,954
EXPORTS TO		
Great Britain, . .	£79,784	£71,804
British West Indies, .	433.425	202,415
British North American colonies,	237,891	233,004
British colonies elsewhere, . .	6.042	6,587
United States of America,	72,699	474,950
Foreign States, . .	29,413	38,309
Total, ...	£869,254	£1,031,069

The balance of trade against the prov. is not so great as may appear from the foregoing tables; the value of exports being placed very low in proportion to the returns, and the W. India trade being exclusively carried on by vessels owned in the province, as is generally that with Great Britain. N. exported to the British West Indies, in 1840, goods to the

value of £411,556; whereof £173,590 were in dry cod. From a report of the committee on trade and manufactures to the house-of-assembly, it appears that the amount of goods, wares, and manufactures, imported into the port of Halifax alone, from the United States, during the year 1852, was 317,260 doll. chiefly at a duty of 6¼ per cent. and under, which, if imported into the United States, would have been charged with a duty of from 20 to 40 per cent., and which, it is contended, could be manufactured in the prov. as cheaply as in that country. The report further states, that the total amount of importations into Halifax from the United States, during the same year, including 370,148 d. of flour and breadstuffs, was 889,174 d.; and that the total exports, during the same periods, amounted to 343,672 d.; leaving a balance of 545,402 d. in favour of the United States in that port alone, being an increase on the preceding year of no less than 151,614 d. while the exports had diminished during both years. The committee had been unable to ascertain the value of the imports of manufactured goods into the prov., but express their conviction that it amounts to a considerable sum, and so greatly exceeds the exports to the United States, as to constitute a disadvantageous and adverse trade. The committee also report, that they have examined manufacturers established at Halifax, and engaged in the manufacture of iron castings, stoves, &c., clothing and tailoring, domestic wines, syrup, cordials, hats and caps, soap, boots and shoes, furniture, pails and buckets, and marble, who severally complain of the ruinous effects of the low rates of duties, and are sanguine that were they protected from foreign competition, and secured in the enjoyment of the home-market, they would be able to supply the domestic market with those articles at as cheap a rate as they can be imported from abroad, in which opinion the committee concur; and, further, that were it not for the protective policy of the United States, the colonists, to a considerable extent, could supply the American market. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the consideration of the presumed injurious results to the prov. from this state of things,—the want of employment which is thus created, and the extensive emigration of the more youthful and active portion of the community. The committee claim for its artificers, that as the American republic has shut its markets against them and their productions, American manufacturers should not be allowed to interfere with them in their own market.

Fisheries.] In 1851, the number of vessels employed in the fisheries of N. were 812 = 43,333 tons, and manned by 3,681 hands; and the number of boats, 5,161, with 6,713 hands. The nets and seines were 30,154. The quantity of dry fish cured, was 196,434; barrels of salmon, 1,669; of shad, 3,536; of mackarel, 100,047: of herring, 15,409. Total value £217,270. The quantity of fish oil made was 189,250 gall., value £17,754. The committee whose report is quoted above, recommend the fishermen to the especial care of the legislature. "Let the legislature," say they, "firmly and resolutely require of her majesty's ministers that protection against the encroachments of the United States which ought long since to have been awarded. Let her majesty's government be respectfully informed, that in return for that allegiance so cheerfully yielded to the sovereignty of the queen, her colonial subjects are entitled to be protected by the parent-state against the invasion of their property by a foreign power, and when the fisheries are rescued from foreign intrusion, thousands of British seamen will find profitable employment on our coasts and become extensive consumers of the productions of agriculture and the arts." It seems that a practice had grown up on the part of the fishing-boats of New England of extending their operations considerably within the bays of Nova Scotia, and within the line of one marine league from the British headlands which is the legal boundary. From the nature of these rights it is impossible to protect them without the presence of a considerable number of small armed vessels; and if the authority of the government is not adequately represented on the spot, disputes are apt to arise among the fishermen themselves, or the rightful owners of the ground may be driven away by an invasion of unlawful competitors. The bay of Fundy is as obviously a British possession, by the law of nations and by the terms of the treaty of 1818, as Delaware bay or Chesapeake bay belong to the United States, because they are "arms or recesses of the sea entering from the ocean between capes and headlands." The application of the term in a looser sense to such waters as Hudson's bay or the bay of Biscay, has nothing whatever to do with the interpretation of this treaty. Nothing can be more precise or conclusive than the terms of the treaty by which the United States "renounce for ever any liberty of fishing heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof on or within three miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the specified limits." These specified limits do not include the bay of Fundy, for they commence at Cape Ray, on the coast of Newfoundland, and extend through the straits of Belle Isle, N to the coast of Labrador; and to that region only on our coasts the fishermen of the United States have a right to resort.—See article NEW BRUNSWICK.

Population.] In 1749 the pop. of this colony amounted to 18,000. After the removal of the Acadians or French settlers, the British settlers were estimated in 1755 at 5,000. In 1781 their numbers amounted to 12,000; but two years afterwards they were joined by 20,000 loyalists from N. America; so that in 1784 the pop. amounted to 32,000. In 1827, the pop., exclusive of Cape Breton, amounted to 123,848 souls; of whom 28,659 were returned as belonging to the Church of England; 37,225 as Presbyterians; 20,401 as Catholics; 9,408 as Methodists; 19,790 as Independents; and 2,968 Lutherans. In 1851 the pop. was 276,117; or of each of the 18 cos. composing this prov. was as follows:

Halifax, .	39,112	Cumberland, .	14,339
Lunenburg, .	16,395	Colchester, .	15,469
Queen's, .	7,256	Pictou, .	25,593
Shelburne, .	10,622	Sydney, .	13,467
Yarmouth, .	13,142	Guysboro', .	10,838
Digby, .	12,252	Inverness, .	16,917
Annapolis, .	14,286	Richmond, .	10,381
King's, .	14,138	Cape Breton, }	27,580
Hants, .	14,330	Victoria, }	

Of married persons of both sexes there were in 1851 78,701; widowers, 2,238; widows, 5,916; rate-payers, 38,388; paupers, 1,072; deaf and dumb, 230; blind, 136; lunatics, 166; idiots, 299; Indians, 1,056; coloured persons, 4,908. There had been 8,120 births, 2,802 deaths, and 1,710 marriages, during the year 1851. The schools numbered 1,096, and the scholars 31,354. The religious denominations are thus stated: Church of England, 36,482; Catholics, 69,634; Kirk of Scotland, 18,867; Presbyterian church of N., 28,767; Free church, 25,280; Baptists, 42,243; Methodists, 23,596; Congregationalists, 2,639; Universalists, 580; Lutherans, 4,087; Sandemanians, 101; Quakers, 188; other denominations, 3,891. These bodies had 567 churches in 1851. Engaged in learned professions, commerce, &c., there were: clergymen, 288; lawyers, 143; doctors, 145; merchants and traders, 2,415; persons employed in manufactures, 3,200; mechanics, 8,895; farmers, 31,604; persons engaged in the fisheries, 9,927; registered seamen, 1,413; persons employed at sea, 3,961; persons engaged in lumbering, 1,254. The inhabited houses were returned at 41,455; families, 45,541; uninhabited houses, 2,028; houses building, 2,347; stores, barns, and outhouses, 52,758. The probable value of real estate, £8,050,923; highest rate for poor and county, £16 8s. 4d.; lowest rate, 10d. The majority of the present inhabitants are natives, the descendants of emigrants from Great Britain and the United States. In the eastern parts of the prov. the majority are Scotch. The descendants of the Acadians are chiefly located at Clare, Pubnico, and Menudie. They speak a very corrupt French patois. A remnant of the Micmac tribe, sometimes called Indians, exists in Cape Breton; and there are above 3,000 Negroes in the prov.

Government.] N. is governed by a lieutenant-governor, who also takes the title of commander-in-chief of the prov. He is assisted by a council of 12 members, who form a constituent part of the legisla-

ture, their consent being necessary to the enacting of laws. In their capacity of legislators they sit as an upper house. At present, however, the governor has not only the power of nominating but of suspending the members of this council. The members of the house-of-assembly are elected by the freeholders. Halifax chooses 4 co. and 2 town members; all the other cos. send 2 each; and each town 1 representative. The qualifications for a vote or representation are either a yearly income of 40s. cleared from real estate, or a title in fee-simple to a dwelling-house, or the possession of 100 acres of land.—The governor is chancellor in office, and he and his executive council constitute a court-of-error. The supreme court is composed of a chief-justice, 3 assistant-justices, and a circuit associate. There are courts of common pleas in each co., and courts of general sessions. Besides these there are sheriff and justice-of-peace courts.—The revenue of N. in 1829 was £38,360, of which £20,000 was expended in making roads and bridges. In 1842 the revenue amounted to £84,869; in 1847 to £111,025.—Besides the presence of two or three regiments of British troops in the garrisons, there is an organized militia of 26 regiments, embracing a force of nearly 45,000 men.

Ecclesiastical establishment.] This consists of a bishop, with a salary of £2,000 per ann., besides £400 as a missionary allowance; of one archdeacon, who is also ecclesiastical commissary, his salary being £300, with an allowance of £175 as a missionary, and of about 30 other missionaries, each receiving from the Society for Propagating the Gospel from £100 to £200 per ann.; the whole ordinary expense being £7,640, nothing of which, however, falls on the provincial revenue.

Education.] King's college, at Windsor, was founded under a royal charter in 1802. The bishop of the diocese is the visitor; and the lieutenant-governor, bishop, and other provincial officers, form a board of directors or governors. It has an annual allowance from the provincial treasury of £400, and is otherwise supported by benefactions from societies in England and other sources, to the amount of £1,000 per ann. It is under the immediate management of a president, who has a salary of £368 per ann., including his allowance as chaplain. In connection with this college there is an academy or grammar-school, with at present about 58 scholars. The principal of this academy has an annual salary of £160, and an assistant at £80, those salaries being exclusive of tuition fees.—Dalhousie college, in the city of Halifax, is an institution originally founded under the patronage of the late earl of Dalhousie, when lieutenant-governor of the prov., in 1819, and was intended to be upon the model of the Edinburgh university. In this institution no religious tests are required from the governors, professors, graduates, or others. The funds are at present about £620 per ann.—Acadia college, incorporated by acts of the general assembly passed in 1840 and 1841, is situated at Horton in King's co., having been established by the Baptist education society. There are in this institution 3 professors of the Baptist denomination, and 33 students. There is connected with the college an academy with 2 teachers and 45 pupils. A sum of £400 is granted by the legislature in aid of private contributions towards the support of this college, which is under the more immediate superintendence of the above-mentioned Baptist society. Both institutions are open to all denominations, and no religious tests are required from either professors or students.—St. Mary's seminary or college, founded by the Roman Catholics, was incorporated by an act of the provincial legislature in 1841. The act provides that no religious tests shall be required from any of the trustees or students. The principal professor is a Roman Catholic priest, assisted by other professors and teachers of the same persuasion. The students in the college and seminary are about 72. This institution receives an annual grant from the provincial treasury of £326, and is otherwise supported by subscriptions and tuition fees.—The minor academies and grammar-schools throughout the prov. are numerous. Ample provision is made for the education of every young person. For this purpose one-fifteenth part of the public revenue is every year set apart in aid of still larger private contributions, and the result has long been most satisfactory. Mr. M'Gregor, in his excellent work on British America, written in 1833, thus speaks of the people of N. "It is a matter of doubt whether more general and useful knowledge among all grades of the pop. can be discovered in any country than will be found to prevail in this prov. Many of those born and educated in it have distinguished themselves, not only at home but in different parts of the world, and the natives generally possess a ready power of apprehension, a remarkably distinct knowledge of the general affairs of life, and the talent of adapting themselves to the circumstances of such situations as chance, direction, or necessity may place them in."

Halifax division.] The Halifax division comprises only a part of the country of that name, and contains 4 townships, viz., Halifax, Dartmouth, Preston, and Laurence-Town.—The harbour of Halifax is one of the finest in America. See HALIFAX. Dartmouth was founded in 1750. It occupies the opposite side of Halifax harbour.

Eastern division.] The Eastern division contains the districts of Colchester and Pictou, and the cos. of Sydney and Cumberland. The town of Pictou was founded in 1790. Guysborough in Sydney, and Sherbrook on the St. Mary river, are the principal places in the division.

Middle division.] This division contains the three cos. of Hants, Lunenburg, and Queen's.—Windsor in Hants, on the Avon river, is the cap. of this div. Lunenburg, next to Halifax, is the oldest settlement formed by the British government in Nova Scotia. The town of Liverpool is built on a harbour of the same name, formerly known by the French appellation of Rosignol.

Western division.] This division contains the two cos. of Annapolis and Shelburne. The town of Annapolis Royal, from the earliest settlement of the colony until the establishment of Halifax, was the cap. of the prov., and much of the history of N. is connected with it. The inhabitants of Digby prosecute the fishing of mackarel with much success. Yarmouth is a thriving town. Pubnico, a French settlement in the township of Argyle, has an excellent harbour. Cape Sable, in this division, forms the extreme S point of N., being in 43° 27′ N lat., and 65° 33′ W long. Shelburne harbour is one of the best in America.

Historical notice.] In May 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, supposing that a shorter route to India might be found in the NW., sailed from Bristol in a W direction. On the morning of the 24th of June these intrepid and skilful mariners were surprised by the sight of land. Being the first they had seen on their voyage, they called it Prima-Vista; and it is generally supposed to have been some part of N.; but the Marquis de la Roche was the first European who visited N. with an intention to colonize. He sailed from France in 1598, and landed a few convicts on the isle of Sable, which is situated about 50 leagues to the SE of Cape Breton. In 1603 we find M. de Monts appointed by Henry IV. governor-general of all the country from the 40th to the 46th parallels of N lat., that is from Virginia almost to the head of Hudson's bay. In the commission of De Monts the whole of the country now called N., New Brunswick, and part of the state of Maine, was called Cadie. The same territory seems to have successively borne the appellations of Acadia, L'Acadie, and Arcadia. De Monts found the country thinly inhabited by fierce and savage Indians. The colony planted by him was poorly supported by the mother country; and in 1621 James I. of England gratified his secretary, Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, with a grant of the extensive tract of country lying on the E side of a line drawn in a N direction from the river St. Croix to the gulf of St. Lawrence. This country was named in the patent Nova Scotia, which circumstance gave rise to a tedious discussion whether Nova Scotia and Acadia were the names of one and the same country, or indicated two distinct provinces. Charles I. confirmed his father's grant by patent, dated 12th July 1624; and in May 1625 created the premier baronet of Nova Scotia. In July of the same year he empowered the privy council of Scotland to confer the title with all its privileges upon any individual they saw fit, till the number amounted to 150. In July 1630 the Scottish parliament confirmed the charters of Charles and James, and the proceedings of the privy council. The territory was to be divided into parcels not exceeding 150; and Sir William Alexander was authorised, in his capacity of royal lieutenant and founder of the colony, to dispose of them, with the title of baronet, to such adventurers as offered. He is said to have received £200 from each purchaser. An expedition was fitted out by him in 1730; but soon after the prov. was conquered by the French government, in whose possession it remained till re-conquered by the provincial troops of Massachusetts, in the course of the war which was terminated by the capture of Quebec. Some time after the conquest of the colony by France, Sir William Alexander was induced to cede his claims to that government. Charges of having obtained money for this cession, and imparted none of it to the adventurers who had bought lands and titles of him, were vehemently urged, with

what justice it is not easy to say; enough that the projected Scotch colony was entirely abandoned. The utter silence regarding it in the act of Union shows the impression of the Scotch nation that all right and title to N. either by the Scotch as a people or by subjects of the Scotch Crown had ceased and determined. The Scotch colony of N. and the Scotch colony of Darien, with all pertaining to them, were tacitly classed in the same category. By the 12th article of the treaty concluded between England and France on the 11th of April 1713, all N. with its ancient boundaries, as also the city of Port Royal, were ceded to Great Britain. In 1749 an expedition sailed from England, under the command of Colonel Cornwallis, who founded Halifax, and instituted three courts of justice; and in 1753 a body of German emigrants founded Lunenburg. The early history of these and successive settlements presents little else than a constant succession of struggles with the surrounding savages; but the authority of the government was gradually established, especially under the able administration of Governor Lawrence, and emigration began to flow towards the country in a constant and steady stream from the colonies on the American continent and from the north of Ireland. By the 2d article of a definitive treaty executed at Paris in 1762, France renounced all claim to N., Canada, Cape Breton, and the islands in the St. Lawrence; and since that period N. has enjoyed uniform tranquillity and repose. In the last war between the United States and Great Britain, not one act of hostility was committed on the border of the two rival countries by either party.

NOVATE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 6 m. NW of Milan. Pop. 1,050.—Also a village in the Valteline, 9 m. SSW of Chiavenna.

NOVAWESZ, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 2 m. E of Potsdam. Pop. 3,150. It has woollen and cotton factories.

NOVA-ZEMBLA, or Novaia Zemlia [*i. e.* 'New Land'], a large island in the Arctic ocean, administratively comprised in the Russian gov. of Archangel. It extends in a NNE and SSW direction from 70° 30′ to 76° 30′ N lat., and between 52° and 66° E long. It consists of two islands, having a joint length of 470 m., and average breadth of 50 m.; but separated by a channel extending, under the parallel of 73° 20′, in an E and W direction about 45 m., and 9 m. wide. On the S it is separated from Waigatz island by a strait 30 m. wide. Black clay slate and limestone are the principal rocks. Its E coast has not yet been fully explored, and is seldom accessible, on account of the ice by which it is surrounded; indeed no part of this dreary and inhospitable region has any permanent inhabitants; but particular tracts of the S and W coasts are visited by fishermen and hunters sent out by the merchants of Archangel and Mezen. The N extremity is rugged, mountainous, and covered with perpetual snow and ice; the S is lower and more level, and produces moss, a short grass, some dwarf-willows, and a few of the hardiest species of berries, but nothing that can be called a tree. On the W side, the mountains attain an elevation of 2,000 ft. above sea-level; and those overhanging the Matotshkin-Shar, or dividing channel, have alts. of 3,156 ft., 3,204 ft., and 3,475 ft. The E shores are comparatively low and barren. The hunters find wild rein-deer, Arctic bears, foxes, and the common fox, on this island. The coasts are frequented by whales of different kinds, walrusses, and other large fish. The walrus forms a chief object of pursuit to the fishermen; and the number of these animals killed in places to which they resort is often such that the teeth and bones of the head are sufficient to load a vessel.

NOVE (Le), a large village of Austrian Italy, on an affluent of the Brenta, 13 m. NNE of Vicenza.

NOVELDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 13 m. W of Alicant, on the Vinalapo. Pop. 8,095.

NOVELLARA, a town of the duchy of Modena, situated on a small river which falls into the Po, 8 m. SSE of Guastalla. It was formerly the cap. of a separate duchy, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants, who manufacture silk and leather.

NOVEMIASTO, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 32 m. WNW of Posen. Pop. 2,400.—Also a town 47 m. SSW of Warsaw. Pop. 2,100.—Also a village in the prov. of Plock, on the Sonna, 40 m. NNE of Plock. Pop. 500.

NOVENTA, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 18 m. SSW of Vicenza. Pop. 3,900.

NOVENTA-DI-PIAVE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. and 17 m. NE of Verona, on the l. bank of the Piave. Pop. 2,000.

NOVES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Toledo. Pop. 2,450.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 6 m. SE of Avignon, near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,050.

NOVGOROD, or Novogorod, a government or prov. of European Russia, stretching between the parallels of 57° and 61° N lat., and the meridians of 30° and 40° E long.; and bounded on the N by the govs. of St. Petersburg and Olonetz; on the E by those of Vologda and Yaroslav; on the S by Yaroslav and Tver; and on the W by Pskov and St. Petersburg. It has an area of 107,090 sq. versts, or 47,006 sq. m., with a pop. in 1841, of 850,200; in 1846, of 907,900. Its surface is generally flat and marshy; but is intersected on the SW by the Valdai chain, which stretches from about the parallel of 57° and the sources of the Volga, NE to the meridian of 85°, dividing the waters flowing SE towards the Volga, from those which pursue a N course to Lake Ilmen and Lake Ladoga. All the E part of the gov. belongs to the basin of the Caspian, and is watered by tributaries of the Volga. The W part belongs to the basin of the Baltic. The principal rivers are the Cheksna, Andoga, Souda, Kolp, Tchagadocha, Kobodja, and Mologa, which are all ultimately absorbed by the Volga; the Poust, Pola, and Msta, flowing into Lake Ilmen; the Volkhov, by which that lake discharges itself into Lake Ladoga; and the Sias, which flows into Lake Ladoga. The canal of N. unites the Msta and the Volga; that of Tikhvin, the Tikhvinka, an affluent of the Sias, with the Sominka; and that of Sias, with the river Sias and the Volkhov.—The climate is cold, especially in the N part. This large prov. is not, however, deficient in fertility, except in the north, where large tracks are covered either with marshes or with moss. The other districts produce corn, hemp, flax, large quantities of wood, iron, and salt. Some homely manufactures are carried on in the towns; and soap, linen, candles, and potash are made throughout all the country. The exports are confined to corn, flax, hemp, and wood. The fisheries in the lakes and rivers are productive.—The prov. is administratively divided into 10 circles, viz. N., Krestzy, Valdai, Demiansk, Borovitshi, Ustiujna, Tshirepovetz, Kirilov, Bielosersk, and Tikhven.

Novgorod, or Novgorod-Veliki, (*i. e.* 'the Great Novgorod,') an extensive, though no longer populous town, the capital of the above gov., situated 100 m. SSE of St. Petersburg, at an alt. of 452 ft. above sea-level, in a beautiful plain at the N extremity of Lake Ilmen. It is divided into two parts by the Volkhov, a deep and rather rapid stream, somewhat broader than the Thames at Windsor, which here issues from the lake, and is crossed by a fine wooden bridge supported on granite pillars. The part on the r. bank of the river is called the Torgavaia, or the market-town; that on the l., the Sophiskaia or quarter of St. Sophia. The latter, surrounded with a rampart of earth, and a ditch flanked with a range of old towers, is about 1½ m. in circumf., but this circuit includes a number of uninhabited houses, and much open space. It contains the kremlin or citadel, in which is the ancient palace of the czars, and the cathedral of St. Sophia, a large building, with brazen gates. The other part of the town contains the building occupied by the governor; but the rest of the habitations are mainly

an irregular collection of wooden structures. The pop. of the whole place, once estimated at 100,000, has dwindled to 8,600. It has some trade in corn, and inconsiderable manufactures of canvass and other articles.—N. is one of the most ancient cities of the empire, having been founded, according to Nestor (the Russian historian), in the 5th cent., about the same time as Kiev. In the 9th cent. Ruric made it the seat of his government; but the court was soon after removed to Kiev. In 1036, his successor, Jaroslav, granted the inhabitants considerable immunities; and the citizens gradually formed themselves into a republic, under a chief magistrate, who though hereditary was limited in his power. The territory of this state extended as far as Livonia on the W, and to the frontiers of Siberia on the E. Its trade too was extensive, and it possessed one of the earliest factories of the Hanse towns. In 1471, Ivan Vassilivitz I. compelled the citizens to receive a governor of his own nomination; and ultimately reduced them to complete subjection. The court governed N. with great severity; and a conspiracy having been organized here in 1570, public executions cut off many of its richest inhabitants, and the subsequent severity of the government continued to depress the city, till a finishing blow was given to its prosperity when Peter the Great founded Petersburg, in the beginning of the 18th cent., and thus gave a new direction to the commerce of the Baltic.

NOVGOROD. See Nijny-Novgorod.

NOVGOROD-SIEVERSKOI, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Chernigov, of which it was for some time the capital. It stands at the confluence of the Dnieper and the Desna, 86 m. ENE of Chernigov. Pop. 8,000. It has a considerable trade in wheat and other agricultural produce.

NOVGRAD. See Novigrad.

NOVI, a province of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa; bounded on the W and N by the division of Alessandria; on the E by the prov. of Bobbio; and on the S by the prov. of Genoa. It is about 30 m. in length from E to W, but has an average breadth of only 9 m. The Apennines cover its S part. It is watered by the Lemme, the Scrivia, and the Borbera. It is administratively divided into 6 mandamenti, and 36 comuni.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated 23 m. N by E of Genoa, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines. It is tolerably well built, and contains 5,600 inhabitants. Several of the more affluent inhabitants of Genoa have country-residences here, in which they pass the autumn months. In front of the principal church there is a public square. It has a castle occupying an elevated position. The chief manufactures of the place are of silk. It is likewise an entrepot for goods coming from the Levant into Lombardy, and thence into the south of Germany. On 16th of August 1799, a sanguinary battle took place here between the French under Joubert, assisted by Moreau, and the Austro-Russian forces under Suwarrow, in which the former were worsted.

NOVI, a small town of Bosnia, situated at the junction of the rivers Sanna and Unna, 45 m. SE of Carlstadt, on the frontiers of Croatia. It has a strong castle.—Also a small town of the duchy of Modena, 20 m. N by E of Modena.—Also a town of Austrian Illyria, on the Adriatic, 25 m. SE of Fiume. It is the residence of the bishop of Zeng. Pop. 1,400.—Also a town of Naples, in Principato-Citra, 18 m. SSW of Capaccio. Pop. 1,500.

NOVI, a township of Oakland co., in Michigan, U. S., 25 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 1,351.

NOVI-BAZAR, Jeni-Bazar, or Rascia, a sanjak of Bosnia; bounded on the NE by Servia; on the S by Albania; on the W by the Herzegovina; and on the NW by the sanj. of Trawnik, from which it is separated by the Drin. The Dinaric Alps skirt it on the SW. The Drin, and the Western Morava, have their sources in this district. Its cap., of the same name, formerly the cap. of the prov. of Rascia, is situated on the Rashka, an affluent of the Ikbar, 85 m. S of Belgrade. It contains about 8,000 inhabitants, partly Christians and partly Turks, and has a castle.

NOVIDWOR, a town of Russia, in the prov. of Bialystock, 15 m. N of Sholka. Pop. 600.

NOVIERCAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Soria. Pop. 1,400.

NOVIGRAD, a town of Austrian Dalmatia, in the co. of Zara, on a bay of the same name, 16 m. N of Scardona. It was taken by the Turks in 1646, but recovered by the Venetians the following year, and the castle demolished.

NOVIGRAD-VOLYNSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slutsh, 60 m. E of Rowno.

NOVILARA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Urbin-et-Pesaro, 3 m. SSE of Pesaro.

NOVION-EN-PORCIEN, a town of France, dep. of Ardennes, 6 m. N of Rethel.

NOVI-SHEHR, or Nova-Palanka, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 30 m. WSW of Srebornik, on the r. bank of the Liesnitza, an affluent of the Bosna.

NOVITA (San-Geronimo-de), a city of New Granada, capital of the prov. of Choco, situated 160 m. N of Popayan, in N lat. 5° 4′. The houses are mostly built of wood. The pop. are chiefly Negroes, Mulattoes, and Sambos.

NOVITO, a small river in the kingdom of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which falls into the gulf of Gerace.

NOVI-VAROSH, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 52 m. NW of Novi-Bazar.

NOVO-BERDA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. of Skuten, 45 m. NNE of Uskup.

NOVO-BIELAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, 60 m. WSW of Bogutshar.

NOVO-BIELINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, on the r. bank of the Bielona, 42 m. NNE of Starobielsk.

NOVOE-USOLE′, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, on the r. bank of the Kama, 15 m. S of Solikamsk.

NOVOGLADKA, a Cossack town or settlement in the Russian gov. of Caucasus, on the l. bank of the Terek, 24 m. WSW of Kizliar. It is well fortified, and contains a Crown establishment for rearing silk-worms and the manufacture of silk. On the opposite side of the river are warm baths, much frequented.

NOVOGOROD. See Novgorod.

NOVOGRIGOREVSKAIA, a Cossack settlement, on the r. bank of the Don, 12 m. ENE of Perekhopskaia.—Also a village in the gov. of Caucasus, on the r. bank of the Kuma, 27 m. NNE of Georgievsk.

NOVOGRODEK, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. and 87 m. E of Grodno, on a tributary of the Niemen. It was formerly the capital of Black Russia.

NOVOI, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 75 m. NW of Moscow, on the r. bank of the Volga.

NOVOI-OSKOL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SE of Kursk. Pop. 5,000.

NOVOI-OZERO, a salt lake of Russia, in the SE part of the territory of the Don Cossacks, to the NE of Lake Bolshei.

NOVOKHOPERSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 108 m. ESE of Voronetz, on the r. bank of the Khoper. It is surrounded by a rampart and bastions. Pop. 1,800.

NOVOLI, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 6 m. WNW of Lecce. Pop. 2,700.

NOVO-MESTO, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 72 m. NNE of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the Iput. Pop. 1,100.

NOVO-MIRGOROD, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Cherson, on the l. bank of the Vis, 160 m. NNW of Cherson. Pop. 3,000, of whom a large proportion are Servians.

NOVO-MOSKOVSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Yekaterinoslav, near the r. bank of the Samara, 16 m. N of Yekaterinoslav. Pop. 2,500. It was formerly a frontier-fortress towards Tartary.

NOVO-PETROVSKOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. NW of Cherson.

NOVO-REDONDO, a Portuguese settlement on the SW coast of Africa, in S lat. 11° 12′, at the mouth of the Redondo.

NOVO-RSCHEV, or Novorjev, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, on the lake of Podso, 70 m. SSE of Pskov. Pop. 500.

NOVO-SHANSAROV, a fortified town of Russia, in the gov. of Pultava, between the Vorskla and the Polusero, 21 m. SSW of Pultava. Pop. 3,500.

NOVO-SHESHMINSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 92 m. SE of Kazan, on the r. bank of the Shesma.

NOVO-SIL, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. SSE of Tula, on the r. bank of the Chefka.

NOVO-SLOVO, a village of Asiatic Russia, 72 m. SSW of Krasnoiarsk.

NOVYDWOR, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. ENE of Grodno.—Also a town in the same gov., 66 m. SSE of Grodno.

NOWAGUR. See Noagor.

NOWARAHAUT, a village of Bengal, 10 m. NE of Dacca. In the vicinity of this place, during the rainy season, the nabobs of Bengal kept their fleet of war and state-boats.

NOWAWES. See Neudorf.

NOWELL (Point), a cape on the W coast of North America, near Prince William sound, in N lat. 60° 27′.

NOWE-MIASTO, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Pilica, 17 m. SE of Rawa. Pop. 1,000.—Also a small town in the interior of Poland, at the conflux of the Nidda and the Vistula, 40 m. E by N of Cracow.

NOWIDWOV, a town of Poland, at the confluence of the Bog and the Vistula, 17 m. NNE of Warsaw. Pop. 800. Near it is the fortress of Modlin.

NOWITARY. See Neumarkt.

NOXUBEE, a county in the E part of Mississippi, U. S. Area 680 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 10,257.

NOYA, a small but ancient town of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Noya, 19 m. WSW of Compostella. Pop. 1,600. Ship and boat building are carried on here.—Also a river of Spain, in the NE of Catalonia, which falls into the Llobregat, near Martorello, and has a number of paper-mills on its banks.

NOYAL-MUZILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. NE of Muzillac.

NOYAL-PONTIVY, town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. E of Pontivy. Pop. 3,320.

NOYAL-SUR-VILAINE, a town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. N of Chateau-Giron. Pop. 3,060.

NOYAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 4 m. SW of Souvigny, near the l. bank of the Quenne. Pop. 740. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

NOYEL. See Noil.

NOYEN, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Malicorne, on the river Sarthe, 5 m. SW of Le Mans. Pop. 1,800.

NOYERS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, on the Serin, 11 m. S of Tonnerre. Pop. 2,000. It is surrounded with a wall, and has a castle. Coarse flannels and serges are made here.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 5 m. W of Sisteron. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Sainte-Marie, 18 m. ESE of Chinon. Pop. 300.—Also a village in the dep. of Loire-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NE of Saint-Aignan, on the Cher.

NOYON, a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, situated on the small river Vorse, an affluent of the Oise, 24 m. NW of Soissons, and 42 m. ENE of Beauvais. It has an interesting old cathedral. It contains about 5,000 inhabitants; and has manufactories of linen, leather, hats, and stockings, and a brisk trade in corn with Paris. It was for a time the capital of Charlemagne. During the civil wars of the 16th cent. it suffered severely, and has been several times destroyed by fire. It was the birthplace of John Calvin.

NOZAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 20 m. SW of Chateaubriant. Pop. 2,700.

NOZEROY, a town of France, in the dep. of Jura, on the Ain, 27 m. S of Besançon. It has extensive leather manufactories, and an active trade in cattle.

NOZIERES, a town of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Le Mastre. Pop. 1,100.

NOZZANO, a town in the duchy of Lucca, 10 m. N by E of Lucca, on the Serchio. Pop. 2,400.

NUBE, a large river of Chili, which flows down the W declivity of the Andes, and passing the ancient city of Chillan, afterwards unites with the Itata, and falls into the Pacific ocean, in S lat. 36°.

NUBIA, a region in the NE of Africa, between the parallels of 11° and 24° N lat., and the meridians of 28° and 39° E long. The name is very indefinitely used: being sometimes applied to a large, and frequently to a much less extensive country, but the boundaries of both of which are very vague and uncertain. Some geographers represent this country as extending southwards to Kordofan and Abyssinia, so as to embrace Sennaar and the districts on both sides of the Nile; others give the name of Nubia only to the country on the E of the Nile, and assume the Mareb as its boundaries towards the S, so that Dongola and Sennaar are considered as separate countries.

Physical features.] From the S limits of Egypt, the land rises gradually towards the S, as far as the sources of the Nile, and the mountains of Abyssinia. The face of the country is intersected by large and small valleys, which run from S to N, and from E to W; on the table-land, several ridges of mountains of considerable height stretch themselves across the country, particularly in the E parts near the Arabian gulf. Farther to the S, the Nile runs between high rocks, which confine it to its bed during the periods of highest inundation; here the river forms several rapids and cataracts. The country on the E of the Nile has been visited only by a few bold travellers, who have accompanied caravans from one valley to another. The soil is covered, in what is called the Desert of N., with a deep loose sand, and sharp flinty stones. In several places it is sprinkled with rock salt; here and there a grove of dwindled acacias, or tufts of colocynth and senna, relieve its dreary aspect. The water, even during the rainy season, is black and putrid; and the Arabs themselves, who occupy this district, are obliged to remove with their flocks during the dry season into regions better supplied

with water. The highest mountains here run eastwards from Assuan to Haimar, and are called the mountains of Otaby or Ataby,—a name which is often given to the whole chain, as far as Cosseir. To the southwards, in the neighbourhood of Suakim, the mountains assume the appellation of Dyaab; and still farther to the S they are called Orbay-Cangay. They consist of primitive calcareous rock. Granite, quartz, greenstone, and felspar appear in the western ridges. The western desert is called Bahiudah. The southern parts of N., being watered by the Atbara or Tacazze, the Bahr-el-Azrek and the Bahr-el-Abiad, present a verdant surface in many parts. A recent traveller thus briefly but impressively sketches the characteristic features of N: "N. only exists by the grace of the Desert or the persistence of the Nile in well-doing. It is a narrow strip of green between the mountains on both sides and the river. Often it is only the mere slope of the bank which is green. You ascend through that, pushing aside the flowing lupin and beans, and stand at the top of the bank in the Desert. Often the Desert stretches to the stream, and defies it, shoring it with sheer sand. A few taxed palms, a few taxed *sakias* [water-wheels], the ever neat little houses, the comely black race, and, walling all, the inexorable mountains, rocky, jagged, of volcanic outline and appearance,—these are the few figures of the Nubian panorama. Dates, baskets, mats, the gum and charcoal of the mimosa, a little senna, and farther S, ebony, sandalwood, rice, sugar, and slaves, are all the articles of commerce; lupins, beans, and dhourra, a kind of grain, the crops of consumption. It is a lonely, solitary land. There are no flights of birds, as in Egypt; no wide valley-reaches, greened with golden plenty. Scarce a sail whitens the yellow blue of the river. A few solitary camels and donkeys pass, spectral, upon the shore. It seems stiller than Egypt, where the extent of the crops, the frequent villages, and constant population, relieve the sense of death. In N. it is the silence of intense suspense. The unyielding mountains range along so near the river, that the Howadji fears the final triumph of the Desert. Like a line of fortresses stretched against the foe, stand the sakias, the allies of the river. But their ceaseless sigh, as in Egypt, only saddens the silence. Through the great gate of the cataract you enter a new world, south of the poet's 'farthest south.' A sad, solitary, sunny world—but bravery and the manly virtues are always the dower of poor races, who must roughly rough it to exist." [*Nile Notes.*] To this rapid but clever sketching of an American artist, the description given by another recent traveller, Captain Peel, may be added: "The features of N. between the first and second cataracts are totally distinct from those of Egypt. The Nile is confined in a narrow valley of steep rocky hills, whose sides are blackened by the sun, and have been broken into fragments by some great convulsion. The granite range extends to Kalabsheh; its strata are thrown up vertically, and rise in the most fantastic forms. The sandstone formation is then resumed. The alluvium from the Nile on either side is very little,—a narrow band of soil frequently interrupted,—and from the bed of the river being rock, and therefore remaining at the same constant depth, most of it has become raised above the inundation by the deposit from the constant irrigation. In Egypt the bed of the river rises equally with the soil. The irrigation is done by the wheel, driven by oxen, and turning a chain of water-jars, which admits of being lengthened as the river falls. It is enclosed in a rude building, often picturesque, resembling at a distance some old tower covered with creepers. A boy sits driving the oxen; his shrill cry and the creaking of the wheel are the music of N.; day or night it never ceases."

Climate.] The climate of Nubia is intensely hot, but, upon the whole, healthy. Smallpox is the only epidemic of the country; the plague is hardly known. In the southern districts, the rainy season generally commences about the middle of June. Burckhardt observed it begin at Shendy in the latter days of April. The *chamsin* generally blows from the 29th or 30th of April to the 18th or 19th of June. It is often accompanied with thunder and lightning. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the mornings and evenings in N. "All of us," says Dr. Richardson, "had seen the skies of Italy and Greece; but for brightness, the nocturnal sky of Egypt and N. surpasses them as much as they do that of England." This remark applies more particularly to the valley of the Nile, where rain almost never falls. In the environs of Shendy, Calliaud found the centigrade therm. during a whole month range from 45° to 48°. The therm. of Fahrenheit in the month of February, when plunged into the sand, indicated a heat of 125°, and in the open air stood at 96°. Leigh cooked a dish by placing the stone-pan in which it was contained in the hot sand!

Productions.] Cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, oxen, and a few camels, constitute the domestic animals of the Nubians. In the eastern mountains, troops of gazelles occur. Dongola possesses a fine breed of horses. Hyenas are sometimes seen on the banks of the Nile, and monkeys have been observed on the eastern mountain-ranges. Elephants, and perhaps even the giraffe, traverse the deserts. Crocodiles and hippopotami are found in the Nile near Dongola, Sukhot, and Mahass. Eagles, storks, crows, sparrows, a small red-legged species of partridge, lapwings, and plovers, have been enumerated among the birds of N. The sandy islets of the Nile are sometimes covered with an aquatic bird of the size of a goose, called *kork.*—The Nubians have no implements for fishing except at the first and second cataracts, where fish are sometimes caught in nets; the most common species of fish are called *dabesk* and *meslog.* The sandy banks of the Nile abound with black beetles which the Nubians denominate *kafirs* or 'infidels,' and consider poisonous. In marshy spots, a kind of mosquito is very troublesome; locusts, larger than the golden wren, occasionally lay waste the fields of the Nubian husbandman.—Of the vegetable kingdom, N. possesses the *dhoum* or *Palma Thebaica*, and a species of mimosa, called *saut;* but no dates are found from Dongola to Sennaar. The ebony-tree predominates in the forests. On the plains which are inundated by the Nile, particularly between Esneh and Mahass, the *senne-mekke* or senna plant abounds. On the sandy western banks of the Nile occur tamarisks, and a bush called *symka*, perhaps the *Palma Christi*, which affords an excellent food for camels, and from the bean-like fruit of which the Nubians extract a kind of oil with which they anoint their body and hair. The *dhourra* and the *bammia* are the principal sorts of grain; though wheat, millet, beans, barley, and lentiles, are also cultivated. A few vines are trained in the neighbourhood of Derr, and cotton and tobacco are cultivated in some parts.—It has been affirmed that there are mines of gold in N.; their situation, however, is not known. The famous emerald mountain belongs rather to Southern Egypt than N.

Agriculture.] The inhabitants of N., from the first cataract to the frontiers of Dongola, do not plough their fields after the inundation of the Nile has subsided as they do in Egypt. The waters not rising sufficiently high to overflow the steep banks, irrigation is carried on by means of *sakiehs* or water-wheels, which are put in action as soon as the river has subsided. The number of these wheels between Assuan and Wadi-Halfa, Burckhardt states to have exceeded 600 when he visited the country. One *sakieh* requires the alternate labour of 8 or 10 cows, and waters from 3 to 5 *fedhans*. The taxes these poor people pay are levied chiefly upon their means of irrigation. A tax of 300 piastres or £3, is laid upon

each water-wheel, and the half of that on the bucket and pole called the *shaduf*. This latter is employed in N. only where the land is low, or where it is not sufficiently large to support the charge of the other, or most likely where they are too poor to afford its outlay. A tax of 1 piastre, or 1½d., is also imposed on every date-tree, for the fruit of which N. is celebrated. The total taxes amount to upwards of 20s. an English acre. This, for a rocky country like N., is far too much, especially when it is considered that every Nubian was formerly his own freeholder. The result is that the country is fast depopulating. Whole villages are deserted, and the Desert on both sides the river, meeting with no resistance from man, is including large tracts of rich soil within its grasp. While the Nubians never taste wheaten bread, but live almost entirely on eggs, milk, vegetables, and dates, with occasional dhourra cakes, the fellahs of Egypt have their wheat and barley, and are able to live in comparative luxury. Though their land is far more fertile than that of N., and though the Desert steals not upon them its deadly marches, yet they are not taxed so heavily as the Nubians are. The first seed sown is the dhourra. After this crop is reaped, the ground is again irrigated, and barley is sown: sometimes a third crop is reaped after this. Wheat is grown only in a few districts. Wine is made from the palm-tree, and beer from barley. Date spirits are made and publicly sold from Siut southward through the whole country, and in Upper Egypt. Small looms are frequently seen in the houses of the Nubians: with these the women weave very coarse woollen mantles, and cotton cloth. From the leaves of the date-tree they form mats and bowls in a very neat manner. These are the only manufactures in N.; everything else is imported from Egypt.

Commerce.] A main article of Nubian export is dates; the quantity of this article imported into Egypt from N., by way of Assuan, varies from 1,500 to 2,000 *erdebs* per year, each *erdeb* weighing about 200 lbs. The principal articles from Egypt, through Berber to Shendy, and thence to Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, are the *sembib* and *mehleb*,—the former a perfume and medicine, the other a condiment. In addition to these are imported soap, sugar, beads, coral, paper, and hardware. The returns from the S and SE parts of Sudan to Egypt, through Berber and Shendy, are grain, gold, ivory, musk, ebony, leeches, coffee, fruit, honey, and above all, slaves. Burckhardt calculates the number of slaves sold annually in the market of Shendy at about 5,000, of whom 1,500 are for the Egyptian, and 2,000 for the Arabian market; the rest are purchased by the Bedouins. A caravan travels twice a-year from Mahass to Cairo with slaves. Dollars form the common currency of the country.

Population.] Burckhardt estimates the pop. of N., from Assuan to Mahass, at 100,000 souls: this estimate, of course, does not include the tribes of the Deserts. Perhaps the total pop. does not fall below 250,000 souls. M. Lenormant estimates the Berber pop. from the first to the second cataract at 20,000 souls, and as many from thence to the frontier of Sennaar. The author of the *Nile Notes* thus sketches the natives of N.: "In appearance and character the Nubians are the superiors of the Egyptians; but they are subject to them by the inscrutable law that submits the darker races to the whiter, the world over. The sweetness, and placidity, and fidelity,—the love of country and family, the simplicity of character and conduct which distinguish them,—are not the imperial powers of a people. Like the Savoyards into Europe, the Nubians go down into Egypt and fill inferior offices of trust. They are the most valued of servants, but never lose their home-longing, and return into the strange sultry silence of Nubia when they have been successful in Egypt. Yet the antique Ethiopian valour survives. Divers districts are still warlike, and the most savage struggles are not unknown. The Ethiopians once resisted the Romans, and the fame of one-eyed Queen Candace, whose wisdom and valour gave the name to her successors, yet flourishes in the land, and the remains of grand temples attest that the great Rameses and the proud Ptolemies thought it worth while to own it. The Nubians bear arms, but all of the rudest kind,—crooked knives, iron-shod clubs, and slings, and a shield of hippopotamus hide; and in the battles the women mingle and assist. Yet in the 500 m. from Syene to Dongola, not more than 100,000 inhabitants are estimated. They reckon 700 *sakias* for that distance, and that each is equal to 1,500 bushels of grain. These shores are the very confines of civilization. The hum of the world has died away into stillness. The sun shines brightly in N. The sky is blue, but the sadness of the land rests like a shadow upon the Howadji. It is like civilization dying decently. The few huts and the few people smile and look contented. They come down to the shore as the ibis skims along, wonderingly and trustfully, as the soft-souled southern savages beheld with curiosity Columbus's fleet. They are naked, and carry clubs, and beg powder and arms, but sit quietly by your side as you sketch or sit upon the shore, or run like hunting-dogs for the pigeons you have shot. If there be any impossible shot, the Hawadji is called upon with perfect confidence to execute it,—for a clothed Howadji with a gun is a denizen of a loftier sphere to the nude Nubians. Why does the sun so spoil its children and fondle their souls away? How neat are their homes, like houses set in order! For the mighty Desert frowns behind, and the crushing government frowns below. Yet the placid Nubian looks from his taxed sakia to his taxed palms, sees the sand and the tax-gatherer stealing upon his substance, and quietly smiles as if his land were a lush-vine-yarded Rhine-bank!" The habitations of the Nubians are low huts of mud or of loose stones, roofed with dhourra straw, "which last till they are eaten up by the cattle, when palm-leaves are laid across. These mud dwellings are generally so low that a person can hardly stand erect in them. The houses at Dehr, and a few in the larger villages, are, however, better built. The utensils of a Nubian's hut consist of about half-a-dozen coarse earthen jars, about 5 ft. in height, and from 1 to 2 ft. in diam., in which all the provisions are kept,—a few earthenware plates, a hand-mill, a hatchet, and a few round sticks over which the loom is laid. To the N of Dehr the dress consists usually of a linen shirt, or the woollen cloak of the peasants of Upper Egypt; the head-dress is a small white linen cap, with sometimes a few rags twisted round it in the shape of a turban. Young boys and girls go naked. The women wrap themselves up in linen rags or black woollen gowns; they wear ear-rings and glass bracelets; those who cannot afford to buy the latter, form them of straw. Their hair falls upon the neck in ringlets, and on the back part of the head they wear short tassels of glass or stones, both as an ornament and an amulet. The richer class wear copper or silver rings round their ankles. S of Dehr, and principally at Sukhot and in Mahass, the grown-up people go quite naked, with the exception of the loins. The Nubians seldom go unarmed. As soon as a boy grows up, his first endeavour is to purchase a short crooked knife, which the men wear tied over the left elbow, under the shirt, and which they draw upon each other on the slightest quarrel. The descendants of the Bosnians, who settled in this country in the 15th cent., are still distinguished among the Nubians by the name of Osmanli or Turks They have, indeed, lost their original language; but their features still betray a more northernly origin than the rest of the inhabitants of the country: their complexion is light brown, while that of the Nubians is almost black. The inhabitants of N., as far S as Dongola, are known in Egypt under the name of Berabera or Berbers. "The Berber of Lower Nubia," says M. Lenormant, "is of a slender form, dark complexion, and prematurely reaches old age, retaining his beauty only during infancy and youth, but reminding an observer more forcibly than any neighbouring people of the ancient Egyptian race, such as they are depicted upon their monuments. The females wear the matted hair of the court of Sesostris." From Dongola and Sennaar, the inhabitants of the countries on the Nile, and all the other Arab tribes as far as Bornu, speak Arabic dialects. The eastern nations on the Atbara, towards Takka and the Red sea, speak the Biskarye language; to the W, the nearest foreign language is that of Kordofan, a dialect differing in pronunciation only from that of Darfur. The name *Nuba*, Burckhardt informs us, is likewise given to all the blacks coming from the slave-countries to the S of Sennaar. —The Sheygya tribes inhabit the country to the E of Dongola. They are a handsome, gallant race of people. Their hue is a clear, glossy jet black, which appeared to M. Waddington "to be the finest colour that could be selected for a human being." It is not the Negro-black, being quite distinguished by its brightness or polish. The features of the Sheygya are regular, and their eyes mild and soft.—The rocky tract extending along the E side of the Nile from Syene to Guz is occupied by the Ababdeh and Bisharye Arabs. These tribes plunder and destroy one another, and have few good traits of character. Their territory formerly belonged to the Bojah tribe, —a Berber race supposed to bear a close affinity to the ancient Blemmyes. The western desert is occupied by a people called Barberins and sometimes Barabras; the latter term being to be considered as nearly synonymous with the appellation Nubians. They are a lean sinewy race of men, of a brown or black complexion, but bear no resemblance to the Negroes of the W of Africa. Among all these people the general Nubian character is discernible; its modifications seem to be the result only of diet, habits, and locality. We shall conclude our sketch of the Nubian tribes, therefore, with Burckhardt's general description of the Nubians. "The men," he tells us, "are generally well-made, strong, and muscular, with fine features. In stature they are

somewhat below the Egyptians. They have no mustachios, and but little beard, wearing it under the chin only, like the figures of the fugitives in the battle-pieces sculptured upon the walls of the Egyptian temples. In passing along the wadys of N., it often occurred to me to remark that the size and figure of the inhabitants were generally proportioned to the breadth of their cultivable soil. Wherever the plain is broad, and the peasants, from being able to carry on agriculture, are in comparatively easy circumstances, they are taller and more muscular and healthy; but in the rocky districts, where the plain is not more than 20 or 30 yds. in breadth, they are poor meagre figures, in some places appearing almost like walking skeletons. The women are also well made, and, though not handsome, have generally sweet countenances and very pleasing manners; I have even seen beauties among them. Denon has certainly not done justice to them. But they are worn down, from their earliest years, by continual labour; the whole business of the house being left to them, while the men are occupied exclusively in the culture of the soil. Of all the women of the East, those of N. are the most virtuous; and this is the more praiseworthy, as the vicinity of Upper Egypt, where licentiousness knows no bounds, might be expected to have some influence upon them."

Government.] Until conquered by Ibrahim Pasha the Nubians were an independent people, having no prime ruler, and acknowledging allegiance to no man. The pasha of Egypt has placed a *sheik-el-beled* and a *kaim-mekama* in every considerable Nubian village. These two officers govern in name of the pasha, but are inferior to the *kashif* or chief judge of the district.—The total revenue of N., while under the *Kaladshy*, was estimated at about £10,000.

Topography.] The country extending along the Nile, from Assuan to the northern limits of Dongola, is divided by the inhabitants into two parts: the Wady-el-Kenous, extending from Assuan to Sebua,—and the Wady-Nuba, embracing the whole country from Sebua to Dongola. The latter district is also sometimes called Said. All the villages, as far as Dongola, are grouped under the general term *wady*. Thus Wady-Dehmut extends about 4 m. along the bank of the river, and includes upwards of half-a-dozen hamlets, each of which has its particular name.—At Debudy the country on the E bank of the Nile widens a little. Five hours above Debudy is Wady-Kardasoy, around which are visible the foundations of so many buildings as must have rendered it at one time a city of temples.—About 6 hours from Kardasoy is the district of Tafa or Teffa, extending along both banks of the river.—Kalabsheh is the largest village between Dehr and Assuan. It consists of a number of huts built round the ruins of a magnificent temple. Belzoni says the pottery found in the ruins is all of Grecian manufacture. About 9 m. below Dakke, at a place called Djorn-Hossein, is an excavated temple, executed apparently in the infancy of the art.—Dakke is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Pselcis*. Its temple, a beautiful edifice, is built of a remarkably fine sandstone of a peculiar bluish tinge.—Dehr, the modern capital of Nubia, is a long straggling village of mud cottages, in the midst of a thick palm-grove. Dr. Richardson estimated the population in 1817, at 3,000 souls.—Ebsambal, or Ibsambul, is celebrated for its magnificent temple, first laid open by Belzoni, which M. Champollion considers to have been built 15 centuries before the Christian era.—Wady-Halfa, is the last habitable place to which the Nubian boats ascend: the river is navigable, however, above an hour farther. Towards the S extremity of this wady four cultivated islands occur in succession: beyond these, innumerable rocky islets form the second cataract of the Nile. The river is here at most 200 yds. in breadth; and broken into a number of streams by the rocks and islets, appears as if issuing from a marshy source. Some of the rocks are covered with shrubs and verdure, while others present beds of yellow sand or black naked summits. These rocks extend about 10 m.; while, on each side of the river, the whole prospect is one vast desert of sandstone, rock, and yellow sand. Mr. St. John estimates the breadth of the Nile at the second cataract, where it enters N., at a mile. This cataract is rather of the class of rapids than of falls, and this remark is still more true of that of Syene, which, so long as the shallowness of the stream does not oppose, is accessible to boats, both ascending and descending.—The island of Say above the cataract is about 8 m. in length, and from 1 to 3 m. in breadth. It had formerly its own independent aga. —Above Tinareh, the Nile pursues a very winding course, and is divided by a succession of large and beautiful islands.—The inhabitants of Mahass claim to be descendants of the Arab tribe of Koreish, to which the family of Mahomet belonged. It is certain, however, says Mr. Waddington, that at present the features and language of this people are Nubian. Dongola, on the western branch of the Nile, begins to the south of the island of Mosho, near Argouan. Arambo, a large solitary hill, about 4 m. from the Nile, has, from time immemorial, marked the frontiers of Mahass and Dongola.

History.] Any notices which we find of this country in Greek or Roman authors are brief and insignificant; although the state of Meroe figures largely in Herodotus, and the expedition of Cambyses against Ethiopia must necessarily have crossed Nubia. In the time of Herodotus the island of Elephantine formed the S extremity of Egypt; all beyond it—consequently N. also—was unknown to the Greeks; although Egypt, by the expedition of Cambyses, had become a Persian prov., the Persians had never been able to carry their arms farther into N. and Ethiopia. The lapse of two centuries, during which Egypt remained subject to Persia, until the conquest by Alexander in 332, seems to have effected a complete estrangement in manners, language, and national feelings, betwixt the inhabitants of Egypt and N.; the former had, within that period, adopted many Persian customs,—the latter remained true to the manners of their ancestors. During the dominion of the Ptolemies, Elephantina, and the country of the cataracts, continued to form the southern frontier of Egypt. Under the Roman empire, the campaign of Petronius, the general of Augustus Cæsar, against the Ethiopians, enlarged the Egyptian boundaries, as that general is represented to have conquered several Nubian cities on the r. banks of the Nile, among which were *Pselcis Primis* and *Nabata*, the capital of the country. In Pliny's time, however, the country of the cataracts came again to be considered as the *Claustra Romani imperii;* and even Ptolemy himself, although by far the most learned of the Egyptian geographers, seems to have been unacquainted with the regions on the course of the Nile beyond these boundaries. Procopius informs us that Dioclesian endeavoured to establish a Nubian colony around the cataracts, to serve as a bulwark for his Egyptian prov. against the invasion of the southern hordes. The Nubians do not appear in history later than Justinian's reign; but the doctrines of Christianity began about this time to penetrate into the higher valleys of the Nile. In 639, Nubia afforded an asylum to the fugitive Christians. It seems to have been at this period that the numerous ancient heathen temples, along the Nubian side of the Nile, were converted into Christian churches. The Nubians resisted the inroads of the Mahommedans until the end of the 13th cent., when the Egyptian sultan, Dhaher Bibar, conquered Dongola, the capital of N. Between the years 1275 and 1290, the Nubian kingdom was nearly annihilated, or lost the power of restraining the incursions of the Bedouin Arabs within its limits. According to the traditions of the Nubians themselves, the present inhabitants of the country derive their origin from Bedouin invaders. When these hostile Arabs entered the country, the Christian inhabitants were either put to the sword or driven beyond the limits of the kingdom; a few, however, apostatised, and preserved their property by embracing the creed of the prophet; and their descendants, Burckhardt observes, can still be distinguished at Tafa and Serra, to the N of Wady-Halfa. The two Arabian tribes of Djowabere and El-Gharbye took possession of the country from Assuan to Wady-Halfa, and afterwards extended their authority over a number of small tribes settled on the banks of the river. The tribe Djaafere planted themselves on the banks of the Nile from Esneh to Assuan; while some families of Sherifs settled in the Batn-el-Hadjar, and the Koreish tribe took possession of Mahass. Between these new possessors of N. and the kings of Dongola, a fierce and interminable war was carried on, until the latter fairly broke the power of their opponents, and reduced them to the condition of tributaries. The Djowabere tribe next turned its arms against the Gharbyes and nearly annihilated them, but the latter having sent a mission to Constantinople in 1420, obtained the assistance of a body of Bosnian soldiers against the Djowaberes, who were in their turn driven back to Dongola. The Bosnians either built or garrisoned the three castles at Assuan, Ibrim, and Say; and obtained certain prerogatives for themselves and their descendants. They are still distinguished among the Nubians by the name of Osmanli or Turks. In 1822, Mahomet Ali, pasha of Egypt, despatched an army of 10,000 men under his son Ismail to subdue the

whole country on both sides of the river to its source. The first enemy this expedition encountered were the remains of the Mamelukes, who had built a handsome little town for themselves called New Dongola. When summoned by Ismail, they proudly replied, "We will make no terms with our servant!" But being unable to muster above 300 men, they retreated to Shendy, whither Ismail pursued them, and compelled them to disperse themselves over the country. The next enemy Ismail encountered was the Sheygya,—"the only people," says Waddington, "to whom arms are playthings, and war a sport." Their daring prowess, however, was of little avail against the pasha's army, and they were compelled to render homage and a moderate tribute. Eventually, the pasha's troops overrun and extorted an acknowledgment of supremacy from all the states which border on the Nile, and even from the remote kingdom of Darfur. But there is little probability of the pashas of Egypt ever being able to keep up their authority throughout this extensive line: in fact, the Egyptian conquerors, from Sesostris downwards, have never been able to do so.

NUBISUR, a village of Sind, 25 m. S of Dephlah, in N lat. 25°.

NUBLADA, an island in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 16° 40′, W long. 122° 30′, SW of Cape Corientes, on the coast of Mexico.

NUCHAR, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 60 m. W of Diyarbekir, on the l. bank of the Euphrates.

NUCIA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Alicante. Pop. 1,900.

NUCKERGAUT, a town of Northern Hindostan, in the district of Serinagur, in N lat. 30° 3′. It is the station of the ferry-boats on the adjacent part of the Ganges, which is here from 200 to 300 yds. broad, according to the season of the year.

NUDDEAH, a district of Bengal, situated in the delta of the Ganges, between the 22d and 24th parallels of N lat., in the zemindary of Kishnagur. It has an area of 3,105 sq. m., and a pop. in 1822 of 1,187,000. It is watered by the Bhaghiretti, Jelinghi, and Issamutti; but the soil being sandy, it is not so productive as the adjoining district of Burdwan. The principal towns are Kishnagur, Nuddeah, and Santipore.—The town of N., the ancient cap. of the district, and for a considerable period the cap. of Bengal, is situated on an island at the confluence of the Bhaghiretti and Jelinghi rivers, 60 m. above Calcutta, in N lat. 23° 35′.

NUDLINGEN, a village of Bavaria, near Munerstadt. Pop. 900.

NUECES (Rio-de-las), a river of Texas, which rises in the Guadalupe mountains, under the parallel of 31°; runs SSE in a course parallel to the Rio-del-Norte; and discharges itself into Corpus Christi bay, after a course of about 300 m. It is navigable for about 40 m. Its principal tributary is the Rio-Frio.

NUEIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 9 m. E of Chatillon-sur-Sevre. Pop. 1,800.

NUEIL-SOUS-PASSAVANT, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the l. bank of the Layon, 18 m. SW of Saumur. Pop. 200.

NUEJOLS (La), a village of France, in the dep. of La Lozere, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Mende, near the Nize. Pop. 500.

NUESTRA-SENORA-DE-L'ASSUMPTION. See Assumpcion.

NUEVA-CACERES. See Caceres.

NUEVALOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SSW of Calatayud. Pop. 600.

NUEVAS-GRANDES, a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 26′, W long. 77° 3′.

NUEVITAS-DEL-PRINCIPE (Puerto-de-las), a port on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 38′, W long. 77° 10′.

NUEZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Toledo. Pop. 550.

NUFFIELD, a parish of Oxfordshire, 7½ m. WNW of Henley-upon-Thames. Area 2,076 acres. Pop. in 1841, 216; in 1851, 251.

NUFI, a large and once flourishing kingdom on the l. bank of the Niger, to the NW of Kattam-Karrafi. Captain Allen characterises its people as the most enterprising race of the interior,—frank, good-humoured, and faithful. The long-continuance of civil wars which have distracted their country, and frequent invasions of the Fellatahs, have scattered them among the surrounding nations, where they are the most active manufacturers and merchants. "The N. people," says Captain Allen, "extend over a great territory, and may comprise 100,000 people. The nation may be said to extend from the confluence on the l. bank beyond Rabbah. On the r. bank there are also N. people, but they are more assimilated with the Filatahs. The N. people are generally marked in the face with three elliptical gashes extending from the temple to the mouth, and one from the nose, crossing the cheek. Their hair is shaved so as to leave three circular patches,—one behind, one in the middle, and the other in the front. Most of the N. men I saw at Egga wore the tobe; many of them were dressed with a cloth, which hung somewhat gracefully from one shoulder, after the fashion of the Roman toga. They were in general tall and well made: the form of the head, the countenance, the contour of the figure, and the lighter shade of the colour of the skin, indicated an intermixture of the Caucasian with the Negro race."

NU-GARIEP. See Gariep.

NUGGINA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, in N lat. 29° 27′, E long. 78° 26′, 47 m. NNW of Moradabad.

NUGGUR, a fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 69 m. S of Jypur.—Also a town of Bundelcund, 81 m. SSW of Chatterpur.

NUGHEDA, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. S of Ozieri. Pop. 1,600.

NUGMAT, a Russian settlement on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 64° 30′.

NUGU, one of the Friendly islands, 3 m. NE of Tongatabu.

NUHIVA, or Federal Island, one of the Ingraham islands, in S lat. 8° 58′.

NUILLE-SUR-VICOIN, a village of France, in the dep. of La Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. S of Laval. Pop. 1,500.

NUITS, a town of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, 14 m. SSW of Dijon, on the Musin. Pop. 3,404. It has manufactories of paper and coarse woollens; and the environs produce good wine.

NUJIBABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, 95 m. NE of Delhi, in N lat. 29° 37′.

NUJIFGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the r. bank of the Ganges, 20 m. SE of Caunpur.

NUKAHIVA, one of the Marquesas group, having its SE point in S lat. 8° 57′, W long. 139° 32′. It is about 21 m. in length. Its inhabitants are a ferocious set of savages.

NUKALAN, a low sandy island in the Fiji group.

NULACOONDA. See Nalgondah.

NULCHITTY, a village of Bengal, 8 m. NW of Backergunge, on an arm of the Ganges.

NULDINGAH, a town of Bengal, in the district of Jessore, 74 m. NE by N of Calicut.

NULDRUGH, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, situated between the 17th and 18th parallels of N lat., and bounded on the S by the Bimah.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated in N lat. 17° 42′.

NULEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 2,873. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with towers.

NULIZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, 12 m. SE of Roanne.

NULPE, or NULPI, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which enters the Mira, in N lat. 1° 21′.

NULVI, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Sassari. Pop. 3,000.

NUMANSDORP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. S of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,600.

NUMBALLE, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, which falls into the Chinchipe, on the W side, in S lat. 5° 16′.

NUMIN, a river of Mandshuria, which descends from the E flank of the Hinghan, and runs SE to the Nun, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 120 m.

NUN, or WADY-NUN, a province of Marocco, forming the most southern part of the empire, and taking its name from a river which enters the Atlantic 35 m. SW of Cape Nun. Gum, wax, and ostrich-feathers, are the only commodities which it produces for export; its inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, however, with the interior of Africa, and several districts are fertile in corn. The whole extent of coast, from Aghadir to Cape Bojador, does not afford a single harbour. The inhabitants being chiefly wandering tribes, bear a small proportion in point of number to the extent of their territory. See MAROCCO.

NUN, or NON, a river of Mandshuria, which passes the towns of Merghen, Nimmen, and Sitsikar, and joins the Sungari, on the l. bank, after a S course of 520 m. It receives the Hogar, the Numin, the Yol, the Shol, and the Toro.

NUN, a central deltoid-branch of the Niger, falling into the gulf of Guinea at Cape Nun, 65 m. W of the mouth of the Bonny or New Calabar, and 130 m. SSE of that of the Benin. The N. from the anchorage inside the bar has the same general appearance with the neighbouring rivers, the banks presenting a luxuriant foliage consisting chiefly of mangroves, interspersed with oil and cocoa-nut palm trees, reaching down to the water's edge. The pop. along its banks, few in number, reside chiefly in two villages on the l. bank, near the sea, one of which is called Acassa. They carry on some little trade with the natives higher up the river, and get provisions in return, but their trade with Europeans is inconsiderable. Though the bar of the N. has as much water on it as the bar of the Bonny, ships experience great difficulty in getting out, owing to the tide setting strongly across the channel, and to this may be attributed the smallness of the palm-oil trade of this river. "For the first few miles," says Capt. Trotter, in his report of the ascent of the Niger, "there was a want of animation, few birds or living things of any kind being seen, and only a single canoe, the solitary occupant of which paddled as fast as he could into the mangroves to avoid the steam-vessels. A lonely hut appeared occasionally, with its floor scarcely out of the water: the few inhabitants, who were generally quite naked, appeared much alarmed at our approach. The stream on each side was lined with mangroves, with oil-palms and other trees appearing occasionally amongst them. As we proceeded upwards from Sunday island, where the influence of the tides gives place to the constant downward current of the river, a marked change took place in the scenery. The banks began to be slightly elevated above the water, and instead of the mangrove a variety of beautiful palms and other trees formed a forest so dense, that for upwards of 100 m., except where spots were cleared for cultivation, the eye could not penetrate more than a few yards beyond the water's edge. These cleared spots, containing yams, cocoas, cassadas, Indian corn, plantains, and occasionally sugar-cane, began to appear immediately after leaving Sunday island, and gradually became more frequent. Solitary huts were now succeeded by clusters, and clusters of huts by villages, the villages became larger and more populous, while the natives showed themselves less timid, and often came off in their canoes to hold intercourse with us. For the first 50 m. there was little appearance of trade; but afterwards large canoes were seen carrying palm-oil, destined for Brass-Town and Bonny." Owing to the large quantity of stores and provisions with which they were laden, the steamers composing Captain Trotter's expedition seldom made good more than from 25 to 30 m. a-day. They began their ascent of the river on the 20th August, and on the afternoon of the 26th reached the town of Abòh or Ibo, 130 m. from the sea. The banks of the river the whole way up to nearly the N limit of the Abòh country, were perfectly flat, and presented with few exceptions a continuance of impenetrable forest, which, though beautiful, and at first pleasing to the eye, wearied it at length by its sameness: it was a great relief, therefore, to find the ground afterwards slightly elevated and undulating, and the country more open. Having left Abòh on the 28th of August, the expedition on the 2d of September came in sight of the high cliffs on which the town of Iddah stands, and of detached hills appearing still higher up the river. On the 10th of September it reached the confluence of the Niger and Chadda. See NIGER.

NUN (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Marocco, in N lat. 28° 46′, W long. 11° 3′.

NUN-BURNHOLME, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. ESE of Pocklington. Area 2,137 acres. Pop. in 1841, 263; in 1851, 253.

NUNCRATA (LA), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 9 m. SSW of Ascoli.

NUNDA, a township in Alleghany co., state of New York, U. S., 20 m. N of Angelica. Pop. 2,637.

NUNDAPORAM, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district of Cicacole, in N lat. 18° 23′.

NUNDEAL, a town of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, 67 m. NNW of Cuddapah.

NUNDUNGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Durbungah, in N lat. 26° 12′.

NUNDURBUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Burhampur, 32 m. from Turkeira. It is now nearly in ruins, but still contains about 500 houses. On an isolated hill to the W of the town is the tomb of a saint, which is much visited by devotees from all quarters.

NUNDYDRUG, a celebrated fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in N lat. 13° 22′, E long. 77° 53′, 31 m. E of Bangalore. It is built on the summit of a rock, about 1,700 ft. high. It was taken by storm, by the British troops, in 1791, after an obstinate defence of three weeks.

NUNEATON, a parish and market-town in the co. of Warwick, 19 m. NNE of Warwick, and 8½ N by E of Coventry. The parish includes the hamlets of Attleford, and Stockingford. Area 6,112 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,769; in 1831, 7,799; in 1851, 8,133.—The town, pleasantly situated on the river Anker, had a pop. of 4,859 in 1851. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of ribbons.

NUNEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 6 m. ENE of Eindhoven. Pop. 1,700.

NUNEZ (RIO), a river of Senegambia, which rises on the frontier of the Fulah kingdom of Futah-Jallon, and falls into the Atlantic, in N lat. 10° 40′, after a WSW course of 150 m. The country on its banks is very unhealthy. At present about 15 or 20 vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, chiefly French, visit this river yearly for purposes of trade. Two-thirds of the imports are British manufactures and

salt. The exports are gold, ivory, hides, wax, and ground-nuts.

NUNIA. See NIMRUD.

NUNIVAK, an island of Russian America, in N lat. 60°, off Cape Arinoff.

NUNJENGODE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, on the S bank of the Cubany, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who are supported by a celebrated pagoda, to which immense numbers of Hindus annually resort.

NUN-KEELING WITH BEWHOLME, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. NE by N of Beverley. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1841, 291; in 1851, 269.

NUNKIRCH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Treves. Pop. 550.

NUNNEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. SW by W of Frome. It includes the hamlet of Trudoxhill. Area 2,421 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,204; in 1851, 1,115.

NUNNINGTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SE by S of Helmsley, on the S bank of the Rye. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1831, 441; in 1851, 443.

NUNO-PEREIRA, a small island near the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 13° 50′.

NUNO-TRISTAO, a small river of Western Africa, which falls into the Atlantic, in N lat. 9° 40′.

NUNTHORPE, a chapelry and township in Ayton p., Yorkshire, 3½ m. NNE of Stokesley. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 126.

NUNTON, a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. SSE of Salisbury. Area 1,040 acres. Pop., with that of Bodenham, in 1831, 309; in 1851, 276.

NUORO, a town of Sardinia, 60 m. ESE of Sassari, on the summit of a mountain, 1,907 ft. in alt. Pop. 3,600. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, 3 churches, 3 *oratorii*, a monastery, and a large circular prison.

NUR, a town of Poland, on the r. bank of the Bog, 70 m. ENE of Warsaw. Pop. 500.

NURA, a river of the duchy of Parma, which rises on the confines of the Genoese territory, and falls into the Po, 6 m. NE of Piacenza.—Also a small town of the duchy of Parma, prov. of Piacenza, between the rivers Nura and Zena.

NURALLAPUR, a town of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, on the N bank of the Ganges, 24 m. SW of Dacca.

NURAMINIS, a town of Sardinia, 15 m. NNW of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

NURBUDDAH. See NERBUDDAH.

NUREMBERG, or NURNBERG, an ancient town of Bavaria, formerly a celebrated free city of the empire. It stands in a wide, sandy, but well cultivated plain, 97 m. NNW of Munich, on the Pegnitz, a considerable but not navigable stream which, flowing from E to W, divides it into two parts. Though no longer fortified, it is surrounded by an old wall, and a ditch, with round towers at intervals, embracing a circuit of about 3 m. Several of the streets are wide, but they are mostly crooked and irregular. Of its public edifices, one of the oldest is the castle or fort called Reichsfeste, the occasional residence of emperors in the Middle ages, but now used as a granary. The Rath-haus or council-house, built in 1619, is a fine old structure. Several extraordinary subterranean passages extend from this edifice to beyond the walls. The public library is remarkable for its manuscripts and early editions of printed books. The establishment of the Burg-grave of N. took place so far back as 1060; the purchase of the city-rights by the inhabitants from the emperors, dates from 1427. Its early trade consisted partly in the sale of the merchandise of the Mediterranean and East Indies, received from Venice, previous to the discovery of the maritime passage by the Cape of Good Hope; but its chief source of prosperity lay in its manufactures. Upwards of four centuries ago, N. was noted for its manufactures in iron, brass, and other metals. Paper also was made here at an early date. Musical and mathematical instruments, wooden clocks, copper-plates, pins, needles, spectacles, and toys of all kinds, whether of hardware, wood, or *papier maché*, are largely manufactured in N.; and the printing and bookselling business is carried on to a considerable extent. N. possesses a school for drawing and another for painting; a picture-gallery; several collections of books, instruments, and natural curiosities; an academy for teaching several of the arts practically; and a celebrated gymnasium. This city appears to have been most prosperous in the 15th and 16th cent.; its decline is to be attributed to certain defects in its political constitution, which admitted of the management of public affairs being engrossed by a small number of families. Even now the number of persons practising each trade is limited by law, so that, until a vacancy occur by death, no artist can establish himself in business: such a law puts an end to every thing like competition or enterprise. In 1802, long pending discussions with Prussia were adjusted, and N., declared neutral in all future wars of the empire, was enabled to disband its military establishments. In a few years, however, the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine put an end to its existence as a separate state, and placed both the town and its territory in the hands of Bavaria. Its pop. in 1846 was 45,381. The first railway in Germany was opened between N. and Fürth in 1836. It is 3¼ m. in length, and was constructed at an expense of 200,000 florins, or about £50,000. It has proved a highly successful speculation, yielding in 1850, a net profit of 26,861 florins, or above 13 per cent. on the capital.

NURIA, a mountain of the Pyrenees, on the frontier of Spain, a few miles to the N of Campredon in Catalonia. Over it is a pass called the Colde-Nuria.

NURNEY, a parish in co. Kildare, 3¾ m. S by W of Kildare. Area 1,798 acres. Pop. in 1841, 735.

NURPUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 60 m. NE of Amritsir. The town is situated on the top of a hill, in N lat. 33° 12′. It has a pop. of from 6,000 to 8,000, a considerable number of whom are employed in shawl-weaving.

NURRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwanah, in N. lat. 21° 2′.

NURRI, a commune and village of Sardinia, 8 m. E of Isili. Pop. of com. 2,154.

NURSINGHUR, a town of Bengal, 38 m. NE of Sangur.

NURSLING, a parish of Hampshire, 3 m. S of Romsey. Area 2,124 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,024.

NURSTED, a parish of Kent, 4 m. SW of Gravesend. Area 510 acres. Pop. in 1841, 36; in 1851, 34.

NURTINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar, 14 m. SE of Stutgard. Pop. 3,982, employed in agriculture and in the manufacture of woollen and cotton stuffs and musical instruments.

NURWUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, on the road from Bhopal to Agra. It is surrounded by a stone wall; and almost all its buildings are of stone, two stories high, and flat-roofed. It is said to contain 1,100 shops. Its fort is 526 ft. above the level of the town.

NUSCO, a town of Naples, in Principato-Ultra, 46 m. W by N of Naples. Pop. 4,000. It is the see of a bishop

NUSHAR, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 55 m. SW of Diyarbekir.

NUSLAU, or NUSISLAU, a town of Moravia, 14 m. S of Brunn, near the l. bank of the Schwarza. Pop. 1,000.

NUSSAOUH, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the W bank of the Irawaddy, a little above the head of the Bassein branch of that river.

NUSSBUCH, a village of Baden, in the bail. and 1 m. E of Tryberg. Pop. 640.

NUSSDORF, two market-towns of Hungary, in the palatinate and 23 m. NNE of Presburg.—Also a village of Lower Austria, on the Danube, 4 m. N of Vienna.

NUSSERITABAD, or SACKUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. 17° 20′.

NUSSIRABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 15 m. from Ajmir, situated in a plain scantily covered with soil, in N lat. 20° 56′. There are neat and regular cantonments here. The surrounding country has a wild and bleak appearance.

NUSSIRPUR, a district of Sind, situated between the 25th and 27th parallels of N lat., and intersected by the river Indus.—Its capital, of the same name, is situated near the Indus, in N lat. 25° 28′.

NUSSLOCH, a town of Baden, 6 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,400.

NUTFIELD, a parish of Surrey, 1 m. W of Blechingley. Area 3,373 acres. Pop. in 1851, 895.

NUTH, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Oirsbeek. Pop. 1,200.

NUTHALL, a parish of Notts, 5 m. NW of Nottingham. Area 1,644 acres. Pop. in 1851, 685.

NUTHAMPSTEAD, a hamlet in Barkway p., Hertfordshire, 5½ m. SE of Royston. Pop. 302.

NUTHE, a small river of Prussian Saxony, which rises near Juterbock, and falls into the Havel, on the r. bank, opposite Potsdam, after a N course of 36 m.

NUTHUIRS, a village of Persia, in the prov. of Irak, situated on a small plain surrounded by mountains, on the road from Ispahan to Sultanieh, 63 m. N of Ispahan.

NUTHURST, a parish of Sussex, 4 m. SSE of Hursham. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. in 1841, 768; in 1851, 727.—Also a hamlet in Solihull p., in Warwickshire. Area 750 acres. Pop. in 1851, 113.

NUTLEY, a parish of Hants, 6 m. SW of Basingstoke. Area 1,501 acres. Pop. in 1851, 169.

NUTSCHOW, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the bail. and 6 m. N of Gnoien.

NUYTS ARCHIPELAGO, a designation given to the islands and rocks off the SW coast of Australia, between the meridians of 132° and 134° E, or Cape Nuyts and Point Westall. The largest are St. Francis and St. Peter.

NUYTS (CAPE), a rocky headland on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 2′, E long. 132° 25′.—Several large reefs lie off this headland. The southernmost are 2 or 3 m. in length. The northern extend about 8 m. along the coast, and at the distance of about 8 m. from it.

NUYTS LAND, a designation sometimes given to that part of the coast of S. Australia which lies between the meridians of 116° 40′ and 132° 30′, which was discovered by the Dutch navigator, Nuyts, in 1627.

NUYTS (POINT), a headland on the S coast of W. Australia, in S lat. 35°, E long. 116° 30′.

NUZIDERS, a large village of the Tyrol, in the Vorarlberg, near Pludentz.

NYACK, a village of New York, U. S., on the Hudson river, 108 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 800.

NYAMI, a town of Bambarra, in Central Africa, 48 m. NE of Sego.

NYAMU, a village of Bambarra, 140 m. W of Sego.

NYANITZ, a town of Moldavia, 60 m. W of Jassy, near the l. bank of the Nemz, an affluent of the Moldava.

NYARA, a large town of Bambarra, on the l. bank of the Joliba, 40 m. NE of Sego.

NYARPET, a town of Hindostan, 65 m. NW of Madras.

NYAS. See NIAS.

N'YASSI, a great lake of S. Africa, the existence of which has been placed beyond a doubt by recent investigations, and especially by the researches of Mr. Cooley. It lies to the NE of the territories of the Cazembe, and NW of Mozambique; stretching in a NW and SE direction between the meridians of 30° and 35° E, and intersected centrally by the parallel of 10° S. The Luapula or Ruapura, a large river, flows into its W side: and various smaller streams from the Kitshinga, Tanga, and Moviza territories, lying to the SW of the lake.

NYBUNDAN, a village of Mekran, in Persia, 50 m. W of Burjun.

NY CARLEBY. See KARLEBY.

NYEBORG, or NYBORG, a town of Denmark, on the E side of the island of Funen, opposite to the island of Zealand, and 16 m. W of Corsoer, in N lat. 55° 19′, E long. 10° 48′. Pop. 3,200. It has a large but not very secure harbour. It is here that ships passing through the Belt pay toll. The Swedes were defeated here in 1659.

NYEHASKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. S by E of Leeuwarden. Pop. 900.

NYEKIOBING, a town and port of Denmark, in the island of Falster, on the Guldborg-sund, 62 m. SW of Copenhagen. Pop. 1,600. It is tolerably well-built, and has an hospital and 4 schools. Its inhabitants are employed partly in agriculture partly in navigation. In 1849, 252 vessels entered this port; and 57,900 tons of grain were exported from it to England.—Also a town of Denmark, on the N coast of the island of Sieland, in the gulf of Isefiord, 38 m. WNW of Copenhagen. Pop. 900. It has a good harbour, and some trade.

NYER, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, 1 m. S of Olette, and 9 m. SW of Prades. Pop. 500. There are hot springs here.

NYESTED, a trading town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, 26 m. ESE of Naskow, in N lat. 54° 48′.—Also a port of Denmark, on the E side of the island of Mors, 12 m. SSE of Thisted, on the Salling-sund, a branch of the Lymfiord. Pop. 700. In 1849, 265 vessels = 6,610 lasts, entered this port.

NYFFE. See NUFI.

NYHAMM, a harbour of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Ljusna. The entrance is difficult, but the interior is secure.

NYIR-BATHOR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 30 m. NE of Debreczin.

NYIREGYHAZA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szabolcs, 9 m. NW of Nagy-Kallö, and 29 m. N of Debreczin. Pop. in 1845, 15,740, whose employments partake more of country than of town labour, consisting in the tillage of the vicinity, the rearing of cattle, and making of wine, soda, and salt.

NYKERK, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 27 m. NW of Arnheim. Pop. 3,800.

NYKOPING, a laen or government of Sweden, lying between the parallels of 58° 35′ and 59° 30′, comprising the western and most considerable part of the province of Sudermania. It is bounded on the N by the Moelar lake; on the E by the laen of Stockholm; on the S by that of Linköping; and on the W by Œrebro. It has an area of 2,507 sq. m.

Pop. in 1825, 106,793; in 1840, 114,920. Its surface is hilly, but nowhere attains a greater elevation above sea-level than 1,500 ft. Its principal rivers are the Torshaella-aa, the Nyköping, and the Trosa. Its mineral products are important. Its chief towns are Nyköping, Strongnaes, and Eskilstuna.

NYKÖPING, the capital of the above laen and of Sudermania, is situated on a bay of the Baltic, 49 m. SW of Stockholm, in N lat. 58° 46′. It is one of the neatest towns of the kingdom, being well built, with broad and straight streets; but its pop. is only 2,900. Its manufactures are pretty considerable, consisting of brass wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, paper, and starch; and its trade and navigation extensive for so small a place. The Swedish language is supposed to be spoken in great purity in this town.

NYKYRKA, a town of Sweden, on the E shore of Lake Witter, 45 m. W of Norrköping.

NYLACKY, one of the Banda islands, in the Eastern seas, in S lat. 4° 11′.

NYLAND, a province of Russia, in the gov. of Finland, bounded by the gulf of Finland, Karelia, Tavastehus, and Finland proper. Its area is 4,880 sq. m. See TAVASTEHUS.

NYLAND, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NW of Wells. Area 590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 38.

NYLEN, a canton and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, 60 m. NE of Lierre, on an affluent of the Neethe. Pop. 1,729.

NYMBRECHT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. ESE of Cologne. Pop. 400.

NYMETT-ROWLAND, a parish in Devonshire, 4 m. SSE of Chulmleigh. Area 595 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 99.

NYMETT-TRACEY. See Bow.

NYMPHONBURG, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NW of Munich. There is a royal chateau here, and a porcelain manufactory. Pop. 1,120.

NYMPHSFIELD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3¼ m. E by N of Dursley. Area 1,472 acres. Pop. in 1841, 466; in 1851, 417.

NYMPTON-BISHOPS, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. SE by E of South Molton. Area 9,579 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,325; in 1851, 1,246.

NYMPTON (ST. GEORGE), a parish in Devonshire, in the hund. of Chulmleigh. Area 2,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 292.

NYMPTON (KING'S), a parish in Devonshire, 3½ m. N by W of Chulmleigh. Area 5,539 acres. Pop. in 1841, 777; in 1851, 719.

NYNT, three adjoining villages of Hungary, 7 m. SSE of Raab. The wine made here is exported in large quantities to Silesia.

NYON, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the NW side of the lake and 11 m. N of Geneva. Pop. in 1850, 2,471. It has a well frequented yearly fair, and some carrying trade, with manufactories of leather and porcelain. It is supposed to occupy the seat of the Roman *Novodunum*.

NYONS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Drome, 32 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 3,251. It has manufactories of silk, earthenware, and leather.

NYPATUR, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Baramahl, on the l. bank of the Panar, 30 m. SE of Caverypatam.

NYRA, a river of Hindostan, which descends from the E flank of the Western Ghauts; runs E; and joins the Bimah on the r. bank, near Norsingpur, after a course of 120 m.

NYRMUL. See NIRMUL.

NYSLOTT, a town of Russia, in Finland, in the district of Savolax, 60 m. N of Viborg, on Lake Outroufs. It has a strong castle on a rock, in the middle of a deep stream. It was ceded to Russia at the peace of Abo, in 1743.

NYSTAD, a sea-port of Russia, in Finland, 38 m. NW of Abo, in N lat. 60° 49′. Pop. 2,000. It has manufactures of linens and woollens, and of knit stockings; and carries on a traffic in provisions, oars, rudders, and other wooden articles. In 1721, a treaty was concluded here between Russia and Sweden.

NYSTED. See NYESTED.

NYTHANA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gurwhal, 18 m. SW of Sirinagur.

NYULAS, or HAIS, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Wieselburg, 27 m. SW of Presburg, on the banks of a small lake of the same name. Pop. 850.

O

O, or ST. MARTIN D'O, a town in the N of France, dep. of Orne, 9 m. S of Argentan.

OA, a parliamentary parish in the island of Islay. It belongs *quoad civilia* to the p. of Kildalton; and comprises the SE peninsula of the island.

OACCO, a district of Southern Africa, in the interior, NE of Benguela, and on the upper part of the course of the Coanza.

OACHATE, a harbour on the S point of the island of Ulietea, in S lat. 16° 55′, W long. 151° 24′.

OADBY, a parish of Leicestershire, 3 m. SE of Leicester. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,085; in 1851, 1,196.

OAGHILL, a village near the centre of the island of Arran, in co. Galway.

OAHU, WOAHOO, or WAHU, a beautiful island in the Sandwich group, 25 m. WNW of Morokai. It is about 46 m. in length, and 23 m. wide. Mr. Ellis characterises it as "the most romantic and fertile of the Sandwich islands;" but Captain Wilkes says it has a greater resemblance to the desert coast of Peru than any other of the Polynesian islands he visited. A chain of lofty mountains rises near the centre of the E part of the island, and extends about 20 m. to the plain of Eva, which divides it from another mountain-ridge running parallel to the NW shore. The whole island is volcanic. Its pop. in 1849 was 23,145. The town and harbour of Honolulu is situated on the S side of the island, in N lat. 21° 20′, W long. 157° 45′. See HONOLULU.

OAKA. See OKAMUNDEL.

OAK CREEK, a river of Ohio, which runs into

the Ohio, a few miles above Augusta, in Kentucky. —Also a village in Milwaukie co., in Wisconsin, 93 m. E of Madison.

OAKE, a parish of Somersetshire, 5 m. W of Taunton. Area 865 acres. Pop. in 1841, 174; in 1851, 168.

OAKFORD, a parish of Devonshire, 3 m. W by S of Bampton. Area 5,464 acres. Pop. in 1841, 641; in 1851, 625.

OAK GROVE, a village of Westmoreland co., Virginia, U. S., 52 m. NE of Richmond.—Also a village in Livingston co., in Michigan.

OAKHAM, a parish, and the capital of the co. of Rutland, 6¼ m. N by W of Uppingham, and 95 m. NNW of London. Area of p. 3,130 acres. Pop in 1831, 2,390; in 1851, 3,031.—The town is pleasantly situated in the rich and fertile vale of Catmose. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the co. are held in the shire-hall, an ancient building, supposed to have formed part of a castle erected here in the reign of William I. The co.-jail and house-of-correction stands in an airy situation, close to the town. The Leicester and Peterborough railway has a station here, 26¾ m. from Leicester, and 110½ m. from Norwich.

OAKHAM, a township of Massachusetts, U. S., 64 m. W of Boston. Pop. 1,038.

OAKHAMPTON, a parish and borough in the co. of Devon, 22 m. W by N of Exeter, in a valley watered by the Ocke. Area of p., including the hamlet of Kigbear, 9,552 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,055; in 1851, 2,165. The town is surrounded on every side by hills, and derives its chief importance from being situated on the great road from Exeter to Launceston. It returned 2 members to parliament until disfranchised by the reform bill. It is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.

OAKHAMPTON (Monk), a parish in Devonshire, 2¾ m. ENE of Hatherleigh, on the E bank of the river Okement. Area 1,488 acres. Pop. 270.

OAKHILL, a village of Jackson co., Ohio, U. S., 80 m. SSE of Columbus.—Also a village of Granville co., in N. Carolina.

OAKINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4¼ m. NW by W of Cambridge. It includes the hamlet of Westwick. Area 1,757 acres. Pop. in 1851, 694.

OAKLAND, a county in the E part of the peninsular portion of Michigan, U. S., watered by the Clinton. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 23,646; in 1850, 31,266. Its cap. is Pontiac.—Also a village in Alleghany co., in New York, situated on Cashaqua creek.—Also a village in Claiborne co., in Mississippi, 87 m. SW of Jackson. It is the seat of a Presbyterian college, founded in 1831.—There are numerous other villages and hamlets of this name in the U. S.

OAKLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in Brock district, to the SW of Brantford. Pop. in 1842, 464. It contains a v. of the same name.

OAKLEY, or Ockley-Reynes, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3¼ m. NW of Bedford, on the river Ouse. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. in 1841, 492; in 1851, 457. —Also a parish in Bucks, 12½ m. W by S of Aylesbury. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1841, 391; in 1851, 425.—Also a township in Croxhall p., Staffordshire, 2½ m. N by W of Tamworth, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway.—Also a township in Muckleston p., Staffordshire, 2 m. NE of Drayton-in-Hales, in the line of the Liverpool and Birmingham Junction canal.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. NNE of Eye. Area 1,288 acres. Pop. 336.

OAKLEY (Great), a parish in Essex, 6 m. SE by E of Manningtree. Area 3,049 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,118; in 1851, 2,177.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. N of Kettering. Area 2,810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204; in 1851, 197.

OAKLEY (Little), a parish in Essex, 4 m. SW by W of Harwich. Area 1,119 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 293.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. NNE of Kettering. Area 724 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 123.

OAKLEY, a parish of New South Wales, in Bathurst co., skirted on the E by the Campbell river.

OAKMERE, a township in Delamere p., co.-palatine of Chester, 10 m. E by N of Chester. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 140; in 1851, 252.

OAKMULGEE. See Ocmulgee.

OAKOVER, a parish in Staffordshire, 10 m. E by N of Cheadle, on the W bank of the Dove. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 61.

OAKSEY, a parish in Wilts, 5½ m. NE by N of Malmesbury, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,802 acres. Pop. in 1851, 487.

OAKSVILLE, a village in Otsego co., in New York, U. S., 73 m. W of Albany.

OAKTHORPE and DONISTHORPE, hamlets, partly in the p. of Nether Seal, co. of Leicester, and partly in the p. of Church Gresley, co. of Derby, 3½ m. SW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The pop. of Oakthorpe in 1851, was 591; of Donisthorpe, 392.

OAMBA, a town of Lower Guinea, on the l. bank of the Loge, 180 m. SE of San Salvador.

OARE, a chapelry in Chieveley p., Berks, 5 m. NNE of Newbury.—Also a parish in Somerset, 12 m. W of Minehead. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. in 1841, 59; in 1851, 57.—Also a parish in Kent, 1½ m. N by W of Faversham, on the river Swale. Area 686 acres. Pop. in 1841, 186; in 1851, 195.

OASIS, a name used by geographers to designate any small fertile tract surrounded by deserts. Strabo says, the word *oasis* is a name given, in the language of Egypt, to inhabited cantons, entirely surrounded by vast deserts, in which they resemble so many islands in the midst of the ocean. The Arabs call them *waheh*, *i. e.* 'inhabited places.' The best known are those which occur on the Libyan desert, which are generally reckoned three in number: viz. the Oasis Magna; the Oasis Parva, or that of El-Kassar; and the Libyan Oasis, or Oasis of Siwah. To these some add the Western Oasis, first visited by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1819. Edmonstone and Rennell agree that the foundation of these spots of fertility in the Desert must have been first laid by the vegetation occasioned by springs, the decay of which gradually produced more soil. They are always surrounded with high lands. Under the Empire, the whole region of the oases was attached to the *Heptanomis*. The Roman emperors made them places of exile for state-delinquents. The Arians also exiled their ecclesiastical opponents thither. See articles Ammon, Dakhel, Gara, Khargeh, and Siwah.

OATHLAW, a parish in Forfarshire, 4 m. NNE of Forfar. Area 3,870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 533; in 1851, 424, a decrease attributed to the stoppage of a spinning mill, and the demolition of cottages.

OATLANDS, a village of Van Diemens Land, in Monmouth co., on the Dulverton river, 51 m. from Hobarton.—It gives name to a police-district of 900 sq. m., and also to a hundred.

OAXACA, or Guaxaca, a department of the Mexican federacy, stretching along the coast of the Pacific, and between the parallels of 15° 45′ and 18° 20′ N; is bounded on the N by Vera-Cruz and Tabasco; on the E by Guatimala; on the S by the Pacific; and on the W by Puebla. Its superficial extent is 4,447 sq. leagues, or nearly 33,000 sq. m. Its pop. in 1808 was estimated at 600,000; but in 1842 at only 500,278. It is traversed from NW to SE by the cordillera of Anahuac. The Rio-Verde waters the extensive valley of O.; the Chicomtepec, the Chapalaya, the Tehuantepec, and the Chimalapas, flow into the gulf of Tehuantepec, and the Rio-del-Passo into the gulf of Mexico. Except the valley of Guaxaca—which gave the title of Marquis del-Valle to Ferdinand Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico—the greater part of the country is mountainous, yet it abounds with wheat, cattle, sugar, cotton, honey, cocoa, plantains, and other fruits. It has mines of gold, silver, and lead; and all its rivers

have gold in their sands. Cassava, cochineal, crystal, and copperas abound; also vanilla, a drug chiefly used as a perfume to give chocolate a flavour. "The intendancy of Oaxaca," says Humboldt, "is one of the most delightful countries in this part of the globe. The beauty and salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and the richness and variety of its productions, all minister to the prosperity of the inhabitants; and this prov. has accordingly been, from the remotest period, the centre of an advanced civilization. The vegetation is beautiful and vigorous throughout, and especially half-way down the declivity of the table-land, in the temperate region, where the rains are very copious from May to October. This intendancy alone has preserved the cultivation of the cochineal, a branch of industry which it formerly shared with Puebla and New Galicia." In no other part of Mexico does the *nopal*—on which tree the cochineal insect subsists—flourish so well. Not only do the climate and soil appear peculiarly adapted to this plant in O., but the Indians of this dep. have, by a long course of practice, acquired so much experience in the manner of cultivating the nopal, and collecting the insects, as to preclude all rivalship in any of the other provinces. In some years there have been produced, in O., 400,000 lbs. of cochineal; worth in Europe, even during peace, about 1,600,000 dollars. The poor Indian who collects this precious commodity, barters it for manufactured goods to the Spanish shopkeepers in the villages, who together with the exactions of the government and the priesthood, leave to the Indian a miserable return for his industry. The mountains, particularly those of the Mistica, are peculiarly adapted to the growth of the mulberry-tree. The indigo of the district of Tehuantepec is superior in quality to that of Guatimala; but as there are no ports open to foreign commerce along the coast of the Pacific, in the vicinity of Tehuantepec, nor, indeed, on any part of the coast of O., the inhabitants have not been stimulated either to the culture of that, or of the cotton-plant, or of the sugar-cane, except so far as is absolutely necessary to supply their own immediate consumption. In all the mountainous districts of O., and more especially in the spacious valleys which are situated from 2,500 to 6,000 ft. above the level of the sea, we find a soil and climate at least equal, if not superior, to any on the globe: there is not a single article raised in the temperate zone that would not here find a congenial region. Wheat and all kinds of grain yield a return to the cultivator equal to that of the most fertile parts of Europe. The fruits and vegetables of O. are unrivalled for luxuriance and delicacy.

Oaxaca, the cap. of the above state, is built on the l. bank of the Rio Verde, 200 m. SSE of Mexico, on the site of the ancient Huaxyacac. Its pop. in 1808 was 38,000, but is now estimated at only 25,000. A magnificent situation, an excellent soil, a temperate climate, and a constant succession both of the fruits of Europe and America, would render O. a delightful city, were those physical advantages adequately improved by the industry of the inhabitants. The town is built in the form of an oblong square, nearly 2 m. by 1¼ m., including the suburbs, which are full of gardens and plantations of cochineal. The streets are wide and well paved; and the houses, of two floors, are built of freestone. The town-house, in the great square, is built with stone of a sea-green colour. The bishop's house and the cathedral form two sides of the same square, which is surrounded with arcades as a defence against the rain and the sun. The other churches and monasteries, which are numerous, are solidly built and richly decorated. The distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean is very small between the bay of Tehuantepec and the port of Huasacualco; and the sources of the latter river and the Chimalapa approach each other under the parallel of 16° N: these circumstances have long suggested the project of a canal to connect the two seas. See Tehuantepec.

OBA, a town of Persia, at the head of a small gulf on the W coast of the Caspian, on one of the mouths of the Kur, 150 m. NE of Tabriz.

OBAN, a thriving little town and port of Argyleshire, situated in the p. of Kilmore, 25 m. SE of Tobermory, 33 m. WNW of Inverary, and 92 m. NW by N of Glasgow, at the head of a small bay which recedes from the sound of Kerrera, and has a boldly-indented coast backed by moderate-sized hills. It is of comparatively recent origin, and has risen rapidly from a trivial commencement. The opening of the Crinan and Caledonian canals, the construction of parliamentary and statute-labour roads in the interior, the introduction and improvement of steam-navigation, the general and rapid amelioration of the Highlands, the sudden and vast expansion of traffic between the western coasts and islands and the Clyde, and the origination of trade between the Highland west and very distant parts of the empire, have all kept the prosperity of the town in steady movement. The harbour and anchoring-ground of the port are particularly good. The bay is semicircular, has a depth of from 12 to 24 fath. of water, is quite sheltered from every wind, and affords at all times a safe retreat to ships of any burden. The imports are principally miscellaneous goods, from Glasgow and Liverpool; the exports chiefly pig-iron, whisky, wool, fish, kelp, and Easdale slates. The port is a central point for all the shipping which visits the NW parts of Scotland, or passes through the Caledonian canal; and it has constant and animating communication by steam-vessels with Glasgow, Greenock, Tobermory, and Inverness; and in summer sends off steamers to Staffa, Iona, Skye, Stornoway, and Liverpool. The chief manufactures are the distilling of whisky and the making of silk and straw hats. The burgh is represented in parliament jointly with Ayr, Irvine, Campbellton, and Inverary.—The pop. of the *quoad sacra* p. was 1,554 in 1841; and 1,871 in 1851.—The pop. of the parl. burgh in 1851 was 1,752.

OBDORSK, a station at the mouth of the Obi, in the Russian gov. of Tobolsk, in N lat. 66° 30′, E long. 67° 20′. The banks of the Obi here consist chiefly of mountains destitute of wood, and only here and there covered with a few shrubs; every attempt to introduce plants and vegetables has failed. Even domestic animals are unable to resist the climate, a horse seldom living more than one year; reindeer form the only resource of this country. The summer, however, though short is agreeable. A small palisadoed fort, the most northerly of any maintained by Russia, is here garrisoned by 25 Cossacks, whose officer forms a species of sovereign to the scattered tribes of Ostiaks and Samoiedes. The village consists of a wooden church, a few dark log-houses of the Cossacks, a number of Ostiak yurts scattered in various directions, and a few huts which serve as a magazine for the furs collected as tribute from the natives. A great annual fair is held here, which brings the Russian merchants into commercial intercourse with all the nomade tribes who wander over a region extending 1,250 geog. m. in lat. from Archangel to Turukhansk on the Lower Yenisei. Tobacco, iron and copper pots, axes, knives, needles, and steels for striking fire, are here bartered for peltry, clothing made of reindeer skin, venison, fossil ivory, down and feathers.

OBE. See Obi.

O-BECSE. See Becse.

OBEDACH, a town of Styria, in the circle and 12 m. SE of Judenburg. Pop. 640. It has a fortress, and possesses several forges, and a manufactory of earthenware.

OBEH, a range of mountains to the S of Nubia, in the Quamamyl, to the W of Tumat.

OBEID. See Lobeid.

OBER, a German word signifying 'upper.' Names commencing with this word, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under the second name.

OBER. See Obra.

OBERALP, a territory of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, and district of Urserne, at the foot of the Crispalt, near the sources of the Rhone and the Aar. It is very elevated, and contains a small lake abounding with trout.

OBERAU, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial of Welheim, on the Loisach. It has an extensive gypsum quarry.—Also a v. of Saxony, in the circle of Misnia, and bail. of Grossenhayn. Pop. 260. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

OBERBACH, a village of Bavaria, 7 m. SW of Bischofsheim, on the l. bank of the Sinn, near Kreutzberg. Pop. 500. It has a manufactory of pottery, and a paper-mill.

OBERBETSCHDORF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 3 m. S of Soultz-sous-Forets, and 12 m. S of Wissemburg. Pop. 1,238. It has manufactories of pottery.

OBERBRONN, or Oberbrunn, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 2 m. W of Niederbronn, and 12 m. W of Wissemburg. Pop. in 1841, 1,664. There are pottery-works here.

OBERBRUCK, a village of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Massevaux, 15 m. NNE of Befort. Pop. 500. It has several blast-furnaces, and a manufactory of white iron.

OBERBURG, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 26 m. WNW of Cilly, and 17 m. SW of Windischgratz. Pop. 560. It has a castle, and a fine church.—Also a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, bail. of Brugg, and p. of Windisch. The ruins of the amphitheatre of the ancient *Vindonissa* are still to be seen here.—Also a v. in the cant. and 12 m. NE of Berne, bail. and 2 m. SSE of Berthoud, on the l. bank of the Emme. Pop. 1,470. In its vicinity are the mineral wells of Fonsbad.

OBERDORF, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, and bail. of Neresheim. Pop. in 1840, 1,324, of whom 567 were Jews.—Also a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 48 m. SSW of Augsburg, and 15 m. ENE of Kempfen, on the r. bank of the Wertach. Pop. 965. It has a fine castle, in which is the tomb of the last elector of Treves.—Also a commune of Styria, in the circle of Gratz, near Voitsberg. It has a glass manufactory.—Also a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Bâle, and district of Waldenburg. Pop. 500. It is well-built. In its vicinity is a mineral bath.

OBERDRAUBURG, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 48 m. WNW of Villach, and 12 m. ESE of Lienz, on the l. bank of the Drave, and near the frontiers of Tyrol.

OBERENSINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwalde, bail. and 1½ m. NW of Nürtingen, and 15 m. SE of Stuttgart. Pop. 600. Millstone is quarried in the vicinity.

OBERGESTELLEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, near the head of the valley of the Rhone, at an alt. of 4,360 ft. above sea-level.

OBERHALBSTEIN, a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons. It comprises a valley 24 m. in length from NNW to SSE, extending from the mountains of Julier and Septimer to the l. bank of the Albula, and containing the villages of Tiefenkasten and Conters. The inhabitants are Catholics.

OBERHASLI. See Hasli.

OBERHAUSBERGEN, or Oberhusberyen, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 6 m. WNW of Strasburg. Pop. 414.

OBERHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the presidial and 3 m. WSW of Neuburg, near the r. bank of the Danube.—Also a v. in the presidial and 5 m. S of Roggenburg, on the r. bank of the Roth. Pop. 400.

OBERHAYD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 29 m. S of Budweis, and 4 m. SE of Rosenberg, on a small affluent of the Moldau.

OBERHERGHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Eusisheim, 9 m. S of Colmar, on the l. bank of the Ill. Pop. 1,660.

OBERHESSEN. See Hesse-Cassel.

OBERHOFEN, a village and fortress of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 3 m. SE of Thun, on the E bank of the lake of that name. Pop. 731.—Also a v. in the cant. of Aargau, district of Laufenbourg. Pop. 626, Catholics.—Also a v. in the cant. of Thurgau, district of Gottlieben. Pop. 586, Protestants.

OBERHOLZHEIM, or Holzheim, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, and bail. of Wiblingen, 11 m. SSW of Ulm.

OBERINNTHAL. See Imbst.

OBERKAIL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. N of Treves. Pop. 500.

OBERKATZ, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in the Unterland, and in the bail. of Wasungen, 11 m. WNW of Meiningen, on the Katz. Pop. 300. In its vicinity are the ruins of the fortress of Wolfsburg.

OBERKIRCH, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, on the r. bank of the Rench, 8 m. NE of Offenburg. Pop. 1,570. It is enclosed by walls, and has two suburbs. It possesses a paper and several oil-mills, and a forge.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. NW of Lucerne, bail. and circle and 1½ m. S of Sursee, on the NW bank of Lake Sempach. Pop. 1,141, Catholics. It has a house-of-correction.

OBERKOTZAU, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 5 m. WNW of Rehau, on the r. bank of the Saale. Pop. 800.

OBERLAND, a district in the E part of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, containing the towns of Schalkau and Sonnenberg.—Also a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, extending from Thun to the Bernese Alps, and forming the SE and most elevated portion.—Also a district in the NW part of the cant. of the Grisons.

OBERLAND, or Hocherland, an ancient territory of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, reg. of Danzig, and circle of Elbing.

OBER-LESCHIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 32 m. NW of Liegnitz, circle and 8 m. SE of Sprottau, near the r. bank of the Bober. Pop. 400.

OBERMOSCHEL, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz, 23 m. N of Kaiserslautern, and 9 m. SW of Kreutznach, on the Moschel, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 630. In the environs are quarries of marble and limestone, and several mines of mercury and of coal.

OBERMOTTERN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, and cant. of Bouxwiller. Pop. 1,034. It has several flour-mills.

OBERNAI. See Ehnheim.

OBERNBERG, a town of Austria, in the prov. of Upper Austria, and circle of the Inn, near the r. bank of the river of that name, and 11 m. NW of Ried. Pop. 1,565. It has manufactories of linen.

OBERN-BUND. See Grisons.

OBERNBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 38 m. W of Wurtzburg, on the l. bank of the Maine. Pop. 1,830. It has a considerable trade in wood.

OBERNDORF, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwalde, 11 m. NNW of Rotweil, and 48 m. SW of Stuttgart, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. in 1840, 1,880, of whom 1,468 were Catholics. It has manufactories of arms, and several tanneries.—Also a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, 23 m. SW of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Melk.—Also a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 15 m. NW of Stade, and duchy of Bremen, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Neuhaus, on the l. bank of the Oste. Pop. 1,580. Navigation and the manufacture of tiles form the chief branches of local employment.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, reg. and 42 m. ENE of Coblenz, and circle of Wetzlar-Braunfels, on an affluent of the Lahn. Pop. 300.

OBERNHOF, a village of the duchy of Nassau, 2 m. NE of the town of that name, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 260. It has a powder-mill and a forge. In the vicinity are mines of argentiferous lead and copper.

OBERNKIRCHEN, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schaumberg, 11 m. E of Minden, and 29 m. W of Hanover, on the Bückeberg. Pop. in 1840, 1,787. It has an ancient abbey. In the environs are extensive quarries of freestone, the most noted in the N of Germany, and which for 400 years have supplied materials for a large proportion of the principal edifices in the Netherlands. It has also extensive coal-mines.

OBERPAHLEN, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 53 m. ENE of Pernau, on the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It has a castle, formerly the residence of the grand duke of Holstein. Starch, powder, potash, and earthenware are its chief articles of manufacture.

OBERRIED, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bail. and 9 m. SE of Friburg, on the Brugge. Pop. 494.

OBERRIEDT, or Overriet, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 12 m. SE of St. Gall, and district of the Rhein-thal, in a marshy territory, near the l. bank of the Rhine.

OBERSEEBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, and cant. of Seltz, 9 m. SSE of Wissemburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,773.

OBERSHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Nassau, in the bail. and 6 m. N of Weilburg. Pop. 300. It has several saw, tan, and oil mills.

OBERSITZKO, Oberzyko, or Obrzycko, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 30 m. NW of Posen, circle and 9 m. N of Samter, on the l. bank of the Warthe, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1837, 1,700.

OBERSTDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 7 m. S of Sonfothen, and 33 m. ESE of Lindau, near the r. bank of the Iller and the junction of its three head-streams. Pop. 1,800.

OBERSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the principality and 9 m. ENE of Birkenfeld, on the l. bank of the Nahe, on the road from Bingen to Saarbruck. Pop. 1,900. It has a castle, and a Catholic and Lutheran church. Agates are found in large quantities in the environs, and form an important branch of local trade. A coarse red conglomerate forms the basis of the sedimentary formations of the district, but near the village overlies and laps round protruding masses of amygdaloidal trap and porphyry. Near O., this conglomerate contains veins of imperfect agate or chalcedony of a honey-yellow or reddish colour, which by means of certain processes is made to assume the deep red of the carnelian. These however are not the real quarries of the celebrated agates, which come from the hills near Idal about 2 m. distant. Beyond Idal is a greenish-brown trap rock; some portions of which are softer than the others, and contain nodules from an inch to a foot in length, which are filled with chalcedony or agate. In an escarpment of this rock are the real agate quarries. The smaller agates are solid, being completely filled with a compact pale ash grey chalcedonic mass. The larger ones are invariably hollow; the outer circumference consisting of layers of the same pale grey chalcedony, lined with botryoidal mamellations, or imperfect quartz crystals. The large nodules are found compressed, flattened out, and elongated, marking a peculiar action during the time of their formation. It is the outer portion of the agate which is used for ornamental purposes; and the workmen have learnt to change their colour, some becoming dark brown or chocolate, others zoned with alternate layers of black and white or brown and white, like the onyx or sardonyx of antiquity,—not a few of which seem to have been produced in the same way.

OBERSTENFELD, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, obmt and 7 m. NNE of Marbach, on the Bottwar. Pop. in 1840, 1,457. It has an ancient monastery.

OBERSTINKENBRÜNN, a town of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, 23 m. NNW of Korneuburg, on a mountain.

OBERSULZ, a town of Lower Austria, and lower circle of the Manhartsberg, 21 m. NE of Korneuburg, and 5 m. SW of Zistersdorf.

OBERTYN, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. NNE of Kolomea, and 30 m. SE of Stanislawow, on the Czerniawa. Pop. 1,463, of whom 613 are Jews.

OBERVILLACH, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 42 m. NW of Villach, and 20 m. W of Gmund, on the l. bank of the Mole, at the foot of lofty mountains. It has manufactories of steel-wire and of needles.

OBERWALD, an elevated tract of country in Hesse-Darmstadt, in the chain of the Vogelsberg. It has an alt. of 870 yds. above sea-level, and comprises the highest summits of the chain.

OBERWESEL, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. SSE of Coblenz, circle and 3 m. S of St. Goar, on the l. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 2,361. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Schönberg.

OBERWINZ. See Felvinz.

OBERWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. S of Berne, and bail. of Nieder-Simmenthal, on the l. bank of the Simme. A little to the NE are the mineral baths of Buntschibad.

OBERZENN, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 11 m. NNE of Leutershausen, and 8 m. WSW of Markt-Erlbach, on the Zenn.

OBESENIO, or Alt-Beschenowa, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Torontal, 45 m. NW of Temesvar, on the r. bank of the Aronka. The inhabitants are chiefly Bulgarians.

OBHOR, a river of Arabia, in the Hedjaz, which flows into the Arabian gulf, 18 m. NNW of Jedda. It is joined on the l. by the Wady Fâtineh.

OBI, Obe, or more properly Ob, a river of Russia in Asia, formed by the junction of the Biïa and the Katunya or Chuya, the former of which has its source in Lake Teletskoi or Altan-Kol, to the N of the Altai chain, on the confines of the govs. of Tomsk and Yeniseisk; and the latter in the Little Altai chain, on the Chinese frontier. Lake Teletskoi is

fed by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Bashkush, and the Chulishman, both of which descend from the higher part of the snowy chain of the Altai. The Katunya is formed by the union of the Koksun or Kuki-Usun, which flows from W to E, and the Chui or Chuya, which runs from E to W. Both these latter streams also have their sources in the Altai. These two streams unite 3 m. W of Biisk. After traversing the gov. of Tomsk, throughout almost its entire length, the confluent stream, entering the N part of the gov. of Tobolsk, throws itself into the gulf of the same name, in N lat. 67° and E long. 72°. It flows in two general directions, first NW to the confluence of the Irtish, and afterwards N. In the lower part of its course it divides into numerous arms, which reunite before reaching the embouchure. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Tchoumych, Inia, Tom, Tchulym, Ket, Tym, Vakh, Agan, and Polouï; and on the l. the Tcharych, Vasiougan, two rivers of the name of Yougan, the Bulyk, Salym, Irtish, Sosva, and Synia. After the junction of the Irtish, a river nearly equal in size, the Obi becomes very large, and at some points has a breadth of several versts. It is very rapid, and towards the lower part of its course is obstructed by cataracts; but notwithstanding these disadvantages it forms the most important river in Siberia, being the great medium of communication between European Russia and China. The extent of navigation afforded by this river and its affluents is estimated at not less than 2,000 m. Barnaoul, Kolyvan, Narym, Surgut, and Berezov, are the chief places on its banks.—The basin of the O. is enclosed on the S by the Little Altaï, the Ouluk-tag, and the mountains of Aïtaou and Naourzim; on the W by the Ural chain; and on the E by the mountains of Téletzk and Kouznetzk, and a ridge extending from the coast to the basin of the Yenisei. The total area of this basin exceeds 1,300,000 sq. m.—Its length of course, from the sources of the Irtish to the gulf of Obi is about 1,650 m.; and its breadth, from the sources of the Vakh to those of the Tobol, nearly 1,600 yds.—The O. is named by the Tartars Oumar; and by the Ostiaks, of whom a great number inhabit its banks, the Eme' or Osse'.—Dr. Bunge, of the St. Petersburg academy, visited the remotest sources of the O. in 1832, and has given the following account of the surrounding region: "I quitted my camp, on the banks of the little river Kara-Dyrghoon, and having turned a group of hills, situated on the l. bank of the Chooya, I pursued my way over the plain, which rises gradually, and which is bounded on the r. by the Chooya, and on the l. by an abrupt chain of snowy mountains. After a journey of 13 or 14 m. across this steppe, which is dry and scantily covered with vegetation, we passed the Chooya on horseback. This river is here not deep but very rapid: we ascended one of its principal affluents, the Boilooghem. Late in the evening, we reached the felt tents of Demeshi-Chokhon, the independent chief of a camp of Kalmucks established near a spring in a hollow of the Alps. I had hoped to find amongst these good-natured inhabitants of the frontier the assistance requisite for the execution of my plan of penetrating as far as possible into the lofty mountains. They, indeed, furnished me with the necessary instructions respecting the localities, and for a trifling remuneration they provided me with horses and guides for some days. I disembarrassed myself of everything not absolutely indispensable for the journey, and we quitted the banks of the Boilooghem next day. We directed our course across the steep mountains towards the Chooya, and reached its sources early in the afternoon. A little more than a mile to the l. of these sources, there is on the crest of a high chain of snowy mountains an *obo*, or column marking the frontier between the Russian territories and the Chinese empire. This column bears an inscription in the Mongol language, importing that at this spot, where, on either side, the springs flow in opposite directions, the habitations of the Kalmucks, who pay contributions to the two empires, end, and those of the Mongol tribe of Soyon begin. After halting for some time on this elevated spot, we descended into a deep valley of the Alps, which extended very far. It forms an immense marshy plain, covered with innumerable lakes of different dimensions. Several clusters of snowy peaks rise in the midst of this plain, and the water which descends from them feeds the lakes, which are the origin of some considerable rivers. The extent of this valley is upwards of 35 m. from E to W; it is inhabited by a vast number of deer, reindeer, argalis, ibexes, wolves, foxes, &c. These animals prefer this spot, because it is rarely visited, except by some Kalmuck hunters, who, however, remain there but a short time, because they are strictly prohibited from taking up their residence there, although they are always anxious to do so, notwithstanding the severe cold, on account of the fine pasturage in the valley. We made a further march, the same day, of about 20 m. We passed the sources of the Bashkan, an affluent of the Abakan, and we halted for the night near a small lake. Although it was the middle of July, and we were warmly clad, we endured much from the cold, for we could nowhere find firewood of any kind. Next day, a dense fog enveloped the lofty mountains in our front, which are those of the Altan-tau, or the true grand Altaï, the Kin-shan of the Chinese, which was the ultimate object of my journey. Happily, the fog dispersed when the sun rose, and we commenced our march for the pass of Mount Shapshal, the only practicable route to the Altan-tau. After about 10 m., we arrived at the borders of a beautiful lake, named Yeiln-kol, which stretches at the foot of the Altan-tau for 9 or 10 m., its breadth being from 3 to 3½. From its NW extremity issues the river Choolyshman, beyond which, the gigantic mass of the Altan-tau rears itself, and like a sharp wall extends from NNW to SSE, enclosing the valley in which the river flows. With great difficulty we succeeded in scaling the advanced mountains of the chain. We passed immense fields of snow, and at length found ourselves in a narrow path, which is the real defile of the Shapshal, which gives its name to the whole mountain. This terrific path is, as it were, suspended on the southern slope, looking over a precipice of massive rocks. It runs over detached and not very firm fragments of glimmerschiefer [a species of talc], of which the whole mountain consists. The golden lustre which proceeds from this rock, when the sun shines upon it, has caused the name of Altan-tau, or 'Golden mountain,' to be given to this vast chain. In ascending this path, we perceived in the ravine below piles of bones of men and horses, who had been precipitated down, which admonished us of the temerity of our undertaking. We at length gained the summit, whence I enjoyed a most extensive view. To the W we perceived the wide valley which we had lately traversed, full of lakes, amongst which we distinguished the Yeiln-kol, close to our feet, and to the l., a larger one, named Kyndiktoo-kol, still partly covered with ice. To the NE, appeared a deep ravine, bounded by abrupt peaks covered with snow, whence originates the Tsooi, which falls into the Kemchoog, one of the constituents of the Yenisei. We were told that, about 46 m. from the place where we then were, there was a Mongol-Soyon town, situated on its banks, also called Kemchoog.

In respect to botany, these mountains present little novelty. Its vegetation is the same as that on the banks of the Kooraï. The crests are entirely destitute of vegetation and covered with perpetual snow."

OBI (Gulf of), or Obskaïa-Gouba, an extensive embrasure formed by the Arctic ocean, on the N coast of Russia in Asia, between the parallels of 67½ and 72½ N, partly in the gov. of Tobolsk, and partly on the confines of that of Yeniseisk, named from the river which it receives on the S. Its length from N to S is about 450 m. At its entrance, between Capes Olenii and Sievero-Vostotchnyi, it has a breadth of 75 m. A considerable arm which it presents on the SE, bears the name of Tazovskaia-bay. It receives the Obi at its SE extremity.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 45 m. N of Lisbon, on a small river which falls into a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 2,770. It has a citadel, and contains the ruins of a fine aqueduct.

OBIDOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in S lat. 1° 50′, on the E arm of the Rio-de-Trombetas, near its confluence with the Amazon, which is here contracted into a channel of 1½ m. in width, and 600 ft. in depth. Pop. 1,000. It is situated on a hill, and is built with great regularity, with a fine square in the centre and a handsome parish church. The cultivation of cotton and cacao forms the chief sources of local industry. This town was founded by the Indians, and originally bore the name of Pauxis.

OBIDOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 24 m. NNW of Alenquer, and 48 m. N of Lisbon, on an elevated tract near the l. bank of the Arnoya. Pop. 2,770. It is enclosed by walls flanked with towers, and has an old castle, 4 parish-churches, 2 hospitals, a classical school, and some Roman remains. This town was taken from the Moors in 1148 by D. Alonzo Henriquez. In 1808, a battle was fought under its walls between the French and English.

OBIGRES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 4 m. SE of Pecq, near the l. bank of the Scheldt. Pop. 750.

OBION, a county in the NW of the state of Tennessee, U. S., skirted on the W by the Mississippi. Its cap. is Troy. Pop. in 1840, 4,814; in 1850, 7,686. —Also a river in the same state, formed by the junction of several streams, and which flows into the Mississippi, on the l. bank, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of about 90 m.

OBISFELDE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 35 m. NW of Magdeburg, circle and 21 m. SW of Gardelegen, on the l. bank of the Aller. Pop. in 1837, 1,651. It possesses a custom-house, 2 schools, an hospital, and an alms-house; and has a brewery, and a distillery of brandy. Tobacco, chicory, and flax, are cultivated in the environs.

OBISPO (San Louis), a settlement on the coast of Upper California, 40 m. N of Point Conception.

OBITOCHNEI, or Nogaisk, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, district and 72 m. SSE of Oriekhov, in the midst of steppes, on a river of the same name, 6 m. above its entrance into the sea of Azof. Although of only recent foundation, it is already a place of considerable importance. Its inhabitants are chiefly Nogai Tartars. The embouchure of the O. forms a good harbour.

OBJAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Ayen-Bas, and 10 m. NW of Brives. Pop. 1,333.

OBLIGADO, a village of Buenos Ayres, on the r. bank of the Parana, in S lat. 33° 37′. The river is here 800 yds. wide.

OBNORA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Vologda, and district of Griazovetz, near Volosatova; thence it flows into the gov. of Yaroslav; passes Lioubim; and throws itself into the Kostroma, on the r. bank, at Karganova, and after a total course of 60 m.

OBOE, or Missah, an island off the Adel coast, in the sea of Bab-el-Mandeb, in N lat. 12°, E long. 43° 12′.

OBOIAN, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. Pop. of district 40,000. The town is 36 m. S of Kursk, and 45 m. NNW of Belgorod, at the confluence of the Oboianka and Psiol. Pop. 5,000. It has 2 churches, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, cattle, wax, and silk. This town was built in 1650, by the czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, to defend the coast from the irruptions of the Tartars of the Crimea.

OBOL, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vitebsk, which issues from a small lake in the district of Gorodok, near Ozerichtchi; runs SW; and throws itself into the Southern Dwina, 12 m. above Polotzk, and after a course of 75 m.

OBOL-LANDET, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 63° 42′, E long. 20° 12′.

OBOLSOEN, an island of the gulf of Bothnia, near the E coast of Sweden, in N lat. 62° 47′, E long. 17° 50′.

OBON, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 54 m. SSE of Zaragoza, partido and 33 m. WSW of Alcaniz, on the Rio-Martin. It has manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

OBORKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. SE of Oschmiana.

OBORNE, a parish of Dorsetshire, 2 m. ENE of Sherborne. Area 593 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

OBORNIK, or Obernik, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. and reg. of Posen. The circle comprises 165 sq. m. The town is 18 m. NNW of Posen, on the r. bank of the Warthe, and at its confluence with the Wellna. Pop. in 1837, 1,499.

OBOUKHOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 27 m. SSE of Kiev.

OBRA, a river of Prussia, in the prov. and reg. of Posen, which has its source near a small village of the same name, in the circle of Krotoszyn, and 5 m. N of Kozmin; waters Yaroczewo, Kriewen, and Kosten; traverses in their entire length the extensive marshes of the same name; passes Kopnitz, Bentschen, Tirschtiegel, Meseritz, and Blesen; traverses several lakes; and, after a sinuous course, in a generally NW direction, of about 150 m., joins the Warthe, on the l. bank, 1½ m. W of Schwerin. The marshes of the Obra, which extend in a NE direction, are intersected by several canals, which run NE towards Moszyn and the Warthe, and which communicate also by several small streams with the Oder.

OBRAGILLO, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 50 m. NE of Lima. Pop. 500.

O'BRENNAN, a parish in co. Kerry, 3¼ m. NW by N of Tralee. Area 6,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 847; in 1841, 992. Most of the surface consists of part of the Stacks mountains.

O'BRIEN, a small group of islands in the New South Shetland archipelago, in S lat. 61° 28′, W long. 61° 15′.

O'BRIEN'S-BRIDGE, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Bridgetown and O'Brien's-Bridge. Area 11,425 acres, of which 2,772 acres form a detached district lying ¾ m. WSW of the main body. Pop. in 1841 of the whole 4,995; of the rural districts 4,349. The N district of the main body, down to a point a little S of the centre, is almost wholly mountainous and waste; and contains three heights of respectively 1,729, 1,458, and 1,181

ft. of alt. above sea-level. The W part of the detached district is also considerably upland, and has at its extremity a height of 875 ft. of alt. above sea-level. The hamlets in the p. are Ballyvoursher, Monaglee, Ballydaw, and Ballinamona, in the main body, and Trough in the detached district.—The v. of O'Brien's-Bridge stands on the E verge of co. Clare, on the r. bank of the Shannon, 6½ m. NE by N of Limerick. The bridge which gives name to the v. here crosses the Shannon, and has at its E end, in co. Limerick, the v. of Montpelier. The arches of the old bridge were 14 in number, and of various forms and sizes, from 19 to 28 ft. in span, the whole built of rubble stone, in rude workmanship; yet it has for several centuries withstood the action of both the current and the atmosphere. In the course of 1844, 7 arches of the co. Limerick end of the bridge were removed, and 6 of 27 ft. span each substituted for them. A quay 700 ft. in length was also completed, and a lay-by formed here. Pop. 435.

OBRIGHEIM, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the bail. and 3 m. W of Mosbach, on the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,035.

OBRISTENFELD, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, and bail. of Marbach, 20 m. NNE of Stuttgart, on the Botwar. It has a monastery.

OBRITZBERG, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Weiner-Walde, 7 m. NNW of St. Polten, and 2 m. S of Wolbling. It has mines of coal and alum.

OBROAZZO, or Obrovatz, a town of Dalmatia, in the circle and 20 m. NE of Zara, and 5 m. ENE of Novigrad, on the l. bank of the Zermagna.

OBSERVATION ISLE, an island in the W part of the gulf of Carpentaria, near the N coast of Australia, in S lat. 15° 38′, E long. 137° 3′.—Also an island in the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52° 44′, W long. 74° 35′, 3 m. E of Cape Pillar.

OBSERVATORY INLET, an arm of the sea on the W coast of British North America, in N lat. 55° 15′, W long. 134° 25′. It was so named by Vancouver, in consequence of several important astronomical observations made in it.

OBSERVATORY ISLE, or Pudyona, an island of the S. Pacific, near the NE coast of New Caledonia, in S lat. 20° 16′ 40″, E long. 164° 25′ 17″.

OBSKAIA-GOUBA. See Obi (Gulf of).

O-BUDA. See Ofen (Alt).

OBVA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, which has its source in the NW part of the district of Okhansk; runs NE; and throws itself into the Kama, on the r. bank, 54 m. N of Perm, and after a course of about 105 m.

OBVA, or Obvinsk, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. NW of Perm, and district of Solikamsk, on the Jazva, a small affluent of the Obva. Its inhabitants, about 300 in number, employ themselves chiefly in agriculture and the chase.

OBWALDEN. See Unter-Walden.

OBY (Great), an island of the Molucca Archipelago, to the S of Gilolo, and NNW of Ceram. Its NE point is in S lat. 1° 26′ 5″, and E long. 127° 58′ 18″. It is about 48 m. in length from E to W, and 24 m. in breadth. The sultan of Bachian has a pearl fishery on the coast. The Dutch have or had a fort on its W coast.

OBY (Little), an island of the Molucca Archipelago, a little to the W of Great Oby island, in S lat. 1° 24′, and E long. 127° 10′. It is about 7 m. in length.

OBY (Pulo), an island of the Eastern sea, near the coast of Cambodia, in N lat. 8° 25′. It is a high mass of granite, 10 or 12 m. in circumf., and clothed with luxuriant vegetation from its summit to the water's edge.

OBYDZA, a village of Galicia in the circle of Sandec, 14 m. SW of Nowi-Sandec, on a small affluent of the Dunajec, in a mountainous locality. It has a glass-work.

OCA (Sierra de), a range of mountains in Spain, in the Iberian chain, of which it forms the N part. It joins the Cantabrian chain on the S side in the N part of the prov. of Palencia, between the sources of the Ebro and Palencia; runs SE into the prov. of Burgos; and to the SE of the town of that name, unites with the Sierra de S. Millan. It has a total length of about 75 m.

OCAIDO, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca and prov. of Choco, 120 m. N of Novita, and 300 m. N of Hopayan.

OCAMBARO, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, 66 m. SE of Valladolid, on the road from that town to Toluca, and to the W of the ancient mines of Angangeo.

OCANA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the prov. of Toledo.—The town is 27 m. ENE of Toledo, and 30 m. SSE of Madrid, on the summit of a hill, at the entrance to a fine plain. Pop. 4,500. It is still enclosed by some portions of its ancient walls, but has lost to a great extent its former magnificence. The streets are broad and well paved. It has a handsome square. The houses are substantially built of stone. The principal edifices are the palace of the Duke De Frias, the government house, the fountains, of which one is remarkably beautiful, and the parish churches, of which there are four. It has also numerous convents, an hospital and barracks; and possesses manufactories of soap, coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and pottery. A victory was here gained over the Spaniards by the French, on the 19th Nov. 1809. The environs are very fertile.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Almeria, in a plain remarkable for its fertility.—Also a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, 114 m. SE of Mompox, and 270 m. NNE of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Oro, a small affluent of the Lebrija, and in a section of the Andes to which it gives its name. Pop. 5,000. Copper is found in the vicinity.

OCATAHULA, a lake of the state of Louisiana, U. S., between the parishes of Ocatahula and Rapides. It is about 24 m. in length from NE to SW, and 6 m. in breadth; and is traversed by a river of the same name, which has its source in the NE of the co. of Natchitoches; runs SE; and joins itself with the Wachitta on the r. bank, opposite the confluence of the Tensas and after a course of about 120 m.

OCCHIOBELLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, 15 m. SW of Rovigo, and 8 m. N of Ferrara, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,168.

OCCIMIANO, or Ocmiano, a town of Sardinia, in the div., and 14 m. NNW of Alexandria, prov. and 8 m. SE of Casale, on a hill near the Po. Pop. 1,700.

OCCLESTONE, a township in Middlewich p., in Cheshire. Area 721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 117.

OCCOLD, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. SSE of Eye, and comprised in the parl. boundaries of that burgh. Area 1.479 acres. Pop. in 1841, 578; in 1851, 620.

OCEAN, an island of the South Pacific, to the SW of the Scarborough islands, in S lat. 0° 48′, and E long. 170° 49′.—Also a small island in the Auckland group, lying in the centre of Port Ross bay.

OCEANIA, in French Oceanie, a designation given by French geographers to that region of the globe which extends from about the 95th meridian of E long., to the 110th of W long.; and from the 25th parallel of N lat., to the 50th of S lat.; and subdivided by M. Balbi into the three great divisions of Mal

aisia, Australia, and Polynesia. Within the limits thus defined, stretching 10,000 m. in every direction, we have a vast expanse of ocean with a profusion of islands scattered over it, whose combined area probably exceeds 2,500,000 sq. m. See article AUSTRALIA.

OCENTEJO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. E of Guadalaxara. Pop. 224.

OCEOLA, a township of Livingston co., Michigan, U. S. Pop. 504.—Also a village of Mississippi co., Arkansas.

OCHA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tobolsk, which issues from Lake Tenis, and after an E and N course of 150 m., joins the Irtish on the l. bank.

OCHAGAVIA, a town of Spain, in the prov., and 27 m. ENE of Pampeluna, in the valley of the Salazar. Pop. 1,204.

OCHANDIANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Bilbao, on the Urquiola. Pop. 1,165.

OCHANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. WSW of Perm, on the river Kama.

OCHELHERSNIDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 60 m. NW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,200.

OCHIL HILLS, a range of mountains commencing about 2 m. from the river Forth, in the vicinity of Stirling, and extending in an ENE direction to the frith of Tay. The range runs parallel to the Grampians; forms the screen on the Lowland side of Strathallan and Lower Strathearn; and lies across the head of the whole peninsula of Fife, defending it, and the low ground of Kinross, Culross, and Clackmannan, from the storms which come down the glens and gorges of the Grampians. Its length is about 24 m.; its average breadth about 12. Its SE side, especially toward the Forth, is steep; and even its NW side rises, on the whole, with a greater abruptness than belongs to most of the Scottish ranges. Its summits are highest at its SW end, and might, especially there, as well as in other parts of the range, be termed mountainous, but for the vicinity of the Highland alps. Two of the summits overlooking the Forth are Bencleugh, or the hill of Alva, 2,300 ft. above sea-level, and the loftiest of the range; and Demyat-hill, 1,345 ft. above sea-level. The King's Seat, about 4 m. from Dollar, attains an elevation of 2,000 ft. above the valley of the Devon at Dollar, or 2,160 ft. above the level of the sea. Most of the range is of a beautiful green, and affords excellent sheep-pasturage. Offshoots so low that they rarely lift a summit more than 500 ft. high, run down the whole peninsula of Fife, and, along with the beautiful Lomond-hills, and some less considerable isolated hills, impart to it that undulated contour which so pleasingly characterizes its appearance. The main range is unusually rich in its minerals; and, besides yielding round its base large supplies of coal and of stratification superincumbent on the coal-measures, has furnished from its interior large quantities of various valuable metals.

OCHILTREE, a parish nearly in the centre of Kyle and of Ayrshire, 8 m. long, 5 m. broad. Pop. in 1831, 1,562; in 1851, 1,787.—The village of O. is pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Lugar, immediately below the confluence with it of the Burnock, 4 m. from Cumnock.

OCHOLNICA, a village of Galicia, 18 m. SW of Nowi-Sandec.

OCHOTSK. See OKHOTSK.

OCHRIDA, a sanjak of Albania, between the parallels of 40° 40′ and 41° 45′ N; bounded on the N by the sanjak of Skutari; on the E by Monastir; on the S and SW by Avlona; and on the W by Elbassan. It is traversed on the E by the Hellenic mountains, ramifications of which extend towards its centre. The Beratino waters it on the S, and the Skanli intersects it centrally. Towards its E frontier lies the lake of O., giving rise to the Black Drin.—Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the declivity of Mount Maniana-Petrin, on the NE side of the lake of Ochrida, 100 m. N of Janina. Its pop., amounting to about 6,000, descended from a colony of Bulgarians, is employed chiefly in the neighbouring mines, which yield sulphur and silver.—The lake of O., the ancient *Lychnidus lacus*, is about 18 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. broad.

OCHSENFURT, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Maine, 10 m. SE of Wurtzburg. Pop. 2,000.

OCHSENHAUSEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the Rottum, 14 m. S of Ulne. Pop. 1,350. It is the chief place of a petty principality, with 6,000 inhabitants, which formed the territory of the rich abbey of Ochsenhausen, and was given to Prince Metternich in 1803.

OCHSENSTOCK, a mountain of the Alps, in the Swiss cant. of Unterwalden. Alt. 7,742 ft. above sea-level.

OCHSENKOPF, one of the principal summits of the Fichtelgebirge, in Bavaria. Alt. 532 toises = 1,133 yds.

OCHSHAUSEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, 2 m. SSE of Cassel. Pop. 450.

OCHTA. See OKHTA.

OCHTE, a river of Hanover, which rises to the E of Ehranburg, and joins the Weser, on the l. bank, after a NNW course of 36 m.

OCHTINA, a town of Hungary, 30 m. S by W of Kesmark. Pop. 800.

OCHTRUP, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 27 m. NW of Munster. Pop. 927.

OCIV, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Vittoria, on the Rio-Yugalez. Pop. 260.

OCKBROOK, a parish of Derbyshire, 5½ m. E by S of Derby. Area 1,730 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,763.

OCKE, a river of Berkshire, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon, after an E course of 20 m.—Also a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Torridge, below Hatherleigh.

OCKENDON (NORTH and SOUTH), two adjoining parishes in Essex, 7 m. from Romford. Area of North O., 1,698 acres; of South O., 2,907. Pop. of North O. in 1841, 306; in 1851, 338. Pop. of South O. in 1841, 968; in 1851, 1,021.

OCKER, a considerable river of Germany, which has its source in the Harz; flows through a beautiful valley among those mountains; waters Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick; enters the kingdom of Hanover, and falls into the Aller, on the l. bank, 5 m. W of Giffhorn, after a prevailingly N course of 76 m. Great quantities of timber are floated down from the Harz by this river.—Also a town in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Ocker, 3 m. NW of Harzburg. Pop. 480.

OCKHAM, a parish of Surrey, 1 m. E of Ripley. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 640; in 1851, 649.

OCKLEY, a parish of Surrey, 6 m. S by W of Dorking. Area 4,286 acres. Pop. in 1851, 641.

OCLASIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district of Baroach, on the Nerbudda.

OCLE-PITCHARD, a parish of Herefordshire, 7 m. ENE of Hereford. Area 1,507 acres. Pop. in 1851, 221.

OCLONIA (CAPE), a cape on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, in N lat. 38° 28′.

OCMULGEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which, after flowing in a SSE direction 200 m., joins the Oconee, and with it forms the Altamaha.

OCONA, a port of Peru, in the prov. of Arequipa, situated on a river of the same name, 96 m. WNW of Arequipa.

OCONEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which unites with the Ocmulgee to form the Altamaha.

OCOPA, a mission-college of Peru, in the prov. of Xauxa, 116 m. E of Lima.

OCOZINGO, a deserted town of Guatimala, in the prov. of Chiapa, 40 m. E of Chiapa-dos-Espagnols.

OCRECOCK INLET, a navigable channel on the coast of N. Carolina, between Albemarle and Pamlico sound, in N lat. 34° 55′. On each side of the channel are dangerous shoals.

OCSABAMBA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Chumbivilcas, which rises in the Andes, and enters the Apurimac.

OCTARARO CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which divides Lancaster and Chester cos., and runs into the Susquehannah, in Maryland, about 5 m. below the Pennsylvania frontier.—Also a township of Lancaster co., Pennsylvania.

OCTEVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 1 m. SW of Cherbourg. Pop. 1,508.—Also a village in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. N of Havre. Pop. 1,923.

OCTOYAS, a river of the La Plata confederation, in the prov. of Salta, which runs E, and enters the Vermeio, on the l. bank, in S lat. 23° 30′.

OCUMARA, a bay on the coast of Venezuela, 5 leagues E of Porto-Cabello, and about 28 m. SSE of Caraccas. Its port is good and well-sheltered. The village is at the distance of one league from the port, and is watered by a river of the same name, which discharges itself into the bay.

OCZAKOV. See Otchakof.

ODCOMBE, a parish of Somersetshire, 3 m. W by S of Yeovil. Area 1,296 acres. Pop. in 1851, 713.

ODDALENGO (Grande and Piccolo), two contiguous villages of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Casale.

ODDINGLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 3 m. S by E of Droitwich. Area 869 acres. Pop. 185.

ODDINGTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. E of Stow-on-the-Wold. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1841, 525; in 1851, 545.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. S by W of Bicester. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1841 and 1851, 126.

ODDRODE, a township of Cheshire, in the p. of Astbury, 3½ m. S by W of Congleton. Area 3,692 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,518; in 1851, 1,853.

ODDS, a peninsula in the NW of the island of Sieland, in Denmark, to the W of the Isafiord. Its inhabitants differ considerably in their appearance and manners from those on the E coast of the island.

ODEGA, a river of Portugal, which rises on the Serra-de-Montemuro, and flows into the Sadão, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

ODELL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 8 m. NW of Bedford. Area 2,980 acres. Pop. in 1851, 538.

ODEMIRA, a river of Portugal, in Alemtejo, which rises in the Serra-de-Monchique, and falls into the Atlantic, 5 m. below Villa-Nova-de-Milfontes. It is navigable to the town of Odemira, about 20 m. from its mouth, and 58 m. SW of Beja. The town has a pop. of 2,000.

ODENAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. WSW of Belleville. Pop. 690.

ODENHEIM, a town of Baden, 14 m. S of Heidelberg. Pop. 1,000.

ODENKIRCHEN, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 17 m. WSW of Dusseldorf, on the Niers. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of cotton, silk, and paper.

ODENSEE, or more correctly Odense, a town of Denmark, the cap. of the island of Funen, situated on a small river which runs into a bay of the same name about a mile from the town, 86 m. WSW of Copenhagen. It is a handsome town, though one of the oldest in Denmark, its origin being attributed to Odin, the deified hero of Gothic nations. Its chief manufactures are woollens, leather, iron wares, and soap. Pop. in 1846, 10,300. The Danish language is spoken here with purity. At a diet held here in 1528, the discipline of the Danish church was settled after the Reformation.

ODENSHOLM, a small low islet at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, in N lat. 59° 18′, E long. 23° 22′.

ODENWALD, a mountainous district of Hesse-Darmstadt, stretching between the Neckar and the Main. The Weschnitz, Winkel, Modau, and Schwarzbach, affluents of the Rhine, rise on its W flank; the Eiter and the Lax, affluents of the Neckar, and the Mumling and Gersprenz, affluents of the Main, on its l. Its highest points are the Felsberg, the Malchen, the Katzenbuchel, the Oelberg, and the Kaiserstuhl.

ODER, a river of Germany, the course of which is chiefly in the Prussian states. It rises in Moravia, about 14 m. ENE of Olmütz, on a spur of the Sudetes, and at an alt. of 990 ft. above sea-level; runs N, then SE, and then NE, and enters Silesia; flows through that prov., in which it receives the Ostrawitza and the Olsa, and passes Ratibor, Kosel, Oppeln, Brieg, Koeben, Glogau, and Neu-Salz, and receives the Neisse; enters Brandenburg, where it receives the Bober on the l., and the Wartha on the r., and passes Crossen, Frankfort, and Custrin; and turning NNE, enters Pomerania, where it divides into 4 branches, only one of which retains the name, while the three others are known as the Parnitz, and the Great and Little Redlitz. These several arms reunite in the lake of Damm, and after emerging from it, expand into the Stettin-haff, which discharges itself into the Baltic by three arms,—the Peene on the W, the Swiene in the middle, and the Dievenow on the E. These latter streams form by their windings the two large islands of Usedom and Wollin.—The total length of course of the O. is about 600 m. In the mountains of Silesia this river has a rapid course, and passes through extensive forests. On reaching the level ground, its impetuosity diminishes; but its volume of water, swelled by auxiliary streams, and subject to sudden increase, frequently inundates the plains on its banks. It becomes navigable for small boats so high as Ratibor, and for barges of 40 and 50 tons up to Breslau. It communicates by canals with the Elbe and the Vistula.

ODER, a river of Hanover, which rises in the Harz forest, 6 m. N of St.-Andreasberg; passes Lauterberg and Scharzfels; receives the Sieber, and falls into the Ruhme, in the principality of Grubenhagen, at a point 9 m. NE of Gottingen, after a course of 36 m.

ODERAU, a walled town of Moravia, 21 m. S of Troppau, on the r. bank of the Oder. Pop. 2,300. It has woollen factories.

ODERBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 38 m. NE of Berlin. Pop. 2,200.—Also a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oder, 20 m. NW of Teschen. Pop. 900.

ODEREN, a town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, 21 m. N of Befort. Pop. 1,200.

ODERNHEIM. See Gau-Odernheim.

ODERNHEIM, or Glan-Odernheim, a town of Bavaria, situated on the r. bank of the Glan, 25 m. SW of Mentz. Pop. 1,200.

ODERWITZ, a town of Saxony, 21 m. SE of Bautzen. Pop. 2,600, chiefly employed in linen manufactories.

ODERZO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Treviso, on the Manticano, an affluent of the Livenza, 25 m. NNE of Venice. Pop. 3,200. It was

the ancient *Opturgium*, and had a small port on the Adriatic, with which it communicated by means of the lagunes.

ODESSA, a port of European Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the W shore of a small bay of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Dniester and the Dnieper, formed by an arm of the Black sea which stretches about 10 m. N. in N lat. 46° 28′ 9″. E long. 30° 44′ 5″. It is entirely of modern erection. In 1778, the Russian gov. selected Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnieper, as a military and commercial port on the Black sea. But the place proved unhealthy, and in other respects inconvenient; and after the cession of Bessarabia, at the peace of Jassy in 1792, Catherine II. fixed on this place—then called Khodja-bey, and consisting of only a few houses—for the future mercantile emporium of her empire on this sea. Catherine bestowed on the new port the name Odessus, since Italianized. It possesses considerable advantages; without having a river, it has a fine bay, with good holding-ground, and sufficient depth of water almost to the very edge for the largest ships of war. Several regiments were employed on the construction of the public works, and in the course of two years considerable progress was made in the formation of the new port. The emperor Alexander followed up the views of Catherine. In 1803, he reduced the import and export duty; and in 1804 an entrepot was established at O., at which goods were allowed to remain for 18 months without paying duty. The pop. in 1804 had risen to 15,000. In 1820 it was 36,000; in 1833, 50,312; and in 1845, 70,877, exclusive of the garrison.

General description.] The town presents an imposing appearance from the sea, its bold cliffs being crowned with white buildings of considerable size, and in some instances of classical character. It is in the form of an oblong, and situated on a slope, which gives it the appearance of an amphitheatre. It is fortified in the modern style, and has on the E side a citadel that commands the port. The port itself is formed by two large moles, one of which, in the form of a quadrant of a circle, has regular parapets and embrazures for cannon; the interior is divided by smaller moles and quays. At the one extremity is the citadel, at the other the lazaretto. A row of barracks forms a line between the harbour and the town. A light-house has been erected on a projecting point on the S side of the bay. The roadstead is extensive, and the anchorage safe in summer, being sheltered from every wind but the NE. The result of observations made during several successive years, is, that on the average the navigation of the port is interrupted by ice during only 39 days in the year: although in particular years the gulf has remained frozen for two months together, while in others the navigation has been sometimes wholly unimpeded even in the month of January. A gigantic staircase of 200 steps conducts from the centre of the town to the beach. The streets of the town are wide, straight, and crossing each other at right angles, but badly paved, dusty in summer, and dirty in winter. The principal buildings are the churches, the admiralty-court, the custom-house, and the hospital, all adjoining the harbour; the exchange, the museum, the opera-house, and the theatre. To the N of the town are a number of warehouses for salt and salted provisions; and to the W, at some distance, are reservoirs for water, that article being scarce, and artesian wells having been sunk in vain. Firewood is also scarce. The establishments for education are a lyceum on the plan of those in France, and schools for trade and navigation; also schools for the instruction of girls. The chief disadvantages of the place are the scarcity of wood and water, and at particular seasons a degree of unhealthiness in the climate.

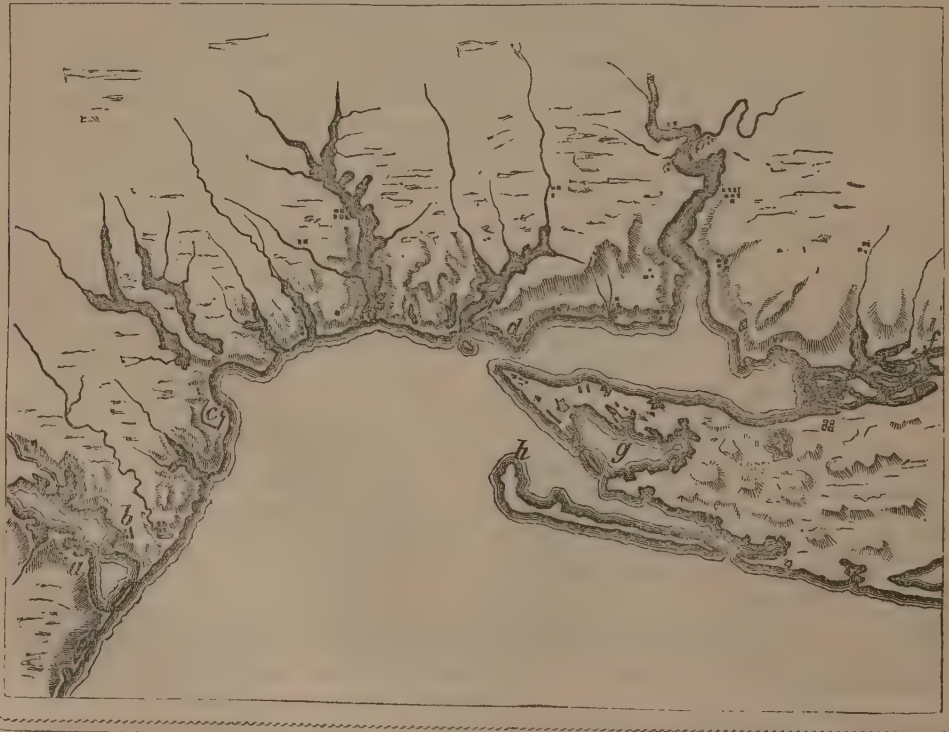
O. contained, in 1832, 6,494 habitations of various classes; 17 places of public worship, of different rites; 3 charitable institutions; 546 corn stores or magazines; 900 shops of various denominations; 4 chief hotels, and 1,535 cellars, of which 496 are used as the depositories of wines and vegetables. The expense of lodging was at one period very great; and even now a good floor, consisting of 7 or 8 rooms, cannot be had for less than an annual rent of from 1,200 to 2,000 roubles. In regard to education, O. possesses 8 public and 10 private seminaries for the instruction of the youth. The boys' schools form two-thirds of the whole, and contained, in 1832, 1,374 pupils; the girls' schools 397 pupils. Hence it appears that the proportion of female to male pupils is about 1 in 3; of female pupils to the female pop. 1 in 60; of male pupils to the male pop. 1 in 19; and of the whole of the pupils of both sexes to the total pop. 1 in every 28 inhabitants. The number of volumes imported into O. from foreign states was in 1831, 25,000: and in 1832, 40,000. The total number of books printed in O. in 1832 and 1833 was 16, of which 6 were works on scientific subjects; 6 works in general literature, and the remainder, elementary treatises connected with education. Besides the two public libraries—that of the city and of the society of rural economy—and a museum of antiquities, O. contained in 1832, 4 circulating libraries, two French, one Russian, and the other German, to which are attached reading-rooms, boasting 230 subscribers, or one in every 218 inhabitants. There were 5 periodical publications in French and Russian.

Trade and commerce.] The great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and neighbouring provs. It is brought in carts or waggons drawn by oxen, and loaded on an average with 5 chetwerts, or somewhat less than 3½ bush., which travel in companies, and stop at intervals, to let the oxen feed in the *steppes* or vast natural pastures by the way. In summer—the season when this conveyance chiefly takes place—several hundred waggons arrive in the town in a single day. The other articles produced in the Ukraine are tallow, hides, flax, and timber; but hitherto the export of these from O. has been small. Brewing and distilling are carried on on a large scale; and there are some manufactories of woollens, silk, gunpowder, and soap. A great disadvantage hitherto has been the want of mechanics for the town, and of farmers for the surrounding district. The government has spared no expense to procure both; settlers in the country round O. are allowed a house, a pair of oxen, a plough, a little money, and exemption from all taxes and military service during 25 years. The nature of the soil immediately around O., and the frequent recurrence of droughts, oppose serious obstacles to the pursuits of agriculture. The harvest of 1832 did not yield the previous sowing, and the whole quantity of corn obtained did not amount to 3,998 chetwerts. Though thirty years ago scarcely a garden was to be seen in the environs, there are now, at least, 226 flourishing gardens or vineyards: the grapes grown in the latter produced in 1832, 9,539 wedros, or about 30,000 gallons of wine.—In 1832, the number of manufactories in O. of different descriptions, (including 3 printing establishments,) was 30, which gave employment to 350 workmen. The mean number of workmen annually employed in the private workshops of artisans in the period of 10 years, from 1823 to 1832, was 2,627, or one in every 19 inhabitants; and assuming that each workman, one year with another, earns on the average 50 roubles per month, we find that the manufacturing costs of the work completed by the artisans of O. in

1832, was 1,764,600 roubles; and in 1823 that it was only 895,200, or considerably less than half. The number of capitalists in 1833 was 46. The fisheries on the borders of the Black sea are conducted by 489 individuals, divided into 46 companies. By the emperor Alexander's ukase of March 1804, already noticed, all foreign goods of which the importation by sea to O. was permitted, as well as those coming from other towns in Russia, were allowed to pass duty-free for Moldavia and Wallachia by the custom-houses of Mohilev and Doubassaa; for Austria, by those of Radzilow; for Russia, by those of Kezinsky; and foreign goods sent to O. by the said custom-houses were allowed to be shipped free of duty: these liberal institutions told well for the prosperity of O. which became one of the great commercial towns of Eastern Europe. But dazzled by the prospect of great profit to the customs, Russia adopted the ever-baneful system of prohibitive duties; and in 1822, an ukase abolished the freedom of the port of O. The effects of this unwise measure were soon apparent, and the emperor reinstated O. as a free port, for a term of 30 years, but with certain restrictions. In 1849, the czar prolonged the franchise of the port for five years, but raised the duties on imports from one-fifth to two-fifths, and to three-fifths on wine, tea, and sugar.

The exports through the port of O., from 1824 to 1832, averaged annually 16,431,289 roubles, and the imports 8,117,341; thus leaving an excess of exports over imports in the whole of the above period of considerably more than double. The greatest amount of exports and imports took place in 1830 and 1832, and the least in 1828 and 1829, in the first of which years the exports fell short of those of 1827.—The import trade of O. during the year 1849 exhibited a considerable increase over that of any previous period; for although the returns for 1847 showed an excess of 739,938 roubles in value over that of 1849, in these returns were included no less than 4,500,000 rs. remitted in specie to pay for grain exported chiefly to Great Britain to an unprecedented extent. During the year 1849, however, the imports consisted chiefly of foreign and colonial products, amongst which were 71,320 poods of raw cotton, 165,254 p. olive oil, 150,440 p. refined sugar, 39,524 p. raw sugar, and 30,072 p. coffee. Of manufactured goods the imports were in value: silk, 262,712 r.; cotton, 450,000 r.; linen, 76,283 r.; woollen, 416,978 r. The total amount of the foreign import and export trade in 1849 was 29,551,086 r., or about £4,500,000. The total value of imports was 10,373,360 silver r., being 1,184,557 silver r. more than in 1848; 739,938 less than in 1847; and 2,627,953 more than in 1846. The total exports during 1849 amounted to 19,177,626 silver r., against 20,873,078 in 1848; 34,764,962 in 1847, and 22,763,052 in 1846. The export of tallow in 1849 was smaller than for many years past, being only 145,634 poods against 452,841 in 1848. The quantity exported in 1849 was 1,714,138 chet., against 2,059,097 in 1848. The export of other breadstuffs was also inconsiderable as compared with previous years, with the exception of maize, which was larger than usual, amounting to 45,336 chet., and of meal which was exported to the extent of 47,907 sacks. Of the total quantity of breadstuffs exported during 1849, one-half went to Great Britain, the shipments of wheat alone for this country amounting to 840,612 chet. The export of wool in 1849 was larger than for any of the five previous years, being 248,278 poods (of which 117,420 p. were for England) against 103,161 p. in 1848, and 142,610 in 1847. The number of vessels which arrived at O. during the year 1849. was 911; whilst the number of departures was 909, against 1,045 sailed in 1848, 1,642 in 1847, and 1,331 in 1846.

In the subjoined chart of the NW angle of the Black sea, the site of Akerman is at *a;* of Ovidiopol, at *b;* of Odessa, at *c;* of Otchakov, at *d;* of Nikolaev, at the influx of the Ingul into the Bug, at *e;* and of Kherson, on the Dnieper, at *f;* Kinburn bay is marked *g;* and Tendra-point, *h.*



ODET, a river of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, which rises to the NE of Leuhan, and runs SSW to the gulf of Gascony.

ODEYPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 23° 58′. It is situated on a rock, and contains a Hindu temple of some celebrity. —Also a town in the prov. of Bahar, district of Pulamow, in N lat. 23° 52′.—Also a town of Bengal, formerly the cap. of the independent kingdom of Tipperah, on the S bank of the Gumti, 25 m. E of Comillah.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, in N lat. 22° 37′.

ODEYPUR. See MEWAR.

ODEYPUR, or UDIPUR, a town of Hindostan, the capital of the district of Mewar, situated on the S side of the Banass river, 135 m. SSW of Ajmir, in N lat. 24° 35′, E long. 73° 44′. It is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, and can only be approached through three narrow defiles, barely wide enough to admit a carriage. When Chitur, the former capital, was taken by the Mahommedans, in the beginning of the 14th cent., the royal family took refuge in this place. Its palace is a fine building of marble on the banks of a large lake.

ODIARZA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, which rises near Beja, and runs E to the Guadiana, which it joins near Os-Pedroaos, after a course of 36 m.

ODIEL, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, which rises near Santa-Ana; runs SW; and falls, after a short course, into the sea, near Huelva.

ODIHAM, a parish and town of Hants, 22 m. ENE of Winchester, on the road from London to Winchester. Area of p. 7,287 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,485; in 1841, 2,817; in 1851, 2,811. The town is pretty-well built, and has some worsted-yarn and silk factories. There was formerly a royal palace and park here, the remains of which still retain the name of the palace. The celebrated grammarian, William Lilly, was born here in 1468.

ODOJEV, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, on the l. bank of the Upa, 42 m. SW of Tula. Pop. 3,000.

ODOLO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Brescia, on the Seriola. Pop. 1,000. It has forges, and manufactories of agricultural implements.

ODON, a river of France, in the dep. of Calvados, which falls into the Orne at Caen, after a NE course of 25 m.

O'DORNEY, a parish of co. Kerry, 4 m. N of Tralee. Area 7,227 acres. Pop. 3,142.

ODOWARA, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 45 m. SSW of Jedo, said to contain 1,000 houses.

ODRA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, which rises near Reboledo-de-Trasspana, and runs S to the Pisuerga, which it joins on the r. bank after a course of 50 m.

ODRAU. See OBERAU.

ODRINKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 18 m. SW of Charkov. Pop. 1,800.

ODROWAC, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 12 m. ESE of Konskie.

ODRZYPOL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 18 m. NE of Opoczno.

ODSTOCK, a parish of Wilts, 3 m. S of Salisbury. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

ODUCHAPA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Loxa, which enters the Leon, in S lat. 3° 26′.

ODYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 5 m. SE of that city.

OE, a small island of Denmark, situated a little to the N of Laaland, in N lat. 54° 58′.

OEBISFELD. See OBISFELDE.

OED, a village of the archd. of Austria, 15 m. ESE of Saint-Polten.

OEDA, a village of Persia, in Farsistan, 50 m. W of Yezd.

OEDELEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 6 m. ESE of Bruges. Pop. 3,500.

OEDELFINGEN. See EDELFINGEN.

OEDENBURG, or SOPRONY-VARMEGYE, a palatinate in the W of Hungary, bounded on the W and N by the archd. of Austria; on the E by the river Raab; and on the S by the com. of Eisenburg. Its area is 1,300 sq. m. Its pop. in 1837 was 220,198, composed of a mixed race of German and Magyar descent, with about one-eighth of Croats, and some Jews. Towards the E this country is flat; but the rest of it is intersected by three ranges of mountains. On the NE is the lake of Neusiedel, and some extensive marshes, fed by the Wielka, the Ikva, the Repcze, and the Little Raab. It produces rye and wheat, with fruit in profusion. Near the cap., and in the vicinity of the town of Rust, is produced a red wine inferior only to Tokay. The chief mineral products are coal and lime, which are exported to the adjacent provs. The chief towns are Oedenburg, Rust, and Eisenstadt.

OEDENBURG, or SOPRONY,—the *Sopronium* of the Romans,—the cap. of the above palatinate, stands in a pleasant district, 37 m. SSE of Vienna, near the Raab branch of the Vienna and Cilly railway. Pop. in 1845, 12,216. It is neatly built, and has several Lutheran and Catholic churches, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium, and a theatre. Fine woollens, glass, and potash, are made here; but O. derives its chief importance from its markets for corn and cattle, being an intermediate station between Hungary and Austria. Tobacco, wax, and honey, are also extensively traded in.

OEDENDORF, a village of Würtemberg, 2 m. NNW of Jailsdorf.

OEDENHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, near Heilbronn, on the l. bank of the Kocher. Pop. 1,400.

OEDENROODE (SAINT), a town of Holland, in N. Brabant, on the Dommel, 12 m. SSW of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,200.

OEDERAN, or OEDERN, a town of Saxony, on the river Hölzelbach, 27 m. WSW of Dresden. It is neatly built, and has manufactories of linen, parchment, and pottery-ware. Pop. 2,500.

OEDING, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 36 m. W of Munster. Pop. 300.

OEDT, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 18 m. NW of Dusseldorf, near the r. bank of the Niers. Pop. 1,000.

OEFFINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. NE of Canstadt. Pop. 800.

OEHNSBACH, a village of Baden, 6 m. SW of Achern.

OEHRHOLM, a village of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, about 9 m. from Copenhagen.

OEHRINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Ohr, 38 m. NNE of Stuttgart. It has a castle, the residence of the prince of Hohenlohe-Neuenstein, a high school, and a seminary for the education of schoolmasters. Pop. 3,150. It has manufactories of cottons and carpets, and a brisk traffic in corn and cattle.—Also a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, 6 m. SW of Radolfzell. Pop. 900.

OEIRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 120 m. ESE of Para, on the Araticu.—Also a town in the prov. of Piauhy, in S lat. 7° 5′, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Caminde.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the r. bank and near the embouchure of the Tagus. It is a well-built place, with a pop. of 3,400. The counts of O. have a fine chateau here.

OEJEREN-SOE, a lake of Norway, in the bail. of Aggerhuus, 12 m. E of Christiania. It may be regarded as an expansion of the Glommen river, which traverses it.

OELAND, a long and narrow island in the Baltic, off the SE coast of Sweden, from which it is separated by a narrow strait called Calmar sound, between the parallels of 56° 13′ and 57° 5′ N. It is 83 m. in length, but in general only 6 m. in breadth. Its area is 600 sq. m. Pop. 31,000. A great part of the interior is enclosed by an oval chain of sand-hills, and consists of red chalk, with a slight covering of mould. A strip of country along the coast is under tillage, but is far from fertile. The inhabitants seek subsistence chiefly in fishing and navigation.—Also an island of Denmark, in the Lymfiord, about 5 m. long, and from 1 to 2½ m. broad. It contains four villages.

OELPER, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, 7 m. ENE of Bettmar, on the l. bank of the Ocher. Pop. 470.

OELS, a mediatized principality of Silesia, now forming part of the gov. of Breslau. It has an area of 740 sq. m., and belongs to the duke of Brunswick, who derives from it an income of £15,000 a-year. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on a small river, an affluent of the Oder, 16 m. ENE of Breslau. It is surrounded with walls, has a mansion or palace where the prince formerly resided, several Catholic and Protestant churches, a free school, a public library, and a museum of natural history. Pop. 6,000.

OELSE (Krummen), a village of Prussian Silesia, in the regency and 27 m. NW of Liegnitz, on the Bober.

OELSE (Langen), a village of Prussian Silesia, 5 m. SSE of Lauban. Pop. 2,600, a number of whom are linen-weavers.

OELSEN, or Olesznice, a town of Moravia, 25 m. N by W of Brunn. Pop. 1,400.

OELSNITZ, a town of Saxony, on the r. bank of the Elster, 6 m. SE of Plauen. Pop. 4,187. It has muslin, woollen, and linen manufactories. Pearls are occasionally found here in the Elster.

OENO, or Hercules Island, a small low coral island, 90 m. N of Pitcairn island, in S lat. 24° 01′, W long. 130° 41′.—*Beechey.*

OEREBRO, a central laen or province of Sweden, lying between the parallels of 58° 40′ and 60° 5′ N, and comprising the ancient prov. of Nericia, the W part of Westmannland, and a part of Wermeland. Its surface, amounting to 3,256 sq. m., is mainly composed of undulating plains. Lake Hielmar lies on its E frontier; on the SW is Lake Skagem; on the N, Lake Wetter; and in the interior, the Afvern, Tisaren, Sottern, Toften, and Miösen. The principal streams are the Svart-ae, Dylta-ae, Telgeae, Mangs-alfven, Saf-alven, and Svart-alfven. The climate is cold and rough; but, upon the whole, favourable to agricultural operations. Iron and timber are the chief exports. It is inhabited by a race of peasantry who preserve many of the traits and customs of their forefathers. The pop. in 1825 was 109,254; in 1844, 125,061.—The town of O., situated at the W extremity of Lake Hielmar, consists of one street about a mile in length. Several of the better houses, and almost all the others, are covered with turf, which grows to such height that it appears fit for mowing, and presents the extraordinary sight of sloping meadows sheltering the inhabitants of a whole town beneath their verdure. Its pop. was 4,317 in 1848.—The Royal Swedish railway, now in progress of execution, will connect O. and Hult, to which latter point there is conveyance by canal and lake from Gottenburg; and will probably be extended as far as Koping, where it will be in connection with steamers to Stockholm.

OEROEFE-JOKULL, a volcanic mountain of Iceland, near the S coast, 92 m. E of Mount Hecla. Alt. 6,240 ft. above sea-level.

ŒREGRUND, a port of Sweden, in N lat. 60° 20′, on the sound which separates the island of Græsoe from the continent. Pop. 700.

OEREKEDAL, a village of Norway, 18 m. SW of Drontheim.

OERELAND, a large peninsula of Norway, on the coast of S. Drontheim. It is the flattest tract of land in all Norway.

OERNER (Great), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the co. of Mansfield, on the Wipper. Pop. 800.

OESBYE, a village and parish of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 6 m. E of Hadersleben. Pop. 1,200.

OESEL, in Esthonian Saarma, a considerable island of the Baltic, at the mouth of the gulf of Riga, comprised in the Russian gov. of Livonia. It lies between the parallels of 57° 40′ and 58° 14′, and is about 70 m. in length, with a breadth varying from 3 to 50 m.; and an area of 1,144 sq. m. Its S point, the Svartver-ort, is in N lat. 57° 44′, E long. 22° 5′. Its pop., including that of the small adjoining islands of Moen and Runoe, was 40,000 in 1838. Its surface is in general level and well-watered, but the soil is stony and poor; when properly manured, however, it produces wheat, rye, and barley, and in good seasons oats and pease. The forests are extensive. The seal-fisheries on the coasts are productive; and there are quarries of a fine-grained stone which is largely exported. The principal town is Arensberg, on the SE coast.

OESTERBEHRINGEN, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 9 m. NW of Gotha.

OESTERILD, a village of Denmark, 15 m. NE of Thisted, on the N coast of the Lymfiord.

OESTEROE, one of the Faroe islands, in N lat. 62° 10′, to the E of Stromöe. It is about 28 m. in length from NW to SE. and 9 m. in greatest breadth. On its SW coast is the harbour of Kongshaven. Its principal village, Næs, is on the S coast.

OESTHAMMER, a town of Sweden, 29 m. NNE of Upsala, on the Gall-frœrden, an arm of the Baltic, in N lat. 60° 15′.

OESTRICH, a town of the duchy of Nassau, 9 m. W of Mayence, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,900. The environs produce good wine.

OESTRINGEN, a town of Baden, 14 m. E of Spire. Pop. 1,600.

OETA. See Katavothra.

OETEGHEM, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 25 m. E of Ypres. Pop. 2,200.

OETIGHEIM, a village of Baden, 2 m. N of Rastadt. Pop. 1,000.

OETIKEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, 2 m. SE of Meilen, on the E shore of the Lake of Zurich. Pop. 110.

OETISHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, 4 m. S of Maulbronn, on a small affluent of the Enz. Pop. 1,100.

OETSCHER, a mountain of Upper Austria, among the Noric Alps, on the frontiers of Styria, in N lat. 47° 53′, which rises to the height of 6,450 ft. above the level of the sea.

OETTING (Old and New), two villages of Bavaria, between the Inn and the Salzach, 50 m. E by N of Munich, and 9 m. WNW of Burghausen. New O. is well-built, and contains 1,500 inhabitants.

OETTINGEN, a town now belonging to Bavaria, the capital of a principality of the same name, situated on the Wörnitz, 24 m. S of Anspach. Pop. 3,270. It is neatly built, and has several Lutheran

and Catholic churches and a gymnasium. It has manufactories of woollens and cottons. The prince of Oettingen-Spielberg has a castle here.

OEYRAS. See Oeiras.

OFALU. See Altdorp.

OFANTO, a river of Italy, the ancient *Aufidus*, which rises 4 m. E of Monte-Marano, and after flowing in an ENE course of 73 m. through Apulia, falls into the Adriatic 3 m. NW of Barletta, and several miles below the plain of *Cannæ*. The Olivento and the Loccone join it on the r. bank.

OFARA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 100 m. NW of Jedo.

OFEN. See Buda.

OFENA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, 4 m. N of Capistrano. Pop. 1,200.

OFERDINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, 6 m. ENE of Tubingen, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 450.

OFFAK, a port on the N coast of the island of Waygu, in S lat. 0° 46′, with a deep entrance half-a-mile wide.

OFFCHURCH, a parish of Warwickshire, 5 m. ENE of Warwick. Area 2,273 acres. Pop. 333.

OFFENAU, a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. NW of Neckarsulm, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 600, chiefly engaged in large salt-works in the vicinity.

OFFENBACH, a town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the chief place of the principality of Isenburg-Birstein, on the l. bank of the Main, 4 m. SE of Frankfort. It is neatly built, partly surrounded with a wall, and divided into three parts called the Old, the New, and the French district. It has several Lutheran churches, a synagogue, and a palace where the prince resides. Pop. in 1846, 9,684. It is the principal manufacturing town in the grand-duchy. Snuff and tobacco, wax, japanned goods, musical instruments, carriages, trinkets, and toys, are manufactured. The printing of books is likewise carried on here; and the wine produced in the vicinity forms an article of traffic.—Also a village of Bavaria, 4 m. NE of Lauterach. Pop. 1,200.

OFFENBURG, a town of Baden, the chief place of the circle of the Kinzig, 11 m. SE of Strasburg. Pop. 3,705. It is surrounded with walls, and has a theatre. The Basle and Marnheim railway has a station here, 17 m. SSW of Carlsruhe.

OFFENBURG. See Banya.

OFFENHAM, a parish of Worcestershire, 2 m. NNE of Evesham. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. 400.

OFFENSTETTEN, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. SSE of Kelheim. Pop. 350.

OFFERLANE, a parish of Queen's co., 3½ m. WSW of Munstrath. Area 48,927 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,915; in 1841, 10,491.

OFFHAM, a parish of Kent, 8½ m. SW of Rochester. Area 707 acres. Pop. in 1851, 372.

OFFIDA, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 9 m. NE of Ascoli. Pop. 1,200.

OFFINGEN, or Markt-Offingen, a town of Bavaria, 7 m. N of Nordlingen. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Würtemberg, 4 m. E of Riedlingen, on the Fusse. Pop. 390.

OFFLEY (Great), a parish of Hertfordshire, 3 m. WSW of Hitchin. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. 1,208.

OFFLEY (High), a parish of Staffordshire, 3 m. SW of Eccleshall. Area 2,727 acres. Pop. 786.

OFFLOW (Bishop's), a township in the p. of Abdaston, in Staffordshire, 10 m. WNW of Stafford. Pop. in 1841, 201; in 1851, 218.

OFFOLANKA, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in S lat 19° 35′.

OFFORD-CLUNY, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 5 m. NNE of St. Neot's. Area 960 acres. Pop. 369.

OFFORD-DARCY, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 4½ m. NNE of St. Neot's. Area 1,827 acres. Pop. in 1841, 306; in 1851, 419.

OFFRANVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 3 m. S of Dieppe. Pop. 1,610.

OFFTON, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. SSW of Needham. Area 1,561 acres. Pop. in 1851, 410.

OFFWELL, a parish of Devonshire, 2½ m. SE by E of Honiton. Area 2,206 acres. Pop. 389.

OFIM, or Fum, a river of Upper Guinea, which rises 18 m. N of Coomassie, and flows S to the Chama.

OFNADINGEN, a village of Baden, 4 m. NNW of Staufen, on the r. bank of the Melin. Pop. 215.

OFWERUM, a village of Sweden, 90 m. N of Calmar, the seat of a cannon-foundry.

OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW, a parish of Wilts, 2 m. N of Marlborough. Area 5,348 acres. Pop. in 1841, 511; in 1851, 493.

OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE, a parish of Wilts, 2½ m. N of Marlborough. Area 3,585 acres. Pop. in 1841, 522; in 1851, 593.

OGDEN, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. W of Rochester. Pop. 2,404.—Also a v. in Henry co., in Iowa.—Also a township in Lenawee co., in Michigan.—Also a v. in New Madrid co., in Missouri.

OGDENSBURG, the capital of St. Lawrence co., New York, U. S., situated at the confluence of the Oswegatchie with the St. Lawrence, 210 m. NNW of Albany. It has a safe and spacious harbour, and considerable trade. Pop. in 1840, 2,526.

OGEECHEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which rises 7 m. NW of Greensboro; passes by Lexington, Louisville, and Georgetown; and flows SE, nearly parallel with the Altamaha, into Ossabaw sound, at Hardwick, 17 m. S of Savannah, after a course of 200 m.

OGELSTROMEN, a river of Sweden, which rises among the mountains bordering on Norway, and runs into the Angermann near Liden.

OGENTO. See Ugento.

OGESIMA, a small island of Japan, in the strait between Nifon and Xicoco or Sikokf.

OGGERSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, 4 m. WNW of Mannheim. Pop. 1,645.

OGGIONO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese deleg. of Bergamo, situated on a small lake, 15 m. E of Como.

OGHER, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Livonia, which rises near Loubei, and runs W to the Southern Dvina, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 72 m.

OGHINSKI CANAL, a canal in Russian Lithuania, which joins the Schara and Jaselda, both head-branches of the Niemen and Dnieper, and thus forms part of a circuitous water-communication between the Baltic and the Euxine.

OGLASA. See Monto-Christo.

OGLE, a county in the N part of Illinois, U. S. Area 625 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 3,497; in 1850, 10,020. Its cap. is Oregon.

OGLETHORPE, a county in the NE of Georgia, U. S. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 10,868; in 1850, 12,245. Its cap. is Lexington.

OGLIASTRA, a mountainous district on the E coast of the island of Sardinia, between the parallels of 39° 30′ and 40° 10′ N.

OGLIASTRO, a town of Sicily, 12 m. SSE of Palermo, near the l. bank of the Milicia. Pop. 1,800.

OGLIO, a considerable river of Austrian Italy, which has its source in the Rhætian Alps; flows through the lake of Iseo; traverses the fertile plains between Brescia and Cremona; and joins the Po near Borgoforte, about 8 m. SW of Mantua, after a

course of 130 m. It is navigable in the lower part of its course as far as Ponte-Vico, and receives in its progress the waters of the Cherio, the Mella, and the Chiese, besides a number of smaller streams.

OGLUKONURIA, a river of Kamtchatka, which flows into the sea on its W coast, in N lat. 55° 15′.

OGMORE, a hamlet of Glamorganshire, 3 m. SW by S of Bridgend, anciently a place of note, having a castle as early as the time of William Rufus, some remains of which are still discernible.—Also a small river which rises on the borders of Brecknockshire, and running S, falls into the Severn, a few miles W of Cowbridge.

OGNES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Aisne, 21 m. W of Laon. Pop. 350.—Also a village in the dep. of Oise, 15 m. ESE of Soulis.

OGNON, a river of France, which rises near St. Sulpice, in Vendée, and, after a course of 30 m., discharges itself into the lake of Grand-lieu, on the E, near St. Agnon.

OGONNELLOE, a parish of co. Clare, 4 m. NW of Killaloe. Area 9,926 acres. Pop. 3,162.

OGONO (Cape), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 27′, W long. 2° 40′.

OGORU, one of the smaller Friendly islands, 15 m. N of Annamuka.

O'GRADY, or Ogram, a lake of co. Clare, 1¾ m. WSW of Scariff. It measures 7 furl. by 5½; and has a surface-elevation above sea-level of 122 ft.

OGULIN, a town of Austria, in Military Croatia, the chief place of a regimental district in the generalat of Carlstadt, 32 m. E of Fiume. The district has an area of 920 sq. m.

OGULLA, a parish in co. Roscommon, 4½ m. SSW of Elphin. It contains the post-village of Tulsk. Area 6,213 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,826.

OGURRAPURA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 9 m. SSW of Kondjur.

OGWELL (East), a parish of Devon, 1½ m. SW of Newton-Abbot. Area 1,249 acres. Pop. 316.

OGWELL (West), a parish of Devon, 2½ m. WSW of Newton-Abbot. Area 683 acres. Pop. 51.

OHAIN, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 9 m. NNE of Nivelle. Pop. 1,600. It has several breweries and distilleries.

OHAMANENO, a port in the island of Ulietea, one of the Society islands, in S lat. 16° 45′.

OHANEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Almeria. Pop. 2,346.

OHERURUA, a harbour of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of the island of Otaha, in S lat. 16° 38′.

OHETEROA, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 22° 34′, W long. 150° 13′. The inhabitants are active and well-made, of a dark brown complexion. This island was discovered by Cook in 1769. Though not 20 m. in circumf., it is populous. It has no reef surrounding it.

OHEVAHOA, an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 9° 42′, W long. 139° 2′. It has a circuit of 15 or 16 leagues, and is steep and craggy.

OHIO, a noble river of North America, formed by the confluence of the Alleghany and the Monongahela, both rising in the Alleghany chain, in the NW angle of Virginia, and running parallel to each other for 60 m. in a direct line. The absolute course of the Monongahela is more than 200 m., but not above 130 m. in a direct line from S to N. It seems a larger and deeper stream at Pittsburg than the Alleghany, which in the dry season has not above 7 ft. water where deepest. The waters of the Alleghany are always clear and limpid, while those of the Monongahela, on the contrary, become muddy and turbid whenever there are a few days of successive rain in that part of the Alleghany mountains where it rises. The two streams unite on the W part of the state of Pennsylvania, in N lat. 40° 28′, and W long. 80° 8′, at an alt. of 1,138 ft. above sea-level. Each of the streams is 400 yds. wide at the conflux; after the junction, the united stream is more enlarged in depth than in breadth. From Pittsburg to the mouth of the O. is 1,188 m. by the course of the stream, according to Hutchins; and 1,074 m. according to Filson's account of Kentucky. Hutchins' estimate is certainly too great; later observers make its length from Pittsburg to its mouth only 614 m. in direct distance, and 948 m. by its course. For the space of 300 m. below Pittsburg, it runs between two ridges of hills, rising from 300 to 400 ft. in height: these appear in some points undulated at their summits; in others they seem to be perfectly level. They have their direction parallel to that of the Alleghany chain; and ridges gradually recede farther down the river, till they disappear from the view of travellers descending the O. After having burst its passage through a transverse chain, at the rapids near Louisville, it rolls its waters through a level and expanded country as far as the Mississippi. The general appearance of the O. is beautiful, placid, gentle, and transparent, except in the times of high water. It has two seasons of periodical inundations—namely, winter and spring. According to some, the vernal inundations of this river commence in the latter end of March and subside in July; according to other, they commence early in February and subside in May. This period is of course forwarded or retarded as the rivers thaw sooner or later, which may in some measure reconcile these apparently discordant statements. During these inundations, the O. is swollen to a prodigious height, varying in different places, as it is more or less expanded in breadth. It is a favourable circumstance for the country in the upper course of this river, that it has high and steep banks, and that having gradually hollowed out for itself a deep and comparatively narrower bed, like all its southern tributary streams, it flows as it were in a groove between them, which prevents the general level of the land from being overflowed for many miles, and thereby rendered marshy and unwholesome as in the Lower Missouri, and in the lower part of the O. itself. Yet high as these banks are, the O. is both a dangerous and troublesome neighbour to the towns which are not sufficiently far removed from them. That part of the town of Marietta situated at the junction of the Muskingum with the O., though elevated 45 ft. above the ordinary level of the stream, has been twice inundated, and consequently abandoned by the inhabitants. The town of Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Great Scioto, and 218 m. below Marietta by water, though elevated 60 ft. above the usual surface of the river, is also subjected to the same misfortune, which has materially affected the prosperity of the place. At Cincinnati, the average breadth of the river is 535 yds., and the banks 50 ft. in perpendicular height, yet these are annually overflowed. The winter floods commence in the middle of October, and continue to the latter end of December. Sometimes, in the course of the summer, abundant rains fall among the Alleghany mountains, by which the O. is suddenly raised; but such occurrences are rare. In the times of the two periodical floods—which taken together last half the year—ships drawing 12 ft. water may sail with ease from Pittsburg to New Orleans, a distance of 2,200 m. In these seasons, the passage to the falls may be accomplished in 9 or 10 days, but it is generally effected in 12 days. The difficulty of navigating the O. during the dry season, is only confined to the upper part of its course, or between Pittsburg and Limestone, a space of 425 m. by water; and is not

so much owing to the shallowness of the stream, as to its being divided by islands; for the depth of the Monongahela branch of the O. alone, at Pittsburg, is 12 ft. Michaux counted no less than 50 of these islands, in the distance of 390 m.; some of them only containing a few acres, and others exceeding a mile in length. Two canals have been constructed, one from Drayton to Cincinnati, and the other from Cleveland on Lake Erie to Portsmouth on the O., a distance of 309 m. The benefits arising from the completion of these canals is incalculable, securing an unbroken chain of inland navigation from New York to the gulf of Mexico, and to every part of the country E and W of the Missouri, as far as its waters are navigable. See next article. The great valley drained by this river exceeds in area 200,000 sq. m. The principal tributaries of the O. on the N, are the Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, the two Miamis, Whitewater, and Wabash; on the S, the Kanawha, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee.

OHIO, the most easterly state of the W division of the North American confederation; bounded on the N by Michigan and Lake Erie; on the E by Pennsylvania and Virginia; on the S by Virginia and Kentucky; and on the W by Indiana. It extends from 38° 30′ to 42° 20′ N lat., and from 80° 35′ to 84° 47′ W long. It is about 220 m. in length and breadth; and contains 39,964 sq. m., or 25,576,960 acres. The surface of this state is remarkably level, and altogether free from mountains. In the SE, along the Ohio, are many low hills. It is remarkable, that the highest lands in the state, between the great rivers, are by far the most wet and marshy, while the driest tracts are along the banks of the rivers. In a general appearance, the country exhibits a great proportion of unbroken forest, here and there checkered with farms.

Rivers.] The Ohio, which gives name to this state, flows in a very serpentine SW course into the Mississippi. It forms the whole southern limit of the state, and in the lower part of its course divides Kentucky from Indiana and Illinois. From Pittsburg to Cincinnati it is above a third of a mile in width. Below Cumberland river, its average width is above a mile. Its depth varies 50 ft. according to the season. At Pittsburg, it is commonly frozen for several weeks in the depth of winter, and even for 400 m. below. Its banks are varied with rich cultivated intervals, and bold towering bluffs. Its current is commonly gentle, but varies from 2 to 4 m. an hour.—The Muskingum rises in the NE part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is 200 m. in length; is navigable for boats 100 m.; and is connected by a canal with Lake Erie.—The Scioto rises in the W part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is about 200 m. in length, and is navigable 130 m. There are rich and beautiful prairies on this river, and its valley is wide and fertile. The Ohio canal passes along this valley, and extends NE into the Muskingum.—The Great Miami rises in the W part of the state, and flows S into the Ohio. It is above 100 m. in length, and has a rapid current, but is difficult of navigation.—The Little Miami flows nearly parallel to the former, into the Ohio. Both these streams water a pleasant, healthy, and fertile country.—The rivers of the Erie basin have a shorter course, and are more obstructed by rapids and falls.—The Maumee rises in the NE part of Indiana, and flows through the NW part of this state into Lake Erie. It is broad and deep, but has an obstruction from shoals and rapids 20 m. above its mouth. It is connected with the Miami by a canal.—The Sandusky rises in the N part, and flows N into Lake Erie. It is 100 m. in length, and is navigable.—The Cuyahoga is a small stream in the NE, falling into Lake Erie. The Ohio canal passes along its valley to the lake.—This state has above 150 m. of coast upon Lake Erie. Sandusky bay, in the W, 20 m. in length, and from 3 to 4 m. wide, communicates with the lake by a narrow strait, and affords an excellent haven. Maumee bay, in the NW, a small basin, also affords a capacious and commodious harbour for ships. Several islands in Lake Erie belong to Ohio, among which is Put-in-bay-island, with a good harbour. The harbour of Cleveland, at the outlet of the Ohio canal, and those of Ashtabula, further E, and of Huron to the W, are frequented by steamboats and other lake craft.

Climate and Soil.] The general temp. of this state is some degrees colder than that of the Atlantic regions under the same parallel. The winters are often severe, and the Ohio has been frozen at Cincinnati for two months. The summer is subject to tornadoes, but the autumn is always temperate, serene, and pleasant. Along the valley of the Ohio, the weather is more equable and mild than in the interior. In the S part there is little snow; in the N, the snows are deep, and there is much sleighing in the winter. Near marshy spots and stagnant waters, fevers and agues prevail, especially among the new settlers; but in general, the state may be pronounced healthy.—Nine tenths of the surface of this state are susceptible of cultivation. The intervals of the rivers are highly fertile. In the interior are the largest tracts of rich level plain in any settled portion of the United States. The prairies produce no timber except a few scattered trees, and now and then a small grove. Some of them are marshy; the more elevated are called *barrens*, yet have often a tolerably fertile soil. The E and the SE parts of the state are the most hilly; but hardly any portion of the surface is sufficiently broken to be unfavourable to tillage. The marshy tracts in the N have an excellent soil, and may be easily drained when all the other good land is occupied.

Geology and Minerals.] In the geological formations of this region, the strata are in general but little disturbed, though upliftings or downthrows are occasionally manifest, but they are much cut through and worn away by the action of some mighty flood or floods. The surface is often strewn with numerous boulders of primary rock, so strikingly differing from the rock in place, as to have attracted the notice of the people, by whom they are called 'lost rocks.' The rocks of the SE part evidently belong to the carboniferous group forming a continuation of the great deposits of W. Pennsylvania and Virginia, and NE. Kentucky. This series of sandstones, clay, slates, and limestones, full of treasures of coal, salt, and iron-ore, appears to be terminated, toward the W, by a line drawn from the mouth of the Scioto, by Newark, towards the head of the Tuscarawas, and thence curving round to the E. The rest of the state seems to belong to the older or transition formations, but it has been represented to comprise extensive tertiary deposits. Coal is abundant in the E parts, as also iron; but there are few mines. Marble is plentiful, and salt-springs, which furnish water nearly as strong as that of the sea, are common. Near the falls of the Little Miami, are the Yellow springs, the waters of which are a strong chalybeate, and in esteem for their medicinal qualities. The Delaware White Sulphur springs have the same properties as the famous White Sulphur of Virginia. The mineral wealth of O., though as yet only in the infancy of its development, forms a large item in the resources of the state. In 1840 there were 72 furnaces for the manufacture of cast-iron, and 19 bloomeries, forges, and

rolling-mills for bar-iron, which together employed 2,268 men. The anthracite mines are comparatively limited; but the whole country is full of bituminous coal, which was produced to the amount of 3,513,409 bushels. Granite was quarried to the value of 195,831 d. These several interests have been much extended, and the facilities which have since been afforded for transportation have been a means by which every branch has become highly successful and productive.

Agriculture.] O. is essentially an agricultural region. Its products are as various as plentiful. The live stock in the state in 1840 was 430,527 horses and mules; 1,217,874 neat cattle; 2,028,401 sheep; 2,099,746 hogs; and the value of poultry of all kinds was 536,436 d. The wool produced was 3,685,315 lbs., and the value of the products of the dairy 1,848,869 d. The pork trade is very extensive. The number of hogs slaughtered in 1844 was 560,748; in 1845, 445,538; and in 1846, 420,833; and immense quantities of bacon, hams, salt pork, lard oil, stearine candles, soap, bristles, and prussiate of potash, are manufactured both for home use and export.—The grain crops are very large. The comparative yields in 1840 and 1847 were as follows:

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
1840	16,571,661	212,440	14,393,103 bush.
1847	16,800,000	240,000	26,500,000 —
	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Indian corn.
1840	814,205	633,139	33,668,114 bush.
1847	1,000,000	1,200,000	66,000,000 —

The great importance of this state as a grain-growing country, from whence large supplies are exported annually to Great Britain and Ireland, will be seen in the following table, which shows as nearly as can be estimated the total crop of O. in 1848, and the rank which it bears to other states as to the crops:

Crops.		Rank.
Wheat,	20,000,000 bushels.	1st state.
Oats,	30,000,000 —	1st —
Indian corn,	70,000,000 —	2d —
Hay,	1,900,000 tons.	3d —
Potatoes,	5,000,000 bushels.	5th —
Buckwheat,	1,500,000 —	3d —
Tobacco,	9,500,000 lbs.	7th —
Rye,	2,800,000 bushels.	4th —

The value of these crops may be approximated thus:

Wheat,	15,000,000 d.
Oats,	8,000,000
Indian corn,	16,000,000
Hay,	8,000,000
Potatoes,	1,250,000
Buckwheat,	1,000,000
Rye,	1,500,000
Tobacco,	500,000
Total,	51,250,000

To the value of these crops must be added about 2,000,000 d. for wool, and 1,000,000 d. for cheese, besides a number of other articles; forming an aggregate amount exceeding the total value of the cotton crop for 1848.

Manufactures.] The capital invested in the manufactures of this state in 1840 was 16,905,257 d. The following were the values of the principal goods manufactured:—Machinery, 875,731 d.; hardware, 393,300 d.; various other metallic articles, 782,901 d.; granite, 256,131 d.; and bricks and lime, 712,697 d. The capital invested in these manufactures was 677,056 d. The woollen manufactures employed 206 fulling-mills and 130 factories, with 935 persons and a capital of 537,985 d. The value of goods produced was 685,757 d. There were in the cotton manufactures, 8 mills and 13,754 spindles, which employed 246 operatives, and a capital of 113,500 d., producing goods to the value of 139,378 d. Silk and flax mills were also in operation in various parts of the state, and mixed goods were made to a large amount. The manufacturing of hats, caps, &c., and leather articles, was extensively carried on; as also that of soap, spirits, earthenware, paper, cordage, &c.

Commerce.] The direct foreign commerce of O. is very small, but its productions are exported from ports in other districts to a large amount. The direct imports for the year ending 30th June 1846 were to the value of 102,714 d.; and the exports, 352,630 d. The exports consist entirely of domestic products and manufactures. In 1840 there were in Ohio 53 commercial, and 241 commission houses, in the foreign trade, with an aggregate capital of 5,928,200 d.; and 4,605 houses in the retail trade, with a capital of 21,282,225 d. O., after supplying her home consumption, had a surplus of wheat in 1847 amounting to 11,250,000 bushels, a great portion of which found a foreign market.—The first effort at the construction of public works was made in 1825, when the national road was commenced. On the same day the first ground was broken on the route of the Ohio canal. The Ohio canal and its branches furnish boat-navigation to the extent of 334 m. The Miami canal and branch extend 66 m. These canals are admirably constructed, and have been of great service to the state, although their aggregate net revenue has not as yet amounted to 6 per cent. In 1832, a large number of railways were incorporated in O., and in 1836 and 1837 the legislature passed an act, by which it was agreed that whenever half the stock of a turnpike company or two-thirds of a canal was taken up by individuals, the state would furnish the balance. State works were also commenced at this time, of a very extensive character, estimated to cost about 8,500,000 d. These were the extension of the Miami canal, the Wabash and Erie, the Walhonding, the Vernon, Mohican, the Warren co., the Hocking, the Muskingum river improvement, and the Maumee road. All these are completed.—The total value of property in this state was estimated at 136,142,166 d. in 1844; and at 439,876,340 d. in 1850.

Population.] In 1790 the pop. of O. was less than 5,000; in 1840, according to the census of the United States, it was 1,519,467; and in 1850, 1,981,940. The progressive increase of the pop. from one decennial period to another is exhibited in the following table:

Years.	Population.	Increase. Numerical.	Per cent.
1790	5,000	—	—
1800	45,000	40,635	807·2
1810	230,760	185,395	409·2
1820	581,434	350,674	152·0
1830	937,903	356,469	61 3
1840	1,519,467	581,564	63·1
1850	1,981,940	462,473	30 6

Educational resources, &c.] No state in the Union, if we except Massachusetts, is better provided with the means of education than O. It possesses 10 universities and colleges, all in a flourishing condition, and conducted on enlightened principles. Besides the above, there are 5 theological seminaries, 3 of which are under Presbyterian influence, and one each under that of the Baptists and Episcopalians. A school-of-law is established in the college at Cincinnati, in which are 3 professors. Medical schools are connected with the colleges at Cleveland and Cincinnati, each having, in 1847, 8 professors. In 1840 there were 73 academies and grammar-schools in this state, educating 4,310 young men, and 5,188 primary and common schools, with 218,609 scholars. The number of white adult persons unable to read and write was 35,394.—The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, are more numerous than any other denominations in O.

Government.] The legislative authority is vested in a senate and house-of-representatives, both of which collectively are styled the general assembly.

The representatives are chosen biennially, and must be citizens of the United States, and 25 years of age, having resided in the state one year, and paid a tax. Their number must never exceed 72, nor be less than 36. The senate is composed of members elected for two years, who must not exceed one-half nor fall short of one-third of the number in the house-of-representatives. A senator must be a citizen of the United States, 30 years of age, and have resided two years in the district from which he is chosen. The general assembly has the sole power of enacting all the state laws; the assent or signature of the governor not being necessary in any case whatever. An elector must have resided one year in the state, be 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.—The judiciary system comprises three several grades of courts, viz., the supreme court of 5 judges chosen by the people, courts of common pleas, and justices' courts. The supreme executive authority is vested in a governor chosen biennially by the people. He must be at least 30 years of age, and have resided in the state four years. He is commander-in-chief of the militia, and commissions all officers in the state, both civil and military.

Finances.] The finances of O., in Nov. 1846, are exhibited in the following aggregates: The receipts into the treasury during the year, including balances, amounted to 2,285,545 dollars, and the expenditures to 2,038,027 d. The total value of taxable property in the state was 150,293,132 d., and the taxes assessed amounted to 2,580,073 d. The public debt of O. was in 1846, 19,246,002 d., and the annual interest 1,164,260 d., the disbursement of which is included in the total expenditures. The annexed are the items of the state debt in 1846 and 1850:

	1846.	1850.
Foreign debt, . .	16,964,282 d.	16,566,773 d.
Domestic debt, . .	799,037	493,824
School fund lent to the state,	1,482,783	1,683,996
	19,246,002 d.	18,744,593 d.

Towns.] Cincinnati, the seventh town in point of pop. in the United States, is beautifully situated on the N bank of the Ohio. The pop. in 1840 was 46,382; in 1850, 116,108.—Columbus, the cap. of the state, is situated on the l. bank of the Sciota, immediately below the junction of Olentangy or Whitestone river, 142 m. from Cleveland, and 127 m. from Cincinnati. Pop. in 1840, 6,048; in 1850, 17,367.—Cleveland is situated on an elevated plain at the entrance of Cuyahoga river into Lake Erie, 195 m. from Buffalo. Its harbour is one of the best on the lake, spacious and safe. Pop. in 1840, 6,071; in 1850, 17,074. Fairfield and Ashtabula are considerable towns on the lake, and have good harbours. Sandusky is also a commercial depot. Springfield, on Mad river, is a rapidly increasing manufacturing and commercial town; and Zanesville, Portsmouth, Marietta, and Chilicothe, are also flourishing places, and located on the great lines of communication.

History.] O., previous to 1788, was an entire wilderness. In that year a settlement was made at Marietta, and in 1789 the country was placed under a territorial government, and called 'the Western Territory.' This name applied not only to O., but to all the district NW of the Ohio river to the Mississippi, and included the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. At a subsequent period it was known as 'the Territory NW of the Ohio.' The ordinance by which this territory was established forbids 'slavery' in any future state that may be formed within this district. O. became a state in 1802.

OHIO, a county in the NW part of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the NW and W by the Ohio, and intersected by Wheeling creek. Area 125 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 13,357; in 1850, 18,008. The chief town is Wheeling.—Also a co. in the NW part of Kentucky, on the Ohio. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 6,592; in 1850, 9,762. The chief town is Hartford.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in New York, 108 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 692.—Also a township of Alleghany co., Pennsylvania, 11 m. NW of Pittsburg. Pop. 1,631.—Also a township of Beaver co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,273.—Also a township of Clermont co., Ohio. Pop. 2,895.—Also a township of Gallia co., Ohio. Pop. 424.—Also a township of Warwick co., in Iowa.

OHIO CITY, a town of Cuyahoga co., in Ohio, U. S., 145 m. NE of Columbus, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and connected by a floating-bridge and ferry with Cleveland, on the opposite bank. Pop. in 1840, 1,577.

OHIOPYLE FALLS, a cataract in the river Youghiogeny, Pennsylvania, U. S., about 60 m. above its union with the Monongahela. The river has a perpendicular fall of about 20 ft., and a total descent of 60 ft., within the space of a mile.

OHITAHU, an island in the S. Pacific, one of the Marquis of Mendoza's islands, in S lat. 9° 55′, W long. 139° 8′. It is about 9 m. long, and 21 m. in circumf. A narrow ridge of hills runs through its whole length, and sends down ridges to the coast, divided by deep, narrow, and fertile valleys. On the W side are several coves.

OHITATOAH. See Magdalena.

OHLAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the r. bank of the river Ohlau, 14 m. SE of Breslau, with a station on the railway to Vienna. Pop. 4,800. A large quantity of tobacco is raised in the environs; and woollen cloths, paper, and vinegar, are made here.—The river rises near Bernsdorf; passes Munsterberg; runs N, NE, and then NW; and falls into the Oder, near Breslau, after a course of 60 m.

OHM, a small river of Germany, in the Hessian territories, which falls into the Lahn, 3 m. N of Marburg, after a N and NW course of 30 m.

OHMEN (Nieder and Ober), two adjoining villages of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the bail. and 6 m. ENE of Grünberg, on the Ohm. Pop. of Nieder O. 920; of Ober O. 760.

OHOOPEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which runs into the Altamaha, in N lat. 31° 31′.

OHR, a stream of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, which flows into the Apfelstadt, on the r. bank, after a course of 18 m.

OHRA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 2 m. S of Dantzic. Pop. 1,300.

OHRDRUFF, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the chief place of the co. of Gleichen, a small territory belonging to the prince of Hohenlohe. It stands on the Ohr, 9 m. S of Gotha, and is surrounded with a wall. Pop. 4,311. It has manufactories of paper and porcelain, and saw and oil-mills; the weaving and bleaching of woollen and linen is also carried on here.

OHRE, a river of Prussian Saxony, forming part of the boundary between that prov. and Hanover. It flows through the N part of the gov. of Magdeburg, and joins the Elbe, after an E course of 62 m., a little to the S of Rogatz, after passing through the marshes of Dromling.

OHRNBAU, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Altmuhl, 6 m. SSE of Anspach.

OHTAKARI ISLANDS, a cluster of small islands on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 64° 6′.

OI, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. 55° 16′.

OIAT, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Olonetz, enters that of St. Petersburg, and joins the Svir, on the l. bank, after a W course of 92 m.

OICH, a brief river of the great glen of Inverness-shire, which conveys the superfluent waters of Loch-

Oich NE to the head of Loch-Ness, and has altogether a run of only 5½ m.

OICH (Loch), a lake in Inverness-shire, forming the summit-level of the Caledonian canal, from which, as from a centre, it descends towards the eastern and the western seas. It is not above 4 m. in length, nor more than 1 or 1½ m. in breadth.

OIES (Isle aux). See Goose Island.

OIGNIE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Aiscan. There are large glass-works here.

OIGNIES, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 3 m. SSE of Carvin. Pop. 1,200.—Also a com. and v. of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 8 m. ESE of Carvin.

OIGNON, or Ognon, a river of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, which rises among the Vosges, near St.-Pierre-Melicey, and falls into the Saone, near Pontarlier, after a SW course of 90 m.

OIKELL, or Oykell, a large and romantic river of Sutherlandshire and Ross-shire, which rises in Assynt in Sutherlandshire; traverses two small lakes; and, from about 7 m. below its source, till it falls into the head of Dornoch frith, divides the two cos. Its length of course, exclusive of sinuosities, is about 32 m., and its direction is SE, E, and ESE. The Dornoch frith is strictly its estuary; and, if recognised in connection with it, would add at least 15 m. to its length. The principal tributaries are the Cassley and the Shin on its l. bank, and the Carron on its r. bank, just before it enters the Dornoch frith.

OIL CREEK, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Alleghany, 8 m. E of Franklin.—Also a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania, watered by Oil creek and its branches. Pop. 740.

OILGATE, a village in co. Wexford, 6½ m. NNW of Wexford. Area 10 acres. Pop. in 1841, 115.

OIL SPRING, a village of Alleghany co., New York, U. S., 280 m. W by S of Albany.

OIMBRA (Santa-Maria-de), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. SE of Orenze. Pop. 600.

OINARE, a large and rapid river of Venezuela, which runs into the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 10° 5′.

OINWAJAH, a trading settlement of N. America, in N lat. 44° 21′, W long. 93° 58′, 116 m. above the mouth of the St. Peter's river.

OIRO-BRANCO (Serra do), a chain of mountains in Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, a ramification of the Serra-de-Mantiqueira, from which it branches off in a W direction, a little to the S of Villa-Rica.

OIRON, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Thouars. Pop. 900.

OIRSBEECK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 12 m. NE of Maestricht.

OIRSCHOT, a town of Holland, in N. Brabant, situated near the river Aa, on the road from Breda to Eindhoven, 14 m. S of Bois-le-Duc, and 22 m. ESE of Breda. Pop. 3,997.

OISCONSIN. See Wisconsin.

OISE, a considerable river of France, which has one source near Chimay in Belgium, and another near Rocroy in the French dep. of Ardennes; flows in a SW direction past Guise and La Fère; becomes navigable at Chauny; and after passing Pontoise, falls into the Seine on the r. bank, at Conflans St. Honorine, after a course of 132 m. It communicates with the Somme, the Sombre, and the Scheldt, by means of canals. Its principal tributaries on the r. are the Noirieu, Breche, and Therain; on the l. the Ton, the Serre, Lette, Aisne, Antone, and Nonette.

OISE, a department in the NE of France, including portions of the old provinces of the Isle-de-France and Picardie; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Somme; on the E by that of Aisne; on the S by those of Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise; and on the W by that of Eure. It is about 69 m. in length, by 35 m. in breadth; and has an area of 582,569 hectares. The face of the country is gently undulating. The principal rivers are the Oise, which gives name to the dep. and intersects it from NE to SW; the Ourcq, the Aisne, the Epte, the Therain, and the Breche. All these streams have a S direction. In the NE and SW of the dep., a number of marshes present themselves. The soil is principally calcareous. The productions, as in the south of England, are corn, vegetables, fruit, a little wine of inferior quality, hemp, and flax. The quantity of corn sent from this dep. to Paris and the vicinity is considerable. Pear and apple orchards are numerous. From the fruit, cyder of good quality is prepared. The pastures, though inferior to those of England or Normandy, are better than in the interior of France, and considerable numbers of calves, cattle, and sheep are exported. Butter and cheese form important articles of produce, and bees are reared in particular districts with success. The mineral productions are unimportant. The principal manufactures are of linen, woollen, lace, and leather. —This dep. is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Beauvais, Clermont, Compiegne, and Senlis, which are subdivided into 35 cantons, and 700 communes. The pop. of the dep. in 1836 was 397,725; in 1851, 403,857. In 1839 it sent 5 members to the chamber of deputies, who were chosen by 3,105 electors.

OISELAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Gy. Pop. 700.

OISEMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, 21 m. W of Amiens. Pop. 1,100. It is situated in a fertile and agreeable district, and has some trade in corn, wool, and flax.

OISNITZ, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. ESE of Radkersburg.

OISSEAU, a commune and market-town of France, in the dep. and 4 m. N of Mayenne. Pop. 3,870.

OISSEL-SUR-SEINE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 8 m. S of Rouen, with a station on the Paris and Havre railway. Pop. 3,149.

OISTERWYK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 9 m. SSW of Bois-le-Duc, on the Aa.

OISTIN'S TOWN, a small town of the island of Barbadoes, in a bay to which it gives name, on the S coast.

OISY, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquion, 15 m. E of Arras. Pop. 1,800.

OITOS, a narrow and difficult pass of the Carpathian mountains, between Moldavia and the district of Haromszek in Transylvania, to the NE of Bereczk.

OJA, a river of Spain, which rises near Ezcaray, in Logrono; runs N; and joins the Turon, on the r. bank, after a course of 30 m.

OJACASTRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. WSW of Logrono, 1 m. N of Ezcaray, on the l. bank of the Oja. Pop. 890.

OJALAVA. See Ozolava.

OJEN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,800.

OJIJARES (Upper and Lower), two villages of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. SW of Grenada, on the l. bank of the Genil. Pop. 1,500.

OJOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m NW of Murcia, on the Segura. Pop. 780.

OJOS-NEGROS. a village of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SSE of Calatayud. Pop. 1,200. Iron is mined in the vicinity.

OKA, a river in the central part of European Russia, which rises in the gov. and 40 m. SW of Ore'

flows NE; and after receiving the Upa, Jizdra, Zna, Khasma, and Moskva, joins the Wolga at Nijni-Novgorod. It is navigable, and receives the tribute of a number of small streams. At Tula it is connected with the Don by the Joanovska canal.

OKA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Angara, on the l. bank, near Bratskoï, after a NNE course of 500 m. Its principal affluents are the Tatshna on the r., and the Tes and the Ija on the l.

OKAMUNDEL, a district of Hindostan, forming the extreme W part of Gujerat. It is about 30 m. in length, by 15 m. in breadtn. Its principal town is Dwaraca.

OKANDA, a town of Nifon, in Japan, 55 m. E of Jedo.

OKASAKI, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, 15 m. ESE of Nagoya.

OKEFORD-CHILD. See CHILD-OKEFORD.

OKEFORD-FITZPAINE, a parish of Dorsetshire, formerly a market town, 7½ m. NW of Blandford-Forum. Area 2,633 acres. Pop. in 1841, 675; in 1851, 643.

OKENDON. See OCKENDON.

OKERAH, a town of Bengal, in the district of Burdwan, in N lat. 23° 28′.

OKHANSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. WSW of Perm, on the r. bank of the Kama.

OKHOLUN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 6 m. NW of Bredstedt, near the coast. Pop. 500.

OKHOTA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, which descends from the SE flank of the Stanovoi mountains, and flows into the bay of Kukhtui, after a SSE course of 220 m. It swarms with salmon, and its banks are frequented by immense flocks of water-fowl.

OKHOTZK, a circle in the gov. of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, forming a maritime territory, extending between the parallels of 57° and 66° N, along the gulfs of Okhotzk, of Kamtchatka and Anadir. The coast is barren. About 10 or 12 m. inland, runs a low ridge of hills, which, though of no great elevation, is sufficient to arrest the influence of the sea air; beyond it, trees grow well, and rich meadows are found.—The town of O. is built upon a long, level, and narrow tongue of land, enclosed between the sea and the river Okhota, and composed chiefly of an accumulation of marine debris, in N lat. 59° 20′, E long. 143° 20′. It contains about 130 houses. It has a church and observatory, some magazines, a double row of shops, and a few clusters of log houses. The inhabitants consist of two priests, the officers of the court of justice, a few mariners, and Cossacks. It is the channel of trade between Irkutsk and Kamtchatka. Goods are conveyed down the Lena to Yakutsk; thence up the Aldan to its confluence with the Judoma; then up the Judoma, whence a short land-carriage conveys them to O. By far the greater part of the journey is performed by water; but the voyage is tedious and difficult. In the land part of the route, goods can be carried only on pack-horses or men's backs; and it is performed only in spring, to avoid the danger of sinking in morasses.

OKHOTZK, (SEA OF), a large gulf of the Northern ocean, between the parallels of 44° and 62° N, and the meridians of 136° and 176° E, enclosed between Kamtchatka, the circle of Okhotzk, Chinese Tartary, and Saghalien. Its opening into the ocean is partly closed by the Kurile islands and part of Jesso.

OKHRIDA. See OCHRIDA.

OKHTA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Olonetz, at the S extremity of Lake Ladoga, on a small river of the same name.—Also a town in the gov. of St. Petersburg, a little to the E of the capital, of which it may be regarded as a suburb.

OKHVAT-JADEMIE, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, 40 m. SW of Ostakhov, traversed by the Southern Dwina.

OKI, an island of Japan, near the NW coast of Nifon, in N lat. 36° 10′, E long. 133°. It is 10 m. in length, by 5 m. in breadth.

OKIBEN. See KING'S ISLAND.

OKLADNIKOVO, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, to the E of Mezen, which discharges itself by the Lokhtura into the Peza.

OKLANSK. See AKLANSK.

OKMIANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. NW of Chavli.

OKNA, a town of Moldavia, in the district and 27 m. SSW of Baku, and 81 m. SSW of Jassy, on the l. bank of the Tatros. It is well-built and populous. In the vicinity is a productive salt-mine.

OKNA-MARE, a town of Little Wallachia, in the district of Vultsha, 9 m. SW of Rimnik, and 60 m. NNE of Craïova. Pop. 2,000. It contains 5 churches and several chapels. In the vicinity is an extensive salt-mine.

OKNISTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 75 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

OKOLA-VAEM, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, which flows W, and after a course of 75 m. discharges itself into the sea in N lat. 57° 40′. Near its embouchure is an island on which the Koriaks took refuge after putting to death the Russian sailors sent by Behring to procure guides.

OKONEE. See OCONEE.

OKOSIR, an uninhabited island of Japan, a little to the W of that of Yeso, in N lat. 42° 10′, E long. 139° 25′. It is 15 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, is enclosed by reefs, and covered with forests.

OKOUNE'VO, a lake of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and district of Yeniseisk, 90 m. NE of Turukhansk. It is 9 m. long, and discharges itself northwards into the Kursika, an affluent of the Yenisei.

OKOUNEVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 120 m. ENE of Tcheliabinsk, on the l. bank of the Miias, and on a lake of the same name.

OKRZEIA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 34 m. SW of Siedlec, near the source of the Okrzeicza, an affluent of the Vistula.

OKSA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, 29 m. WSW of Kielce, near the l. bank of the Nida. Pop. 240.

OKSKAISKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Tcherkask, 18 m. SW of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

OKUNIEW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masovia, 11 m. W of Stanislawow, and 13 m. E of Warsaw, on the r. bank of the Dluga, an affluent of the Narew.

OLAD, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. S of Güns, and 1½ m. NW of Steinamanger. Pop. 270.

OLAHFALU, a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szeklers, lower circle and 11 m. ENE of Udvarhely.

OLAKY (WADY), a valley of the great desert of Nubia, extending between the Nile and the Arabian gulf, in N lat. 21° 50′. It affords good pasturage, possesses some trees, and after the rains contains some streams of water.

OLALLA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Burgos, in the valley of S. Vincente. Pop. 164.—Also a town in the same prov., 14 m. ENE of Burgos. Pop. 154.—Also

a town of New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Toledo, in a marshy locality, between the Alberche and Tagus. Pop. 1,000. It contains 2 parish churches, a convent, and an hospital, and some handsome houses.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Seville. Pop. 1,500.

OLAN, a mountain of France, in the confines of the deps. of the Upper-Alps and of the Isère, 27 m. NNE of Gap. It has an alt. of 4,372 yds. above sea-level, and encloses a portion of the Val-Godémard.

OLANCHO. See JORGE-DE-OLANCHO (SAN).

OLANCHO-EL-VIEJO, or MANTO, a town of Honduras, m. E of Comayagua, on the Guayapa.

OLAND. See OELAND.

OLAND, a small island of the North sea, near the Danish coast, and to the ESE of the island of Föhr. Pop. 280.

OLANDES (PUNTA DEL), a headland of the SW coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 47′, W long. 84° 47′.

OLANGO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Philippine islands, near the E coast of Zebu, in N lat. 10° 15′, E long. 122° 50′. It is about 6 m. in length from NE to SW.

OLAN-MOUREN, or TAITONG-HO, a river which has its source under the parallel of 38° N, in the district of Koko-nor in Tartary, and flows E and then SE to the l. bank of the Hoang-ho, which it joins in the Chinese prov. of Shen-si, 40 m. above Lan-chu.

OLARGUES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Saint Pons. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,285; in 1841, 11,400.—The town is 11 m. NE of St.-Pons-de-Thomieres, on the Saur. Pop. 1,298. It has manufactories of candles and of hosiery, and several tanneries. In the environs are mineral springs, quarries of granite, and a fine grotto. Coal is also abundant in the locality.

OLASSINA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Ghiustendel, and district of Vrana. Iron is abundant in the vicinity.

OLASZI. See WALLENDORF.

OLAU, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, in the regency and 18 m. SE of Breslau, on the l. bank of the Oder, and on the r. of the Olau. Pop. in 1837, 4,273. It has a castle, containing a fine picture gallery. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

OLAVEAGA, a port of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Bilboa, on the r. bank of the Anza, at its entrance into the gulf of Gascogny. It affords anchorage to vessels of the largest size.

OLAVE (ST.) MARY GATE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, adjacent to the NW side of the city of York, intersected by the Great North of England railway. Area 2,120 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,970.

OLBEGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Soria, near the base of the Moncayo, and not far from a little lake. Pop. 1,195. Iron and coal are found in the environs.

OLBERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 50 m. SE of Seville, and 4 m. from the Guadalete. Major Scott says it is "a wretched-looking place, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 of the rudest-looking inhabitants of the Serrania." Some antiquaries identify it with the Roman *Ilipa*. It has several oil-mills. Pigs are extensively reared in the richly-wooded valleys in the vicinity.

OLBERNHAU, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, and bail. of Lauterstein, 21 m. ESE of Chemnitz, on the l. bank of the Flohe. Pop. 1,775. It has manufactories of fire-arms and lace.

OLBERSDORF, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Troppau, 8 m. NW of Yagerndorf, and 5 m. NW of Troplowitz, on the Oppa. Pop. 1,700. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has a fine castle.

OLBERSDORF (KLEIN), a village of Saxony, in the bail. and 4 m. ESE of Chemnitz.

OLBERSDORF, or ALBRECHTSDORF, a town of Prussia, in the regency and 40 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 2 m. W of Frankenstein, on the Pausebach. It has sulphureous baths.

OLBERSLEBEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Weimar-Yena, bail. and 5 m. WNW of Buttstedt, and 14 m. N of Weimar. Pop. 680.

OLBRAMKOSTEL. See WOLFRAMITZKIRCHEN.

OLBRAMOWICE. See WOLFRAMITZ.

OLCHADI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 6 m. NW of Telsch.

OLCHANA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. W of Kharkov.—Also a town in the gov. and 99 m. SSE of Kiev, district and 18 m. NE of Zvenigorodka.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 15 m. SW of Ostrogojsk.

OLCHANSKAIA, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orenburg, district and 9 m. W of Buzuluk, on the Olchanka. It is regularly built, and has well laid-out streets. The garrison consists of regular troops and Cossacks; the rest of the inhabitants are veteran soldiers. This fortress makes a part of the military line of Samara.

OLCSVA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szathmar, 51 m. NE of Debreczin, near the l. bank of the Theiss.

OLD, or WOLD, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. NW by W of Wellingborough. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1831, 458; in 1851, 449.

OLDA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 27 m. ESE of Munster, and circle of Beckum. Pop. in 1837, 1,673. It has several distilleries, and carries on a trade in flax.

OLDBERROW, a parish in Worcestershire, 2½ m. W of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,185 acres. Pop. 56.

OLDBRIDGE, a village in the p. of Donore, co. Meath, on the r. bank of the Boyne, 2¾ m. W by N of Drogheda. It is celebrated as the scene of some of the most stirring actions of the battle of the Boyne.

OLDBURY, a parish of Salop, locally situated in Worcestershire, 4 m. NNE of Hales-Owen. Area 808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1851, 131.

OLDBURY-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5¾ m. SW by W of Tetbury. Area 1,342 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 485.

OLDBURY-UPON-SEVERN, a chapelry in Thornbury p., Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW by W of Thornbury. Pop. in 1801, 452; in 1851, 725.

OLDCASTLE, a township in Malpas p., Cheshire, 5¼ m. NW of Whitchurch, on the N bank of the Elf. Area 835 acres. Pop. in 1801, 205; in 1851, 108.

OLDCASTLE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 7 m. NNE of Abergavenny. Area 922 acres. Pop. in 1831, 62; in 1851, 47.

OLDCASTLE, a fishing harbour on the E coast of Clare island, off the mouth of Clew bay, co. Mayo.

OLDCASTLE, or CLOTYNGE, a parish and town in co. Meath. Area of p. 7,907 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,718; in 1841, 5,079. The town stands on the road from Dublin to Killeshandra, 5 m. SE of Mount-Nugent. Pop. in 1831, 1,531; in 1841, 1,508.

OLD CODORUS, a township of York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. SW of York. Pop. 1,131.

OLDCOTT, a township in Wolstanton p., Staffordshire, 2 m. NE of Newcastle-under-Lyne, in the line of the Grand Trunk canal. Pop. in 1811, 544; in 1841, 1,295; in 1851, 1,683.

OLDEBOORN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, arrond. and 8 m. N of Heereuveen.

cant. and 3 m. E of Akkrum, on the l. bank of the Boorn. Pop. 1,100.

OLDEBROEK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gueldres, arrond. and 35 m. N of Arnhem, cant. and 3 m. E of Elbing. Pop. 1,400.

OLDENBURG, a grand-duchy in the NW of Germany, consisting of several scattered portions. O. proper is a tract of country of an oblong form, extending between the parallels of 52° 30′ and 53° 43′; bounded on the N by the German ocean; on the E, S, and W, by portions of the Hanoverian territory. The grand duke possesses also the principality of Eutin or Lubeck, formerly the bishopric of Lubeck, situated in Holstein; and the lordship of Birkenfeld, ceded to him by Prussia, out of the territory on the Rhine. The extent and pop. of his states are as follows:—Grand duchy of Oldenburg proper, including the county of Delmenhorst, and the lordships of Varel, Jever, and Kniphausen, 2,250 sq. m., with 221,812 inhabitants; principality of Eutin or Lubeck, 170 sq. m., with 22,146 inhabitants; lordship of Birkenfeld, 170 sq. m., with 30,966 inhabitants. Total 2,590 sq. m., and 278,030 inhabitants.—The chief towns are Oldenburg the capital, Elsfleth, and Varel: none of these are large, and the other towns are insignificant.

The grand-duchy proper consists almost entirely of level ground, and is a marshy tract subject to frequent inundations. Towards the S, the surface attains an elevation of from 300 to 400 ft. above sea-level. In some places on the coast, the surface is so low that it requires large dikes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations. Along the rivers, the soil is rich, and composed of alluvial earth, but in many places it is marshy; in the interior, on the other hand, there prevails a sandy soil, which is often extremely barren, so that the duchy seldom raises enough of corn to maintain its pop. Yet its exports are the produce more of the soil than of manufacture, consisting in cattle, horses, flax, hemp, hops, rapeseed, butter, salt beef, and, in positions favourable to water-carriage, timber. The chief employments are tillage, grazing, and fishing; the making of linen, linen-yarn, and stockings, is also prosecuted, but there are few great manufacturing establishments of any kind. The forests cover an extent of nearly 170 sq. m. in the S part of the duchy. Turf is dug in the moors, and in this poor country forms an object of traffic of some importance. Amber is found at Varel and other places. On the coast ship-building and navigation employ a good many hands. The chief rivers are the Weser, the Hunte, the Haase, the Jahde, and the Delme. There are several small lakes; the largest of which is the Dummersee.

The prevailing religion is the Lutheran; but there are also a few Calvinists and Catholics.—The grand duke holds, with Anhalt and Schwartzburg, the fifteenth place in the smaller diet of the German confederation, with one vote *in plenum*. A constitution was granted by the grand duke in February 1849. For the purposes of administration, the country is divided into circles, each circle is subdivided into bailiwics, and each of these into parishes. In matters of religion, the Lutherans are subject to a general superintendent; the Catholics to an upper dean. The revenue is about £150,000.

History.] The house of O. is one of the most illustrious in Europe, the kings of Denmark, the emperors of Russia, and the late royal family of Sweden, being all descended from it. The county of O. is the ancient family property; to the duchy of Holstein the eldest branch of the family succeeded by marriage in the early part of the 15th cent.; and to the crown of Denmark in 1513. Holstein and O. now became the *appanages* of younger sons; but the latter fell to the crown of Denmark in 1667, by the extinction of the family of its counts. After the house of Holstein had succeeded to the throne of Russia, farther alterations took place. Denmark exchanged O. for the district of Kiel in that duchy; and the czar Peter III. ceded O. to his cousin Frederick Augustus, bishop of Lubeck. The emperor of Germany sanctioned this exchange, and in 1777 erected O. and Delmenhorst into a duchy, admitting the duke into the college of princes. In 1803, the reigning duke received a considerable increase of territory: the commission for settling indemnities, assigned to him in perpetuity the bishopric and chapter-lands of Lubeck, the bailiwics of Vechta and Kloppenburg in the bishopric of Munster, and the bailiwic of Wildeshausen in Hanover. In 1810 he was expelled from all his possessions, by Bonaparte; but after the battle of Leipsic in 1813, he returned, and at the congress of Vienna received the title of grand duke.—The second branch of this house is formed by the family of the dukes of Augustenburg; the third by the dukes of Glucksburg. The fourth branch is the house of the emperor of Russia, who is thus one of the heirs of the crown of Denmark. Yet the old law of succession, promulgated in 1665, and again in 1709, removed him as well as the other lines very far from the crown, since that law not only admitted the male, but also all female heirs and their descendants in one line before any heir of the other line could succeed. This order of succession would have called the prince of Hesse to the throne of Denmark; but the same order would have dissolved the union between Denmark and the duchies, since the two duchies claim the right of an exclusive male succession. Hence arose the necessity of imposing a new order of succession for the united monarchy after the war with the duchies; and that order was negotiated at Warsaw between the Danish and the Russian ambassadors. It was settled by the treaty of Warsaw, that upon the extinction of the present eldest line of the house of O., the house of Glucksburg should become the heir of the crown; and that henceforth the succession only should run in the male line. The whole line of the dukes of Augustenburg was thus excluded. With this arrangement the Danish parties seemed to be very well pleased at first, but it was at the same time settled, that after the extinction of the house of Glucksburg the house of the emperor of Russia should inherit the crown; and the former house furnishing only two masculine heirs, the possibility of becoming a subject of a viceroy of Russia must appear as a very near one to the publicist of Denmark. Hence a great agitation was created against the law-of-succession, which, in pursuance of the treaty of Warsaw, was proposed to the dissolved house of the commons at Copenhagen; and the ministers were obliged to dissolve the *folksthing*.

OLDENBURG, the cap. of the above grand-duchy, is situated on the river Hunte, in N lat. 53° 8′, E long. 8° 13′, 82 m. WNW of Hanover, and 76 m. WSW of Hamburg. Pop. in 1837, 5,564; in 1846, 7,829. It is fortified, and has two suburbs, and a mansion occupied by the grand-duke. It has several churches and hospitals, a house-of-correction, an observatory, a gymnasium, a seminary for schoolmasters, and a military school. Its chief trade is in wood. The manufactures consist of a sugar-refinery, a soap-work, and some tanneries. The high court of justice and offices of government are all held in this petty capital.

OLDENBURG, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 36 m. NNE of Lubeck, and 78 m. ENE of Gluckstadt, and 3 m. from the shore of the Baltic, on a canal, between two lakes. Pop. 1,600. It has two castles. This town was formerly a place of considerable importance, and was the cap. of Wagria in Wendish times.—Also a fortress of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. of Minden, and circle of Hoxter, and 18 m. ENE of Paderborn.

OLDENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. W of Minden, circle and 11 m. SSW of Rahden, near the source of the Kleine-Aue. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of linen.

OLDENDORF (STADT). See STADTOLDENDORF.

OLDENDORF, STADT-OLDENDORF, or HESSISCH-OLDENDORF, an amt, bail., and town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, and circle of Schauenburg. Pop. of bail. 5,685. The town is 8 m. NW of Hameln, and 27 m. SW of Hanover, on the Aue, near the r. bank of the Weser. Pop. in 1840, 1,227. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has three gates. It has an hospital, and possesses several manufactories of calico and of tobacco..

OLDENSTADT, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and principality and 24 m. SSE of Luneburg, and 3 m. ENE of Ueltzen, on the Wipperau. Pop. 385.

OLDENSWORTH, a town of Denmark, in the duchy and 27 m. WSW of Heswig, 5 m. N of Tonningen, and 9 m. SSW of Husum, near the r. bank of the Eider. Pop. 600. A sanguinary engagement took place here in the 13th cent.; by which the independence of N. Friesland was confirmed.

OLDENWORDEN. See Wörden.

OLDENZAAL, or Oldenzeel, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, arrond. and 14 m. ESE of Almelo. Pop. 2,500. It is well-built, and has a classical school. Linen forms its chief manufacture.

OLDERSHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, and principality of Gottingen. Pop. 285.

ODERSUM, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 13 m. SSW of Aurich, bail. and 8 m. SE of Emden, on the r. bank of the Ems, on which it has a good port. Pop. 830. Its trade is chiefly in wood.

OLDESLOE, or Oldeslohe, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, and district of Itzehoe, 15 m. WSW of Lubeck, and 27 m. NE of Hamburg, on the Trave, which is here navigable. Pop. 2,000. It has baths, and possesses extensive salt-works, tanneries, and distilleries. The trade consists chiefly in salt, tan, wood, brandy, and grain.

OLDHAM, a township and parl. borough in the p. of Prestwich, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 48 m. SE by S of Lancaster, and 7 m. NE of Manchester, with which it is connected by a branch of the Manchester and Leeds railway. The Oldham canal also connects it with various important districts. Area 4,617 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,024; in 1831, 32,381; in 1851, 52,820. The town stands on an elevation near the W bank of the Medlock, and near the source also of the Irk, both of which streams have been of great utility in advancing its manufacturing growth. It is also in immediate vicinity to numerous coal-mines, which, since the more general substitution of steam for river-power, have likewise promoted its rapid development. The town consists of numerous streets extending chiefly along the Manchester and Leeds road, whence others branch off in different directions. The numerous cotton-mills and other manufactories form a characteristic feature of the place. The new town-hall is an elegant building. It has also a new's-room, a market-house, and several banks. In 1838 there were no less than 200 cotton-mills in the p., employing 15,291 hands. Hat-making is carried on here more extensively, it is said, than elsewhere in England. Its other manufactures are fustians, velveteens, calicoes, and silks. By the reform act, O., including the several townships of O., Chadderton, Crompton, and Rayton, was enfranchised, with the right of returning 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 857; in 1847, 704.

OLDHAM, a county in the N part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 220 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,380; in 1850, 7,629. Its cap. is La Grange.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish, partly in the N of Berwickshire, but chiefly in the extreme E of Haddingtonshire, consisting of a main body and a small detachment. The detached part lies in Berwickshire, 1¾ m. E of the S part of the main body. The chief streams are Dean-burn, which runs across the p.; traces for 2 m. to the sea the boundary between the cos.; and traverses, over great part of its course, a romantic wooded dell; Eye and Heriot waters, which, while they rise in the p., speedily leave it on the E; and Whare-burn and Monnynut water, tributaries of the Whitadder. Pop. of p. in 1831, 720; in 1851, 132 in Berwickshire, and 560 in Haddingtonshire.

OLD-HARBOUR, a harbour of Jamaica, on the S coast, in the co. of Middlesex, and p. of St. Dorothy, to the W of Port-Royal. The entrance is impeded by islets and rocks.

OLD-HEAD,—popularly 'the Old-head of Kinsale,'—a promontory in co. Cork, screening the W side of Courtmacsherry bay. It projects 2⅝ m. SSE from the line of the adjacent coast, and terminates at a point 7 m. ENE of the cape of Seven Heads. Its extremity is high and steep; and as seen from the sea, either to the E or to the W, it appears as if it were an island. On the rocky point at the S end is a lighthouse, in N lat. 51° 36′, W long. 8° 58′, which exhibits a fixed light, at an alt. of 236 ft. above high water, and within a ½ m. SSW ½ W from the old lighthouse tower.—Also a fishing harbour in the p. of Kilgeever, co. Mayo, at the head of a small cove on the S side of Clew bay, 1¾ m. ENE of Lewisburgh.

OLDIA, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Radack archipelago, in N lat. 9° 30′, E long. 169° 20′. It comprises 65 islands, of which the principal are O., Ormed, and Edmegio. Each is under the government of a distinct chief. Their chief productions are the pandanus, the cocoa-nut, and the arum.

OLDISLEBEN, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Weimar-Yena, on the Unstrut, 6 m. SE of Frankenhausen, and 27 m. NNW of Weimar.

OLDLAND, a chapelry in Bitton p., Gloucestershire, 5 m. ESE of Bristol, on the N bank of the Avon, and in the line of the Bristol and Bath railway. Area 2,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,877.

OLDNEY, or Oldernay, a small island on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, flanking the S side of the entrance of Loch-Assynt.

OLD MAN'S BAY, an indentation of the S coast of Newfoundland, 105 m. E of Cape Ray, the SW extremity of the island.

OLDMILLS, a village in the p. of Carncastle, co. Antrim. Pop. in 1841, 117.

OLD PROVIDENCE, an island off the E shore of Central America, about 40 m. from the Mosquito coast, in N lat. 13° 21′, W long. 81° 22′, celebrated in former times as the haunt of buccaneers. It is about 4½ m. long, by 2⅜ m. in greatest breadth, and is of an irregular shape. It may be seen at a distance of 10 or 12 leagues, and is easily distinguished from the neighbouring isle of St. Andrew's by the outline of its abrupt and peaked mountains, the highest of which, nearly in the centre of the island, rises 1,190 ft. above the sea. Separated from its N end, by a channel of from 20 to 30 fath. wide, is the island of Catalina, forming the N boundary of a harbour so named, and affording secure anchorage in from 2 to 3½ fath.

OLD-ROAD-TOWN, a town on the SW coast of the island of St. Christopher, in the Little Antilles, 5 m. WNW of Basse-Terre, on the bay of Old-Road, and at the mouth of a small river.

OLDTOWN, a village in the p. of Clonmethan, co. Dublin, 4 m. S by W of Naul. Pop. 156.

OLD WATER, a rivulet in the extreme E of Kirkcudbrightshire, which rises on the E side of Aughenhay hill, and runs E and N to the Cairn, at a point 5½ m. above that stream's confluence with the Nith.

OLEAN, a township of Cattaraugus co., in New York, U. S., 293 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 638.

OLEGGIO, or Olezzo, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Novara, between the Tessino and Terdoppio. It is celebrated for its mineral springs, and has a very handsome establishment of baths, with gardens laid out in imitation of the English style, walks, and all sorts of amusements, which render it a fashionable and delightful place in the summer, enjoying distant views of the whole

range of the Alps and Apennines. The town is well-built, has several churches richly ornamented, and stands in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country. It contained in 1848, 976 houses, 1,255 families, and 7,420 inhabitants.

OLEIROS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 63 m. NNW of Crato, and 42 m. S of Coimbra.

OLEKMA, or Olokma, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, and district of Olekminsk, which descends from the NW side of the Stanovoi mountains; runs N; and falls into the Lena, on the r. bank, a little below Olekminsk, and after a course of 450 m. Its principal affluents are on the r. the Tungourka, Ilkimda, and Oioun, and on the l. the Tughir, Miakhi, and Tara.

OLEKMINSK, a town of Russia in Asia, cap. of a district, in the prov. and 375 m. WSW of Yakutsk, on the l. bank of the Lena, a little above the confluence of the Olekma. It was originally a fort, established for the purpose of levying the tribute in furs paid by Yakuts to the Russian government. It now contains a church and 30 houses. The inhabitants, though all of Russian extraction, speak the Yakuts language. Rye and barley are the only species of grain cultivated in the locality. Pasturing cattle forms the chief occupation of the people.

OLENEK, a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakutsk, and district of Verkhne-Viliouisk, which runs NNE, and throws itself into the Arctic ocean, to the W of the mouths of the Lena, in N lat. 73°, E long. 122° 20′, and after a course of about 900 m. Alykit, Mikhailovo, Seganka, Makeimova, and Olensk, are the chief places on its banks.

OLENIE, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the coast of Russia in Europe, and a little to the W of the embouchure of a small river of the same name, in N lat. 69° 10′.

OLENII, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district and 420 m. E of Okhotsk, to the N of the entrance of Yamskaia bay, and to the SW of the bay of Ijighinsk.—Also a headland in the gov. of Tobolsk, and district of Berezov, to the W of the entrance to the gulf of Obi, in N lat. 72° 40′, E long. 74° 20′.

OLENNOI, a small island of the N. Pacific, a little to the S of the peninsula of Alaska, in Russian America, in N lat. 54° 50′, W long. 163° 10′. It rises high, and is very steep.

OLENSK, or Oust Olenskoe′, a village of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 840 m. NNW of Yakutsk, district and 750 m. N of Verkhne-Viliouisk, on the l. bank and at the embouchure of the Olenek, in N lat. 63° 8′.

OLERON, an island of the gulf of Gascony, comprised in the French dep. of Charente-Inferieure, and arrond. of Marennes. It lies to the N of the embouchure of the Gironde, and opposite that of the Charente, and to the S of the island of Ré, from which it is separated by a channel 9 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 16,224; in 1836, 16,402; in 1841, 16,908. Its SE point is divided from the continent by a strait only about ¾ m. in width. Its length from NW to SE is about 18 m. Its greatest breadth is about 6 m., and its circumf. 48 m. On the NW point is the lighthouse of Chassiron, in N lat. 46° 2′ 52″, E long. 1° 16′ 7″. The soil possesses considerable fertility, producing corn, rye, barley, maize, legumes, wine, and brandy. Ship-building forms also an important branch of industry. On the coast are extensive salines, the salt of which is noted for its whiteness. The trade consists chiefly in salt, wine, and brandy. The island possesses five ports, La Flotte, Saint Martin, La Conarde, Loix, and Ars. It comprises 2 cants. and 6 coms Under the convention it bore the name of the Ile-de-la-Liberté. St. Pierre near the centre, and Oleron on the SE coast, are its chief towns.—O. long belonged to the counts of Anjou and dukes of Aquitaine. It was acquired by France under Charles V., and passed afterwards with Guyenne into the hands of the English. During the wars of the League it frequently changed hands. Its fortifications were constructed by Louis XIV.

OLERON (Gave d'), a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, formed by the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe, two streams which descend from the Pyrenees, and unite at Oleron; thence the O. runs NW; and throws itself into the Gave-de-Pau, on the l. bank, a little above Peyrehorade, and after a course of about 48 m. Timber forms its chief article of transit. Its principal affluents are the Vert, Jos, and Saizon on the l., and on the r. the Salcis.

OLERON, or Oloron, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées. The arrond. comprises an area of 183,830 hect., and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 74,552; in 1836, 76,312; in 1841, 77,382. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,535; in 1841, 16,074. The town is 15 m. SW of Pau, and 126 m. S of Bordeaux, at the confluence of the Gaves d'Ossau and d'Aspe. Pop. in 1789, 7,514; in 1821, 6,328; in 1831, 6,458; in 1841, 6,804. O. is divided into a high and a low town. The low town is divided into two parts by the Gave d'Ossau. The only promenade is a terrace planted with trees, by which the upper town is partly surrounded, and which commands a fine view of the Pyrenees and of the plains of Pau. O. has manufactories of hosiery, cloth, blankets, cutlery, combs in horn and wood for Spain and America, and shoes; numerous tanneries, paper and spinning-mills, and dye-works. The trade consists chiefly in wool, home-grown and Spanish, skins, salt meat, and wood. This town was sacked in 732 by the Saracens, and was afterwards entirely destroyed by the Normans. It was rebuilt by Centulle, viscount of Bearn, and erected in the 5th cent. into a bishopric, of which the bishop took the title of first baron of Bearn.

OLERSET, a hamlet in Glossop p., Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 304; in 1851, 493.

OLESA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Barcelona, at the foot of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Llobregat. Pop. 2,500. It contains two squares, two fountains, of which one is supplied by a mineral spring, and an hospital, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

OLESKO, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. N of Zloczow, and 15 m. SW of Brody, on an arm of the Styr. Pop. 1,250. It contains a Catholic and 3 united Greek churches, and a convent.

OLESNICA, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwodie and 9 m. E of Stopnica. Pop. 950.

OLESNITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, reg. and 51 m. WSW of Bromberg, circle and 3 m. W of Chodziesen, on the Bolinka. Pop. 230. It has paper, saw, and fulling-mills.

OLESNO. See Rosenberg.

OLESZNICE. See Oels.

OLESZYCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 45 m. WNW of Zolkiew, and 6 m. W of Lubaczow.

OLETTA, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 4 coms. Pop. in 1831, 2,293; in 1841, 2,448. The town is 7 m. SW of Bastia. Pop. 1,004.

OLETTE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, and arrond. of Prades. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,108; in 1841, 6,275. The town is 9

m. SW of Prades, and 36 m. WSW of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tet. Pop. 1,069. In the environs are several thermal sulphureous springs.

OLETZKO, Olezko, or Marggratowa, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, and reg. of Gumbinnen. The circle comprises an area of 120 sq. m., and contains 20,282 inhabitants. The town is 40 m. SSE of Gumbinnen, on the W bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 2,629. It contains a castle, a Lutheran church, and a large market-place, and has several tanneries. It was founded in 1560 by the margrave Albrecht.

OLEVANO, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 30 m. E of Rome, and 9 m. ENE of Palestrina. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Novara, prov. of Lomellina, and mand. of San Giorgio-di-Lomellina, on the l. bank of the Gogna, 5 m. S of Mortara. Pop. 990.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. E of Salerno, cant. and 6 m. SE of Montecorvino. Pop. 2,100.

OLEVSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 60 m. W of Ovroutch. Pop. 556.

OLEZNICA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Cracow, obwod and 7 m. E of Stobnica. Pop. 390.

OLFEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 23 m. SW of Munster, circle and 6 m. SW of Ludinghausen, near the Lippe. Pop. 1,100. It has manufactories of linen and of shoes, and several dye-works.

OLGINATE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Como, district and 5 m. E of Oggiano, on the r. bank of the Adda. Pop. 1,279.

OLGOPOL, a district and town of Russia, in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia. The town is 134 m. ESE of Kamenitz, and 144 m. NNW of Odessa, on the l. bank of the Savranka. Pop. 1,100. It has several distilleries and saltpetre works. The district comprises several steppes on which large herds of cattle are pastured.

OLGOUN. See Dulcigno.

OLHAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, comarca and 1½ m. S of Faro, on the Atlantic. Pop. 1,500.

OLI, a river of Nigritia, in the kingdom of Borgu, which flows SE through the provinces of Kiama and Boussa, and joins the Quorra in about 9° 10′ N lat.

OLIA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which, after a course in a S direction of about 60 m., throws itself into Taouïskaïa bay. At its mouth is a small harbour.

OLIANA-Y-ANOVES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. NW of Lerida, near the l. bank of the Sègre. Pop. 750. It contains three parish churches and an hospital, and has manufactories of linen and of brandy.

OLIAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, and 21 m. ESE of Rangpur, near the r. bank of the Brahmaputra.

OLIAS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 6 m. E of Malaga, on a hill. Pop. 1,300. It has a considerable trade in cattle.—Also a town in New Castile, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Toledo, on a hill and on the road from Toledo to Madrid. Pop. 1,980. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of tape and of hosiery.

OLIENA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of the Capo-Cagliari, prov. and district and 6 m. SE of Nuoro. Pop. 2,500. It is supposed to have derived its name from the quantity of oil that was formerly produced in the environs.

OLIERGUES, or Olliergue, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Ambert. The arrond. comprises five com. Pop. in 1831, 8,097; in 1841, 8,420. The town is 15 m. NW of Ambert, on the l. bank of the Dore. Pop. 1,937. It has manufactories of camlets and of linen.

OLIETE, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 51 m. S of Zaragoza, and 30 m. WSW of Alcaniz, near the r. bank of the Rio-Martin, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,683. It has manufactories of linen.

OLIFANT. See Elephant's River.

OLILIET, a populous village on the SE coast of Timer-Laut, in S lat. 7° 55′, E long. 131° 26′.

OLIM, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Voronej, in the district and to the W of Nijnii-Devitzk; runs N; enters the gov. of Orel; and throws itself into the Sosna, on the r. bank, and 24 m. SW of Jeletz.

OLIM-CHAN, a mountain of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and dep. of Chun-ning, in N lat. 23° 20′, and E long. 100° 4′. It is the most southerly of all the snowy mountains in China.

OLINAMA, a town of the Sunda archipelago, in the island of Timor, on the bay of Coupang and near a considerable river. It contains upwards of 200 houses. Rice is extensively grown in the vicinity.

OLINDA, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, 3½ m. N by E of Recife and near the shores of the Atlantic, in S lat. 8° 0′ 59″. Pop. in 1845, 8,000. It is pleasantly situated on a hill, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country and ocean. The streets are ill-paved, and the houses generally low and dilapidated, but the gardens with which the latter are surrounded, render the general aspect of the town agreeable. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a fine structure, and the episcopal palace, now very ruinous. It has besides several convents with handsome churches, an hospital, a college, a public library, and a botanical garden. It contains several distilleries, and has a considerable trade in cotton and sugar, the produce of the locality. This town was formerly a flourishing one. Since its capture by the Dutch in 1640 it has greatly decayed in importance. Olinda and Recife are now commonly comprised under the name of Pernambuco: which see.

OLINTEPEQUE, a village of Guatimala, in the state of that name and dep. of Quezaltenango. It contains the remains of an ancient Indian citadel.

OLIOUTORA, a river of Russia in Asia, in the NE part of Kamtchatka, which runs NE and throws itself into the bay of Olioutorskaïă, near the town of Olioutorskoï, and after a course of 120 m.

OLIOUTORS, a tribe of the Koriaks people, in Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtchatka. They inhabit chiefly the banks of the Olioutora, construct boats of seal-skin, and use nets in fishing

OLIOUTORSKAIA, a bay of Behring's sea, in Russia in Asia, on the NE coast of Kamtchatka. It is 60 m. in depth, and at its entrance is nearly equal in breadth.

OLIOUTORSKII, a headland of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtchatka, on Behring's sea, to the SE of Olioutorskaïa bay, in N lat. 59° 50′, and E long. 170° 20′.

OLIOUTORSKOI, a town of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamtchatka, on the l. bank and near the embouchure of the Olioutora, and 90 m. NE of Nijni-Kamtchatsk.

OLITA, or Olitta, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Augustow, obwodie and 38 m. W of Kalwarya, on the l. bank of the Niemen, opposite a Russian town of the same name, of which it was formerly a suburb. Pop. 220.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. WSW of Troki, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

OLITE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Pamplona, in a fine plain on the r. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 2,748. It is still partially surrounded by remains of its ancient walls and ditches, and contains two parish-churches, one of which is remarkable for its finely sculptured portico, and the other for a gothic tower, two convents and the remains of a palace, built in the 15th cent. by Charles III. king of Navarre. This town is an ancient one, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Navarre.

OLIVA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, regency and circle and 5 m. NW of Danzig, about 1½ m. from the shores of the Baltic. Pop. in 1837, 1,250. It has a fine church belonging to an ancient Cistercian abbey, and contains several forges, a copper work, and a paper-mill. A treaty was concluded here between the Swedes and the Poles in 1660.

OLIVA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Badajos. Pop. 4,700. It has manufactories of linen.—Also a town in Valencia, in the prov. and 24 m. E of San Felipe, 3 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 6,000. It is built amphitheatrally on several picturesque hills planted with mulberry and olive trees. The streets are clean and well paved. It contains a fine square, an old castle, two parish-churches, and several convents. It has manufactories of linen goods and pottery ware. The environs are fertile in wine, silk, and oil.

OLLERTON, or Owlarton, a township in Knutsford p., Cheshire, 2½ m. SE of Nether-Knutsford. Area 1,215 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 300. —Also a chapelry and village in Edwinston p., Nottinghamshire, 19 m. NNE of Nottingham. Pop. 937.

OLLIVET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne and cant. of Moiron, 9 m. NW of Laval. Pop. 1,264. It has several forges and a foundery.

OLLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Pamplona, in a valley of the same name, on the l. bank of the Anoz. Pop. 220. The valley contains nine villages.

OLLOIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and cant. of Saint-Amand-Tallende, 15 m. S of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,150.

OLLOMONT, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Aosta, on a mountain, on the l. bank of a torrent which throws itself into the Pellina, an affluent of the Doira-Baltea. Pop. 440. In the vicinity are valuable copper mines.

OLLON, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 1½ m. SE of Aigle, in a plain. Pop. of p. 2,692.

OLLONIEGO, a town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. and 6 m. SE of Oviedo, on a small affluent of the Nalon which is crossed in the vicinity by a substantial bridge. Pop. 1,400. It has an hospital.

OLMEDA-DE-LA-ABOLLA (La), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. ENE of Madrid, and on the brow of a mountain, 3 m. from the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 396. It has a manufactory of cloth.

OLMEDA-DE-LA-CUESTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Cuenca. Pop. 580. It has manufactories of linen.

OLMEDA-DE-LAS-VALERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SSE of Cuenca. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of agricultural implements.

OLMEDA-DEL-ESTREMO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Guadalaxara, near the Tajuna.

OLMEDILLA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 21 m. SSW of Salamanca.

OLMEDILLA-DE-ALARCON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Cuenca, on the brow of a hill finely planted with vines. Pop. 796. It has an hospital.

OLMEDILLA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Cuenca, near the Sierra-de-Altomir. Pop. 490.

OLMEDILLO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Burgos, in the valley of Esgueva. Pop. 567.

OLMEDO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. The town is 30 m. S of Valladolid, on a height in the midst of an extensive plain, watered by the Eresma and Adagia. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains six parish churches, numerous convents, and two hospitals. It has manufactories of linen, several brick-works, and a distillery. This place was formerly one of considerable strength. In 1446, and 1467, two sanguinary engagements took place under its walls.

OLMEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 23 m. ESE of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Mol, on the l. bank of the Great Nethe. Pop. 1,060.

OLMES (Les), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Tarare, and 14 m. SW of Villefranche. Pop. 300.

OLMET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Courpiere, and 13 m. SSE of Thiers. Pop. 1,060.

OLMETO, or Olometo, a canton, commune, and town of Corsica, in the arrond. of Sartene. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,871; in 1841, 3,590.—The town is 8 m. NNW of Sartene, and 18 m. SSE of Ajaccio. Pop. in 1841, 1,986. In the vicinity are the thermal baths of Boraci.

OLMI-E-CAPELLA, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Calvi. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 1,529; in 1841, 1,666. —The town is 15 m. E of Calvi. Pop. 780.

OLMILLOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Burgos, in a fine valley. Pop. 275.

OLMILLOS-DE-SASAMON, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Burgos, in a fine plain, at the foot of Mount Citores. Pop. 600. It contains the ruins of a fine castle.

OLMO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 39 m. SSW of Valladolid, near the Guarena. Pop. 148. The locality is very unhealthy.

OLMOS-DE-ESGUEVA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 9 m. ENE of Valladolid, on the Esgueva. Pop. 230.

OLMUTZ, or Holomauc, a circle or administrative subdivision and town of Austria, in Moravia.—The circle is bounded on the N and NE by the circle of Troppau; on the E by that of Prerau; on the SE and S by the circle of Hradisch; and on the SW by that of Brunn; on the W by Bohemia; and on the NW by Prussia; comprising an area 99 m. in length from NNW to SSE, and 54 m. in breadth, and a total superficies of 1,950 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 430.739. It is flat in the S, but very mountainous in the N and NE. The principal rivers by which it is traversed are the March and the Mohra. In the W part are several small lakes. Towards the S is a fine plain. Flax, grain, hemp, legumes, and wine, are the chief articles of agricultural produce. The mountains afford pasturage to large herds of cattle. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, glass, and paper, and several spinning-mills. This circle contains 47 towns and 793 villages.—The town, which is the cap. of the above named circle, is situated 44 m. NE of Brünn, 117 m. NNE of Vienna, and 138 m. ESE of Prague, in a marshy locality, on

the r. bank of the March, by an arm of which it is enclosed on the N, E, and S. Pop. in 1834, 12,207; in 1845, 12,560. O. has extensive fortifications, and has 5 suburbs. It is well-built; but the height of the houses, and the heavy porticoes with which many of them are decorated, give it a sombre aspect. It has a university with a library and museum, a gymnasium, an archiepiscopal seminary, an imperial gymnasium, and an hospital. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure founded by Wenceslaus III.; the episcopal palace, the custom-house, the arsenal, and the churches. It has manufactories of cloth, and several tanneries; and carries on an active trade in cattle imported from Russia and Moldavia. The archbishopric of this place is one of the richest ecclesiastical benefices in the empire. O. is very ancient, and was formerly capital of Moravia. It is supposed to be the *Strevinta* or *Eburum* of Ptolemy, and the *Julii-Mons* or *Juliomontium* founded by Julius Maximinus in 238. It sustained an unsuccessful siege by the Mongols in 1231.—A railway to connect O. with Ratibor, *via* Tropau, is projected.

OLNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. and 7 m. W of Verviers, on the Vesdre. Pop. 2,874. It has manufactories of arms and of cloth, a spinning and several fulling mills, and several nail-works.

OLNEY, a parish and market town of Buckinghamshire, on the Ouse, 10 m. WNW of Bedford, and 16 m. ENE of Buckingham. Area of p. 3,140 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,075; in 1831, 2,418; in 1851, 2,329.—The town consists of one long street. The church is a spacious building, ornamented with a tower and beautiful spire 185 ft. high. Lace-making and silk-weaving are the chief employments of the inhabitants. The poet Cowper long resided here and in the neighbourhood; and many of his finest descriptions are drawn from the contiguous scenery.

OLNHAUSEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 16 m. NE of Neckarsulm, and 1½ m. ESE of Widdern, on the r. bank of the Jaxt. Pop. 419. It has a Jewish school.

OLOCAN, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 60 m. NNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 500. It has an active trade in cattle and in wool.

OLOFSFORS, a mining village of Sweden, in the laen of West Bothnia, parish of Nordmaling.

OLOFSTROEM, a village of Sweden, in the prefecture of Bleking, haerad of Lister and parish of Gemshoeg, 42 m. W of Carlskrona. It has a forge, a copper work, a fulling mill, and a paper mill.

OLOMETO. See Olmeto.

OLONA, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source in the prov. of Como, a little to the N of Varese; traverses the prov. of Milan; divides at the town of that name into two arms, one of which, under the name of Lambro-Morto, runs E, and joins the Lambro, on the r. bank, at St. Angelo. The other, retaining the name of O., enters the prov. of Pavia, and throws itself into the l. bank of the Po, at St. Zenone, 14 m. SE of Pavia. The O. has a total course, in a generally SE direction, of 66 m. It is joined at Milan by the Naviglio-Grande and the Martesana canal. The river O. gave its name to a dep. of the kingdom of Italy. Its cap. was Milan.

OLONETZ, a government or administrative province and town of Russia in Europe. The gov. lies between 60° and 64° 30′ N lat., and between 29° 40′ and 41° 40′ E long.; and is bounded on the N and NE by the gov. of Archangel; on the SE by that of Vologda; on the S by the gov. of Novgorod; and on the SW by that of St. Petersburg, from which it is separated by the Oïat and Svir; and on the W by Lake Ladoga and the grand-duchy of Finland. It is 390 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 300 m. at its greatest breadth, comprising a total superficies of 51,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 247,400; in 1846, 263,100. With the exception of a low range of hills of the same name, the surface of this gov. is generally level. It belongs to the basins of three seas, viz.: the Caspian, the White sea, and the Baltic. In the first of these is the Kovja; in the second, comprising the E and N, is Lake Latcha, in which the Onega river and lakes Sego and Vego have their sources. In the western part are lakes Onega and Ladoga, and the Svir, by which the waters of the former are conveyed into the latter. The principal tributaries of Lake Onega are the Vodla and Vitegra. Besides the larger lakes, there are, especially in the N part of the gov., numerous sheets of water of smaller dimensions. The soil is partly stony, and to a great extent marshy or covered with forests, and little capable of culture. Between lakes Onega and Ladoga are quarries of marble and porphyry, and in some of the mountains are mines of iron and copper. The trade consists chiefly in agricultural productions, the produce of the mines, and in dried and salted fish. The inhabitants are chiefly Russians, Fins, and Laplanders, and profess the Greek religion. The gov. is divided into 7 districts. Its capital is Petrozavodsk.—The town, which is the capital of a district of the same name, is 72 m. SW of Petrozavodsk, and 132 m. NE of St. Petersburg, 15 m. from the E coast of Lake Ladoga, on the Olonka, at the junction of the Megrega. Pop. 2,800. It contains 8 churches, 4 chapels, a prison, a custom house, and several public magazines. It has large building docks established by Peter the Great, and numerous saw-mills. The trade consists chiefly in skins. The district is intersected with mountains, and possesses little arable ground. It has quarries of marble, and mines of iron and copper. Pop. 30,350.

OLONETZ MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the same name, and on the confines of that gov. and of Finland. They make part of the great mountain line by which the waters of the basin of the Baltic are separated from those of the White sea, and join on the NW the mountains of Maanselka.

OLONNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, and arrond. of Les Sables, 3 m. N of Sables-d'Olonne, in the midst of a dried marsh, and near the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 1,902. It has a small port. The trade consists chiefly in cattle, horses, mules, resin, coal, and salt. This was formerly a place of some importance. Its castle was demolished in 1689. The environs are very fertile.

OLONZAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and arrond. of Saint-Pons. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,902; in 1841, 9,119.—The town is 16 m. S of Saint-Pons, and 66 m. WSW of Montpellier, on the Landraugoul, near the Canal-du-Midi. Pop. 309.

OLORON. See Oleron.

OLOST, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Barcelona. Pop. 406. It has some spinning-mills.

OLOT, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona. The town is 15 m. NW of Gerona, on the Fluvia. Pop. 12,170. It is surrounded by ancient walls, and contains an hospital, barracks, and numerous fountains. It has manufactories of hosiery, coarse cloth, calicoes plain and printed, soap, paper, cutlery, leather, &c., and carries on an active trade. This town was destroyed by an earthquake in 1421. In the environs are several extinct volcanoes.

OLOT, an island of the North Pacific, in the Radack archipelago, in N lat. 8° 46′ 4″.

OLOUNDOUROUK, a town of Greece, in Livadia, 8 m. N of Lepanto, on the l. bank of the Fidari.

OLPAR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. of Gujerat, district and 14 m. NNW of Surate.

OLPE, a circle and town of Prussia, in the province of Westphalia, and regency of Arensberg. The circle comprises an area of 105 sq. m., and 23,959 inhabitants.—The town is 30 m. SSW of Arensberg, near the r. bank of the Bigge, at an alt. of 343 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 1,811. It has several iron, steel, and copper works, and tanneries.

OLS, or Olessnice, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 33 m. NW of Brünn.

OLS, or Olesnica, a circle and town of Prussia, in the province of Silesia, and regency of Breslau. The town is 19 m. ENE of Breslau, on the Oelse. Pop. in 1837, 5,801. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and has a ducal gymnasium, one of the most richly endowed in the prov., and a fine castle belonging to the duke of Brunswick-Ols, with a library and museum.

OLSA, a river of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, which has its source on the frontiers of Galicia, 17 m. S of Bielitz, and near that of the Vistula; waters Yablunkau, Teschen, and Freystadt; runs along the confines of Moravia and of Prussian Silesia; and joins the Oder on the r. bank, 2 m. NE of Oderberg, and after a course in a generally NW direction of about 60 m.

OLSENE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, cant. and 5 m. SW of Deynse, and 16 m. SW of Ghent, near the Lys. Pop. 2,100.

OLSHAMMER, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 36 m. SSW of Œrebro, and haerad of Sundbo, on Lake Wetter. It has some trade in fish.

OLSNITZ, or Olssnitz, a town of Saxony, capital of the amt of Voigtsberg, in the circle and 30 m. SW of Zwickau, on the r. bank of the Elster, at an alt. of 415 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1834, 3,814. It has manufactories of cloth, hosiery, and leather. The pearl-fisheries of the Elster afford also a considerable branch of industry. In the vicinity is the ancient castle of Voigtsberg.

OLSTYNEK. See Hohfenstein.

OLSZANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. S of Oschmiana.

OLSZTYN, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, 38 m. NNW of Olkusz. Pop. 1,638.

OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 21 m. NE of Soleure, and 21 m. SE of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Aar, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at the junction of the Dünner. Pop. 1,634, Catholics. It contains some fine houses, and has a good port. Its industry, consisting in the manufacture of hosiery, cloth, and leather, is considerable; it has also an active trade in paper, cloth, wine, and spices.

OLTENITZA, a village of Wallachia, 32 geog. m. direct distance SE by S of Bucharest, on a slightly rising ground near the l. bank of the Arjisch, and 2½ m. above the influx of that stream into the l. bank of the Danube opposite Turtukan. The Danube, which is here 452 yds. broad, was crossed by the Turkish forces under Omer Pasha on the 3d and 4th October 1853, and a series of engagements took place with the Russian forces.

OLTISSI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 105 m. SSW of Akhalzike.

OLTUL, a district of Upper Wallachia, skirted by the Aluta on the W, and by the Danube on the S. Its chief town is Slatina.

OLU-BURLA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Hamid-ili, 33 m. N of Hamid, and 36 m. S of Afium-Kara-Hissar.

OLULA-DE-CASTRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Almeira.

OLULA-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Almeira, on the l. bank of the Almanzor. Pop. 900.

OLVA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Teruel, on the l. bank of the Mijares. Pop. 1,200. A good deal of coarse linen is made here.

OLVENSTADT, a village of Prussian Saxony, 3 m. NW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,200.

OLVERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 64 m. ENE of Cadiz. It has an old Moorish castle. Pop. 6,000. A considerable quantity of linen is woven here; and there are numerous oil-mills.

OLVESTON, a parish of Gloucestershire, 4 m. SW of Thornbury. Area 4,787 acres. Pop. 1,669.

OLVIOPOL, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kherson, on the Bug, 124 m. NW of Kherson, in N lat. 48° 3′. Pop. 1,500.

OLYKA, a town of Russian Poland, situated near a lake 20 m. E of Lucko, and 21 m. N of Dubno. It was the chief place of a duchy belonging to the ancient house of Radzivil.

OLYMPIA, or Andilalo, a hamlet of Greece, in the Morea, situated on the Rufea or Alpheius, 10 m. E of Pyrgos, a little above the junction of the *Cladeus* with the Rufea. There are now few remains of the ancient town. The plain on which the world-renowned games were celebrated is now a large and fertile corn-field, the soil being formed by the muddy depositions of the Rufea. The earth, thus raised considerably above its original level, covers numerous ancient foundations and remains. The only monument of the position of which there is any certainty is the temple of Jupiter.

OLYMPUS, or Elymbo, a celebrated mountain of European Turkey, on the frontiers of Romelia, at the E extremity of the Cambunian range, and near the W coast of the gulf of Salonika, in N lat. 40° 4′, E long. 22° 21′, about 25 m. N of Larissa. Its summit is covered with snow during a part of the year; but, though accounted by the ancients the highest mountain in the world, its actual elevation is 9,745 ft. Mr. Urquhart gives an interesting and animated account of the ascent of this mountain in his *Spirit of the East*. Salonika, he says, was quite distinguishable from its summit; and Larissa appeared under his feet. "The whole horizon from N to SW was occupied by mountains, hanging on, as it were, to Olympus. This is the range that runs westward along the N of Thessaly, ending in the Pindus. The line of bearing of these heaved-up strata seems to correspond with that of the Pindus, that is, to run N and S, and they presented their escarpment to Olympus. Ossa, which lay like a hillock beneath, stretched away at right angles to the S; and in the interval spread far, far in the red distance the level lands of Thessaly, under that peculiar dusty mist which makes Nature look like a gigantic imitation of an unnatural effect produced on the scene of a theatre. When I first reached the summit, and looked over the warm plains of Thessaly, this haze was of a pale yellow hue. It deepened gradually, and became red, then brown, while similar tints far more vivid were reproduced higher in the sky. But when I turned round to the east, up which the vast shadows of night were travelling, the cold ocean looked like a plain of lead; the shadow of the mighty mass of O. was projected 20 m. along its surface; and I stood on the very edge. The structure of O. is very singular. The central group is marble, sometimes in thin layers, varying from very fine to very coarse-grained white, sometimes gray, with a little limestone dis-

persed through it. Looking towards the mountain, the sides seem all rounded; but looking from the centre, the escarpments present themselves as cliffs. Towards the base of the principal rock, a little gneiss appears overlying the marble. The water from the mountain winds round it in a vale somewhat irregular, formed by the back of the marble and the face of a mingled formation of stratified granite, gneiss, and mica shist: a more extensive vale and higher abutments succeed to this. Through this stratum the water escapes to the SW by a valley of denudation, and to the E finds its way along the face of the gneiss to the sea. At Sciathos I remarked a section of a rock-marble below, and mica schist above, conformably overlying, but supposed it displaced. At Naxia the marble and gneiss regularly alternate in layers, which seem identical with the stratification of O. Towards Tempe also mica schist abounds, of a burnt amber colour, which, together with the rugged and broken aspect of the hills, gives that region a volcanic look; and has perhaps led to the supposition that the passage of the Peneus was opened by an earthquake. Tempe is a valley of denudation."

OLYMPUS, a noble mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Khodavendikar, to the S of the town of Brusah. Marshal Marmont estimates its alt. at 2,247 metres = 2,457 yds. above sea-level. Chestnut trees grow luxuriantly on the spurs of this mountain; at a greater height evergreens of all descriptions are seen; still nearer the summit, there is a considerable extent of table-land, which supplies pasturage to the flocks of the Turcomans who encamp on it during the summer.—There is another mountain of the same name in the S part of the island of Mitylene.

OLYMPUS (Mount), a remarkable mountain on the NW coast of North America, a little to the S of the straits of Juan-de Fuca, in about N lat. 47° 10′. It was so named by Captain Meares, who visited this coast in 1788. Its summit is covered with perpetual snow.

OM, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises from a lake in the steppe of Barabinsk, in the gov. of Tomsk, and, after a WSW course of about 350 m., falls into the Irtish, on the l. bank, near the town of Omsk. It receives the Ugakla, the Itsha, the Kama, and the Tartas, on the r. bank.

OMA, or Haurauka, one of the Molucca islands, to the NE of Amboyna, in S lat. 3° 37′. It is about 9 m. long, and 6 m. wide, and has about 5,000 inhabitants. The principal village bears the same name. Its chief production is cloves.

OMACHIS (Grande), a river of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Pierre, in N lat. 46° 16′, after a SE course of about 60 m.

OMAGH, the capital of co. Tyrone, in the p. of Drumragh, at the formation of the Struhle river by the confluence of the Camowen and the Drumragh rivulets, 7 m. SSW of Gortin, and 86¾ m. NNW of Dublin. The site of the town is a rapid slope upon the side of one of a numerous series of tortuous vales and sinuous dells which cut all the circumjacent country into a labyrinth of hillocks, ridges, hills, and hollows. The main street is spacious, well-edificed, and cheerful. The county court-house is a handsome Grecian building. The county gaol is a large modern building on the N side of the town. The other public buildings are a church, four Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, a Roman Catholic chapel, a barrack, an infirmary, a fever-hospital, and a poor law union workhouse. O. is the market-town for an extensive linen-trade; and has long been known, in particular, for its bulky sales of brown linen. Its corn trade and its general retail trade are also of comparatively great extent. Pop. in 1841, 2,947.

OMAGUAS (San Joaquim de), a missionary settlement of Ecuador, in the prov. of Mainas, on the N shore of the river Amazon, in S lat. 4° 9′ 17″, 60 m. below the junction of the Rio-Tigre.

OMAN, a division of Arabia, comprising that portion of the coast which extends from about the latitude of the island of Mozeirah or 20° 48′ N, to Ras-el-Had or Cape Mussendun, in N lat. 26° 24′, forming a narrow strip of land of nearly 400 m. in length, but never exceeding 150 m. in breadth, bounded on the E by the Indian ocean, on the W by deserts or vast plains of loose drift-sand of unknown extent. A range of mountains traverses the whole prov. from Maskat to Sur, in a direction nearly parallel to the coast. Under the parallel of 23°, the Jebel-Akhdar runs in a direction nearly transverse to the coast-line, and terminates in Ras-Mussendun. Primitive limestone is the predominant rock. The Tehama or district of Batna is a fertile and well-watered region; but O. in general may be described as "a desert thickly studded with oases, and containing amidst its mountains numerous fertile valleys." [*Wellsted.*] The oases extend from Beni-Abu-Ali, in a WNW direction, and vary in size from 1 to 8 m. in circumf. When water can be readily obtained, the fertility of these oases is very great; they yield plentifully barley, dates, lentiles, grapes, mangoes, melons, oranges, and sugar-cane. Wheat is sown in the latter part of October, and reaped about the middle of March. Some tracts are thickly wooded with acacias and tamarisks, and aloes are numerous on the borders of the streams. The wild animals on the plains are jackals, foxes, hares, antelopes, and jerboas; hyenas are found near the mountains; wild hogs, goats, and a species of small panther, are met with on the Jebel-Akhdar. The Omany camel is greatly esteemed for strength and swiftness. They are valued at from 30 to 140 dollars. Goats abound; sheep are scarce; humped oxen are used for drawing water, ploughing, and treading out the grain. Doves, plovers, pigeons, and quails, are numerous. The inhabitants of this district have always been the most active and commercial of any Arabian people. Situated at the meeting point between India, Arabia, Persia, and Eastern Africa, O. has been always a species of depot for the commodities of these respective countries. The manufactures are few and rude. Canvass and coarse woollen and cotton cloths are woven; and the ruder operations of the blacksmith and silversmith are conducted in the towns. The Portuguese early invaded and took possession of Maskat, its principal port, which they retained for nearly 200 years. In the course of the last cent., Nadir Shah invaded and conquered O.; but his arms being occupied in other quarters, the native chiefs speedily regained their dominion. Rostak is the residence of the imam; but Maskat and Matara are the places through which the country is chiefly known to Europeans; Kalhat, Shinass, and Sohar, are also considerable towns. Wellsted estimated the entire pop. at 250,000. See Maskat.

OMAN (Sea of), a name sometimes given to that part of the Indian ocean which lies between Arabia on the NW; Beluchistan on the N; and Hindostan on the NE and E.

OMASUYOS, a province of Peru, to the W of Lake Titicaca. It is 40 leagues long from N to S, and from 16 to 20 leagues wide. That part of the prov. which runs along the great lake has a mild climate. It produces little corn, but its pastures feed a number of cattle, and it has gold-mines. It is chiefly inhabited by Indians.

OMATE, a volcanic summit of the Peruvian Andes, about 50 m. SE of Arequipa.

OMBAY, or Mallua, an island in the Eastern seas, between the 8th and 9th parallels of S lat., 20

m. NW of Timor. It is 45 m. in length from E to W, and about 13 m. in average breadth.

OMBERSLEY, a parish of Worcestershire, 4 m. W by N of Droitwich. Area 6,962 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,267; in 1851, 2,364.

OMBLA, a river of Austrian Dalmatia, in the maritime territory of Ragusa. It issues from the foot of an immense rock, with a body of water "almost as large as the Thames at Richmond," and flows in a course of little more than 2 m. through a fertile plain, covered with country-houses, gardens, vineyards, and olive plantations, to a small gulf which branches out from that of Gravosa, a little to the N of Ragusa.

OMBLEZE, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 15 m. NE of Crest. Pop. 560.

OMBOS, or Kum-Ombos, a village of Upper Egypt, in the prov. of Thebes, 27 m. NW of Assuan, distinguished by the remains of two temples which still display the faded aspect of ancient grandeur.

OMBRIANO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, 2 m. WSW of Crema. Pop. 1,300.

OMBRONE, a river of Tuscany, which rises among the Apennines; runs S; and falls into the Mediterranean at Castell-Ombrone, not far from Groseto, after a course of 70 m. Its principal affluents are the Arbia, the Mersa, and the Lanzo, on the r.; and the Orcia on the l.

OMCHU, a river of Tibet, which joins the Lachu in Thaleayn, after a S course of about 120 m.

OMDIÑAR, a village of Lower Egypt, 7 m. NNW of Cairo.

OMEGNA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, on the r. bank of the Strona, near the lake of Orta, 16 m. S of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 1,500.

OMEKON, a river of Asiatic Russia, which descends from the NW flanks of the Stanovoi mountains, and joins the Indighirka, on the r. bank, after a NNW course of 90 m.

OMELLUR, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Travancore, 60 m. ESE of Cochin.

OMELNIK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 54 m. SW of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol.

OMER (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, situated partly on an eminence, and partly in a marshy tract traversed by the river Aa, 22 m. SE of Calais, at the mouth of the canal of Neuf-Fossée, which unites the Lys and the Aa, and on the railway from Arras to Calais. It is built with tolerable regularity, the principal streets being broad and spacious, but bordered with low mean-looking houses, built for the most part of a yellow brick, which has a dingy and disagreeable appearance. The ramparts and some of the public edifices are built of red brick. The Place d'armes is surrounded on three sides by small and irregular houses, and on the fourth has the hotel-de-ville. A suburb called Haut Pont is situated to the N of the town, along the quays which border the canal. The only public buildings worth notice are the cathedral and the abbey-church of St. Bertin. The college has a library of 20,000 vols., but is best known as a seminary for the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland. Pop. in 1789, 14,612; in 1821, 18,246; in 1846, 18,424. A number of the inhabitants are occupied with the culture of the fertile grounds around the town; others are employed in the manufacture of woollens, leather, paper, starch, beet-root sugar, and tobacco-pipes. As a fortress, St. O., though little mentioned in the military history of late ages, is possessed of considerable strength, partly from its outworks, but more from the power its garrison possesses of inundating the adjacent country.—The cant. of St. O. comprises 16 coms., with a pop. in 1831 of 31,204; in 1841 of 34,199.—The arrond. has an area of 108,245 hect., and comprises 6 cants., with a pop. in 1831 of 103,073; in 1841 of 109,144.

OMERA, a village of Yemen, in Arabia, 16 m. N of Aden.

OMERCOTE, a town of Sind, 90 m. E of Hyderabad, with a fort.

OMERCUNTUC, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 28 m. NW of Ruttunpore. It is situated in a very wild and uncultivated country, near the sources of the three great rivers the Sone, the Nerbudda, and Mahanuddi, and forms a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

OMERO (Santo), a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 12 m. NNE of Teramo.

OMERPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 20° 23′.

OMESSA, a village of Corsica, 6 m. NE of Corté.

OMETA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 20 m. E of Cambay.

OMETEPEC, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific, in N lat. 16° 52′.—Also an island in the lake of Nicaragua, 25 m. E of Nicaragua. It is 20 m. in length, and from 7 to 8 m. in breadth, and is inhabited by Indians, who raise crops of maize, and possess some cattle. It is joined to the island of Madera by a neck of land, so low that when a breeze sets in from NE it is not unfrequently submerged. It attains an alt. of 5,100 ft. [*Baily*], 5,252 ft. [*Squiers*], in a volcanic mountain of regular conical form, but which, unlike its twin mount in Madera, is bare of wood. Numerous ancient Mexican remains exist upon it.

OMETEPTL, one of the largest islands in Lake Maracaybo.

OMEY, an island in the p. of Omey, co. Galway, 3 furl. W of the nearest part of the mainland, opposite the hamlet of Loughawee. It measures 1¼ m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

OMEY, Umma, or Umond, a parish on the coast of co. Galway, containing the town of Clifden. Area 20,835 acres, of which 513 acres are water. Pop. in 1831, 6,721; in 1841, 7,953. The W skirts of the Binabola mountains descend upon the E boundary, but contribute no great alt. to the area within that boundary. The principal lakes are Annagh, 207 ft. above sea-level; Nahillia, 511 ft.; Cregg, Nambracka, Shanakevar, Glenbrickeen, Fahy, Courhoor, Atalia, and Aughruskbeg. The coast is exceedingly broken, and deeply intersected by bays. The principal islands are Gooren, Roe, Dog, West Ferroonagh, East Ferroonagh, Cuddoo, Friar, High, Carrickawhilla, Carrickaloo, Omey, Drooagh, Glinsk, Innisturk, Eeshal, Turbot, Waverymore, Waverybeg, East Carricklahan, and West Carricklahan. The principal hamlets are Loughawee, Drumgaroe, Connacullew, and Streamstown.

OM-HANDAL, a district of Nubia, 90 m. NE of Shendy, on the r. bank of the Tacazze.

OMI, or Oits, a large lake of Nifon, in Japan, 100 m. long, and 10 m. broad, 15 m. NE of Meaco.

OMIGNON, a small river of France, which rises in the dep. of Aisne, near St. Quentin; runs from E to W; and joins the Somme, on the r. bank, after a course of 24 m.

OMMANEY (Cape), the S extremity of King George the Third's archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham sound, in N lat. 56° 10′, W long. 134° 34′. It constitutes a remarkable promontory, terminating in a bluff rocky cliff.

OMM-EL-SOGHAIR, an oasis in the desert of Barcah, in Tripoli, to the E of the oasis of Siwah.

OMMEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 22 m. NNE of Dewenter, and 14 m. E of Zwolle, on the r. bank of the Vechte. Pop. 760

OMMERSCHAUS, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 26 m. NNE of Dewenter, and 5 m. N of Ommen. There is here a large workhouse, or rather house-of-detention, for those persons from the free agricultural colonies who refuse to cultivate their land, or are found in other respects unmanageable. In place of separate allotments and separate cottages, as in the latter establishments, there is one central building here, surrounded by 18 farms of 32 hectares each; and around the whole is drawn a rivaut or canal, and a cordon of sentinels. The number of persons detained here in 1851 was 2,500.

OMO, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the E coast of Amboyna, in S lat. 3° 31′.

OMOA, or San Francisco-de-Omoa, a sea-port of Honduras, in the dep. of Santa Barbara, 15 m. E of the mouth of the Motagna, in N lat. 15° 20′. It is a fortress of some importance, and considered the key of Honduras.

OMOE, an islet of Denmark, in the Great Belt, 4 m. SW of Sieland, in N lat. 55° 9′. It is 5 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth. Pop. 200.

OMOLONE, a river of Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Kolyma, 80 m. from its mouth, after a course of about 200 m.

OMPOMPONOOSUC, a river of the United States, in Vermont, which, after an impetuous course of 30 m. flows into the Connecticut.

OMRAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, in N lat. 21° 7′.

OMSEMIE′, a town of Kordofan, 90 m. W of Ibeit.

OMSK, a town of Asiatic Russia, the cap. of the gov. of Tomsk, at the junction of the river Om with the Irtish, in N lat. 54° 57′, E long. 73° 40′. Pop. 11,340. It is well fortified and surrounded by a large dry ditch. Being a frontier town, and intended as a barrier against the inroads of the Kirghises, O. terminates the military line of the Irtish, and begins that of the Ischim. The town is agreeable; the general's house, the church, and the military school, are handsome edifices. There is always a large garrison kept here; a trade in brandy, tobacco, and manufactured articles is kept up with the nomade tribes in exchange for cattle, horses, brown felt, mats, and coarse woollen carpets.—A tract called the Omskaya Oblast, or prov. of Omsk, extends about 1,200 versts from NW to SE, and 350 from NE to SW, beyond the military line formed by the Upper Irtish, and is reckoned to belong to Russia, although the wandering Kirghis are almost its only occupants.

OMSONTEH, a valley of Nubia, on the l. bank of the Bahr-el-Azrek, 52 m. N of Sennaar.

OMUDWARA, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, situated between the 24th and 25th parallels of N lat. It is wild and uncultivated, and contains no town of any consequence.

OMULEU, a river of Prussia, which rises near Balden, in the reg. of Konigsberg; passes Willenberg; enters Poland; flows through vast marshes, and joins the Narew on the r. bank, near Ostrotenka, after a SE course of 75 m.

OMUN, a town of Guinea, on an island in the Old Calabar river, in N lat. 6° 9′. Pop. 5,000.

OMURA, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 15 m. NNE of Nangasaki.

ONA, a river of Irkutsk, in Asiatic Russia, which falls into the Tasieeva after a course of about 100 m.

ONA, a settlement of Peru, in the prov. of Loxa, on the great road from Loxa to Popayan, 34 m. S by W of Cuenca.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Burgos. Pop. 750.

ONABAS, a settlement of Mexico, on the shore of the river Hiaqui.

ONANCOCK, a village of Accomac co., in Virginia, U. S., 185 m. E by N of Richmond.

ONAS, a town of Ximo, in Japan, 22 m. S of Funai.

ONATE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Bilbao. Pop. 4,236. It is situated among mountains in a valley; and is well built with regular streets, and a fine town-hall. It has large iron and copper works, and manufactories of nails and of guns. It suffered much during the Carlist struggle.

ONATEYA, or Onatiayo, one of the Mendoza islands, which lies about 5 leagues E of Ohittahu, and as much S of Ohevahoa, in S lat. 8° 9′. It is about 3 leagues in circuit.

ONCES (Rio-dos), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande, which falls into the Rio-Doce. It is so named from the number of ounces which infest its banks.

ONDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. WSW of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 4,500. It has pottery and tile manufactories; and iron is wrought in the vicinity.

ONDARA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of San Felipe. Pop. 1,200.

ONDARROA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Biscay, 18 m. NE of Bilbao, on the bay of Biscay, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,173.

ONDE-FONTAINE, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. SW of Aulnay, near the source of the Odon. Pop. 950.

ONDEGA, a village of Abyssinia, 50 m. SW of Tselga.

ONE (Cape), a headland on the coast of Algeria, in N lat. 15° 35′, W long. 2° 4′.

ONECOTE, a township in the p. of Leek, in Staffordshire, 4 m. E by S from Leek. Pop. in 1841, 427; in 1851, 438.

ONEEHOW, or Onehu, one of the Sandwich islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 21° 52′. It is about 40 m. in circumf. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; but the rest of the island consists of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces abundance of yams and fruit.

ONEGA, a large lake of European Russia, in the centre of the gov. of Olonetz, 85 m. ENE of the still larger lake of Ladoga, between the parallels of 60° 50′ and 61° 50′. Its length is about 135 m., its breadth from 30 to 45 m. It contains several islands, of which the basis is limestone. Several rivers, the principal of which is the Vodla, flow into it. Its waters are clear, and abound in fish. The Svir, a navigable stream coming from its SW extremity, carries its waters to Lake Ladoga. By the Vodla and the Mariienskoi course it is connected with the Volga.—Also a large river of European Russia, which rises to the E of the above lake in Lake Latcha, and flowing NW, falls into a gulf of the White sea to which it gives name, extending between the parallels of 63° 50′, and 65° N. The principal affluents of the O. are the Voloshka and the Mokha on the r., and the Kena on the l.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. of Archangel, on the White sea, at the mouth of the river Onega, in N lat. 63° 53′, and 80 m. SSW of Archangel. Pop. 1,800. It is neatly built. It has some commerce in timber, grain, and furs.

ONEGLIA, a province of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, which, until 1566, formed a distinct principality belonging to the house of Doria; bounded on the N by the div. of Coni; on the NE by that of Genoa; on the SE by the gulf of Genoa; on the SW by the prov. of San Remo; and on the W by Nice. It is covered on the N by ramifications of the Apennines. Its principal streams are the Aroseia, and the Impero. Its chief productions are

olive-oil, fruit, flax, and silk. It contains a surface of 100 sq. m.—Also a town of Piedmont, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated on the sea coast, at the mouth of the small river Impero, 41 m. ENE of Nice. Pop. 5,500. It has a small harbour, and a traffic in wine, fruit, and olive-oil. It is partially fortified, and contains some well-built churches and a gymnasium. It was the birthplace of Andrew Doria, the famous Genoese admiral.

ONEGLIA (Cape), a cape on the Sardinian coast, in the territory of Nice, in N lat. 45° 56′.

ONEHOUSE, a parish of Suffolk, 3 m. WNW of Stowmarket. Area 898 acres. Pop. in 1851, 432.

ONEIDA, a county of New York, U. S., situated NE of the centre of the state. Area 1,101 sq. m. The face of the country is generally level; the only tract that borders on a hilly character is a small portion of the E part; on the N and W from Oneida lake, it is almost a dead level. It is watered by the Black Mohawk and numerous small streams. Pop. in 1840, 85,310; in 1850, 90,818. Its chief towns are Whitesborough, Utica, and Rome.—Also a township of Eaton co., in Michigan, 130 m. W by N of Detroit.

ONEIDA (Lake), a lake of New York, U. S., chiefly in Oneida co. It is 22 m. long, and from 4 to 6 m. broad. It receives Wood creek on the E, and communicates with Lake Ontario by the Oneida which flows into the Oswego. It is a very beautiful lake abounding in fish.

ONEIDA CASTLE, a village in Oneida co., New York, U. S., 113 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 400.

ONEIDA CREEK, a river of New York, U. S., which runs N into the E end of Oneida lake. It is 25 m. in length, and navigable to 3 m. from the lake.

ONEIL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, 21 m. NW of Ujein.

ONEILLE. See Oneglia.

ONEKOSAN, one of the Kurile islands, in N lat. 49° 24′, E long. 154° 45′. It contains three extinct volcanoes.

ONEMACK (Point), a cape on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 56°.

ONEMEN, a river of Asiatic Russia, which after a NE course of 90 m. flows into the S extremity of a gulf of the same name.

ONEONTA, a township of Otsego co., in New York, U. S., 20 m. S of Cooperstown, watered by the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,936.

ONESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. and 9 m. WNW of Arguzan. Pop. 580.

ONEVY, one of the smaller Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific, near the N coast of Tongatabu, 5 m. NE of Observatory point.

ONEY, a small river of Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug, at Leominster.—Also a small river in Salop, which runs into the Teme at Ockley-park.

ONGAR. See Chipping-Ongar.

ONGAR (High), a parish of Essex, 6 m. WNW of Penkridge. Area 4,510 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,147.

ON-GHIN, a river of Mongolia, which rises in the district of Orkhon; runs SE; and after a course of 210 m. flows into the Khuragen-Ulen-Nor.

ON-GHIN-ULA, a chain of mountains in Mongolia, which commences to the W of Orat, and stretches 150 m. towards the N, forming part of the In-shan chain.

ONG-KIN, a town of Corea, 58 m. SW of Hoang, on the Yellow sea.

ONGOBOLI, one of the small Friendly islands, 6 m. E of Neneeva.

ONGOLE, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, between the 15th and 16th parallels of N lat. It is fertile, and well-watered by the rivers Gundegauuna and Mussy, and is included in the collectorship of Nellore.—The chief town, of the same name, is situated in N lat. 15° 31′, 170 m. N of Madras. It was formerly well-fortified, and a place of considerable consequence; but has lost much of its ancient splendour.

ONGOLOGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, in N lat. 20° 36′, 52 m. WNW of Ketek.

ONI, a town of Imiritia, 65 m. NE of Kotakis, on the S flank of the Caucasus.

ONIBURY, a parish of Salop, 5 m. NW of Ludlow. Area 1,992 acres. Pop. in 1851, 362.

ONIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 8 m. E of Villena. Pop. 2,690.

ONION, a river of Vermont, U. S., which rises in Cabot co.; flows S and SW, and passes by Montpellier; and runs W into Lake Champlain, 5 m. NW of Burlington. It is one of the principal rivers of Vermont, and flows through a fertile country. Between Colchester and Burlington, making its way through the Green mountain range, it has worn through a solid rock of limestone, forming a chasm 70 or 80 ft. deep; and at Bolton it has formed a similar chasm.

ONIS, or Onsa, an islet off the coast of Spain, in N lat. 42° 24′, W long. 8° 55′, at the NW entrance of Pontevedra bay. It is 2 m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth; and is strongly fortified.

ONISIAN, a village of Irak, in Persia, 20 m. N of Khonsar.

ONKONG (Point), a cape on the W coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 2° 45′.

ONNAING, a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 4 m. NE of Valenciennes. Pop. 3,420. Chicory is extensively cultivated in the neighbourhood.

ONO, an island of the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 39′, E long. 178° 55′.

ONOD, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod, at the confluence of the rivers Kis, Hernath, and Sajo, 25 m. E of Erlau. Pop. 2,840.

ONON, a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, on the frontier of Chinese Tartary, which flows NE till, combined with the Ingoda, it forms the Shilka, which afterwards discharges itself into the Amur.

ONONDAGA, a county of the state of New York, U. S., centrally situated towards the N part of the state. Area 711 sq. m. Its soil is a fertile calcareous loam. In this co. are salt springs which yield a large revenue to the state, and beds of gypsum also of great value. The principal streams are the Oswego and the Seneca; besides these there are several other small creeks, and Otisco, Oneida, and Skeneatles lakes. Pop. in 1840, 67,911; in 1850, 85,900. —The township of O. is 5 m. S of Syracuse. Pop. 5,658.

ONONDAGA, or Salt Lake, a lake of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., which discharges its waters into Seneca river. It is a small collection of dirty water, not exceeding 8 m. in length, and from 2 to 4 m. in breadth. On its borders are very productive salt springs.

ONONDAGA HOLLOW, a village of Onondaga co., New York, U. S., 4 m. S of Syracuse. Pop. 350.

ONORE, or Hanawar, a seaport of Hindostan, in the prov. of North Canara, in N lat. 14° 16′, E long. 74° 34′, at the mouth of the Sheravatti, a small river which communicates with a fine salt-water lake extending E nearly to the foot of the mountains. This lake is studded with islands, and produces a great quantity of fish, which are salted by the natives, and form a considerable article of trade; and the neighbouring country produces pepper and rice, which are also exported. When the Portuguese first arrived in India, O. was the capital of an independent rajah, whom they subdued. It was subsequently taken from them by the Dutch, who appear to have relinquished

it; for in 1763 it was taken by Hyder Aly, and was then considered as one of the possessions of the rani of Bednore. Hyder Aly caused docks to be erected here for the purpose of building ships of war; but in 1768 it was taken by the British, before his plans were matured, and the buildings were destroyed. With the prov. of Canara, O. came ultimately into possession of the British in 1799, and is gradually recovering its prosperity.

ONOUGHT, a village on the N coast of the island of Aranmore, co. Galway, 4¼ m. WNW of Kilronan.

ONRUST, a small island in the Eastern ocean, off the N coast of Java, in the bay of Batavia. It is nearly of a circular form, about 4,800 ft. in circumf., and only about 6 or 8 ft. above the level of the water. The Dutch had formerly fortifications here, and also extensive works for the repairing and building of ships. These works were destroyed by a British armament when the island was in possession of the Dutch, but the Dutch have restored the ship-building yards.

ONSLOW, a county in the SE part of N. Carolina, U. S., on the coast. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 7,527; in 1850, 8,312.—Its chief town, of the same name, is situated on the E side of New River, 145 m. SE of Raleigh.—Also a town of Nova Scotia, 45 m. NNE of Halifax, at the head of Mines bay.

ONSLOW (Point), the S extremity of the Duke of York's island, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 55° 50′.

ONSTWEDDE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 7 m. S of Winschoten.

ONTARI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, district of Billonjah, in N lat. 24° 13′.

ONTARIO, a county of New York, U. S., situated centrally in the W part of the state. Area 617 sq. m. The face of the country is considerably diversified, though none of it can be called hilly, and no part mountainous. The alluvial tracts are very extensive, and of a rich soil, especially along the Genesee river. It is well-watered by Genesee and Canandaigua rivers; and has Canandaigua lake in the centre, Seneca lake on the E, and Candia, Honeoye, and Hemlock lakes, on the W. Pop. in 1850, 43,977.

ONTARIO (Lake), the easternmost of that great chain of lakes which divides the United States from Upper Canada. It receives the waters of Lake Erie and the upper lakes through the Niagara, and discharges itself by the St. Lawrence, which issues from its NE extremity. It is of an oblong form; its greatest length being from SW to NE, in which direction it measures 160 m.; its circumf. is about 600 m. It lies between 43° and 45° N lat., and 76° and 79° W long. Its islands are 19 in number. Its surface is 333 ft. lower than that of Lake Erie, and 232 ft. above tide-level in the St. Lawrence. Its shores exhibit great diversity. Towards the NE they are low, with numerous marshy places; to the N and NW they assume a lofty character, but subside again to a very moderate height on the S. Of the many rivers flowing into Lake Ontario, if the Genesee and Oswego be excepted, there are none that lay claim to particular notice. All of them have a sandy bar across the entrance. There are some fine bays and inlets, wherein vessels of every description may find protection against bad weather. Burlington bay is both spacious and secure; but these advantages are rendered of little importance by its entrance, which is so shallow as to admit nothing larger than boats. Hungry bay affords good anchorage and safe shelter among its islands to ships of the largest size at all seasons. Kingston, Toronto, Niagara, and Coburg, are important points on its N or Canadian shore; Oswego, Sachett's harbour, and Port Genesee, on its S. It is connected with Sherborough on Lake Erie by the Welland canal; and with the Ottawa river by the Rideau canal. Very heavy squalls of wind frequently occur on Lake O., but they are unattended either with difficulty or danger, if met with the usual precautions every seaman is acquainted with. Of the numerous islands in this lake, Grand isle, which lies immediately at the outlet of the lake into the St. Lawrence, is the most considerable; below this, the islands are so numerous in the channel of the St. Lawrence that they have received the appellation of 'the Thousand Isles.'

ONTENIENTE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia, 12 m. SW of San-Felipe, on the r. bank of the Clariano. Pop. in 1845, 9,508. It has manufactories of woollens, linen, paper, and copper.

ONTIGOLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo, 3 m. E of Aranjuez, on a small lake of the same name.

ONTONAGON. See Coppermine River.

ONZA, a river of Lower Guinea, in Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Ovando, and falls into the Atlantic, after a course of about 300 m. Its mouth is about 140 m. S from that of the Zaire.

ONZAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Loir et-Cher, cant. of Herbault, 9 m. SWof Blois. Pop. 1,500.

ONZ-EN-BRAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Auneuil. Pop. 1,060.

ONZERNONE, a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, lying between the Val-Maggia and Val-de-Centovalle, and containing the villages of Auresio and Loco.

ONZOLES, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Esmeraldas, which runs N, and enters the San Miguel, in S lat. 0° 58′.

*** OO. For names commencing with these letters, not found here, see under Ou and U.

OO, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. W of Bagneres-de-Luchon. Pop. 300.

OOLO, or Ulla, a parish and village of co. Limerick, 4 m. ESE of Pallas-Green. Area of p. 6,859 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,952; in 1841, 3,377. Pop. of the v. in 1841, 398.

OOLEN, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Antwerp.

OOLTGENSPLAAT, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 18 m. SSE of Brielle. Pop. 1,950.

OORDEGHEIM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 9 m. WSW of Dendermonde.

OOSNIEUWKERKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Mandelbeke, 4 m. WNW of Rousselaere. Pop. 3,500.

OOSTACKER, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 1 m. SE of Ghent. Pop. 4,600.

OOSTANAULEE, a river of Georgia, U. S., which rises in Tennessee, and flowing SW, unites with the Etowah to form the Coosa, after a course of 110 m.

OOSTBOURG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 15 m. SSE of Middlebourg. Pop. 1,428.

OOSTBROEK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 10 m. W of Amersfort. Pop. 1,000.

OOSTCAMP, a commune and town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 3 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 3,000.

OOST-EECLOO, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. WSW of Sas-de-Gand. Pop. 1,500.

OOSTERHOUT, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 5 m. NNE of Breda. Pop. 7,800. It has large manufactories of pottery ware and of tiles; also three noted yearly fairs, at which large quantities of cloth, linen, and other articles, are sold.

OOSTERLAND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 24 m. NNE of Alkmaer, at the N extremity of the isle of Wieringen.

OOSTERWYK. See OISTERWYK.

OOSTERZEELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 7 m. S by E of Ghent. Pop. 2,850.

OOSTMAL, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Antwerp. Pop. 900.

OOSTROOSEBEEKE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 21 m. S by E of Bruges. Pop. 3,800.

OOSTVEEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Utrecht.

OOST-VLETTEREN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 9 m. NW of Ypres.

OOSTZANEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 5 m. N of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,000.

OOTEGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 7 m. E of Courtrai. Pop. 2,400.

OOTMARSUM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, 36 m. E of Zwolle. Pop. 1,474.

OPALA, a considerable river of Kamtchatka, in the S district of Nijni-Kamtchatsk. It takes its rise on the Opalskaïa-Sopka, the highest mountain in the peninsula, and flows in a W course to the sea of Okhotsk.

OPALEE, a river of Louisiana, which falls into the Tombigbee, about 40 m. above its junction with the Alabama.

OPALM, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 40 m. NNW of Vladimir, on the r. bank of the Bug. Pop. 1,800.

OPALNITZ, or OPALNICE, a town of Prussian Poland, in the reg. and 23 m. W by S of Posen. Pop. 900.

OPAR, a town and district of European Turkey, situated in the sanj. of Ochrida, in the mountains between Prespa, Dibra, and Elbassan, and inhabited by Albanians.

OPARO, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. 27° 36′, W long. 144° 11′. It consists of a cluster of high craggy mountains, forming in several places perpendicular cliffs, nearly from their summits to the sea. The intervals between the mountains may more properly be termed chasms than valleys, and are chiefly clothed with shrubs and dwarf trees. The tops of several of the highest hills were observed by Vancouver to be fortified, having a sort of block-house in the centre of each, with rows of palisadoes running a considerable way down the sides of the hills. Vancouver observed about 30 double and single canoes, mostly built after the model of those in the Society islands. He estimated the number of inhabitants at 1,500. They appeared to be well-fed, and had open and cheerful countenances. They had no marks of tattooing.

OPATOW, a town of Poland, 19 m. WNW of Sandomir, on the Opatowka, an affluent of the Vistula. Its houses, churches, and other edifices are entirely of wood.—Also a town of Moravia, 39 m. W of Brunn, on the l. bank of the Brtnicyka, an affluent of the Igla. Pop. 900.

OPATOWEK, a village of Poland, in the woivode and 6 m. E of Kalisch. Pop. 420.

OPATOWITZ, a town of Moravia, 24 m. W of Olmutz.—Also a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 32 m. ESE of Miechow, on the l. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 600.

OPBRAKEL, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. SW of Nederbrakel. Pop. 2,200.

OPDAL, a village of Norway, in the bail. and 78 m. SW of Drontheim.

OPDORP, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. E of Dendermonde.

OPECKON, a river of Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, in N lat. 39° 30′.

OPELOUSAS, a town of Louisiana, the capital of St. Landey parish, 217 m. WNW of New Orleans, on a branch of the Teche. Pop. 500. Franklin college was founded here in 1839.

OPELOUSAS PRAIRIE, a large tract of meadow ground in Louisiana, U. S., which extends from the gulf of Mexico nearly 80 m. N, and is bounded on the E and N by the Vermillion and Teche rivers, and on the W by the Mermentau river. This sea of grass is on an average 25 m. wide; and, including the sea-marsh, extends over upwards of 1,200,000 acres.

OPENSHAW, a hamlet of Lancashire, 3½ m. E by S of Manchester. Area 571 acres. Pop. 3,759.

OPFINGEN, a village of Baden, 7 m. W of Freyburg. Pop. 1,250.

OPHASSET, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 6 m. E of Nederbrakel. Pop. 1,000.

OPHERDICKE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. WNW of Arensberg.

OP-HEUSDEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 12 m. WNW of Nimeguen.

OPHIR, a locality of New South Wales. 113 m. W of Sydney, and 35 m. NW of Bathurst, on Summer-hill creek, near its junction with the Macquarie, which has become celebrated for its gold-diggings. The surrounding country is wild, barren, and mountainous; but bullock-drays can approach to within a short distance of the diggings. Scientific men, judging from the geological appearances of the country, had been for some time of opinion that gold might be found in various districts of the Australian continent. Amongst others, Count Strzelecki had stated his belief that gold existed in the vicinity of the Blue mountains, to the W of Sydney. The Rev. W. B. Clarke, a distinguished geologist, had also frequently through the local press expressed the same opinion. The success of the miners in California awoke attention to these suggestions, but until the month of May 1850 nothing practical resulted from them. An old shepherd, who kept sheep in the Wellington district, had for years been in the habit of occasionally visiting Sydney, and appeared to possess more money than could be gained at his humble employment: the suspicion arose that he was a gold-finder, but he kept the secret closely, and public curiosity was not attracted to the circumstance. On the 6th of May 1851 a Mr. Hargraves arrived at Bathurst, and announced to several of the most respectable inhabitants that he was engaged in exploring the surrounding country, and had been in communication with the executive government respecting discoveries which he had made in that district of extensive gold-deposits. Mr. Hargraves had spent eighteen months in California, and had travelled a distance of 600 m. in the interior of the S districts of that country. He visited most of the diggings in that locality, and particularly noticed the celebrated ones at the forks of the Yuba. Sixteen years before he had travelled over a large portion of the New South Wales district. The similarity observable between the Californian gold country and the interior of Australia struck him forcibly, and impressed him with the belief that gold existed as well in the latter as the former country. On his return to Sydney, he determined on making a tour of inspection. He started in the middle of January 1850, and travelled over a district extending upwards of 300 m. in length On the 12th of February he first dismounted and dug for gold, and was successful in finding some dust; in numerous other places where the geological appearances seemed favourable, he also searched, and in no instance did he fail to find the precious metal. At a particular spot on which he bestowed the name Ophir,—he perceived the best indications of an abundant yield, and at once organised a company of 9 persons to dig there. These men earned, at first, at the rate of about 45 shillings per diem each; but for want of proper implements and experience in washing the gold, half the amount gathered was lost. The fact of the existence of gold in Australia was thus placed beyond doubt. The news spread rapidly, and induced numbers to abandon their ordinary occupations, and start to the diggings. From Bathurst, Sydney, and every part of New South Wales, men flocked to O. Some wisely formed themselves into parties of from 3 to 9 persons for mutual labour and protection, and set off with drays laden with all the implements requisite for scientific gold-mining, and the stores necessary for a three months' bivouac. Others started alone, without either tools, provisions, or money, determined to scramble for fortune as best they might. Emigration to the gold mines became the madness of the moment; and in an incredibly brief time 2,000 men were employed digging for the precious metal at O., and a number besides scattered over the country immediately around it.

OPHIR (MOUNT), an isolated mountain on the peninsula of Malacca, in N lat. 0° 5′, E long. 100°, 45 m. ENE of Malacca. It has a triple-peaked summit, and attains an alt. of 5,693 ft. above sea-level. Its summit is granite. Gold-dust is found in considerable quantity around its base.—Also a mountain of Sumatra. See GUNONG-PASSAMAH.

OPHUNBECK, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 9 m. NE of Brussels. Pop. 1,520.

OPI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 12 m. SSE of Gioja. Pop. 1,800.

OPIO, a village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. and 3 m. S of Bar. Pop. 400.

OPLADEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 15 m. SE of Dusseldorf, on the l. bank of the Wipper. Pop. 550.

OPOCHNIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. N of Poltava.

OPOCZNO, or Opotschno, a town of Poland, 66 m. SSW of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Drzewica. Pop. 1,400.

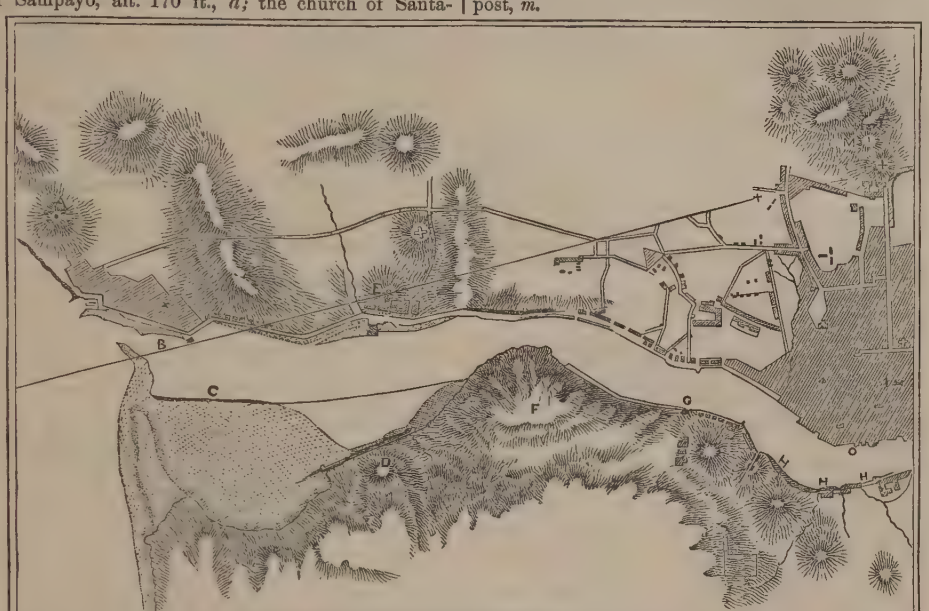
OPOLE, a town of Poland, 47 m. SE of Siedlec, on a small affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 1,200.

OPON, a river of New Granada, which joins the Magdalena, on the r. bank, in N lat. 6° 54′.

OPORTO, or Porto, a city of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, on the N bank of the Douro, about 2 m. from its mouth, and 175 m. NE of Lisbon, in N lat. 41° 10′, W long. 8° 37′. It stands partly on two bluff craggy hills, and partly on the bank of the river, along which it extends above 1 m.—An old wall, 5 or 6 ft. thick, flanked at intervals with towers and further protected by a small fort, surrounds it. The city forms a half-circle resting on the base of the Douro. From the centre, long straight streets run, communicating with the several roads to Vallonga, Braga, Viana, and other towns. At the head of each street, nature has placed a strong fortification in the shape of rocky hills, so that a besieged force have only to plant cannon on these natural batteries, and to connect them with a wall of sufficient strength, protected by ditches and barricades. All this was done by the junta in the recent struggle. The batteries were well manned, the old wall repaired, and the barricades made of heavier materials than before. The intervals between the mounds alluded to, consist of valleys and gardens intersected by small stone walls, or by broken rocky ground most difficult of access, but the open parts are crossed by the fire of protecting batteries, and well covered by walls. Don Pedro took care to establish stockades in connection with all the important points, and the Douro was efficiently protected by a chain thrown across it half-a-mile above the town, and by several gun-boats and batteries on land in connection with them. The outer circle comprises many miles, so that, unless with a tremendous force, no false attacks to divert the besieged from the real one can be made.—The quay, which extends the whole length of the town, is of very simple construction: on one side is a street, the other side is walled and raised, though merely for the purpose of fastening ships' cables. The freshes in the river sometimes raise it 40 ft. above its ordinary level. The power of the flood is at such seasons tremendous, and the lower parts of O. and of its suburb Villa-Nova are inundated. The roadstead is spacious, and is commanded by the small fort of San-Joao-de-Foz, on the N bank of the river, near which is a lighthouse with a fixed light. The harbour, however, is difficult of access, partly from rocks at the mouth of the Douro, partly from the accumulation of sand brought down by the stream, which creates a shifting bar. It can only be entered at high water. Vessels of from 290 to 300 tons can sail up to O., and the Douro is navigable for river-craft 100 m. above the city. The ordinary rise of spring-tides is from 10 to 12 ft.; of neaps, from 6 to 8 ft.—The town is in general well built. From the strand rises a broad well-paved street, with causeys on each side, leading to two handsome oblique streets.. The other streets on the declivity of the hill are narrow, crooked, and dirty, but several on the top are fine and broad, and contain a few elegant houses. Indeed the greater part of the buildings of O. are light and neat; and it is allowed to be upon the whole the cleanest and most agreeable town in Portugal; the steepness of the hill, however, renders walking or riding difficult. On the E side of the town, the houses overhanging the side of the river are built on so steep a declivity as to be accessible only by steps cut out of the rock; but this inconvenience is compensated in some degree by the extreme beauty of the prospect which they command. The principal edifices are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the town-hall, the royal hospital, the exchange, the opera-house, the churches, several of which are fine old buildings, and the convents; but many of the latter edifices were destroyed during the struggle of 1832. The city library and museum, heretofore a convent, forms one side of a handsome square, that of St. Lazarus, the centre of which is occupied by a public garden of small extent but rich in rare and beautiful flowers and shrubs. O. has a medical college, an academy of navigation and commerce, an episcopal seminary, several superior schools, and a public library. Its manufactures consist of silk, woollen, linen, and cotton goods, tobacco, leather, earthenware, and soap. It has also iron foundries and shipbuilding yards, and contains a naval arsenal and dockyard where ships are occasionally repaired.—On the opposite bank of the Douro there are two places, accounted distinct towns, but more properly suburbs of the city. The smaller and more westerly of these, called Gaya, is reputed to occupy the site of the small town of *Cale* mentioned by ancient writers. In a subsequent age, the situation of the present town of O. being found more commodious for navigation, from the greater depth of water along its bank, was built upon and called *Portus Cale*. In process of time it became the more considerable of the two, and took the title of O-Porto [*i. e.* the Port]. To the E of Gaya, and on the S bank of the Douro, is another small but populous town, called Villa-Nova-do-Porto, inhabited chiefly by coopers, porters, mechanics, and the lower orders. Altogether the pop. on the S bank is not short of 20,000; that on the N bank is estimated at about 60,000. Between Gaya and Villa-Nova are immense depots for storing the wine from the interior previous to its being embarked.

The vicinity of O. is mountainous, and exhibits traces of metallic ores; along the S bank of the river are indications of copper. The city itself stands on a band of granite 4 or 5 m. wide, on which mica slate and gneiss rest on both sides. To the E these rocks are overlaid by a band of sedimentary rocks chiefly clayslate; which, commencing on the coast about 30 m. N of O., runs down and crosses the Douro about 16 m. above the town. To the S of Vallonga, the slates overlie a deposit of anthracite in several beds, some of them from 4 to 6 ft. thick. This coal is now worked in several pits, and principally sent to O. Along with it are beds of red sandstone and black carbonaceous shales, with vegetable impressions strongly resembling ferns of the coal measures. In the shales above this coal are found many fossils, orthides, trilobites, and graptolites, most of them new species, but others well known in the lower Silurian rocks of Northern Europe. It would thus appear that the coal deposits of O. are included in the Silurian formations, and are thus far below the usual level of the coal. Similar clayslates and sandstones have been described near Amarante, where they form the celebrated wine district of the Upper Douro. The boundary between the granite and the slates is also the exact limit to the cultivation of the finer qualities of port wine.

In the subjoined chart of the mouth of the Douro, the situation of the light-house is marked *a;* the fort of San-Joao-de-Foz, *b;* an artificial breakwater, at the entrance of the river, on the S bank, *c;* the hill of Sampayo, alt. 170 ft., *d;* the church of Santa-Catherina, at an alt. of 140 ft., *e;* the heights of Farada, *f;* the convent of Sao-Antonio, *g;* the suburb of Villa-Nova, *h h h;* the city, on the opposite bank, O; the cathedral, *i;* and the signal-post, *m.*



Commerce.] O., situated at the mouth of the great river which forms the natural outlet for the produce of the N of Portugal, has long been a kind of emporium for the export of wine, particularly port. That wine, though deriving its name from this city, is produced, not in the adjacent country, but in the extensive prov. of Tras-os-Montes to the NW, and in some districts of Entre-Douro-e-Minho to the N. The average export from the place of growth, about 33,000 pipes, was and is kept to that standard by the old and new wine companies. From 1757 to 1833, during 77 years, under the old wine company's monopoly, the export to England and Ireland was 2,151,246 pipes, or 27,938 per ann. To the rest of the world during the same period it was 412,850 pipes, or 5,362 per ann.; being in all 2,564,096, or 33,300 pipes per ann. From 1834 to 1842 there were exported to Great Britain 233,469 pipes in 9 years, or 25,941 per ann.; to the rest of Europe 11,980, or 1,331 per ann.; and to the rest of the world 41,600 pipes, or 4,622 per ann. Total in 9 years 287,049, and per ann. 31,894. In the 9 years from 1843 to 1851, there were exported to England 205,746 pipes, or 22,861 per ann.,—a falling off of 3,080 pipes, yet the production of port wine has still greatly increased. The average product from 1849 to 1851 was 82,365 pipes. The Portuguese have shaped their legislation to keep up a monopoly by means of our high duties; thus they levy £3 8s. 4d. on all wine to Great Britain and the rest of Europe, where little is consumed: while America, Asia, and Africa, pay but 6d. export duties. Half of the sum thus levied goes to support the wine company's monopoly. The English merchant pays about £6, in defiance of the 4th art. of the treaty of 1842, which stipulates that no duties or restrictions shall be so exacted. The Portuguese strain a clause in the 15th art. of the treaty as an excuse for their right of thus burthening our trade. In 1718 the exports of port wine were within 9,010 pipes to all parts of the world of what they were in 1851. The old wine company's monopoly, first established by the Marquis Pombal, was broken up by Don Pedro in 1833. The present company was established in 1843, ostensibly to prevent adulterations. It appears that the company have a subsidy of £35,000, or one-half of the duties levied on the wines exported to Europe, or properly to England. The grant took place about 1843, at the date of the company's charter, and the customs levy the duty. The old company being abolished in 1833, and an enormous stock of wine having been destroyed during the siege of O., the company demanded that its loss should be made good by the public. The government, in lieu of paying their claims, renewed the privileges of the company in 1843, and gave them half the sum levied on the exportation of the wines to Europe. The company cannot interfere with the growth of the wines, but it can prevent a single pipe from being exported. It is styled the *Companhia de Agricultura das Vinhas do Alto Douro.* It has the power of the old company as to the wine exports, but it has no power to make bye-laws or ordinances for the cultivation of the vine, or to prevent adulteration. The term of its existence by charter is for 20 years. The subsidy of £35,000 enables the company to create an artificial scarcity, and increase the cost of the wine to the English consumer. At present the farmer cultivates his ground without any restriction; and the merchant himself may buy the grapes and make wine of the quality and character he desires, but no sooner is his wine housed, than a set of tasters, sent up to the Alto Douro by the company, enter his premises, sample his vats, and number the samples. The wines are classified by the tasters. The first quality must possess more than enough in itself: in other words, it must have body, flavour, colour, and richness to spare, for the purpose of doctoring other wines. The second class of wine is designated as wine *que tem para si so:* this must be a fine, pure, unloaded wine, and, not being strong enough to mix with other red wines, it is not allowed to be exported anywhere. The third quality is a simple light wine, *que nem para si tem,* or not enough for itself: it has little body and colour, but is a good table wine, and may be cheaply shipped with little or no brandy. It is the only wine used from the prince to the peasant in Portugal, being alone permitted to be used for home-consumption; and is a fine, exhilarating, racy wine. There is a fourth quality, called *refingo* or refuse, set aside for distillation; thus it appears that no pure wine is allowed to be exported at all. The law of the company classifies and limits the quantity of wine to be exported. In 1851, no less than 94,123½ pipes were classified by the tasters; of these 41,403 were set down as of the first quality. In order to enhance the value, only 20,000 pipes were allowed to be exported to Europe, and 21,403 pipes consequently fell into the second quality, in addition to 18,472 pipes rated as second quality, for exportation out of Europe. The exportations of wine from Portugal to England, by way of America, exists to a great extent, only 6d. export duty being paid out of Europe. The duty of £6 induced exporters to send their wines round by America, thus evading the payment of the European duties and of the *bilhette.* The average exportations to all countries out of Europe seldom exceeded 5,000 pipes: in 1848 no less then 12,953 pipes were sent to countries out of Europe, and above 8,000 found their way again to this country.—The lesser exports from O. are oil, sumach, oranges and other fruits, cream-of-tartar, cork, leather, and linen. The imports are woollen, cotton, and hardware manufactures, almost all from England; fish from the W of England and Newfoundland; from the Baltic, hemp and flax; from the United States, rice. O. is the central point for the exchange of British and Portuguese merchandise, and has long been the seat of a British factory. The commercial houses of the British in O. are about 30 in number.

Climate.] The climate of O. is moist in winter, but less from the vicinity of the Atlantic than from its position in the midst of mountains and woods. The cold is keen for the latitude, but it seldom

freezes. In summer the heat would be intense, were it not moderated by the winds which blow regularly from the E in the morning, from the S in the middle of the day, and from the W at night. The soil of the surrounding country is not fertile, but the gardens in the environs are beautiful, producing, according to their exposure, or their respective degrees of elevation, the fruits of the northern or southern latitudes.

History.] O. received many important privileges from John II. towards the close of the 15th cent., but most of them were withdrawn in 1757, in consequence of an insurrection of its inhabitants. O. was in the possession of the French during part of 1808, and the spring of 1809. It remained ever after undisturbed, for the French did not approach it on their second invasion of Portugal in 1810. In 1831-2 it took part with Don Miguel, and sustained a siege of upwards of a year by Don Pedro. In 1847 it pronounced in favour of the insurrection against Donna Maria.

OPOTSHKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, on an island in the river Velikaja, 79 m. S of Pskov. Pop. 1,000.

OPOTSHNO, or Opoczna, a town of Bohemia, 15 m. NE of Konigingratz. Pop. 1,100.

OPOUKINSKII (Cape), a headland on the sea of Behring, between the embouchures of the Opouka and the Okhuna, in N lat. 62°, E long. 174° 50′.

OPOUL, a village of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, cant. and 7 m. N of Rivesalles. Pop. 400.

OPPA, a river of Silesia, which rises in the Hirschberg, 4 m. S of Zukmantel; passes Olbersdorf and Troplowitz; and forms the boundary between the Prussian and Austrian divisions of Silesia, from Jagerndorf till it falls into the Oder, near Oderberg, after a SE course of about 60 m.

OPPATOWITZ, a village of Moravia, 27 m. W of Olmutz. Pop. 850.

OPPEAN, a town of Austrian Italy, situated in a marshy district to the W of the Adige, 13 m. S of Verona.

OPPEDE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, 9 m. W of Bonieux. Pop. 1,400.

OPPELN, an extensive province of Prussian Silesia, comprehending the greater part of Upper Silesia, and nearly corresponding to the duchies of Oppeln, Neisse, and Ratibor, along with the Prussian part of those of Jagerndorf and Troppau. It has an area of about 5,000 sq. m.; and is divided into the 16 circles of Neisse, Grottkau, Oppeln, Rosenberg, Gross Strelitz, Lublinitz, Kosel, Leobschütz, Beuthen, Pless, Falkenberg, Ratibor, Tost, Neustadt, Rybnik, Kreutzburg. Its cap. is Oppeln. It consists almost entirely of hills and mountains, and on that account was formerly called High or Upper Silesia. It abounds in forests, and contains valuable minerals. The pop. in 1837 was 798,209, of whom 708,448 were Catholics. The old Slavonic dialect used in this prov. is now in a great measure confined to these mountains. It bears a great resemblance to Polish.—The district called the principality of Oppeln occupies more than the half of this gov. It lies to the S of the duchies of Breslau and Oels, and is inhabited almost exclusively by a rude race of Vandal descent. More than a third of its surface is covered with forests. It was governed by its own dukes of the race of Piast, till 1532, when the family becoming extinct, it escheated to Bohemia, and with the rest of Silesia, was acquired by Prussia in 1742.

Oppeln, the capital of the above principality, is situated on the Oder, 50 m. SE of Breslau, and 85 m. NE of Olmutz, at an alt. of 523 ft. above sea level. Its pop. in 1838 was 6,821. It is walled. The houses are in general lofty and massive. It has an old gothic cathedral, with several churches, a seminary for priests, two monasteries, a royal salt magazine, and an hospital. It has linen manufactories, tanneries, and some trade in wood.

OPPENAU, a town of Baden, 5 m. SE of Overkirch, on the r. bank of the Lierbach. The apparently trifling article of cherry-brandy is here a principal object of manufacture and export; also pitch, turpentine, and tar, prepared in the neighbouring mountains of the Black forest. Pop. 2,050.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 11 m. SSE of Mayence. Pop. 2,360. It has several churches, a synagogue, and an hospital. It was here that Sacken's corps of the Prussian army crossed the Rhine, on 1st January 1814, in the invasion of France.

OPPENHEIM, a township of Montgomery co., New York, U. S., on the N side of the Mohawk, 64 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 2,169.

OPPENWALER, a village of Würtemberg, 3 m. NE of Backnang, on the r. bank of the Neister. Pop. 670.

OPPIDO, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, situated among the mountains which form the SW extremity of the Apennines, 20 m. NE of Reggio. Pop. 2,000. It is the see of a bishop. It was much injured by the dreadful earthquake of 1783.—Also a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 50 m. NNE of Policastro. Pop. 3,400.

OPPIDOLO, a small fortified town, the chief place of the island of Pantellaria, in the Mediterranean. See Pantellaria.

OPPOLIE. See Oppeln.

OPPREBAIS, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 4 m. SW of Jodoigne.

OPSA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Wilna, 12 m. NE of Vidzy.

OPSLO, a village of Sweden, at the mouth of the river Lo, forming an E suburb of Christiania.

OPUN, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, situated in S lat. 14° 9′, the most easterly of the group.

OPUS, a small island and fortress of Austrian Dalmatia, 67 m. SE of Spalatro, formed by two branches of the river Narenta, which falls here into the gulf of Venice. Pop. 800.

OPWYK, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. and 4 m. N of Assche. Pop. 2,600.

OQUAWKA, a village of Henderson co., in Illinois, U. S., 138 m. NW of Springfield.

OQUILLAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. S of Burgos. Pop. 130.

OR, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises on the Monghodjar mountains, under the parallel of 49° 30′, in the Kirghiz territory; skirts the gov. of Orenburg, and falls into the Oural on the l. bank, after a N course of 180 m.

OR (Mont d'). See D'or.

ORACH, a small town of Bosnia, situated on the Drino, 35 m. SE of Seraglio.

ORADOUR, a town of France, dep. of Cantal, 15 m. SW of St. Flour. Pop. 1,000.

ORADOUR-FANAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, 9 m. NE of Confolens. Pop. 1,100.

ORADOUR-SAINT-GANEST, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NW of Dorat, on the r. bank of the Bram, an affluent of the Gartempe. Pop. 1,200.

ORADOUR-SUR-GLANE, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 7 m. ENE of St. Jumien, on the r. bank of the Glane. Pop. 1,500.

ORADOUR-SUR-VAIRES, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 21 m. W of Limoges. Pop. 3,300.

ORAHOVICZA, a town of Slavonia, on the marche of Naschitz, 42 m. E of Eszek, on an affluent of the Vucsicza.

ORAISON, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, cant. of Mees, on the Rancure, 21 m. SW of Digne. Pop. 1,600.

ORAK, an islet of Asiatic Turkey, in the gulf of Stanchio, 3 m. S of Budrun.

ORAKH, a town of Lower Wallachia, 90 m. E of Bucharest, on the l. bank of the Jalomnitza.

ORAMALA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Bobbio. Pop. 3,000.

ORAN, a province of Algeria, organized under the recently-established French regime. Its coast-line extends 60 leagues, from the embouchure of the Shelif to the Wadi-Ajerud; on the NE it is bounded by the prov. of Algeria; on the S and SW by the Lower Atlas; on the W by the empire of Marocco. It has an estimated surface of 1,500 French sq. leagues. —The Jebel-Beni-Smiel, to the SE of Tlemsen, separates the upper basin of the Tafna from the basin of the Isser. The Chareb-er-Rieh separates the basin of the Shelif from that of the Habra. The latter district, the plain of Oran, and the Shelif territory, are the most fertile tracts. Lake Sale or Sebka, near Oran, is the largest sheet of water in the prov. The most considerable streams have a general course from E to W. The temp. of this prov. is generally higher than that of the other provs. of Algeria; but is moderated by the winds, which blow pretty steadily from the NW. Considerable tracts are covered with forests. The pop. in 1846 was estimated at 520,258, of whom 22,586 were Europeans, 298,500 Arabs, and 178,500 tribes of the Sahara.--The prov. is administratively subdivided into the divisions of Oran, Mostaganem, Tlemsen, Mascara, and the Sahara tribes.

ORAN, the capital of the above prov., is situated in N lat. 35° 75′, W long. 0° 78′, on the coast, 210 m. WSW of Algiers, and 142 m. NE of Tlemsen. It is built on the declivity and along the foot of a high mountain, called the Almeida, which overlooks it from the N, on the pinnacles of which stand Fort San-Gregorio and Fort Santa-Cruz. Its pop. was estimated in 1846 at 25,392, of whom 18,259 were Europeans. It is ill-supplied with water, and the adjacent territory is arid and barren. Its harbour is bad; but the port of Mers-el-Kebir is only 3 m. distant. O. was long a subject of contention between the Moors and the Spaniards. The latter, commanded by Ximenes, took it in 1509, and retained possession of it till the period of the Succession war, when in 1708 the Algerines, perceiving its defences neglected, found means to obtain possession of it. The Spaniards however regained it in 1732, and retained it till a recent period, when they restored the town, retaining only the port and castle of Mers-el-Kebir. In 1830 the French took possession of it.

ORAN, a parish in the co. and 5½ m. NW of Roscommon. Area 5,181 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,136; in 1841, 2,114. O. was originally called Huaran-Hichlavach; and is alleged by monastic writers to have been the site of one of the churches founded by St. Patrick.

ORANBEG, a village in the p. of Oranmore, co. Galway, 1 m. E by N of Oranmore.

ORANGBALLONAH, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, near Burrandong, an affluent of the Macquarrie.

ORANGE, a district in the SE of France, surrounded by the river Rhone, and the county of the Venaissin. It is 10 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth. After being under the dominion of the kings of Burgundy, this district obtained in the 11th cent. a separate government under counts who eventually received the title of princes. The house of Nassau succeeded to it by marriage; but on the failure of the direct line in 1702, by the death of William III. of England, several parties laid claim to the succession, of whom the chief was the king of Prussia. In 1713 Frederick-William I. of Prussia ceded his rights real or supposed to France; and the principality, annexed first to Dauphiny, afterwards to Burgundy, now forms part of the dep. of Vaucluse. The title however continues to be borne by the collateral descendants of William III., the present sovereigns of Holland.—The town of O., the chief place of the preceding principality, is situated in a fertile plain, on the small river Meyne, at a short distance from the l. bank of the Rhone, and 12 m. N of Avignon. It is surrounded by an old wall. Its streets are narrow, dark, dirty, and ill-paved. It has several churches, a Protestant church, a communal college, and an hospital; but no public buildings worth special notice. The only objects which recommend it to attention are its Roman remains. Of these the principal is a triumphal arch, situated about 200 paces N of the town. In the interior of the town are to be seen the remains of an amphitheatre, the great wall of which, like that of Nismes, is constructed of enormous blocks of hewn stone put together without cement. These monuments, together with the extent of ground enclosed by the ancient ramparts,—of which the foundations still exist, —prove that O., the ancient *Arausio*, at one time held a distinguished rank among the Roman colonies of Gaul. Its pop. in 1846 was 5,786. Its chief manufactures are linen, serge, and paper. It is the see of a bishop.

ORANGE, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, bounded on the W by the Molong river, and on the E by Frederick's river.

ORANGE, a fort belonging to the Dutch, in the island of Ternate, in the Molucca group.—Also an island of the Philippine archipelago, in the W part of the Bashi group. Its NE point is in N lat. 20° 50′, E long. 121° 51′ 3″. It is about 9 m. in length, has little elevation, and is quite desert.

ORANGE, a county in the E part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 650 sq. m., bounded on the E by Connecticut river, and drained by Ompompanoosuc and Waits rivers, and by branches of White river. The N part is intersected by the E range of Green mountains. Granite, argillaceous slate, sulphuret of iron, and lead, are abundant in this co. Pop. in 1840, 27,873; in 1850, 27,285. Its cap. is Chelsea.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of New York, containing a surface of 760 sq. m., bounded on the E by Hudson river, and drained by Delaware and Wallkill rivers. It is crossed in the W by the Delaware and Hudson canal, and intersected by the New York and Erie railroad. The soil is generally productive, and is noted for its pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 50,739; in 1850, 57,164. Its caps. are Goshen and Newburgh.—Also a central co. of the state of Virginia, containing an area of 38 sq. m., bordered on the N by Rapidan river, and drained by branches of North Anna and Rivanna rivers. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,125; in 1850, 10,667. The cap., which bears the same name, is 84 m. NW of Richmond, at the foot of SW mountain. Pop. in 1840, 500.—Also a central co. of North Carolina, containing a surface of 1,300 sq. m., drained by branches of Neuse and Haw rivers. Pop. in 1840, 24,356; in 1850, 17,126. Its cap. is Hillsboro'.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing an area of 400 sq. m. It has a generally hilly surface, and is drained by Lost river and by Lick and Potoka creeks. Pop. in 1840, 9,602; in 1850, 10,818. Its cap. is Paoli.—Also a township of Orange co., in the state of Vermont, 14 m. SE of Montpellier. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Jain branch,

an affluent of Onion river, and by the head branches of Waits river. The rocks are chiefly granite. Pop. in 1840, 984.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 40 m. NW of Concord. The surface is hilly, but the soil is productive. In the SW is a pond which discharges itself into Smith's river. Pop. 463.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of Massachusetts, 74 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Millar's river. Pop. 1,501.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 4 m. SW of New Haven, drained by Wopewang river. Pop. 1,329. The village was formerly called West Haven.—Also a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, 201 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, but the soil is fertile. It is drained by Mead's creek. Pop. 1,821.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 4½ m. NW of Newark, and 53 m. NE of Trenton. The surface is mountainous, but the soil, consisting of red shale, is generally well cultivated. It is drained by Second river, and by branches of Rahway river. Pop. 3,261. It contains the village of South Orange.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, intersected in the SE by the E branch of Chagrin river. Pop. 1,113.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state. Pop. 314.—Also a township of Meigs co., in the same state. Pop. 830.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 783.—Also a township of Noble co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 242.—Also a township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 193.—Also a township of Fayette co., in the state of Indiana, 49 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,187.

ORANGE (Cape), a headland at the N extremity of the coast of Brazilian Guayana, at the mouth of the Oyapok, in N lat. 4° 8′, W long. 51° 20′.—Also a headland at the N extremity of Tierra-del-Fuego, projecting into and forming the narrowest point of the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52° 28′, and W long. 69° 26′.

ORANGE BAY, a bay of the W coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 22′, E long. 78° 48′. It is about 6 m. in breadth at the entrance, and 3 m. in depth. It receives a river and contains a small island of the same name.—Also a bay on the E coast of Newfoundland, to the N of White bay, in N lat. 50° 35′, and W long. 56° 30′.

ORANGEBURG, a central district of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 1,824 sq. m., bordered on the E by Congaree river, on the S by South Edisto river, and watered by North Edisto river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 18,519, of whom 11,934 were slaves; in 1850, 23,624. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 43 m. S by E of Columbia, on the E bank of North Edisto river. Pop. in 1840, about 500.

ORANGERIE (Port de L'), a port on the S coast of one of the islands of the Louisiade archipelago, in the South Pacific, in S. lat. 9° 54′, E long. 149° 52′ 45″.

ORANGE RIVER. See Gariep.

ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY, a district of South Africa, including all the territory between the Orange or Nu-Gariep river, the Vaal river, and the Drakenberg mountains, and proclaimed a part of the British dominions on 3d February 1848. The Vaal river—sometimes called the Nu-Gariep, and sometimes the Yellow river—is the principal tributary of the Orange river. The Orange and the Vaal, rising near each other in the Drakenberg chain, take a wide circuit, the one to the SW, the other to the NW, and flow each a distance of about 400 m. before their junction at a point about 40 m. SE of Griqua-Town. The territory which they thus enclose on the S, W, and N, and the E frontier of which is formed by the Drakenberg chain separating it from Natal, is nearly as large as England, comprising between 40,000 and 50,000 sq. m.; and forming a great plateau, elevated from 2,000 to 3,000 ft. above sea-level. It is inhabited by about 80,000 natives, of various Bechuana, Namaqua, and half-caste tribes, and by some 15,000 or 20,000 Dutch boers and colonists of European origin. Over all these inhabitants, colonists and natives, the British sovereignty has been proclaimed. Subject to this supremacy, the native chiefs and tribes are still left to manage their own affairs according to their original laws and customs. It is divided into 4 administrative districts: viz., Griqua-Land, of which Bloem-Fontein and Queen's Fort are the principal settlements; Winburg, with a settlement of the same name; the Vaal-river district, in which Vreededorp or Harrismith is the principal location; and Caledon, in which is the settlement of Smithfield. The fullest accounts we yet possess of this territory are collected in a local journal of intelligence published at Bloem-Fontein. For the following details we are indebted exclusively to this source. The country may generally be designated a flat country; for, though varied by numerous hills and ridges, it seldom presents mountains of any great height, except in groups. From the absence of high ranges running through the country, rains cannot be said to be abundant, except in the neighbourhood of these groups of mountains. When rains fall, much water lodges in *vleys* or pools on the large flats; and from the very flatness of the ground, such showers sink deep in the ground, and become more beneficial to the herbage. Numerous water-courses carry off the superabundant waters to the great drains of the country, viz., the Vaal, Orange, Caledon, Modder, and Riet rivers. Nearly all the permanent streams are fringed with broad and thick belts of mimosas, affording admirable shelter for the flocks and herds of the farmer during the sharp frosts of winter. Along the banks of the rivers the pasturage is generally extremely sweet, well mixed with the favourite *boschjes* of the South African sheep-farmer. In the flatter portions of the country no grain can be reared—at least with anything like certainty—without irrigation; but in the neighbourhood of the high ranges of the Drakenberg and Wittebergen, all sorts of agricultural produce can be raised without receiving a drop of water but that which is supplied by the frequent rains of these mountain regions. Grain, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, grow with great luxuriance,—with the exception, perhaps, of the orange and lemon, which only thrive in sheltered situations,—and few if any portions of the Cape colony could produce wheat to excel that of the sovereignty. The vine and tobacco thrive and yield abundantly. This sovereignty, however, must be looked on more as a stock-breeding country than as a corn one; for, though corn to an incredible amount can be raised, the great distance, even to the nearest seaport, prevents corn-farming being a profitable occupation; and there is not, moreover, on the spot consumption for one-thousandth part of what could be raised. This remark, however, does not apply to the easternmost portion of the sovereignty, N of Harrismith and the Wittebergen. There no irrigation is required; wheat of the finest description can be raised to almost any amount, and a good market is found for it at Maritzburg, the capital of Natal, distant 22½ hours on horseback from Harrismith, or 5 days with an ox-waggon. From the country on the sovereignty side of the Drakensberg being much more elevated than the highest portions of Natal, the climate is proportionately cool and agreeable, and better suited to Europeans. This part of the sover-

eignty is admirably suited for horse and cattle breeding. When occupied by Dutch farmers some years ago, their sheep increased to their utmost wishes, and were always in high condition. The other portions of the sovereignty are taken up by farmers occupied in stock-breeding, raising only sufficient grain for their own consumption, and the supply of the markets on the spot. Horses are bred in numbers, and of superior quality. Occasionally the 'horse sickness' of the colony is severe amongst this species of stock, but only when left during the summer months on the low sweet pastures. Merino sheep seem likely to be the principal stock of the lower portions of the country. They are found to be much more hardy than the Africander sheep, and in their fleeces produce annually a certain income to the farmer. Large quantities of wool have already been sent away, chiefly *via* Graham's Town. Perhaps the first feature that strikes a stranger on entering the country is the enormous extent of flats, covered in most instances with thousands of head of game, chiefly wildebeeste, springbok, blesbok, and quaggas. The fine pasturage of these plains supports the game in such excellent condition, that a man who has a gun and powder and lead need feel but little anxiety about subsistence. This abundance of food has its advantages and disadvantages to the farmer, as, although it affords him a ready means of supplying his people with meat, and thereby sparing his own flock, it also presents to the Hottentot so careless and free a life, that he has but little desire to enter into service so long as his ammunition lasts.

Administration.] By the publication of letters patent, dated 22d March 1850, her majesty accepted the addition to her dominions in Southern Africa, proclaimed by Sir H. Smith in 1848, and constituted therein a distinct and separate government, under the designation of the Orange River territory, distinct and separate in all respects, judicial as well as political, from the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. No law, custom, or usage, now in force in the Cape settlement, shall, it is declared, extend to or become of force in the new territory, nor any court or magistrate of the Cape hold or exercise any jurisdiction within it. The government of the new territory is vested "in the governor of the Cape, or a lieutenant-governor appointed by the Queen," who shall conform to and obey all orders addressed to him by the governor and commander-in-chief, and who with "such other persons, not less than 13, to be nominated by the Crown, shall constitute and be a legislative council for the said territory." Her majesty's assistant commissioners, immediately upon their arrival, addressed circulars to every commandant and field-cornet in the sovereignty, informing them that it was their intention to convene a meeting at Bloem-Fontein on the 21st of June 1852, to discuss matters of great importance. Those officers were requested to call together the inhabitants of their respective wards, for the purpose of electing three or more delegates, who might represent the community on that occasion. The order was scrupulously obeyed, and the delegates assembled on the 22d of June, when, amongst other things, the following proposition was submitted to them by Commissioner Owen: "The propriety of granting that, with the exception of the British resident,—the recorder, should that office be added,—and the 4 magistrates, the other members (of council) should be elected in their respective districts, so as to secure a just and equal representation of the interests of all parts of the sovereignty." And after full discussion it was resolved unanimously on this head, "that in reference to the constitution of the future council, all the members entitled to vote be duly elected by the community; that the civil commissioners be entitled to sit in virtue of their office, but not entitled to vote, unless elected in like manner as the other members." This resolution was presented to his excellency, and by him transmitted to her majesty's government. The result was the publication for the first time of letters patent of date March 1850, by which a council was established and ordained, exclusively nominated by the Crown, the members holding their appointments during pleasure. This council is empowered to "make and ordain all such laws and ordinances as may be required for the peace, order, and good government of our said territory." The imposition of taxes is not specifically mentioned.

The Dutch reformed churches within the sovereignty are under the supervision of the synod in the Cape colony. Churches have been or are being erected at the other seats of magistracy, to which clergymen are to be appointed; and there is, or is to be, a schoolmaster at each seat of magistracy. There is a weekly post from the colony to Bloem-Fontein, Smithfield, Winburg, Harrismith, and Pietermaritzburg in Natal.

ORANGETOWN, a township of Rockland co., in the state of New York, U. S., 123 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the E by Hudson river, and drained by Hackensack river. The soil consists of clay and red shale. Pop. in 1840, 2,771.

ORANGEVILLE, a township of Genesee co., in the state of New York, U. S., 257 m. W of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. The soil, consisting of clay loam, affords good pasturage. Pop. in 1840, 1,949.—Also a village of Bloom township, Columbia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 5 m. N of Bloomsburg, and 81 m. N by E of Harrisburg, on Fishing creek. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

ORANG-KUBU, a people of the island of Sumatra, who inhabit the interior of the kingdom of Palembang. They are said to be mild and peaceable in disposition.

ORANGO, an island of the Bijuga or Bissagos group, in N lat. 11° 10′, and W long. 16°. It is 25 m. in length from E to W, and 10 m. in breadth; and is the largest as well as most southerly of the group. On its S side is an extensive indentation containing several islands.

ORANI, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Nuoro, and 78 m. N of Cagliari, in the midst of fine verdant mountains. Pop. 1,752.—Also a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 30 m. SW of Nowo-Troki, on the r. bank of the Meritchanka.

ORANIENBAUM, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, 7 m. ESE of Dessau. Pop. 2,010. It has a handsome palace.

ORANIENBAUM, formerly Cobrun, a small fortress of Russia, in Livonia, on the Dwina, opposite to Riga and 19 m. W of St. Petersburg. Pop. 1,400. Here is a palace built by Prince Menzikoff, converted afterwards into an hospital, but occupied again as a palace by the czar Peter III.

ORANIENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, gov. of Potsdam, on the r. bank of the Havel, 19 m. N by W of Berlin. Pop. 2,990. It has cotton manufactories.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SSE of Riazan, at the confluence of the Yagodnia and the Stanovaia-Riassa. Pop. 2,500. It is fortified with a rampart and a dry ditch.

ORANIENPOLDER, a small seaport of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Maese, near Delft.

ORANMORE, a parish in co. Galway, containing the villages of Menlough and Glanroe; the town of O. and the villages of Renville, and Newtown-Butler. Area of the barony of Galway section, 9,349 acres, of which 1,638 acres are in Lough Corrib. Area of the Dunkellin section, 9,989 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 6,993; in 1841, 7,952. The Corrib river flows in a divided channel, along the N part of the W boundary; and O. bay projects and ramifies from the NE extremity of Galway bay.—The town of O. stands at the head of Oranmore bay, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. E of Galway. It has a small quay, and is a considerable thoroughfare. It gives the title of baron to the family of Browne of Castle-Macgarret. Pop. in 1831, 673; in 1841, 842.

ORANSAY, a small island of Scotland, off the W coast of the isle of Skye, the communication with which and the mainland is left dry at low water.

ORASCHUL, a town of Wallachia, at the influx of the Jalomitza into the Danube, 45 m. NE of Silistria. It has a small harbour on that great river, and some trade.

ORATAVA. See Orotava.

ORATOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SSW of Kiev.

ORAVITZA-NEMET, a town of Hungary, in the banat and 52 m. SSE of Temesvar. Pop. 3,800. It is the seat of a mining court, and has mines of silver and copper in the neighbourhood.

ORB, a town of Bavarian Franconia, 40 m. NNW of Wurzburg, and 21 m. SSW of Fulda. Pop. 4,500. It has mineral springs and productive salt mines.

ORBA, a small river of Piedmont, which rises in the Genoese territory in mount Faiale, and falls into the Bormida, 3 m. S of Alessandria, after a course of 36 m.

ORBAIS, a town of France, dep. of the Marne, on the l. bank of the river Surmelin, 15 m. SW of Epernay. Pop. 950.

ORBAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 6 m. NW of Realmont. Pop. 550.

ORBANSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, between Barray and S. Uist.

ORBASSANO, a town of Piedmont, 8 m. SW of Turin. Pop. 2,660.

ORBE, Orben, or Urbach, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 7 m. SW of Yverdun, on the l. bank of the river Orbe, over which it has two bridges. Pop. 2,000. The most remarkable objects of the place are a curious hydraulic engine, and a good botanical garden. About a league from the town is a mine of petroleum.—The river O. issues from the lake Rousses, in the French territory; flows through the lake of Joux; runs for some way under ground; rises again in the district called Valorbe, and continuing a northward course, falls finally into the SW extremity of the lake of Neufchatel. Its principal affluents are the Ivigne and the Talert. An unsuccessful attempt was made to unite, by means of this river, the lake of Neufchatel with the lake of Geneva.

ORBE, a river of France, which rises near Roumieres, in the dep. of Herault, and flowing S, falls into the Mediterranean below Bezieres, after a course of 60 m.

ORBEC, a town of France, dep. of Calvados, 10 m. SE of Lisieux. Pop. 2,910. It has manufactories of serge and coarse woollens, cottons and silk ribbons; also a brisk traffic in cattle.

ORBELO, a mountain chain in the N of European Turkey, to the westward of the great Hæmus ridge in Romania. It rises to the greatest elevation to the S of Sophia. It contains silver, copper, and iron ores, and the Turks have here some valuable mines.

ORBIGNY, a town of France, dep. of Indre-et-Loire, 30 m. SE of Tours, and 12 m. NE of Loches. Pop. 1,155.

ORBIGO. See Orvigo.

ORBITELLO, a town and fortress of Tuscany, in the prov. and 94 m. S of Sienna, situated on a promontory projecting into the N side of Lake Orbitello. It has a commodious harbour, defended by several small forts. Pop. in 1840, 2,848.—The lake is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and about 18 m. in circuit, but not of great depth. It communicates with the sea by a narrow inlet on the SW. It is chiefly remarkable for the size and number of eels which are caught in it, and which are sent to Rome, Naples, Florence, and other large towns.

ORCA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 76 m. E of Guadalaxara. Pop. 671. There are mines of iron and of saltpetre in the neighbourhood.—Also a river of Sardinia, which descends from the E flank of Mount Iseran, and flows to the Po, which it joins on the l. bank, near Chivas, after an ESE course of 52 m.

ORCADES. See Orkney Islands.

ORCE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 72 m. ENE of Grenada, near the source of a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,500. It has a strong fort, and a military arsenal.

ORCET, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 4 m. SE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,450.

ORCHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 48 m. N of Mohilev, on the r. bank of the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Orchitza. Pop. 1,850. It is one of the oldest towns of the empire. The surrounding country is well-wooded, and fertile in flax and hemp.

ORCHAMPS, a village of France, in the dep. of Jura, 9 m. NE of Dole, on the r. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 840. Porcelain is manufactured here.

ORCHAMPS-EN-VENNES, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 18 m. SSE of Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 750.

ORCHARD (Port), an inlet of Admiralty sound, in N lat. 47° 35′, W long. 124° 20′. See Juan-de-Fuca.

ORCHE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. ESE of Guadalaxara, in a valley between the Henares and the Tajuna. It is a well-built town; and has considerable woollen manufactories.

ORCHIES, a town of France, in dep. of Nord, 10 m. NE of Douay, and 15 m. SE of Lille. Pop. 3,568. It has considerable iron works, manufactories of rape-seed oil, soap, and leather; and brick, tile, and pottery works.—The cant., comprising 9 com., had a pop. of 18,037 in 1841.

ORCHILLA, or Horchilla, a cluster of islands in the West Indies, near the coast of Venezuela. The largest island, the E extremity of which is in N lat. 11° 51′, W long. 66° 6′, is in the form of a crescent, and is low in surface, excepting its E and W capes, which are hilly. On one side, trees and verdure abound, on the other sides the soil is barren and produces few plants. The only animals are goats and lizards. The different islets are separated from each other by narrow channels; the navigation of which is very difficult and dangerous.

ORCHIMONT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, 24 m. SW of St. Hubert, near the l. bank of the Semoy.

ORCHON, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises on the borders of the great desert of Shamo, and falls into the Selingha, in N lat. 50°, E long. 106° 14′. Fischer supposes the ancient Tartar capital of Karrakorum to have been situated upon its banks.

ORCHOWCK, a town of Poland, in the obwodie and 48 m. SE of Radzyn.

ORCIANO, a town of the States of the Church, deleg. and 12 m. S of Pesaro.

ORCIATICO, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Pisa.

ORCIERES, a town of France, dep. of Hautes-Alps, 14 m. NE of Gap, on the Drac. Pop. 1,459. It has some traffic in wool, cheese, and butter.

ORCINES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, 4 m. W of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,700.

ORCI NOVI. See Orzi Nuovi.

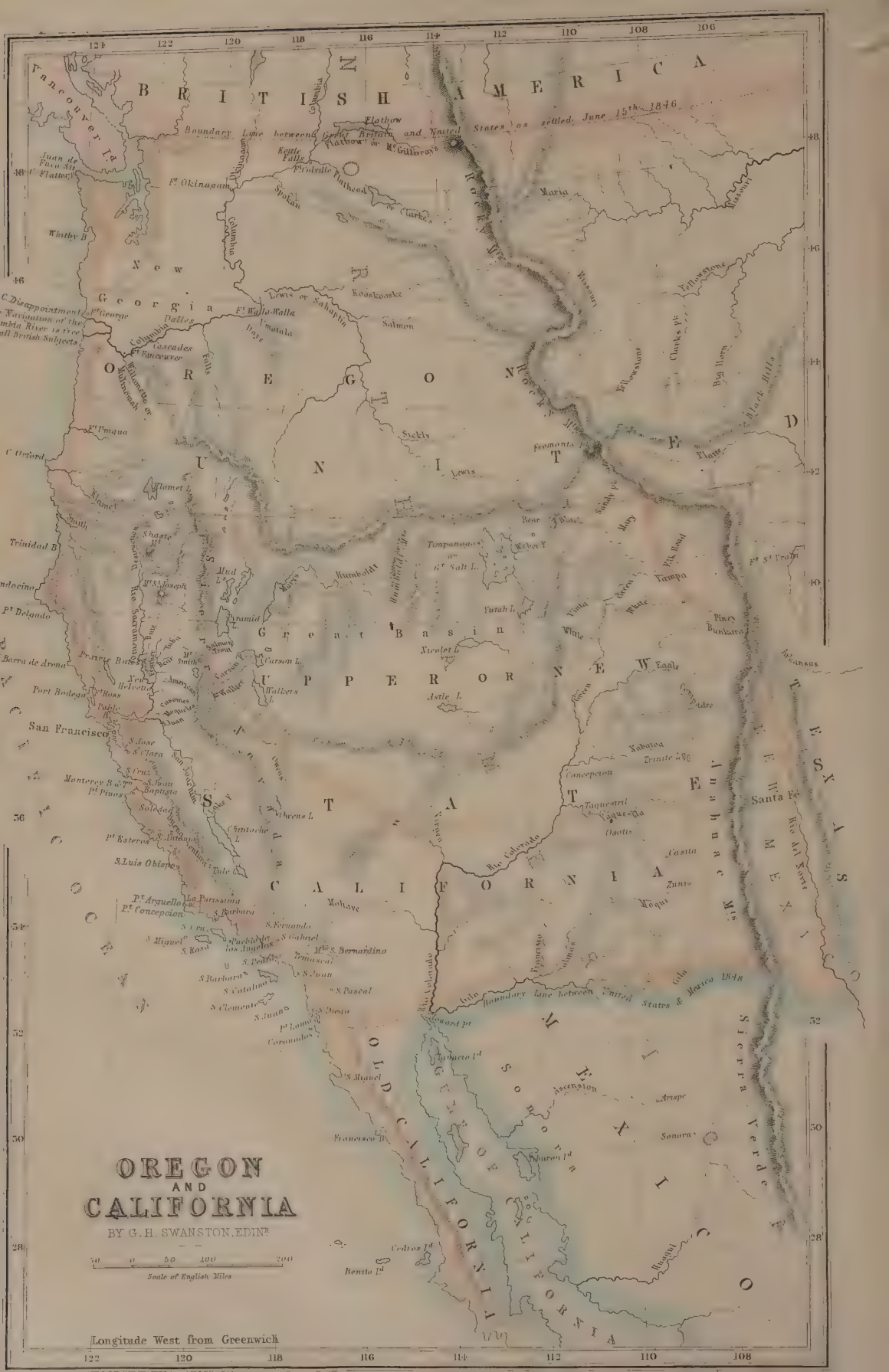
ORCIVAL, a town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, on the small lake of Pierre, 11 m. SW of Clermont.

ORCOP, a parish of Herefordshire, 8 m. WNW of Ross. Area 2,403 acres. Pop. in 1841, 570; in 1851, 631.

ORD OF CAITHNESS, a hill on the SE coast of the county of Caithness, which forms a high, steep, and cliffy headland, NE ½ E 18 m. from Tarbetness.

ORDADO, a rock in the Pacific, near the coast of Peru, 5 m. SE of Callao.

ORDAN-LABROQUE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gers, 8 m. NW of Auch. Pop. 1,178.


OREGON
AND
CALIFORNIA
BY G. H. SWANSTON, EDIN.
Scale of English Miles
Longitude West from Greenwich
BRITISH AMERICA
NEW GEORGIA
OREGON
UNITED STATES
Great Basin
UPPER CALIFORNIA
NEW MEXICO
Boundary Line between Great Britain and United States as settled June 15th 1846
Boundary line between United States & Mexico 1848
Columbia R.
Rocky Mts.
Sierra Verde
Sierra Madre
Gila R.
Rio Colorado
Rio del Norte
Arkansas R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Platte R.
Sacramento R.
San Joaquin R.
Humboldt R.
Mississippi
Vancouver Id.
Juan de Fuca Str.
Fort Okinagan
Fort Colville
Flathead or Clarke's R.
Kettle Falls
Whitby B.
Fort George
Dalles
Fort Walla-Walla
Kooskooske
Lewis or Saliapitn
Salmon
Cascades
Fort Vancouver
Fort Umpqua
Cape Orford
Trinidad B.
Port Delgado
Bodega
San Francisco
Monterey Bay
Pt. Pinos
Pt. Arguello
Pt. Concepcion
La Purissima
S. Barbara
S. Miguel
S. Rosa
S. Luis Obispo
S. Fernando
S. Gabriel
Los Angeles
Mts. S. Bernardino
S. Pedro
S. Juan
S. Catalina
S. Clemente
S. Pascal
S. Diego
Pt. Loma
Coronados
Cedros Id.
Benito Id.
Francisco B.
S. Manuel
Ascension
Arispe
Sonora
Tubuca Id.
Guaymas
Mazatlan
Rio Colorado
Mohave
Zuni
Moqui
Santa Fe
Taos
Abiquiu
Concepcion
Trinidad
Walker's L.
Mary's R.
Carson R.
Carson L.
Pyramid L.
Mud L.
Humboldt L.
Tlamath L.
Shasta Mt.
Mt. St. Joseph
Tlamath R.
Klamet L.
Timpanogos or Gt. Salt L.
Utah L.
Sevier L.
Webber's L.
Astle L.
Owens L.
Mohave R.
Colorado Chiquito
Gila
Casita
Osotto
Taguesarel
Laguna
Zuni
Moqui
Rio del Norte
Arkansas
Eagle
Pinos Bunkaro
Trompa
Platte
Fremonts Pk.
Sandy R.
Bear R.
Black Hills
Big Horn
Kansas
Missouri
Yellowstone
Clarke's Pk.
Fillmore
Lewis
Salmon
Kooskooske
Maria
Kettle Falls
Flathead
Columbia
Okinagan
Whitby
Juan de Fuca Str.
Vancouver Id.
Flattery
Frazer R.
Thompson R.
Fraser R.
Kamloops
Boundary Line between Great Britain and United States as settled June 15th 1846
C. Disappointment
Navigation of the Columbia River is free to all British Subjects

ORDEL, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the SE coast of Gilolo, in S lat. 0° 50′.

ORDESALL, or Ordsale, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 1½ m. S of E. Retford. Area 1,989 acres. Pop. in 1841, 955; in 1851, 1,342.

ORDIE, a small river of Perthshire, which falls into the Tay above Luncarty.

ORDINO, a village in the Val d'Andorra, in the Pyrenees, 30 m. SSW of Foix.

ORDINSKA, a town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 180 m. SW of Tomsk, on the l. bank of the Obi.

ORDIQUHILL, a parish of Banffshire, 7 m. S of Portsoy. Pop. in 1841, 637; in 1851, 644.

ORDOM, a river of Marocco, which rises to the E of Mequinez, and joins the Sebu, on the l. bank, after a NW course of 100 m.

ORDU, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Sivas, 24 m. ESE of Fatsa, near the site of the ancient *Cotyora*.

ORDUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Vittoria, on the l. bank of the Nervion, in a pleasant valley surrounded by steep and lofty mountains. Pop. 4,000. It is the chief place of a privileged district called the Four Towns. There is a good road from this place to Bilbao; and here is one of the chief custom-houses for merchandise going by land from France into Spain.

ORE, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. NNW of Hastings. Area 2,149 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,745.

OREBRO. See Oerebro.

OREEHOUA, one of the smaller Sandwich islands. It is a single high hummock, separated from Onehow by a channel about 1 m. in breadth, and apparently of sufficient depth to admit of vessels to pass in safety. It is wholly composed of rugged naked rock, to all appearance destitute of soil.

OREGANA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Segovia.

OREGON, a county on the S border of Missouri, U. S. Area 1,600 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 1,432.—Also a village in Holt co., in Missouri.

OREGON CITY, a village of Ogle co., in Illinois, U. S., 176 m. N of Springfield, on the N side of Rock river.

OREGON TERRITORY, an extensive territory of North America, including, in the widest application of the term, all the territory between the Rocky mountains, and the Pacific ocean N of the parallel of 42°, and S of that of 54° 40′,—a tract of country somewhat more than 1,150 m. in length, with an average breadth of about 450 m.; but now restricted to that portion of this territory which lies S of the parallel of 49°; and is bounded on the N by the British territories, from which it is separated by the parallel of 49°, which strikes the gulf of Georgia at Point Robert's, 5 m. S of the mouth of Frazer's river, whence the boundary-line passes through the Canal-de-Arro to De Fuca's straits; by the Rocky mountains on the E; by New California on the S; and by the Pacific on the W. It extends along the coast from Cape Mendocino, in N lat. 40° 29′, to Cape Flattery, in N lat. 48° 55′, or 600 m. of direct distance. Its longitudinal extent from E to W, along the parallel of 42°, is 650 m., but in the N does not exceed 450 m., only 9° of long. intervening between the Rocky mountains and the E shore of the gulf of Georgia, which separates the continent from the SE end of Vancouver's island.—From Cape Mendocino to Cape Flattery, the coast runs in an uninterrupted line, unbroken by islands, sounds, or gulfs, and differing in this respect from all the remainder of the NW coast, which, as far as Behring's straits, is studded with islands, and singularly broken with numerous creeks and sounds. The region between the parallels of 38° and 48° has been denominated New Albion,—an appellation founded on the opinion that Sir Francis Drake first discovered the NW coast of America between the above latitudes: but the fact is, that the coast of New California had been examined as far as N lat. 43°, by Cabrillo, an eminent Spanish navigator, in 1542, or 36 years previous to Drake's voyage. To speak correctly, the term New Albion ought to have been restricted to that part of the coast which lies beyond the limits of Cabrillo's discoveries, viz., from Cape Orford or Blanco to the entrance of the straits of San-Juan-de-Fuca. This coast was again examined by Sebastian Viscayno in 1602, to the mouth of a river, in 43° N lat., believed by Martin de Aguilar to be the W extremity of the straits of Anian. The mouth of the Columbia river was first discovered in 1775, by Quadra, commander of a Spanish voyage of discovery, who denominated it the entrance of Heceta, after one of his colleagues, and the river of Ascension. The same coast was afterwards examined to the N of Cape Orford, by Cook, but without seeing the mouth of the Columbia. The appellation Columbia was first given to that great river by the American navigator, Gray, not in memory of the great Columbus, but as the name of the sloop which he commanded when he entered the river in 1792. The whole coast was traced in the same year by Vancouver, who, being unable to discover any entrance between N lat. 45° and the channel of Fuca, doubted of the existence of such a river as the Columbia, or the entrance of Heceta, though one of his own lieutenants sailed a considerable distance up the river without any suspicion of its being the Columbia, and on the 4th June 1792, Vancouver took possession, with the usual formalities, of all the coast of New Albion, from 39° 20′ N lat. to the inlet of San-Juan-de-Fuca. In 1793, Mr.—afterwards Sir Alexander—Mackenzie crossed the Rocky mountains, and reached the Pacific in about 52° N. Soon after, the Hudson's Bay company established the fort of Alexandria, on the Frazer river,—discovered by Sir Alexander,—in about 52½° N. Mr. Howes appears to have been engaged exploring this NW territory about the same time as Mackenzie. How long Mr. Howes' operations were continued is uncertain; but he was in Great Britain in 1812, and before his return from America he had pushed on to the S as far as a point on Flathead river, where the company's establishment of Flathead-house now stands. Flathead-house was not an isolated position; it was a regular trading-station, connected with Fort Alexandria and the establishments E of the Rocky mountains by a chain of intermediate stations. In the same year that Astoria was founded by the agents of Mr. Astor of New York, at the mouth of the Columbia river, on the S bank, the N bank was occupied by Mr. David Thompson, an agent of the North-west company, in the name of the British government. During the presidency of Mr. Jefferson, in 1803, an expedition under Captain Lewis and Clarke was sent out to explore the western territory, and they and their followers were the first subjects of the United States who passed the Rocky mountains. They crossed a little to the N of 46° from the head-waters of the Missouri to the Arrowstone. They descended this stream, crossed the valley of the Flathead, and then descended the Salmon, Snake, and Columbia rivers, to the sea, where they wintered, near the last-mentioned, on its S bank. Towards the close of Mr. Jefferson's presidency—about 1807 or 1808—Mr. Astor, a German settler in New York, conceived the idea of forming an American fur company to rival the North-west and Hudson's Bay companies, and to form a permanent establishment at the mouth of the Columbia for the purposes of trade. In 1813 war

broke out between the United States and Great Britain; Mr. Astor claimed protection for his settlement; but Astoria was taken by a British cruiser in the course of the war. No attempt was made to re-occupy it on the part of the Americans; but, by the arrangement of 1818, they reserved the power of claiming it.

Physical features.] The general appearance of the O. territory adjoining the sea is flat, but rising gradually as it retires from the coast into hills of moderate elevation; farther eastward, the prospect is bounded by ranges of snowy mountains. The interior consists of extensive plains or prairies without timber, extending 350 m. from E to W, on both sides of the Columbia, but gradually contracting to the N. This district may be denominated the valley of the Columbia, as comprising all the open space between the Rocky mountains and another range of mountains which runs parallel with the coast as far as Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 29′, W long. 148° 43′. On the S of the Columbia the country is mountainous, and totally destitute of timber in that part which lies between the western Snowy range and the Rocky mountains. Between the W range and the sea timber is abundant, especially pines, some of which are said to attain a height of 250 ft., and to be from 36 to 45 ft. in circumf., frequently presenting a solid trunk for upwards of 170 ft. without a single protruding branch! The summits of the mountains are composed of rough craggy rocks, and are covered with snow the greater part of the year; but some sheltered and fertile valleys are found among them, and the country bordering upon the Oregon and its branches has a fertile soil. The prairies are covered with grass, and spangled in summer with beautiful flowers. Wild sage here grows to the size of a small tree, and forms one of the principal articles of fuel. The timber on the mountains is chiefly spruce, pine, and fir. The shore for some distance inland is covered with forests of pine and hemlock; and many of the trees attain here also an enormous height. The prairies in the spring of the year are covered with a profusion of pale pink flowers rearing their delicate stalks among the rough blades of the wild grass. These are too fragile to withstand the scorching heat of summer, but are succeeded by gorgeous flowers of red, yellow, purple, and crimson, sometimes growing singly, and at others spreading in beds of several acres in extent. Throughout this region hill follows hill, and hollow succeeds hollow, with the same regularity as the sweeping billows of the ocean. Occasionally a high broken bluff rears its solitary head, like some lonely sentinel overlooking the country, upon the top of which may frequently be seen an Indian, standing in bold relief against the sky, or seated upon some pleasant spot on its summit, and basking in the sunshine with that lazy air of enjoyment which characterises the race. Sometimes the traveller issues from the forest upon a beautiful prairie, spreading out as far as the eye can reach an undulating carpet of green, enamelled with flowers, and lit up by the golden rays of the setting sun. Occasionally a grouse bustles from among the high grass, and flies whirring over the tops of the neighbouring hills; and when the heat of the afternoon has yielded to the cool breezes of sunset, the deer, which during the scorching mid-day have nestled among the thickest groves which dot the prairie, begin to steal from their hiding-places, and are seen bounding over the green sward, or standing buried up to their heads among the tall flowers, and gazing wildly at some exploring party. The Indians often set fire to these prairies, when the flames spread with tremendous rapidity, and are said to present one of the grandest and most terrible spectacles in nature. The whole territory may be regarded as being divided into three plateaux or valleys, separated by ranges of mountains, which follow irregularly the direction of the coast. The first plateau lies along the Pacific, and extends from 100 to 150 m. to the Cascade range; the second, lies between the Cascade range and the Blue mountains; the third, between them and the principal range of the Rocky mountains. These several plateaux are distinguished by different soil, climate and productions. The S part of the W section, especially in the valley of the Willamette, is supposed to be the most fruitful in O.; it grows the finest wheat and other grains. The middle plateau is of a light sandy loam, having in the valleys a rich alluvium, but is barren on the hills. The third, or E section, is rugged and barren, except on the low grounds, which are adapted to grazing. Some of the Cascade mountains rise to the height of 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea; but in the Eastern, or great range, the summits sometimes reach the elevation of more than 6,000 ft., and these lofty altitudes are so continuous as to present a serious barrier. Only three places have yet been found in this chain that admit of passage. The first, and northernmost, was found by Lewis and Clarke, and lies in N lat. 46° 30′; the next is in 44° 30′, where a road is practicable; the third is the 'South Pass,' discovered by Col. Fremont. This last is the most eligible passage, and will become the great thoroughfare from the states to O. A range of mountains, called the Klamet, runs from the great range W towards the Pacific.

Rivers.] The principal river is the Columbia or Oregon, which rises in the NE, among the lofty elevations of the Rocky mountains, running for a great distance N, at an elevation of 3,600 ft. above the level of the sea, then S and SW, with numerous falls and rapids, receiving tributaries and increasing in volume, until it reaches the W base of the Cascade mountains. From this point there is a reach of 40 m. of still water navigation, which is again obstructed by short rapids, after which it continues to the Pacific, affording uninterrupted navigation for large vessels 120 m. from its mouth. See COLUMBIA. Lewis river rises in the SE, among the mountains, and runs NW until it joins the Columbia at Fort Wallawalla.—The Willamette rises in the SW part of the territory, and runs N about 100 m. into the Columbia, about 120 m. from the Pacific. These are the principal rivers yet explored. There are a number of small lakes in the territory.

Climate.] The climate of the three sections may be classed as mild, temperate, and severe. That of the western comes under the first class, having neither the extremes of heat during the summer, or of cold during winter; this is probably owing to the prevalence of the SW winds, and the mists which they bring with them from the ocean. The winters are short, lasting from December to February, and may be termed open. Snow seldom falls, and when it does, lasts but a few days. Frosts, however, occur in the latter part of August, which is accounted for by the proximity of the snowy peaks of the Cascade range, a mountain or easterly wind invariably causing a great fall in the temp. These winds, however, are not frequent. The wet season lasts from November till March; but the rains are not heavy, though frequent. The climate during winter is not unlike that of England, and as to temp. is equally mild with that of 10° lower lat. on the eastern coast of the American continent. The fruit-trees blossom early in April. The mean temp. at Nisqually from the middle of May to the middle of July was 67°, maximum 98°, minimum 39°; the barometer 30·04 in. From June to September, at Vancouver, the mean temp. was 66°, maximum 87°, minimum 51°. Out of 106 days, 76 were fair, 19 cloudy, and 11 rainy. The second or middle section is subject to long droughts, the summer is much drier and warmer, and the winter colder, than the western section. Its extremes of heat and cold are more frequent and greater; the mercury at times rises to 108° in the shade in summer, and falls as low as —18° in winter; the daily range of temp. is 40°. The atmosphere is, however, extremely pure and healthy. In summer the air is cooled by the strong W winds prevailing daily on the Columbia, which flow in to fill up the void produced by the heated prairie grounds. No dew falls in this section.—The climate of the third or eastern section is ex-

tremely variable, the temp. during the day differing 50° to 60°, renders it generally unfit for agriculture. In each day all the changes incident to spring, summer, autumn, and winter occur: this is true for nearly all seasons of the year.—[*Wilkes.*]

Soil and Productions.] The lands around Gray's harbour, clear of timber, are flat and wet, being for the most part salt marshes. Near the coast inside of Point Adams, at the confluence of Young's river with the Columbia, exists some good land. Above this the shores of the Columbia, as far as the mouth of the Willamette, are chiefly steep and rocky, with occasional patches of alluvial deposit. The hills on both sides are covered with stately timber, belonging mostly to the family of the *Coniferæ*. Majestic trees of cotton wood, maple, and *Arbutus procera*, with occasional belts of oak, line its shores and islands, and occupy the alluvial patches. In the neighbourhood of Fort Vancouver, on both sides of the river, the country presents a more encouraging aspect to the farmer. Close to the fort, rich and extensive tracts have been cleared and are now in a high state of cultivation. The best wheat lands are of a deep rich brown loam, originally of a very tenacious consistency, but now become friable by being tilled and cropped for a succession of years. The woodlands are of a brown sandy nature, and when cleared produce good crops of pease, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, and turnips. On the opposite side of the Columbia, near its junction with the Willamette, there are fine undulating prairie lands, which have been rightly designated 'the Garden of Oregon.' The depth and richness of the soil will stand comparison with the finest lands in the United States. A great many situations are to be found on the shores of the Columbia, between the sea-coast and the Dalles, suitable for the cultivation of the grape-vine. In the portion of country to the S of the Umpqua river, along the banks of the Klamet, where the finer European varieties would unquestionably succeed, a kind of fox-grape is found indigenous. Peaches, nectarines, apricots, cherries, and plums thrive well at Vancouver, and it is believed, that the deep rich soils in the valley of the Willamette are still better adapted to the growth of such fruits. Pears, and the English gooseberry, with the black, red, and white currant, all produce good crops. The raspberry and strawberry are found growing indigenous in woods and along banks of streams. Water and cantelope melons, with pumpkins, gourds, squashes and cucumbers, are grown. The melons are inferior in flavour to the same kinds of fruit produced in the state of Virginia, but equal to those of New Jersey, New York, or Pennsylvania. The vegetables cultivated are the following: beans, pease, cauliflowers, broccoli, cabbages, asparagus, carrots, parsnips, beets, turnips, radishes, lettuce, endive, onion, leeks, shallots, and scorzonera, with a variety of pot-herbs of the more common kinds. The soils on the Willamette are admirably adapted to the growth of esculents, as the onion, carrot, and cabbage. Towards the Umpqua the more tender kinds of vegetables would attain greater perfection. In the interior of Oregon, where settlements have been made, some opportunities have been presented to demonstrate with what success horticulture in this part of the country can be practised. At these, most culinary vegetables succeed. A variety of indigenous fruits and roots are used as food by the Indians of O. Of these, the *Camassia esculenta*, a kind of squill, having a bulb which resembles a small hyacinth root, is found in greatest abundance in meadows of the prairie country above Fort-Nezperces; it is also common in alluvial lands on the margins of rivers and streams. The tubers of several species of umbelliferous plants belonging to the genus *pencedanum*, and bulbs of various species of *calococtus* are also eaten by the Indians, but the roots being small, they do not form a very important article of food. They are found in the greatest abundance on dry prairies near the frontier of California. The roots of the *Lupinus littoralis* taste very much like liquorice. It is found on the low sand-hills between Gray's harbour and Chinook bay. The root of the *Lewisia rediviva* when macerated in water, forms a substance resembling starch. It is found only in the dry sandy districts of the interior. In time of scarcity the *Sagittaria sagittifolia* also becomes an article of food, but in plentiful seasons is seldom used by the Indians. The Indians collect the nuts or seeds of the *Pinus Lambertiana*, which grows to a great size on the Umpqua mountains, and store them away for winter-consumption. The seeds of the sunflower, madias, and numerous other annual and perennial plants, are collected in great quantities, and are generally scalded in hot water before being eaten. Among the numerous fruits indigenous to O. are: The *Fragana Chilensis*, a species of strawberry. It is found in the interior as far as Fort Colville, but is most abundant on the banks of the Columbia, near Vancouver, on Puget's sound, and in the Willamette valley. It ripens in June and July. The *Rubus spectabilis* has a yellowish fruit, of an oblong form, and somewhat translucent. The *Rubus strigosus* is smaller than the yellow, and of higher flavour; there is also a third species, bearing a black berry. There are several different species of blackberries, gooseberries, currants, and whortleberries, many of which are dried by the natives, and put aside for winter stores. The Indians make use of the dried leaves of the *Arbutus Uva-ursi* to mix with imported tobacco, which they smoke.—Quadrupeds and birds of every description abound; but they are comparatively scarce in the high country immediately W of the Rocky mountains. Every animal common to the NW coast of America, is to be found here; and the grizzly bear, so formidable to the Indians, is by no means a scarce animal in this quarter.—It is reported that gold and platina have been discovered in the middle region of the O. territory; and coal near the Willamette.

Population.] The number of Indians of different tribes in this country is estimated at 140,000. They retain most of the features of the savage character. To surprise a hostile tribe, to massacre them with every exercise of savage cruelty, and to carry off their scalps as trophies, is their highest ambition. Mr. Hale, in his report to Congress, says: "The Indians W of the Rocky mountains seem to be on the whole inferior to those E of that chain. In stature, strength, and activity, they are much below them. Their social organization is also more imperfect. The two classes of chiefs, those who preside in time of peace, and those who direct the operations of war, —the ceremony of initiation for the young men,— the distinction of clans or totems,—and the various important festivals which exist among the eastern tribes, are unknown to those of Oregon. Their conceptions on religious subjects are of a lower cast. It is doubtful if they have any idea of a Supreme Being. Their chief divinity is called the Wolf, and seems, from their descriptions, to be a sort of a compound being, half beast and half deity. They have no fixed habitations, and yet they are not properly speaking a wandering people. Nearly every month in the year they change their place of residence,—but the same month of every year finds them regularly in the same place. The circumstances which have given rise to this course of life are the following: 1. The territory of O. abounds beyond example in esculent roots of various kinds, which without cultivation grow in sufficient quantities to support a considerable population: more than 20

species, most of them palatable, and obtainable generally with little labour, are found in the different parts of this territory. At certain seasons the natives subsist almost entirely upon them. As the different species come to maturity at different times, the people remove from one root-ground to another, according to the time when experience has taught them to look for a new crop. 2. Several kinds of fruits and berries are found at certain seasons in great abundance, and offer another cause for a temporary change of place. 3. At a particular period of the year the salmon ascend the rivers to deposit their spawn, and then the Indians assemble in great numbers on the banks of the streams for the purpose of taking them. Two months afterwards the fish appear again, floating in an exhausted condition down the current; and though by no means so agreeable for food, are yet taken in large quantities, principally for winter stores. These two seasons of fishing are the occasion of two removals. 4. The tribes of the interior depend in part for their clothing on the buffalo skins which they obtain either by barter or by hunting; and for both these purposes it is necessary for them to visit the region near the foot of the Rocky mountains frequented by that animal. This however does not, except with some of the Shoshonees, give rise to a general removal of the tribe, but merely an expedition of the principal men, their families being left in the mean time encamped in some place of safety. The tribes near the coast remove less frequently than those of the interior. Some of them spend the summer on the sea-shore, and the winter in a sheltered nook on the banks of an inland stream. Others do not change their place of residence at all; but at the approach of summer they take down the heavy planks of which their winter habitations are made, bury them in the ground, where they will be out of the way of injury, and having put up a temporary dwelling of bark, brushwood, and matting, feel no apprehensions at leaving it for two or three weeks at a time, to fish, hunt, collect roots, and gather fruit." The tribes N of the Columbia exist in a still more degraded condition. The Carriers, Qualioguas, Tlatskanies, Umpquas, Soushwaps, Flat-heads, Chickeeles, Cowlitz, and Killamukes, with the Chinooks, the Yacones, and in part the Calapuyas, the Nootkas, and other tribes of Vancouver's island, are among the ugliest of their race. "They are below the middle size, with squat, clumsy forms, very broad faces, low foreheads, lank black hair, wide mouths, and a coarse rough skin, of a tanned or dingy copper complexion. This description applies more particularly to the tribes of the coast. Those of the interior — the Carriers, Soushwaps, and Selish — are of a better cast, being generally of the middle height, with features of a less exaggerated harshness. In the coast tribes, the opening of the eye has very frequently the oblique direction proper to the Mongol physiognomy; but in the others this peculiarity is less common. The intellectual and moral characteristics of these natives are not more pleasing than the physical. They are of moderate intelligence, coarse and dirty in their habits, indolent, deceitful, and passionate. They are rather superstitious than religious, and greatly addicted to gambling. All these disagreeable qualities are most conspicuous in the tribes near the mouth of the Columbia, and become less marked as we advance into the interior towards the N." Mr. Hale conjectures that, "if we might suppose that the hordes which at different periods overran the Mexican plateau had made their way through this territory, we might conclude that the numerous small tribes there found were the scattered remnants of these wandering nations, left along their line of march as they advanced from the frozen regions of the N into the southern plains." Laying out of view the Indian tribes which make this territory a part of their range, its present civilized pop. consists of about 800 or 900 British subjects, and about 10,000 citizens of the United States. The bulk of this pop., both British and American, is concentrated round the lower waters of the Columbia, chiefly occupying a region not much more than 100 m. in length from E to W, and probably not much more than 50 m. in breadth from N to S. The 800 or 900 men who compose the British portion of this people are all of them understood to be in the service of the Hudson bay company, and are engaged as hunters, trappers, or factors in the fur trade.

American settlements.] The Willamette is the chief seat of American colonization in O. On one side of this stream, and not distant from its banks, a range of high mountains stretch along, leaving between them and the river a plat of bottom-lands. About 5 m. up this river is a somewhat elevated spot supposed to be eligible for a town; and here one has been laid off, which is to figure in geography as Linntan. Near this place, and crossing the mountains, a good road conducts the traveller to Fallatry plains, which, it would appear, have attained some celebrity. Far to the westward, these prairie-lands present the most beautiful features of landscape, encircled as they almost entirely are by verdant mountains; promising settlements too are distributed here. Up the Willamette to 5 m. above Linntan, vessels of lighter burthen pass without difficulty; but above this only the smallest vessels and steamers can proceed, and these only to within a few miles of the falls.—Above the falls, which are 30 m. from the mouth of the river, the flourishing 'Oregon city,' with a pop. of several hundreds, is located. A canal in this vicinity is projected, to connect the upper and the lower navigation of the Willamette. Between 'Oregon city' and the chief town of the territory, situated on the river 95 m. from the mouth of the Columbia, several small settlements exist. These were originally seats of the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay company, but are now filling-up with other pop. The chief town of O. was originally the seat of a Methodist mission, and now numbers 200 families. The church, hospital, academy, mills, workshops, dwellings, &c., though rude, already mark the progress of art in that quarter, and a judicial and military organisation are in a state of infancy. The settlers are represented to be doing well. On the W side of the river, immediately opposite the falls, a 'city' called Linn city has been laid out, and improvements are going a-head. It already contains one tavern, one chair manufactory, one cabinet-shop, one gunsmith-shop, and one waggon-shop! Next on the list of 'cities' comes Multnomah city, immediately adjoining Linn city, and opposite to Oregon city. Multnomah city is located on a beautiful site, and must, says a local authority, in a short time be a city in appearance as well as name. The falls of the Willamette afford ample water-power for the erection of machinery of every description to any extent desired; and a canal on each side of the river, commencing at the head of the falls, and locked down for a distance of 1 m., would afford power for the manufacturing of everything necessary for internal purposes as well as transportation.

Washington territory.] The N part of Oregon was organised in 1853 into a separate territory, under the name of Washington territory. Its N frontier is the parallel of 49° to the crest of the Rocky mountains; on the E it is bounded by the Rocky mountains to the parallel of 46°, and on the S by the Columbia river from Fort Walla-Walla to its mouth. An

accurate survey of this territory is about to be undertaken by the United States government. Lewis and Clark, Father de Smet, the Irving Astoria map, and the Indian bureau and Topographical bureau maps, all represent the mountain-ranges of O. differently. Lewis and Clark exhibit four distinct ranges, with which the best recent explorations essentially agree, indicating at least three parallel ranges running nearly NW, instead of the more prevalent indication of a single N and S range. The Columbia river was thoroughly surveyed by Captain Wilkes, 2 sheets out of 6 being now published. It was also surveyed by Belcher in 1839, and 2 sheets are published among the Admiralty charts. The Coast survey has twice surveyed its mouth, and published one sheet. A comparison of these several surveys with Vancouver's indicates a remarkable degree of shifting in the sandbanks at its mouth. Shoalwater bay has been surveyed by the Coast survey, but the survey is not published. Grey's harbour has also been just surveyed, and this with Chickalees river has been surveyed and the survey published by Captain Wilkes. The Admiralty charts embrace the straits of Fuca, and many harbours on the mainland and on Vancouver's island. A coast survey reconnoissance has now extended up the entire Pacific coast, and along the S coast of the Straits of Fuca, and will soon be published. The surveys under Captain Wilkes, and his narrative, give full information of all the group of islands in the gulf of Georgia, and the channels leading to and making up Puget's sound, with much detail. The shores of this wonderful network of channels are so favoured in soil and location that they must soon possess great value. Through a surprising extent of line they are directly accessible for ocean vessels, and form, as it were, an immense network of harbours, penetrating far into the heart of the W half of Washington, the resources of which they will greatly aid in developing. Fort Nisqually and Olympia at the S extremity of Puget's sound, must rapidly advance with the growth of this territory. The interior portion of this section is but imperfectly known. The land-office surveys N of the Columbia have as yet made but little progress; but the sketches prepared in that office give more recent and correct information than is elsewhere to be found on the section between that river and Puget's sound. On penetrating further towards the Rocky mountains the country is essentially unknown. The narrative of Lewis and Clark, the book on Oregon missions by Father de Smet, published in New York in 1847, and Irving's Astoria, are the chief publications of value on this ground. These serve merely to show that the country bordering the Rocky mountains between 46° and 49° on both sides is still a fine field for exploration. The seat of the government has of course not yet been designated; but it is the opinion of many that Olympia, a town at the mouth of the Tenulquets or Shute's river, which flows into the S extremity of Puget's sound, under the 48th parallel of lat., will prove the most eligible point.

Pacific railroad.] By a recent act of congress the War department is authorised to survey the several proposed routes of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; and in pursuance of this authority, the secretary of war has placed under the charge of Governor Stevens the exploration and survey of a route from the sources of the Mississippi to Puget's sound. The first thing to be ascertained in the survey of this route is the practicability of the undertaking. A topographical survey will be made of the Rocky and Cascade mountains, between the 46th and 49th parallels, and of the intervening country, to determine the general course of the railroad, and to guide the civil engineers in determining its precise route. This reconnoissance will embrace the prominent features of the country, the mountain ranges and passes, the windings of rivers and streams and their dividing ridges, the prairies, and everything necessary for the construction of a map of the country. This will comprehend the important points of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, the *débouches* of the passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountain ranges, the fixing of the latitude and longitude of all important points, and all the facts bearing upon the construction of the road. It is not doubted that the controlling points will prove to be the passes of the Cascade and Rocky mountains; and the opinion is entertained that the location of a road between the two ranges, and for a long distance E of the Rocky mountains, may be suspended until these passes shall be thoroughly examined and a practical avenue discovered. It is proposed to construct a general map from the head-waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific; a map of Washington territory, and thence eastward to the head-waters of the Mississippi; maps of the Cascade range, Rocky mountains, and other critical points of the route, and of the mountain-passes. The Hudson's Bay company has manifested a laudable disposition to render every aid in its power to facilitate the operations of the expedition, and the hospitality of its posts and the friendly offices of its agents may be depended upon. "The information that will be furnished by Stevens's report and survey," says an American writer, "will have not a little to do with the well-being of millions Europe is yet to send to our shores. We have found that our western territory got filled up with pop. as fast as we gained an exact knowledge of its geography and facilities. The light which Stevens will shed over a region so little known will impart a new and almost electric impulse to the progress of pop. in a direct line from New York to the mouth of the Columbia river. There lies what is now the territory, and what will soon be the state of O. It has long been in the process of settlement. The operations of the English and American fur-traders had made that coast, with much of its interior and the road to it, known to our people; and in 1845, before the Mexican war began,—while California was yet a Mexican province, and its gold mines were unknown,—O. was rapidly filling up with Eastern people. Emigration to that quarter was for a while arrested by the rush to California; but when the first fury of the gold fever subsided, O. again resumed its importance, which, as an agricultural district larger than France, will be the seat of a powerful and rich empire. It assimilates closely to New England in its early settlers, its soil, its climate, and its domestic institutions; and it is filling up with the hardiest, the bravest, and the best pop. in the United States. O. is the purest Anglo-Saxon community beyond the limits of New England. The common objection urged against Governor Stevens's route is the winter snows; but there is little force in this objection: from all accounts the snow falls quite as deep on the mountains 1,000 or 1,500 m. to the S. Fremont's last expedition, with which the world is familiar, crossed the mountains nearly or quite 2,000 m. S of the Columbia river; and yet it is known that this expedition suffered more from the cold than any other we ever sent to the Pacific: several of the men, and all the animals perished. The real objections to Stevens's route are of quite a different character. The recent Memphis convention discussed this question in some of its principal aspects. Its members doubtless spoke the sentiments of the southern states on the subject. The south will oppose the northern route. They want to have the road run through slave-territory as far as slave-territory goes, especially through the great cotton-districts of Texas and Arkansas. Hence they desire to connect it with the great Central Texas railroad enterprise, which, if carried out, will surpass in magnitude the Erie road, which connects New York with Lake Erie, a distance of nearly 500 m. The next question that arises is, how this stupendous work is to be accomplished,—by the money of the national government, or by private capital guaranteed by the public credit and aided by the public lands? The South has always opposed every attempt to get the aid of the government to build public works; but so important is this Pacific road deemed to the southern states, that it will encounter no opposition from that quarter if they are satisfied with the route. The prevailing opinion in the Memphis convention, and throughout the south, seems to be in favour of granting liberal donations of the public domain, with perhaps the loan of the public credit, by guaranteeing the bonds of the company, taking a lien on the road itself. If this plan is adopted and a company well-organised, 100,000,000 dols., the estimated cost of the road, would soon be raised. The security to the lenders would be ample; for the amount of land along the line of the road would, when the road was done, be worth far more than the cost of the road itself. The revenue of such a road would be of necessity very great. If only the same number of passengers went over it as now regularly cross the isthmus to and from California, at 200 d. per head, it would give the road an income of from 40,000,000 d. to 50,000,000 d. But the freight business would be incalculable. The commerce of the Pacific ocean and the Eastern Asiatic world would flow through this new channel. New York would be brought within 20 days of Canton—nearer than England ever can be. It is thought, too, that so vast would be the influence upon the commerce of Europe, it would not only affect the business now done by the Cape of Good Hope, but perhaps in the end change the channels of European and Asiatic commerce. Be this as it may, the Pacific railroad, if it is ever completed, seems likely to affect the business of the entire world."

Political history.] It will be sufficient for our purpose to touch very lightly upon the salient points of the case presented by the British and American diplomatists, on behalf of their respective governments, with reference to the sovereignty of the Oregon territory. The claim of Great Britain was divisible into a right of joint occupancy, derived from treaty with Spain, and of exclusive dominion, arising out of priority of discovery and settlement. In 1790, by a convention between England and Spain for the peaceful settlement of a dispute caused by the seizure of British

vessels at Nootka-sound, it was agreed that "their respective subjects should not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific ocean or the South seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements." This article clearly established the right of joint occupancy. The claim to exclusive sovereignty as against the United States, was founded upon the discoveries and purchases of British subjects on the NW coast, especially the discovery of the Columbia by an officer of the British navy, and the first establishment of posts on that river and its tributaries by our fur companies. On the part of the United States it was pleaded that the convention of 1790 was nullified by the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and Great Britain in 1796, and that its provisions had not been recognised by any subsequent treaty; that all the titles of Spain were transferred to the United States by the treaty of 1818; that the first navigation of the Columbia river, and the earliest exploration of the country it traverses, were accomplished by Americans; that the justice of the American claim was virtually acknowledged by the British government in its restitution of Astoria; and that, by reason of contiguity, the right of the United States to the O. territory was more potential than that of any other nation. The efforts of the negociators to effect a permanent arrangement between Great Britain and the United States having proved unsuccessful, the limits of their respective territories W of the Lake-of-the-Woods were left undetermined by the treaty of Ghent. The 3d art. of a convention signed at London on the 20th of October 1818, stipulated that all territories claimed by either Power between the Rocky mountains and the Pacific ocean should, with their harbours, bays, and rivers, be free and open for ten years to the vessels, subjects, or citizens of both, with the understanding that this agreement was not to be construed to prejudice the claims of either nation, or of any other, to any portion of the territories in question. These stipulations were renewed by a convention signed August 6, 1827, which embraced a supplementary provision empowering either of the contracting parties to annul and abrogate the arrangement at any time after the 20th of October 1828, on giving twelve months' notice. This arrangement continued in force up to 1845, when notice was given by the American government of its desire to suspend the temporary convention of 1818. Impartial writers of both countries were agreed that the positive claim of either country to the whole district was imperfect. English diplomacy therefore wisely rested on the defensive, and took up its ground on the Nootka-sound treaty, by which Great Britain enjoys the right of joint-occupancy. The following lucid and succinct summary of the British claim was drawn up by Mr. Huskisson at the close of the negociation in 1826:—"Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of the territory on the Pacific between the 42d and the 49th parallels of latitude. Her present claim, not in respect to any part, but to the whole, is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with other states, leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance, and her pretensions tend to the mere maintenance of her own rights in resistance to the exclusive character of the pretensions of the United States. The rights of Great Britain are recorded and defined in the convention of 1790; they embrace the right to navigate the waters of those countries—to settle in and over any part of them—and to trade with the inhabitants and occupiers of the same. These rights have been peaceably exercised ever since the date of that convention—that is for a period of nearly 40 years. Under that convention valuable British interests have grown up in those countries. It is admitted that the United States possess the same rights although they have been exercised by them only in a single instance, and have not since the year 1813 been exercised at all; but beyond these rights they possess none. In the interior of the territory in question the subjects of Great Britain have had for many years numerous settlements and trading posts; several of these posts are on the tributary streams of the Columbia; several upon the Columbia itself; some to the northward, and others to the southward of that river. And they navigate the Columbia as the sole channel for the conveyance of their produce to the British stations nearest the sea, and for the shipment of it thence to Great Britain; it is also by the Columbia and its tributary streams that these posts and settlements receive their annual supplies from Great Britain. To the interests and establishments which British industry and enterprise have created, Great Britain owes protection; that protection will be given, both as regards settlement and freedom of trade and navigation, with every attention not to infringe the co-ordinate rights of the United States; it being the desire of the British government, so long as the joint occupancy continues, to regulate its own obligations by the same rules which govern the obligations of every other occupying party." In 1842, the American president, Polk, in a formal message to Congress, on the 5th of December, made the extraordinary announcement that "the United States have always contended that their rights appertained to the whole region of country lying on the Pacific, from 42° to 50° 40′ N lat." The claim put forth with so much boldness was of course scouted by Great Britain; but the alternative of a war between the two countries was happily avoided by the conclusion of a treaty at Washington, in June 1846, containing the following articles:

"Art. 1. From the point on the 49th parallel of N lat., where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between Great Britain and the United States terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and those of the United States shall be continued westward along the said 49th parallel of N lat. to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's island, and thence southerly, through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits, to the Pacific ocean, provided, however, that the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, S of the 49th parallel of N lat., remain free and open to both parties.

"Art. 2. From the point at which the 49th parallel of N lat. shall be found to intersect the great N branch of the Columbia river, the navigation of the said branch shall be free and open to the Hudson's-bay company, and to all British subjects trading with the same, to the point where the said branch meets the main stream of the Columbia, and thence down the said main stream to the ocean, with free access into and through the said river or rivers, it being understood that all the usual portages along the line thus described shall in like manner be free and open. In navigating the said river or rivers, British subjects, with their goods and produce, shall be treated on the same footing as citizens of the United States; it being, however, always understood that nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing, or intended to prevent, the government of the United States from making any regulations respecting the navigation of the said river or rivers, not inconsistent with the present treaty.

"Art. 3. In the future appropriation of the territory S of the 49th parallel of N lat., as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's-bay company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired, within the said territory, shall be respected.

"Art. 4. The farms, lands, and other property of every description, belonging to the Puget's-sound Agricultural company, on the N side of the Columbia river, shall be confirmed to the said company. In case, however, the situation of those farms and lands should be considered by the United States to be of public and political importance, and the United States' government should signify a desire to obtain possession of the whole or of any part thereof, the property so required shall be transferred to the said government at a proper valuation, to be agreed upon between the parties."

OREGRUND. See OEREGRUND.

OREGUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 4 m. NW of St. Palais. Pop. 1,000.

OREL, or ORLOV, an interior province or government of European Russia, extending from 32° 50′ to 39° E long., and from 52° to 54° N lat.; and bounded on the N by the govs. of Kaluga and Tula; on the NE by Tambov; on the E by Voronej; on the S by Kursk; and on the W by Chernigov and Smolensk. It extends 230 m. from E to W; and has an area of 18,253 sq. m., with a pop. in 1846, of 1,502,900 Russians and Cossacks. Its surface is generally level. Its W portion belongs to the basin of the Black sea, and is watered by the Desna, a tributary of the Dnieper, and which is joined by the Botva, the Navlia, and the Nerusa; the central portion, watered by the Oka, a tributary of the Volga, and by its affluents the Orlik, and the Nerutsha, belongs to the basin of the Caspian; the E part enters the basin of the sea of Azov, being drained by the Don. The soil is fertile, and the climate temperate, so that this is one of the best corn districts in Russia. Hemp, flax, and linseed are also extensively grown. Its pastures also are good, and rear a number of horses. The sheep produce a sufficient quantity of wool for home use, but little for export; the rearing of bees forms an object of considerable importance to the agricultural pop. As yet manufactures have made little progress, and are nearly limited to the preparation of a few articles produced on the spot. There are, however, sugar manufactories, distilleries, tanneries, and steel-works. Iron, copper, mill-stones, and nitre, form articles of export. The trade of the province is of more consequence, its position rendering its capital an entrepot between the N and the S provinces of the empire. The gov. is administratively divided into 12 circles, viz.: Bolkhov, Briansk, Mzensk, Orel, Karetschev, Trubtshevsk, Sievsk, Dmietrovsk, Kromy, Malo-Arkhangelsk, Livny, and Jeletz. In 1833, this gov. possessed only 24 public schools, with 4,290 pupils.

OREL, the capital of the above government, is situated on the Oka, at the confluence of the Orel, or Orlik, in N lat. 52° 58′, E long. 35° 57′, 225 m. SSW

of Moscow. It is surrounded with palisades, and defended by an ancient citadel. Its houses are of wood, and arranged in narrow tortuous streets. It contains several churches and convents, an ecclesiastical seminary, and a gymnasium. Its pop. was 33,000 in 1846. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and woollen stuffs, and tanneries, distilleries, and a tallow-boiling house, and forms a main entrepot for the grain destined for the consumption of Moscow and St. Petersburg. It suffered much by fire in the year 1848.

ORELLANA. See AMAZON.

ORELLANA-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 3 m. SE of Orellana-la-Vieja, near the Guadiana. Pop. 650.

ORELLANA-LA-VIEJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. E of Badajoz, near the r. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,950. Iron, red ochre, and lead are mined in the vicinity.

ORELLE, a town of Savoy, 6 m. WNW of Morane, on the r. bank of the Arc. Pop. 1,200.

ORELLUDOS, a river of Ecuador, which runs SSE, and enters the Yapura or Caqueta on the l. bank. It gives name to a tribe of Indians on its banks.

ORENBURG, a government of Russia, mostly within the limits of Europe, but partly in Asia, stretching between the parallels of 47° 10′ and 56° 30′ N, and between the meridians of 48° and 65° E; bounded on the N by the gov. of Viatka, from which it is separated by the Kama, and by the gov. of Perm; on the NE by the gov. of Tobolsk; on the E and SE by the Kirghiz territory, from which it is in great part separated by the mountain-ranges of Naurzim, Or, Ilek, and Ural; on the S by the Caspian sea and the gov. of Astrakhan; and on the W by the govs. of Saratov, Simbirsk, and Kasan. It has an estimated area of 144,000 sq. m.; with a pop. in 1840, of 1,407,300; in 1846, of 1,948,500. It is one of the most mountainous districts of the empire, being pervaded through its centre by the great chain of the Urals, which in the SW part of the gov. sends off the Obchtchei-syrt; in the S, the mountains of Guberlinskaia; and in the SE, the Kitchik-Karatsha. The smaller division of the gov. situated to the E of the Urals and of the Kitchik-Karatsha, belongs to the basin of the Arctic ocean, and is watered by the Tobol, the Abuga, the Oui, and the Miias, and their tributaries. The W division belongs to the basin of the Caspian; and the Obchtchei-syrt here forms the dividing highlands between the basin of the Volga on the NW, and that of the Ural on the SE. The great tributaries of the Volga in this gov., are the Samara and the Kama, with its affluent the Belaia. The principal affluents of the Ural are the Or, the Sakmara, and the Ilek. The soil is in general highly fertile, and yields grain sufficient not only for internal consumption, but even as an object of exportation. It maintains also vast flocks and herds; and even the camel is bred on its plains, for the purposes of land-trade with interior Asia. The breeding of bees is here, as in many other parts of the empire, a profitable branch of industry. A great quantity of fish taken in the Ural, and of caviar or cured roe, is exported. The mountains are a source of inexhaustible wealth, being filled with the richest mines of copper and iron; and there are several saline lakes which yield a principal article of commerce. An important traffic is conducted by caravans with Bokhara, Khiva, and Afghanistan.—In 1833, this gov. contained 24 towns with a total pop. of 43,713; and only 15 schools with 2,419 pupils. It is divided into 12 districts. On the Tartar frontier this prov. is exposed to the incursions of the Kirghis and Kalmuk hordes, for defence against whom, the government has erected a chain of *Kreposts*, or frontier forts, forming a cordon from Sverino-Golovsk on the Tobol to Gurief at the embouchure of the Ural.

ORENBURG, a town in the above government, of which it was the cap. till 1702, when the seat of government was transferred to Oufa. It is situated in a vast plain, on the r. bank of the Ural, at the confluence of the Samara, in N lat. 51° 48′, E long. 55° 12′; and presents a striking appearance from its situation on the very edge of the desert. Its streets are straight and well-built; and it contains two cathedrals, a Tartar mosque, several churches, an exchange, a custom-house, a house-of-correction, a military school, and extensive barracks. Pop. in 1840, 13,500, of whom 9,009 were military. It has tanneries and tallow-boiling houses; but is chiefly supported by the trade with Tartary, Bokhara, and the interior of Asia, conducted by means of caravans, which traverse the vast intervening steppes. Through this channel are exported cloths of different qualities, velvets, Russia leather, linens, copper and iron utensils, sugar and other colonial produce, toys, glass, and various species of ornaments. The caravans bring back cotton wool, India muslins and cottons, Persian silks, a little gold-dust, *lapis lazuli*, and a few precious stones; also the skins, wool, and hair of different animals. The Kalmuks and the Kirghiz bring to the market of O. from 40,000 to 60,000 sheep, and 10,000 horses annually. The horses are transported into Russia, and the sheep are chiefly employed in the production of tallow for the Petersburg market. A considerable branch of traffic consists in the sale of golden eagles, which are highly valued by the Kirghiz. O. was the point from which the famous expedition to Khiva set out in 1839. The latter place is about 600 m. distant. The expedition was absent five or six months, but did not get much beyond the Emba, a river which forms the nominal Russian frontier, or not much above one-third of the distance, having lost all its camels by the intense cold.

ORENSE, an administrative province of Spain, forming the SE part of Galicia, and bounded on the N by the prov. of Lugo; on the NE by Villafranca; on the E by Zamora; on the S by Portugal; and on the W by the prov. of Vigo. It is traversed by ramifications of the great Cantabrian chain, under the names of the Sierra de Porto, Segundera, Seca, San-Mamed, Penama, and Penagache. The Mino or Minho intersects the prov. in the NW; the Lima runs through the SW. The territory is in general fertile, particularly along the banks of the Mino, the Sil, the Avia, and throughout the whole Limia, or plain of the Limia. Pop. in 1834, 319,038. It is subdivided into 11 partidos-judiciales, and 858 pueblos.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated upon the l. bank of the Mino, 46 m. SSW of Lugo. Pop. in 1845, 5,022. It is the see of a bishop. Its cathedral is built of granite, and is extremely rich in its ornamental architecture. On the E skirt of the town is a large cemetery; at the W extremity are abattoires. O. is renowned for its chocolate and hams.

ORESSATA, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 63 m. W of Bagna-Luka, near the r. bank of the Unna.

ORESTE (SANTO), a town of the States-of-the-Church, situated on Mount Soracte, 22 m. N of Rome, at an alt. of 746 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,400.

OREZZA, a town of Corsica, 20 m. S by W of Bastia, celebrated for its mineral baths.

ORFAH, or URFAH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 78 m. SW of Diyarbekir. It is a well-built town, with a pop. estimated at 30,000, Turks,

Greeks, Arabs, Armenians, and Jews. It has several handsome churches and mosques; and is a place of considerable traffic, forming an entrepot between N. Syria and Mesopotamia. The ruins of the ancient *Haran* or *Charan* are about 20 m. SE by S of Orfah.

ORFANO, a small town of European Turkey, in Romania, in the sanj. of Salonika, 27 m. SSE of Seres, on the gulf of Contessa, and near the ruins of the ancient *Contessa* and *Amphipolis*. It has a good roadstead, and considerable commerce.

ORFORD, a town of Suffolk, situated at the confluence of the Alde and Ore, 18 m. ENE of Ipswich. Area of p. 2,740 acres. Pop. in 1801, 751; in 1841, 1,028; in 1851, 1,045. It was once a place of considerable importance, but gradually fell into decay, from the loss of its haven, the mouth of which became blocked up by a bar. The most remarkable object in the town is the castle, situated on a rising ground, on a spot which appears to have been formerly the centre of the town. The church is of great antiquity. O., until disfranchised by the reform act, sent 2 members to parliament.

ORFORD, a township and village in Grafton co., New Hampshire, U. S., on the E side of the Connecticut, 64 m. NNW of Concord. Pop. 1,700. A bridge across the Connecticut unites the township with Fairlee in Vermont.

ORFORD (Cape), a conspicuous point on the NW coast of America, in N lat. 42° 52′, formed by a point of low land projecting from a high rocky coast a considerable way into the sea, and terminating in a wedge-like perpendicular cliff.—Also a cape on the SE coast of New Britain, in S lat. 5° 40′, E long. 151° 35′.

ORFORD-NESS, a cape on the coast of Suffolk, about 2 m. E of Orford, on which there is a lighthouse, in N lat. 52° 4′ 8″, E long. 1° 34′ 2″. A submarine telegraph line has been laid down between this point of the English coast, and Schevening on the coast of Holland, a distance in a straight line of 115 m.—Also a cape on the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 18′.

ORFUI, a headland of the E coast of Africa, in the Somauli territory, 90 m. S of Cape Guardafui.

ORGANA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Lerida, partido and 15 m. SSW of Seu-de-Urgel, near the Segre. Pop. 1,023. It has a collegiate church and an hospital.

ORGAOS (Serra dos), a range of mountains in Brazil, which run parallel to the coast, through the provs. of Rio-de-Janeiro, São-Paulo, and Santa-Catharina, and attain an alt. of from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. above sea-level. It is separated by the rivers Parahiba and Parahibuna from the Serra Mantiqueira, and from the Aimores on the E by the Rio-Macacu. The principal ramifications of this chain are the Serras Bangu, Cubatão, Facão, Ilhagrande, Jerexino, Macacu, Orgãos, and Tejuco. The Serra Orgãos is in the prov. and 40 m. NE of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is separated from the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores by the Rio-Macacu, and terminates in that direction in a series of inaccessible peaks. The name, signifying 'Organ mountains,' originated in the fancied resemblance which the peaks of this serra, rising gradually one above the other, bear to the pipes of an organ. Their sides are clothed with a mass of gigantic vegetation, amongst which are Palms, Laurus, Ficus, Cassia, Bignonia, Solanum, Myrtaceæ, and Melastomaceæ. At an elevation of about 2,000 ft., a large species of bamboo, *B. Tagoara*, makes its appearance. The stems of the gigantic grass are often 18 inches in circumf., and attain a height of from 50 to 100 ft. The underwood at the foot of the mountains principally consists of Melastomaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Compositæ, Solanaceæ, and Rubiaceæ.

ORGARSWICK, a parish of Kent, 4 m. N by E of New Romney, and 18 m. S by W of Canterbury. Area 392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8; in 1851, 6.

ORGAZ, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo. The town is 15 m. SSE of Toledo, in a finely undulating plain. Pop. 2,670. Its streets are well-paved, and the houses generally neat in appearance. It has a parish-church, a castle, an hospital, and a custom-house; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, leather, saltpetre, and brandy. In its vicinity is a mine of silver.

ORGE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, which has its source in the cant. and 5 m. W of Dourdan; passes Arpajon; and, after a course, in a generally NE direction, of about 30 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the l. bank, 2 m. SW of Villeneuve-St.-George's. Its principal affluents are the Remarde and Yvette. Near Juvisy it is crossed by a fine bridge.

ORGELET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, and arrond. of Lons-le-Saulnier. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,394; in 1841, 9,870. The town is 12 m. SSE of Lons-le-Saulnier, at the source of the Velouze. Pop. in 1841, 2,017. It has extensive tanneries, and several saw-mills. The locality is noted for its cheese. O. was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1752. It was formerly fortified.

ORGERES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, and arrond. of Chateaudun. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,444; in 1841, 8,753. The village is 20 m. ENE of Chateaudun, and 24 m. SSE of Chartres, on the l. bank of the Connie-Plate. Pop. 380. It has manufactories of Tunis caps.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 9 m. S of Rennes. Pop. 1,189.

ORGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 3 m. N of Chateau-Vilaine, on the r. bank of the Aujon. Pop. 1,102. It has a blast-furnace and a finery.—Also a small stream in the same dep., which issues from a fountain near the village of the same name, and throws itself into the Aujon, on the r. bank, below the village of Pont-la-Ville, and after a course of about 3 m.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Neufchateau. Pop. of dep. 1,023; of com. 403.

ORGEVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. W of Poissy, and 11 m. NW of Versailles. Pop. 1,593. It has a mineral spring.

ORGIANO, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 15 m. SSW of Vicenza, district and 6 m. SE of Lonigo. Pop. 2,000.

ORGNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 6 m. SW of Vigeois, and 14 m. NNW of Brives. Pop. 1,254.

ORGON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, and arrond. of Arles. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,845; in 1841, 9,558. The town is 23 m. ENE of Arles, and 42 m. NNW of Marseilles, at the foot of a steep mountain and near the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. in 1841, 2,748. It has the remains of ancient walls and of a fortress, and in the vicinity is the still unfinished canal of Boisgelin. It is an ill-built and ill-paved town, but has a considerable trade in linen, and woollen fabrics, and in hardware.

ORGOSOLO, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cato Cagliari, prov. and 9 m. SSE of Nuoro, district and 8 m. NE of Fonni. Pop. 2,000.

ORGOUN, a mountain of Mongolia, in the country of the Khalkas, to the SE of Ourga.

ORGRAVE, or Orgreave, a hamlet in Alrewas parish.

ORGULLA, or URGULL, a mountain of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa, immediately N of San Sebastian on the coast of the gulf of Gascogny, in N lat. 43° 19′. It has an alt. of nearly 1,333 toises = 2,813 yds., above sea-level, and forms an important landmark. On one of its slopes is the castle of Mota, containing a large cistern, barracks and an extensive magazine, and considered one of the most formidable fortresses in Spain.

ORI, a sanjak of Turkey in Asia, and pash. of Akhalziké.

ORIA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa and partido of San Sebastian, which has its source in mount Horadada, commonly called Puerto-de-S. Adrian; runs in a generally N direction; passes Villafranca and Tolosa; becomes navigable at Belmonte; and after a course of 36 m. throws itself into the gulf of Gascogny, a little below Orio.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 48 m. N of Almeria and partido of Purchena, on the slope of a hill of the same name, and on the road from Baza to Vera. Pop., including that of its dependencies, 5,670. It has a parish church, an elementary school, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of blankets and cotton counterpanes. In the environs are several silver mines.

ORIA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 11 m. SE of Castrovillari, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Cassano.

ORIA, or URITANA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 24 m. WSW of Brindisi, and 26 m. E of Tarento, on a hill between two small lakes. Pop. 4,300. It has a cathedral, several convents, and an hospital. This place formed one of the first establishments of the Greek refugees in the 15th century. Tobacco is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ORIATKHOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditza, 300 m. NE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Medvieditza.

ORICO-GUAÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Ilheos. It has its source in the Serra Cincura, and flows into the l. bank of the Rio-de-Contas.

ORIEKHOV, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Taurida. The district consists of an extensive and completely desert plain. Pop. 100,000. The town is 210 m. NNE of Simféropol, and 75 m. SSE of Yekaterinoslav, on the l. bank of the Konskaïa. Pop. 1,600. It has a church.

ORIEL, or ORELI, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kharkov, and district of Zmiev, near Efrémovskaïa; runs SW along the confines of the gov. of Yekaterinoslav and that of Poltova; passes Alexapol; and after a course of 135 m. throws itself into the Dnieper, on the l. bank, at Orlek. Its waters are sluggish and muddy.

ORIENT, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 222 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. in 1840, 68.—Also a village of Southold township, Suffolk co., in the state of New York, 252 m. SSE of Albany, delightfully situated at the head of Oyster Pond harbour, and formerly called Oyster Ponds. It consisted in 1840 of about 50 dwellings.

ORIENT (L'). See LORIENT.

ORIENTAL. See EAST CAPE.

ORIGNY, or ORIGNY-SAINTE-BENOITE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Ribemont, and 10 m. E of Saint-Quentin, on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. in 1841, 1,892. It has manufactories of gauze, shawls, fine woollen and linen fabrics, and fringe. It formerly contained a Benedictine abbey.

ORIGNY-EN-THIERACHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Hirson, on the r. bank of the Thon. Pop. 2,001. It has a manufactory of bone black, and is the centre of extensive manufactories of baskets.

ORIHMATTILA, a parish of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Kymmenegard and district of Œfre-Hollola, 30 m. SSW of Heinola.

ORIHUELA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante. The town is 39 m. SW of Alicante, and 105 m. SSW of Valencia, at the foot of a calcareous ridge, by which it is defended on the N, and on the river Segura which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 17,452. It is oblong in form, and consists of 4 parts, enclosed with walls, with 7 gates and defended by a fortress. The streets are generally straight and capacious, and furnished with foot-paths. The greater number of the houses are neat in aspect, many of them are even handsome. There are no public fountains, and the water of the Segura is employed for all domestic purposes. It contains 5 squares, and has a cathedral, 3 parish churches, numerous convents, 3 hospitals, a university, a classical school, 3 libraries, a colosseum, a theatre, cavalry barracks, &c. It possesses manufactories of linen, starch, soap, soda, and saltpetre, several silk-spinning-mills, tanneries, and numerous oil-mills. The trade consists chiefly in the productions of the locality.—The origin of O. is lost in antiquity. It was taken from the *Contestani* by the Carthaginians, passed from them to the Romans, and afterwards to the Goths. In 715 it was taken by the Moors, and held by them till 1264, when they lost it to the Arragonese. It was devastated by the plague in 1648, and in 1651 was to a great extent destroyed by an extraordinary inundation of the Segura. In 1706 it was taken by Bellenga, bishop of Murcia, and given up to pillage. In 1829 it was seriously damaged by an earthquake. Its name has undergone repeated modifications. By the Romans it was called *Orcelis*, by the Goths Orzuela, and by the Moors Orguella. The surrounding country is remarkable for its fertility. It forms a continuation of the huerta or plain of Murcia, and presents a succession of fields and gardens abounding with the richest productions, and verifying the proverbial saying in this part of Spain, Rain or no rain, there is always corn in Orehuela.

ORINDI-AÇU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serrados-Orgãos, and flows into the Guapi-Açú.

ORINDI-MIRIM, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, an affluent of the Guapi-Açú.

ORINOCO, a great river of South America, which absorbs all the streams that water Venezuela and the eastern part of New Granada, with the exception of the coast-rivers. The name given to this river by its first discoverers is unknown in the interior of the country, where it is called simply by a term signifying 'the River,' or 'the Great river.' The name *Orinucu* is Tamanatti; and Diego-de-Ordaz first heard it pronounced it 1531, when he ascended the river to the mouth of the Meta. According to La Cruz's map of South America the O. rises in a small lake, called Ipava, in N lat. 5° 5′, W long. 64° 30′. Schomburgk supposes its sources must be in about N lat. 2° 30′, and W long. 64° 58′. La Cruz's map represents it as running first a southerly course, then winding round the base of the circular range of the Mei mountains; then running SE and receiving a branch of the Parima or White river of Portuguese Guayana, through a gorge of the mountains, just before its entrance into a lake of the same name. Others represent it as separated in its whole course from both the river and lake of Parima; which latter opinion seems more probable, from the config-

ration of the mountains that separate the Parima from the O. Humboldt is of opinion that all that has been asserted of the lake-origin of the O. is fabulous; and that even the little reedy swamp or lake of Amucu is 4° of long. E of the district in which the real sources of the river must exist. Not far below Esmeralda—the uppermost Spanish mission on the stream—and a little S of the massive Mount Diuda [alt. 8,823 ft. above sea-level], it sends off a large and powerful branch, called the Cassiquiari, to the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Maranon, thus connecting the latter river with the O. See CASSIQUIARI. After throwing off this bifurcation, the O. turns to the NW, and pursues that course to the junction of the Ventuari at Santa Barbara. It then flows W, a little to the N of the parallel of 4°, to the junction of the Guaviare at San Fernando-de-Atabapo, in N lat. 4° 4′, W long. 68° 10′. Hitherto the O. has flowed westward for about 350 m., with a gentle current through a level alluvial plain; but from this point to the junction of the Meta, its course is northerly, gradually bending round a little towards the E, through a rocky country and with a swift current; and throughout this part of its course it separates New Granada from Venezuela. In its further progress NNE it receives the large streams of the Arauca and the Apure. Below the junction of the Apure its course is prevailingly E. It receives the Caura, at Cividad-Real; and 200 m. below Cividad-Real, receives the Caroni from the S, after a winding course of 400 m. Below Veta-Guayana, or Old Guayana, about 150 m. from the sea, the river forms an extensive delta, watered by innumerable channels, and extending 180 m. in length, by 120 m. in breadth. The entire course of the O. now traced is nearly semicircular; its mouths lie only a little to the E of the longitude of its sources. The mouths of this vast stream are above 50 in number, and 10 of them are navigable for large vessels. The chief mouth—which is the most southern, and in the direct course of the river —'the Boca-Grande, or Great Mouth,' is 18 m. in breadth. The current produced by the O. between the mainland and the island of Trinidad, is so strong that ships with all sail set, and with a favourable breeze, can with difficulty make head against it. Contiguous to the delta, and extending from the N banks of the river to the shores of the Caribbean sea, are the *Llanos altos* or elevated plains of the O. stretching about 350 m. from E to W, and more than 200 m. from N to S. The mouths of the stream are of difficult navigation, and require expert pilotage.

Inundations, &c.] Next to the majestic Maranon, the O. is perhaps the largest stream in the world in respect of depth and breadth; although in mere length it is surpassed by the Danube. Humboldt, who sailed down the stream from Esmeraldas to the sea, found the breadth, at 600 m. up the river, to be from 3 to 3½ m., and the depth 717 ft., without islands. At St. Thome, the breadth is 3,500 toises, or 4 m. and 1,265 ft., but there is a small island in the midst of the stream. Its depth at the same place is 65 fath. or 390 ft. in the month of March, when the river is at the lowest. The rise of the annual inundation is 78 ft., which of course gives a depth of 468 ft. in September, in a stream then exceeding 4¼ m. in breadth, without islands. At Angostura, where the river is narrowest, but about 1½ m. across, the rise is 120 ft. The tide, which is very strong at the mouths of the river, experiences so many subdivisions from the number of channels it enters, that it is scarcely perceptible at St. Thome, 360 m. up, by the windings of the stream, and then only in the summer, and when the wind is from the sea.—The inundations of the O. commence in April, and terminate in the month of August. The river remains all the month of September with the same quantity of additional water which it had acquired in the five preceding months; it is in that month, therefore, that the river appears in all its grandeur. The whole flat country is then one continuous sheet of water from 20 to 30 leagues broad, for 600 m. distance from E to W; and the rise is perceptible at 1,050 m. from its mouth, increasing as it approaches the sea. The inundation is not every year equal, but the difference never exceeds 6 ft. The approach of the rains which swell the O. and all its tributary floods is announced by the cries and frightful shrieks of the larger apes; while the cayman and the boa, long concealed in a torpid state under the hardened mud, burst with sudden and tremendous noise from their caverns. During the inundation of the delta, when the numerous islands inhabited by the Guaranos or Warrows are completely submerged, these Indians nestle among the tops of the fan-leaved palms, in extended hammocks constructed with netting made from the fibres of the leaves and lined partly with mud. On these pensile or hanging and humid floors, their women light their fires and cook their vegetable diet! The tree to which each family is attached furnishes moreover its sole subsistence. The pith of the fan-leaved palm, resembling sago, is formed into thin cakes; and its scaly fruits, in the different stages of their progress, afford some variety of excellent food. In October, the inundation commences its decline, and the plains are insensibly abandoned by the waters, which return to their ancient bed. Multitudes of rocks and islands now display themselves in the bosom of the river; and by the end of February the river is at its lowest state, which continues to the beginning of April. The direct course of the O. does not exceed 1,200 m.; but if its extraordinary windings be included, this length will be doubled, and the surface drained by its confluent streams may be estimated at 400,000 square miles.

Cataracts.] There are several cataracts and rapids on the O., amongst which Humboldt has distinguished those of Maypures and Atures. Neither of them is of great elevation, and both owe their existence to an archipelago of little islands and rocks formed by a series of transverse shelving granite rocks and dykes, between the parallels of 5° and 5° 40′ N. These rapids—or *raudals*, as the Spaniards call them—present an extremely picturesque appearance, and consist of a countless number of little cascades succeeding each other like steps. "When the traveller descends from the village of Maypures to the brink of the river, after clearing the rock of Manimi he enjoys a truly astonishing prospect. A sheet of foam stretches out before him for 4 m. [with a breadth of nearly 8,500 ft.]. Masses of rock, of an iron black colour, rear their rugged fronts, like towers, out of this misty cloud. Every island, every rock, is ornamented with luxuriant trees closely grouped together. A thick smoke constantly hangs suspended over the water; and through this foggy vapour which rises from the foam, shoot up the tops of lofty palm-trees. When the glowing rays of the setting sun are refracted by this humid cloud, the optical phenomena produced give an air of enchantment to the scene. The coloured arches successively appear and disappear, and their image incessantly hovers before the eye at the mercy of the wind. During the long season of the rains, the streaming waters accumulate little islands of vegetable earth round the naked rocks, adorned with Melastomas and Droseras, and small silver-leaved mimosas and ferns." [*Humboldt.*] The raudal of Atures closely resembles that of Maypures: like it, it is a cluster of

islands covered with palms, between which the river forces its way for 10,000 or 12,000 yds.

Communication with the Amazon.] "The communication," says Malte Brun, "which exists between the O. and the Amazon constitutes one of the most astonishing phenomena of physical geography. The Portuguese made this fact known to the world above 50 years ago; but the systematic geographers leagued together to prove that such conjunctions of rivers were impossible: in the present day we no longer stand in need of either analogies or critical reasoning. M. de Humboldt has navigated both these rivers, and has examined this singular arrangement of the land. It is now certain that the O. and the Rio-Negro flow along a plateau, which at this part has no actual declivity; a valley then occurs, and both their waters flow into it; they are thus united, and form the celebrated Cassiquiare, by means of which natural canal MM. Humboldt and Bonpland passed from the Rio-Negro into the O. It is believed that there are other communications between the Rio-Negro and the different tributary streams of the Amazon. The lake Parima, if it have only a temporary existence, may very possibly empty itself both by the O. and by the White river or Parima, which flows into the Amazon." The source of the third great water-course on the continent, the Rio-de-la-Plata, approaches so nearly in position and level to those of the other two, that hereafter, by a slight exertion of human industry, the whole may be united into one network of water-communication, opening up a vast system of internal commerce, and affording access to a new outport on the ocean. A *mesa* or eminence rising imperceptibly from the surrounding plain, forms the watershed from SW to NE between the affluents of the O. and the streams flowing to the N coast of Terra-Firma.

Navigation.] The exclusive privilege of navigating the O. by steam having been granted by the Venezuelan government to Mr. Vespasian Ellis, the United States charge-d'affaires to that republic, a company with a subscribed capital of 300,000 dols. was about two years ago formed in the United States; and, with the usual activity of American enterprise, measures were immediately taken for carrying their project into action. The object of the company, as we understand it, seems to be to establish itself as carriers for the trade which now flows down the O. from Bogota to its mouth, a direct line of 1,500 m., and embracing, by means of its tributaries, nearly three times that amount of river-coast. That trade at present scarcely extends beyond Angostura, not one-fourth of the distance, the extremely tedious nature of the voyage above Angostura driving commerce, in spite of a long inland journey, to the opposite or N coast of the continent, which runs parallel with the O. at the distance of 100 m., and to the river Magdalena. Beyond and around Angostura lies a country abounding in cattle, mules, tobacco, and indigo, drugs and dyewoods, which, from the impossibility of carrying them to a market, are of no value, the cattle being slaughtered for the sake of their hides, the meat and even the tallow being abandoned from the want of means to secure it—capital never having penetrated to the district in which it so abounds. Indigo and tobacco are indigenous weeds, and a variety of starch-yielding roots grow spontaneously and yield in prolific abundance. It will give a fair idea of the difficulties which at present attend and hamper the trade of the O. when we state that the average length of voyage up the river from this island to Angostura is 15 days, sometimes requiring a month, a large portion of the distance being passed by 'poling' along the banks of the river, or hauling by ropes which are carried forward and made fast to a tree; and the facilities and probability of a great impulse being given to the traffic by the introduction of steam-carriage may be easily calculated, when we reflect that this voyage will in future be reduced to 60 or 65 hours.

ORIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. WSW of San Sebastian, situated on the coast, at the mouth of the river Orio. Pop. 800.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Lodi, 30 m. SSE of Milan. Pop. 1,390.—Also a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Ivrea. Pop. 900.—Also a small port of Greece, on the N coast of Negropont.

ORIOLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 15 m. S of Evora.

ORIOLO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 24 m. NE of Castrovillari.—Also a village of the Papal states, 27 m. NW of Rome.

ORISKANY-FALLS, a village of Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., on a creek of the same name which flows into the Mohawk. Pop. 600.

ORISSA, a province of Hindostan, situated between the 18th and 23d parallels of N lat., and bounded on the N by Bengal and Bahar; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the S by the Godavery; and on the W by Gundwana. It stretches about 400 m. from NE to SW, and has an average breadth of 70 m. Area 28,000 sq. m. The principal modern subdivisions of this prov. are Cuttack, Mohurbunge, and Konjeur. O. Proper is almost wholly included in the modern division of Cuttack. The chief rivers are the Godavery, Mahanaddy, Byturni, and Subanrika. The greater part of the interior consists of rugged hills and uninhabited jungles, in which wild animals, particularly elephants, abound. Although generally a barren country, the SE part of it equals in fertility most parts of India. The grain chiefly raised is rice. The overthrow of the independent sovereignty of O., which extended as far as Hugli on the N, and beyond the city of Rajamundry on the S, took place in 1558. After the expulsion of the Afghans from Bengal by the Moguls, in the 16th cent., the former took refuge in O., and retained possession of parts of it, including the temple of Jagernaut, till 1615. After the decline of the Mogul empire, the most valuable parts of O. fell to the share of the Nizam, by whom, in 1765, the whole of the sea-coast, as far N as the Chilka lake, denominated the Five Circars, was transferred to the British. The other parts of O. were seized on by the Mahrattas, soon after their establishment at Nagpore in 1740; and they compelled the nabob Aly-Verdy-Khan to cede to them the extensive district of Cuttack, and all O. W of the Subanrika river, which had been attached to the gov. of Bengal. The war of 1803 against the Mahrattas, compelled them to restore the whole of these districts, and all the valuable parts of O. are now in the hands of the British. Some of the hilly regions are still in possession of native chiefs, who pay a trifling or nominal tribute to the Nizam, or to the British. The principal rivers of O. are Cuttack, Jagernaut, and Balasore.

ORISTANO, or Oristagni, a town on the W coast of the island of Sardinia, on a fine bay, and near the l. bank of a river of the same name, 53 m. NNW of Cagliari. Pop. 6,000. It is surrounded by lofty walls; but the only buildings worth notice are the cathedral, an hospital, and a school of the order of Piarists. A considerable tunny fishery is conducted from this place; and in the environs a large quantity of wine is made. The harbour is tolerably good, but is 2 m. distant from the town. The trade of the port chiefly consists in the export of wine, oil, and corn. The export duties in 1844

amounted to £317; the import, to £707. The river O., which here falls into the sea, is one of the largest in the island. It rises to the E of Buduso, and has a SW course of upwards of 60 m.

ORISTA-Y-TORRA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Barcelona, near the river Gabarresa. Pop. 1,250.

ORIVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 1 m. N of Elbeuf, near the l. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,200.

ORIZABA, a town of Mexico, in the state and 60 m. WSW of Vera Cruz, near the source of the Rio-Blanco. It has some manufactories of coarse cloth, and several tanneries. The valley in which the town is situated is overshadowed with verdant forests, above which rises on the NW, the volcano of Orizaba, or Citlaltepetl, covered with perpetual snow, which is clearly seen from the gulf of Mexico, its alt. exceeding 18,000 ft.

ORJACHOV. See PEREKOP.

ORJIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SSE of Grenada, on the Rio-Grande. Pop. 2,800.

ORJITZA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. W of Poltava, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Sula.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, a county in the extreme north of Scotland, consisting of the Orkney islands, the Fair isle, and the Shetland islands: see these articles. The area of the co. is 1,325 sq. m., or 848,000 acres; and of this 220,000 acres are cultivated, 112,000 are pastoral, and 516,000 are unprofitable. The valued rent in 1674, was £56,551 Scots, exclusive of fisheries and the kelp-manufactory. The annual rent of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £20,938; in 1843, £16,449. Pop. in 1801, 46,824; in 1831, 58,239; in 1841, 61,065; in 1851, 62,533. Inhabited houses in 1831, 10,296; families, 11,805. Inhabited houses in 1841, 11,569; in 1851, 11,334. The co. returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 526; in 1850, 643. Kirkwall, the only royal burgh, is the county-town. Though the two archipelagos have long been nominally one county or stewartry, Shetland, till the passing of the reform bill, had no vote for a member of parliament, and occupied the anomalous position of being part of the United Kingdom, and yet lying beyond the pale of the British constitution. In 1834, there were in the co. 28 parochial-schools, attended by 1,980 scholars; and 113 schools non-parochial, attended by 2,179.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, the southern section or archipelago of the northern isles of Scotland—the Orcades of the Romans—separated from the NE extremity of continental Scotland and of Caithness by the Pentland frith. They measure in extreme length from N to S, about 57 m., and in extreme breadth from E to W, about 27 m. At their S extremity, with the exception of the Pentland skerry, they are from 6 to 12 m. distant from the coast of Caithness; and they lie between the parallels of 54° 47′ and 59° 20′ N lat., and 2° 4′ and 3° 23′ W long. of Greenwich. Their aggregate area is computed to be about 384,000 acres; of which 84,000 are supposed to be in a productive state, and 300,000 pastoral or waste. They are grouped with considerable compactness; being separated from one another by sounds or straits, which are seldom more than 5, and very often less than 2 m. wide. The number of inhabited islands is 29; of small islands, locally called *holms*, covered with herbage, and regularly or occasionally stocked with cattle or sheep, 38; that of rocky islets, called *skerries*, which carry little or no herbage, and are altogether waste, is very considerable, but not accurately ascertained. These islands appear to have been at one time a continuous territory, and not improbably were attached to continental Scotland. Their geognostic features, in confronting coasts, have, in general, an exact correspondence; and their intersecting and separating friths and sounds are, to a great extent, so shallow as to offer serious obstacles to navigation. They are abruptly and boldly, though not in an alpine sense, mountainous in the extreme SW; but speedily subside into hills as they recede from the SW seaboard, and fall off in gentle slopes in the interior; and, with some exceptions, they stretch away toward the E and NE in valleys or undulating plans which are rarely 100 ft. above sea-level. The strictly rugged or boldest district is confined to Hoy and Walls; and occasionally exhibits some of the finest rock-scenery in Scotland The highest ground is the hill of Hoy, which has an alt. above sea-level of about 1,600 ft. The surface of the low grounds is now heathy, now covered with coarse pasture, and now vividly green or mellow, with good or even rich crops of grain; yet from the utter absence of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in a few gardens principally around Kirkwall, from the great prevalence of heath, from the general want of distinctive contour along the surface, and from the constant monotonous alternation of low bleak grounds with rock-dotted belts of sea, the aggregate landscape is far from possessing attractions to one who has dwelt among the scenic beauties of either the lowland or the highland continent. The coast-line of nearly all the islands, except along the stern cliffs of the SW and W, is exceedingly curved, dentulated, and jagged, forming numerous recesses for bays and landlocked havens, in which fleets of the largest vessels may securely ride. The harbour of Long-Hope in Hoy, and that of Widewall, directly opposite in South Ronaldshay, in particular, afford shelter amid all winds, except a gale from the N, to vessels passing through the Pentland frith. The impetuous tides of the Pentland, which have a velocity of nearly 3 m. at neap, and the speed of 9 m. at spring, are nearly if not quite equalled by those of some of the intersecting sounds and friths. Ordinary neap-tides rise about 3½ ft., and ordinary spring-tides about 8 ft. Within 3 m. of the W coast, the depth of water is from 40 to 50 fath.; but at the same distance on the E side, it does not exceed 32 fath.

Climate.] The O. are strangers to the extremes both of summer heat and of winter cold. They have little snow, less frost, and never any great continuance of either. The mean heat throughout the year is 45°; and the widest general range of the therm. is between 25° and 75°. Rain often falls heavily, and is supposed to have a deeper aggregate than over an equal extent of country in most parts of Scotland. The heaviest rains and the prevalent and strongest winds are from the SW and the SE. Fogs are common even in summer; and both form and disperse with singular rapidity. Thunder-storms are most common in winter. The spring is cold and tardy; the summer, though of short continuance, is remarkable for rapidity of vegetation; winter is in general a continued series of high winds, heavy rains, and every varying storms. During about a month at midsummer, the light, owing jointly to the highness of the latitude, and the superior reflecting power of water over land, is so strong at midnight, that, when the sky is clear, a student may either read in the open air, or regale himself with the continued music of the lark, the land-rail, and other feathered songsters.

Geology and soil.] Primitive rock occurs only in the district around Stromness, in the SW of Pomona, and impinging upon Græmsay. It consists chiefly of gneiss, seeming totally to want the metalliferousness which so generally distinguishes that rock in other regions. Around the primitive strata lies a zone of conglomerate, whose base is argillaceous or silicious. All other parts of the islands, SE and N, appear to lie upon a field of schistose strata, ranging from the transition series considerably up the secondary formation.—Though sand in some places, and clay or moss in others, is found of great depth, the general soil of O. is shallow, lying upon either till or rock, and often so near as to be touched by the plough. Much the greater part of it is peat or moss, forming, from the nature and nearness of the subsoil, a wet, spongy, and irreclaimable moorland. Yet a considerable proportion of the moss is what the inhabitants call *yarfa* soil, consisting of bent moss, and easily improveable. Loams of various degrees of tenacity cover an area next in magnitude to that of the mosses. Sandy soils are extensive; and in a few spots, particularly in West-

ray, Stronsay, and Sandy, they degenerate into beds of loose drifting sand, entirely sterile, and superincumbent on the real soil. Of the arable lands, probably about one-third have sandy soils.

Agriculture.] Nearly all the land of O. is freehold, but burdened with payments in kind to the Crown, or to the earl of Zetland, as the Crown's donatory. Farms are of various sizes, from 6 or 8 acres to even upwards of 1,000; but they are for the most part small, averaging probably 10 or 11 acres; and are flung or maintained together in clusters called *towns*. An Orcadian town is a portion of ground, partly arable and partly in pasture, provided with a number of houses corresponding to the number of clustered farms, and severally occupied by the different farmers, whether proprietors or tenants. It was all originally, and in general still is, in *runrig*, belonging mixedly to the farmers, but apportioned to them in their respective shares. Much, perhaps the chief extent of the arable land of the islands, is periodically tortured out of heart by an alternate cropping of oats and bere, and is sustained as long and as fully as possible in its energies by a liberal dosing of sea-weed. Pasturing seems more suitable than husbandry for most of the land in O., and would probably long ago have become general but for the peculiar nature of the tenure.—The cattle do not seem to be of a breed materially different from those of Caithness and Sutherland. The only breed of native sheep seems to be the *ovis cauda brevi*, 'the short-tailed sheep' of Iceland, Shetland, the Hebrides, the interior of the Highlands of Scotland, and in general the far or mountainous N of Europe. Sheep of this breed, mixed with other breeds, and amounting jointly to about 50,000, run wild on the hills and common moors, and yield but trivial advantage to their owners. But on holms or separate grazing islands, and on some peninsulas artificially shut out from the adjacent commons, there are thriving and profitable flocks of Swedish Merinos, South Downs, Cheviots, and approved cross-breeds. The horses of O. now generally used appear to be descended from the breed of the northern counties of Scotland; and are reared in such numbers as to be sent back in considerable annual supplies to the land of their origin.—The pigs are of a middle size, generally black or dark-red in colour, flat-bodied, with backs highly arched, carrying a quantity of long stiff bristles over a fleece of coarse wool, their ears erect and sharp-pointed, their nose amazingly strong, and their whole figure and appearance bearing a closer resemblance than is found in any other of our domesticated breeds, to the wild boar.—Rabbits are found in most of the islands. Poultry of all sorts are reared, and particularly geese.

Manufactures.] The manufacture of linen yarn and cloth, somewhat extensively conducted in the O., received a severe check from the difficulty of obtaining flax during the war with the continent, and has dwindled away into a state approaching extinction.—The manufacture of kelp, during the halcyon days of that rude and congenial employment, was pursued with avidity. The greatest annual export occurred in 1826, and amounted to 3,500 tons, valued at £7 per ton.—Straw-plaiting, for ladies' bonnets and gentlemen's hats, has been a large but fluctuating manufacture. It was introduced about the beginning of the cent., and, about 10 or 15 years after its introduction, employed 6,000 or 7,000 females, and annually brought into the country about £20,000. The material then employed was split ripened wheat straw. A successful imitation of the Leghorn plait, from the unripe, unsplit, but boiled and bleached straw of rye, was afterwards introduced, and for some years employed 3,000 hands.—The only other manufactories are three distilleries, two of them at Kirkwall, and one at Stromness.

Fisheries.] The fisheries were long neglected, amid the absorbing attention given to the manufacture of kelp. Lobster-fishing is the only department of some standing; it was introduced by an English company; and was long vigorously conducted. The cod-fishery is now conducted by well-appointed sloops, and has a promising appearance. The herring-fishery in 1832 produced 65,000 barrels. English and Scottish whale-ships annually touch at the islands of both O. and Shetland, and obtain from them a large proportion of their quota of men for working the Baffin-bay fishery. The number of boats employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries in 1849 was 471, manned by 2,127 hands.—The registered vessels of O. and Shetland, in 1833—much the larger proportion of them belonging to O.—were 78, carrying 4,049 tons and 319 seamen. The vessels registered at Kirkwall in 1850 were 51 = 3,567 tons, and at Lerwick 64 = 2,225 tons. They are, for the most part, schooner-rigged; are well-built, uninsured, worked by able and sober seamen, and subject to fewer accidents than vessels of most other districts. They trade chiefly with the ports of England and of Ireland.

Population.] The Orcadians, though of the same parental stock as the Shetlanders, have fewer and less marked peculiarities of manner. The language spoken is a dialect of the English, considerably purer in vocables and pronunciation than that spoken in almost any part of the Lowlands of Scotland, but marked in the utterance by the sibilant and guttural softness which belongs more to the Celtic than the Saxon tongues. Funerals, as in England and Ireland, are attended promiscuously by men and women. The dress, the customs, and all characteristic properties, have little or nothing in common with those of the Celtic Highlanders.

History.] The O. islands seem to be the *Orcas* of Diodorus Siculus. Under their classical or Romanized name of *Orcades*, they became familiar to the Romans. *Orc* is one of the three principal isles of Britain mentioned by the Welsh Triads. *Orch*, in the British language, signifies what is outward, extreme, or bordering, and aptly designates the relative position of the islands during the British period; and joined to *ynys*, *enys*, or *inis*,—the words respectively in British, Cornish, and Gaelic, for 'an island,'—it occasioned the group, as Romanizing or purely Celtic influence prevailed, to be variously denominated Orcades, Orcadia, Orchadia, Orchades, Orkenies, and Orkneys. Such is the apparently clear and natural origin of the name as traced by the author of *Caledonia*. Yet a writer in the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* says, "The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from *orkin*, a large marine animal which has been applied both to whales and seals. Orkney, therefore, means 'land of whales or of seals.'" The same Celtic people who colonized South and North Britain, seem to have been the original or earliest inhabitants of the O. The O. appear to have become, toward the close of the 3d cent., or early in the 4th, the harbours of the ferocious seamen of northern Europe. In 570, Columba found one of the Orcadian chiefs at the court of the Pictish king Bridei II., and arranged with him a mission of his disciple Cormac to the Orkneys. In 876, Harold Harfager made a descent on the O. and Hebridean islands, and subdued both. On his return to Norway, he conferred the administration of O. on Ronald, the father of Rollo, the famous invader of Norway, and the great-great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. In 920, Sigurd, the brother of Ronald, received by peaceful cession from him the Orcadian dominion; and he afterwards added to it Caithness, Sutherland, Easter Ross, and Moray. The two brothers are jointly reckoned the founders of the Orcadian dynasty. A long line of Scandinavian *jarls* or earls who succeeded them, affected the style of independent princes. The whole race of Scandinavian earls or sea-kings were considered high in rank, skilful in peace, and redoubtable in war. They intermarried with the noble families of neighbouring countries, with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, and with the powerful royal families of Norway in Scotland. From the year 1098, when Magnus Barefoot, the powerful king of Norway, castigated the Orcadians, and made them smartingly feel his superiority, the earls acknowledged their dependence on the Norwegian crown. On the failure of the Scandinavian dynasty, the earldom passed to Malis, Earl of Strathern, who was married to the only daughter of the last Earl, Magnus V. In 1379, it passed to the line of St. Clair or Sinclair. While William Sinclair, the 3d of his name, held the earldom, the young king of Scotland—James III.—pressed with the difficulty of Christian I., king of Denmark, Norway, and Swe-

den, having demanded payment of a long arrear of "the annual of Norway"—married Margaret, the princess of Denmark; and, in 1468, obtained as her dowry 2,000 florins in money, and the impignoration of O. for 50,000 florins, and of Shetland for 8,000 more. As the islands were never ransomed from the pledge, they thenceforth became politically and entirely attached to Scotland. In 1470-1, the earldom of Orkney and the lordship of Shetland were, as to their "haill richt," purchased by James III. from the Sinclairs, and annexed by acts of parliament to the Crown, not to be alienated, except in favour of a lawful son of the king. For two centuries after their cession by Norway to the Crown of Scotland, O. and Zetland seem to have been much in the condition of a Turkish province undergoing the rival and emulating scourgings of a quick succession of rapacious pashas. In 1643, they were granted by Charles I. in mortgage to William, Earl of Morton. They were mortgaged by the next earl to assist Charles, and were afterwards confiscated by Cromwell. At the Restoration, they were given back to the earl of Morton. In 1609 they were again, by act of parliament, annexed 'for ever' to the Crown; and, during upwards of 30 years, they were anew leased out to various farmers-general. In 1707 they were restored in the old form of a mortgage—redeemable by the Crown for £30,000, but subject to an annual feu-duty of £500 to James, Earl of Morton. In 1766, the Earl of Morton sold the estate for £60,000 to Sir Lawrence Dundas, the grandfather of the present Earl of Zetland. The revenues of the see of O. are under the control of the commissioners of the woods and forests.

ORKUB, or PRECOP, a town of Servia, in the sanj. and 27 m. SE of Kinkovatz.

ORLA, a small river of Saxony, in the Voigtland, which rises E of Triptis, and falls into the Saale, near Orlamunda, after a WNW course of 21 m.—Also a village of Russia, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Bialystok.

ORLAMUNDA, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Saale, at the influx of the Orla, 14 m. S by E of Weimar. Pop. 1,154.

ORLAND, a township of Hancock co., Maine, U. S., on the E side of the Penobscot, 61 m. E by N of Augusta. Pop. 1,381.

ORLANDO (CAPO DI), a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 25 m. W by S of Melazzo, in N lat. 38° 7′ 46″, 82 m. SE of Palermo. It is a steep rock of moderate height, crowned by a ruinous pile called the castle. It is remarkable for sudden squalls, and heavy swells.

ORLATH, a village of Transylvania, 9 m. SW of Hermanstadt.

ORLAU, a town of Austrian Silesia, 12 m. NW of Teschen. Pop. 900.

ORLE, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 36 m. SSW of Leda.

ORLEANS, a city in the central part of France, the cap. of the dep. of Loiret, situated on the r. or N bank of the Loire, 58 m. SSW of Paris, in N lat. 47° 54′ 12″, E long. 2° 45′ 49″. Pop. in 1789, 35,574; in 1836, 40,272; in 1841, 42,584. It is of an oblong form, extending along the bank of the river 1½ m., and surrounded by rich and highly-cultivated environs. It is built with tolerable regularity, the streets being in general straight, but they are narrow and incommodious. There are four squares or open spaces in the town, of which one, near the centre of the city, the Place du Martroy, is spacious and handsome. The finest street, the Rue Royale, extends in a straight line N and S from the central square to the extremity of the bridge over the Loire, a structure consisting of 9 large arches, equally admired for solidity and boldness and lightness of construction. It is 354 yds. in its entire length. The most recently constructed street, leading up to the W front of the cathedral, is also well-built and handsome. The houses are mostly in an antiquated style, and in the older parts of the city are chiefly of timber, and destitute even of the picturesque effect of mediæval buildings. Among the public edifices, the principal is the cathedral, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. Its general plan is that of a Latin cross, with an apsidal east end, the west end terminating in three enriched portals with lofty flanking towers. The other churches and convents are numerous, but of little interest. The Mairie or town-house, an edifice of the 15th cent., now a museum, is in course of restoration. The court-of-justice, the mint, and the theatre, are also entitled to notice. The literary institutions are an academy, a secondary medical school, and a royal college or high school. The public library contains above 30,000 vols. There are public walks along the ramparts and the quays, but the most agreeable are along the banks of the river. In front of the Mairie is placed a fine statue of the Maid of Orleans, executed by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe.

The position of O. is favourable to trade. Placed almost in the centre of the kingdom, and communicating by means of the Loire and its tributary streams with several fertile departments of the interior, it forms a great entrepot for their productions; while, on the other hand, the foreign commodities imported at Nantes, La-Rochelle, and some smaller ports, are forwarded to O., and subsequently distributed into different parts of the kingdom. The chief articles of export are corn, wine, brandy, and fruit. The manufactures of O. are chiefly stockings, woollens, hats, leather, and pottery-ware. It has also breweries, sugar-refineries, and tanneries.

O. is the seat of a prefect, and of the departmental offices. It is also the see of a bishop, and the seat of one of the great provincial courts of justice.—It is a place of great antiquity, having been besieged by Attila in 450. In the Middle ages it was the occasional residence of the kings of France. It has been the seat of 11 church-councils, and has since the middle of the 14th cent. conferred the title of duke, a title commonly held by a prince of the blood royal. In English history it is chiefly known by the memorable siege which it sustained against the English in 1428, and in which the celebrated Joan of Arc acted so distinguished a part. In French history it is farther known for a siege sustained in it by the Protestants against the Catholics in 1563. This siege was remarkable for the death of the duke of Guise, the first and most celebrated of the name.

The cant. of O., comprising 24 coms., had a pop. of 64,042 in 1831, and of 67,312 in 1841.—The arrond. has an area of 240,259 hect., and comprises 9 cants. Pop. in 1841, 144,032.—The ORLEANAIS, an ancient territorial division of France, comprising the O. propre, the Gatinais Orleanais, the Blaisois, the Sologne, and the Beauce, with a total area of 920,119 hect., is now partitioned among the departments of Indre, Indre-et-Loir, Loir-et-Cher, and Loiret. Its principal towns were O., Meuse, Beaugeney, Pithiviers, Cleic, Gergeau, Sully, and Ferté-Senecterre.

ORLEANS, a county in the N part of the state of Vermont, U. S., comprising an area of 675 sq. m., and lying between the E and W range of the Green mountains. It contains a portion of Memphremagog lake in the N, and is drained by Barton, Black, and Clyde rivers, affluents of Lake Memphremagog, and by the head-branches of Mississque and Onion rivers. It is hilly, but generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 13,634; in 1850, 15,705. Its cap. is Irasburg.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of New York, containing a superficies of 362 sq. m. It is intersected from E to W by the Mountain ridge, and has a generally undulating surface. The soil, consisting of loam or gravel, with an intermixture of clay and sand, is fertile. It is drained by Oak, Orchard, Johnson's, and other creeks, affluents of Lake Ontario, and is crossed from E to W by the Erie canal. Pop. in 1840, 25,127; in 1850, 28,464. Its cap. is Albion.—Also a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, containing an area of 160 sq. m. The surface is low and marshy, and, except on the streams, is incapable of successful cultivation. Sugar, cotton, rice, Indian corn, fruit, and

vegetables, are its chief productions. Pop. in 1840, 102,193, of whom 23,450 were slaves. Its cap. is New Orleans.—Also a township of Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, 95 m. SE of Boston. It extends across the narrow part of Cape Cod, and is bordered on the E by Pleasant bay, in which there are several islands, included in the township. The surface is hilly, and the soil sandy and unproductive. Fishing and the manufacture of salt form the chief branches of local employment. Pop. in 1840, 1,974. —Also a township of Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 12 m. N of Watertown, and 172 m. NNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Chaumont and Perch rivers. The soil consists of clay and loam, with a substratum of limestone. Pop. 3,001.—Also a village of Phelps township, Ontario co., in the state of New York, 190 m. W of Albany, on Flint creek. Pop. about 300.—Also a village of Orange co., in the state of Indiana, 86 m. S by W of Indianapolis. Pop. about 250.

ORLEANS (Island of), an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence, below Quebec, 20 m. long from SW to NE, and 5 m. broad. This island, next in size to that of Montreal, approaches it in fertility and richness of soil more nearly than any other part of the district of Quebec. Its W extremity is only 4 m. from Cape Diamond. The shores slope gradually to the beach; in some places there are a few rocky cliffs, but not of great extent or elevation. Bordering the N channel the beach is flat and muddy, with reefs of rocks running along it; but on the S side it is a fine sand, with only a few rocks sticking up here and there. The centre part is thickly wooded. The soil on the high lands is commonly a light good earth, mixed with sand, or sand and clay; on less elevated situations there is a fine black mould, which is likewise blended with sand. It is but scantily watered by the little river Dauphin, the rivulet Maheux, and a few trifling streams, all of which in summer-time nearly fail. A good road encompasses the island, and several others cross it. The pop. in 1825 was 4,022; in 1831, 4,349.

ORLEANS (New). See New Orleans.

ORLEAT, or Orliat, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. NE of Lezoux, and 7 m. W of Thiers. Pop. 1,164.

ORLESTONE, a parish of Kent, 5 m. S by W of Ashford, 2 m. N of the Grand Military canal, and 4½ m. S of the South-Eastern railway. Area 1,825 acres. Pop. in 1841, 316; in 1851, 334.

ORLETON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. N by W of Leominster, in the line of the Leominster canal. Area 2,603 acres. Pop. in 1841, 603; in 1851, 618.—Also a chapelry in Eastham p., Worcestershire, 6½ m. E by S of Tenbury, on the S bank of the Teme. Pop. in 1841, 111; in 1851, 107.

ORLHONNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Villefranche, near the r. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 200.

ORLIAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 8 m. N of Villefranche-de-Belvez, and 15 m. SW of Sarlat. Pop. 350.

ORLIANSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, and district of Samara. It makes part of the military line of Samara, and is inhabited exclusively by Cossacks and invalided soldiers.

ORLIENAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. NE of Mormant, and 10 m. SW of Lyon. Pop. 750.

ORLIK, or Oriel, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. S of Poltava, district and 27 m. SSE of Kobyliake, at the confluence of the Oriel and Dnieper.

ORLINGBURY, a parish of Northamptonshire, 4 m. NW by N of Wellingborough. Area 1,990 acres. Pop. in 1841, 351; in 1851, 330.

ORLOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. WSW of Viatka, on the r. bank of the river of that name, at the confluence of the Pleskikha. Pop. 3,600.—Also a town in the gov. and district and 21 m. NE of Voronej, on the r. bank of the Usman. Pop. 3,500. It was built in the 17th cent., by the czar Alexis Mikhailovitch, to defend the frontier from the incursions of the Nogais.

ORLOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Chernigov, district and 36 m. SW of Novgorod-Severskoi. Pop. 1,560.

ORLOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, district and 66 m. NNE of Oust-Medvieditza, on the r. bank of the Medvieditza.

ORLOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masovie, obwod and 21 m. SSE of Gostynin, and 19 m. ENE of Lenczy, in the midst of a marsh, on the l. bank of the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. Pop. 413.

ORLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Villejuef, and 7 m. SE of Sceaux, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 520. It contains the old tower of the church, which, in 1360, sustained a siege for 3 months against the English.

ORLYA, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad, 12 m. SSW of Vajda-Hunyad.

ORMAIG, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the W by Wallaby river, and S by the p. of Staffa.

ORMAIZTEGUI, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuscoa and partido of Aspeitia, 21 m. SW of Villafranca. Pop. 550. It contains several fountains.

ORMEA, a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 20 m. S of Mondovi, and 21 m. NNW of Oneille, in the Apennines, on the l. bank of the Tanaro, and at an alt. of 809 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 4,750. It is a dull ill-built town, enclosed by an old wall, and defended by a small castle on an adjacent height. It has extensive manufactories of linen. This town suffered severely at the commencement of the campaign of 1796.

ORME-HEAD (Great), a steep limestone cliff, on the coast of Carnarvonshire, in N lat. 53° 20′ 0″, W long. 3° 51′ 7″. It has an elevation of 664 ft., and its ridge takes a SE direction for about 1¾ m. On its summit is a telegraph in connection with Holyhead and Liverpool.

ORMENYES, a district of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat of Klausenburg. It contains the village of Mezo-Ormenyes.

ORMES (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. N of Dauge, and 13 m. NNE of Chatellerault, on the r. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,715. It has a fine castle with a magnificent park.—Also a village in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Aillant-sur-Tholon, and 12 m. SSW of Joigny. Pop. 400.

ORMESSON, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 4 m. WNW of St. Denis, and com. of Epinay-sur-Seine, in the valley of Montmorency. It has a fine castle, and possesses manufactories of calico, plain and printed, and a cotton spinning-mill.

ORMIANEB, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 15 m. NW of Kamenetz.

ORMIDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia, on the S coast of the island of Cyprus, on cape Griega, 15 m. S of Famagousta.

ORMIGOS. See Hormigos.

ORMISTON, a parish and village of Haddington-

shire, 2¼ m. S of Tranent. Area 3,245 acres. Pop. in 1841, 826, of whom 335 were in the v.; in 1851, 811.

ORMOERBEAR. See Morbeya.

ORMOND, an ancient Irish principality, or petty kingdom, on the l. bank of the Middle Shannon, in the middle of the N part of Munster. It nearly corresponded with the present baronies of Upper Ormond, Lower Ormond, and Owney and Arra, in co. Tipperary; but it figured less as a principality of the Irish period, than as an earldom of the period of the Anglo-Normans; and in the latter connection, its history is strictly identical with that of the earls and dukes of Ormond.

ORMOND ISLAND, an island at the E entrance of the strait of the Fury and Hecla, in N lat. 69° 46′, W long. 82° 45′. It is 9 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth; and is separated from Liddon island on the W by a channel of little more than 1 m. in breadth.

ORMONDS (Les), a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and district of Aigle. It is almost entirely enclosed by the Alps, and is liable to inundation. It is traversed by the Grande Eau. It comprises the communes of Ormonds-dessus, pop. 935; and Ormonds-dessous, pop. 1,574.

ORMOY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone and cant. of Jussy, 24 m. NNW of Vesoul, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 1,168.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. SW of Chateau-Villain, on a stream, near the r. bank of the Aube.

ORMSBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W by N of Guisborough, comprising the townships of Eston, Morton, Normanby, and Upsall. Area 8,948 acres. Pop. in 1831, 901; in 1851, 1,172.

ORMSBY-St.-MARGARET, a parish in Norfolk, 4¾ m. N by W of Yarmouth. Area with Scratby and St. Michael, 2,761 acres. Pop. in 1831, 720; in 1851, 884.

ORMSBY-St.-MICHAEL, a parish in Norfolk, 1¾ m. W by N of Great Ormsby. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 294.

ORMSBY (North), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NW by N of Louth. Area 1,707 acres. Pop. 131.

ORMSBY (South), a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNW of Spilsby. Area 2,377 acres. Pop. in 1831, 237; in 1851, 261.

ORMSIDE, or Ormes-Head, a parish in Westmoreland, 1¾ m. SSE of Appleby, on the S bank of the Eden. Area 2,034 acres. Pop. in 1851, 198.

ORMSKIRK, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 35 m. S by W of Lancaster, and 12 m. N by E of Liverpool, comprising the townships of Bickerstaffe, Birkdale, Burscough, Lathem, and Scarisbrick, and the chapelry of Skelmersdale. Area 30,832 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,608; in 1851, 16,490. The town consists chiefly of four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, with the market-place in the centre. Its pop. in 1851 was 5,548. Cotton-spinning and hat-making are carried on here. There are considerable coal-mines in the p., the transport of the produce of which is facilitated by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, which passes about 3 m. N of the town. O. is one of the polling-places for the S division of the co.

ORMUK, an island of the Arabian gulf, off the coast of Yemen and to the SE of Loheia. Its only inhabitants are a few fishermen.

ORMUZ, or Hormuz, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 12′, E long. 56° 25′, 45 m. N of Cape Mussendon, the ancient *Ozyris*. It is a mass of hills of rock-salt and sulphur, varying in colour as much as in shape, about 15 m. in circumf., and having a pop. not exceeding 300. The rocks which compose nearly the whole island sink abruptly near its N extremity into a plain comprising about 6 or 7 sq. m. of comparatively level country, terminating in a sandy spit that divides the harbour of O. into two parts, and on which stands the old Portuguese fort. When the Portuguese fleets had found their way round the cape into the Indian seas, their cupidity was soon excited by O., which was reported to be a place of immense wealth. They made several abortive attempts to obtain possession of it, but in 1515, the great Albuquerque sailed thither with a force so overwhelming that resistance was scarcely attempted. It continued to be one of the main seats of Portuguese power, and numbered under them 4,000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, till the reign of Shah Abbas, when that monarch conceived the design of wresting this valuable appendage to the Persian empire, from a foreign power. His efforts would probably have been fruitless, had he not engaged the aid of an English squadron, which happened to be cruizing in the Indian seas, the commanders of which, conceiving themselves authorised to adopt any measures hostile to the Portuguese, readily engaged in the enterprise. The combined forces began with taking possession of the island of Kishme, 9 m. WSW, on which O. mainly depended for supplies. They then landed and obliged the Portuguese to evacuate the town, and retire into the castle, which was at last reduced by famine. The Persian monarch made it now his object to transfer the trade of O. to Gombrun situated on the coast opposite to it; and ultimately, in furtherance of this favourite object, the inhabitants were ordered to evacuate the place, leaving only a Persian garrison. About the end of the last cent., O. was taken possession of by the imam of Maskat; but as a city and mart, it had no longer any existence; it did not then contain more than 20 families. The fort has been put into a tolerable state of repair. The whole of the ancient city, near the N extremity of the island, is one mass of ruins, the reservoirs for water being the only buildings that are at all in a perfect state. The present inhabitants are chiefly employed in preparing rock-salt, from which the imam derives a considerable revenue. The island also produces copper, iron, red ochre, and sulphur.

ORNACHOS, or Hornachos, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 54 m. ENE of Badajoz and partido of Almendralijo. Pop. 1,200.

ORNAIN, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Haute-Marne and cant. of Sailly, near Germizey, 11 m. ESE of Joinville; passes through the NW extremity of the dep. of the Vosges; waters the S part of that of the Meuse, in which it bathes Gondrecourt, Ligny, Bar-le-Duc, and Rivigny; flows thence into the dep. of the Marne; receives the Saulx on the l., a little below Estressy; passes Vitry-le-Bruli; and, after a course in a generally NW direction of about 90 m., joins the Marne on the l. bank, about 1 m. N of Vitry-le-Francais. Timber from the forests of the Vosges forms the chief article of transit on this river.

ORNANS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and arrond. of Besançon. The cant. comprises 28 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,314; in 1841, 13,975. The town is 12 m. SE of Besançon, on the Loue, in a picturesque situation, at an alt. of 398 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 3,040. It has a library and a small seminary, and possesses manufactories of cheese, a flour and saw-mill, several tanneries, and a paper-mill. Cherries are extensively cultivated in the locality for the manufacture of kirschwasser.

ORNAVASSO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Novara, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and

9 m. WNW of Pallanza, and 12 m. SE of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 1,652.

ORNBAU, a town of Bavaria, in the presidial and 8 m. SE of Herrieden, on the l. bank of the Altmuhl. Pop. 860.

ORNE, a department in the N of France, comprising a portion of the old provs. of Normandy and Perche; stretching between the parallels of 48° 12′ and 48° 48′ N, and between 1° E and 1° W long.; bounded on the N by the deps. of Calvados and Eure; on the E by Eure and Eure-et-Loir; on the S by Sarthe and Mayenne; and on the W by Manche. It has an area of 610,561 hectares. Pop. in 1821, 422,884; in 1841, 442,072; in 1851, 439,884.—The surface is elevated. A chain of hills intersects it from E to W, separating the basins of the Orne and the Seine from those of the Loire. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Mayenne, the Sarthe, the Eure, the Rille, the Dives, the Huisne, the Charenton and the Iton.—The soil is of various qualities. About 114,000 hect. are a rich loam. The chief productions of the dep. are wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, hemp, flax, pulse, potatoes, and beet-root sugar. The consumption of corn is, however, greater than the quantity raised, great part of the dep. consisting of pasture and forest land. In 1839, 56,707 hect. were under wheat. Apples and pears are abundant here, as in the rest of Normandy; and a great quantity of cider and perry is made. The breed of horses is good; and cattle, hogs, and poultry are extensively reared for the Paris market.—The principal mineral product is iron, which is worked in various parts of the dep.; manganese and porcelain clay are also wrought. The manufactures of the dep. consist of coarse linens, lace, leather, paper, and glass, which, along with cattle, horses, and wood form the chief articles of export.—The dep. belongs to the diocese of Séez, and to the jurisdiction of the royal court of Caen. It is divided into the 4 administrative arrondissements of Alençon, Argentan, Domfront, and Mortagne, which are subdivided into 35 cants., and 513 coms. The chief town is Alençon.

ORNE, a river of France, which has its source in the neighbourhood of Séez; flows NW; becomes navigable at Caen, and discharges itself into the English channel, about 9 m. below that town after a course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Rouvre, the Noireau, and the Odon.

ORNES, a town of France, dep. of Meuse, 9 m. NE of Verdun. Pop. 1,000.

ORNETO, a village of Corsica, in the cant. of Tavagna, 21 m. S of Bastia.

ORO (Rio-del), a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa-Marta, which rises to the NE of Pamplona; runs N, and joins the Solia on the r. bank.—Also a river of the same state, in the prov. of Neiva, which enters the Magdalena.—It is the name of several other small streams in South America, in whose sands gold has been found.

ORO (Monte d'), a mountain in the centre of the island of Corsica, 6 m. S of Mont Rotondo, and 24 m. NE of Ajaccio. Alt. above sea-level 8,700 ft.

ORO (Monte dell'), a summit of the Rhetian Alps, to the W of Mount Bernina. Alt. above sea-level 2,590 metres = 2,832 yds.

ORODADA, a port on the coast of Peru, 6 m. S by W of Payta.

OROHOÑA, one of the highest peaks of the island of Tahiti. It has an estimated alt. of 8,480 ft., and appeared to Dr. Pickering, who ascended it about 1,500 ft., as if it were the centre from which the different ridges of the island radiate in ten or twelve directions towards the coast.

OROMUCTO, a river of New Brunswick, which rises in two small lakes in York co; runs N; and falls into St. John's river, 12 m. SE of Fredericton. It is navigable for small vessels 20 m. At its mouth is one of the oldest settlements in the country. By this passage the Indians have a communication with Passamaquoddy bay.

OROMTSHI, a town of Tibet, 48 m. E of Manas-Hotun.

ORON, a town of Switzerland, in the Pays-de-Vaud, 10 m. ENE of Lausanne, on the r. bank of the Broye.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Burgos, on the Oroncillo, an affluent of the Ebro.

ORONHI, a town of Tibet, 38 m. W of Yolotou-Hotun.

ORONO, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 75 m. NE of Augusta. Pop. 1,521.

ORONOKO, a village of Berrien co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 335.

ORONOZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Pampeluna, on the l. bank of the Salazar. Pop. 150.

ORONSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland, separated by a narrow channel from Colonsay. The walls of a priory, said to have been founded by St. Columba, are still to be seen on it.

ORONTES, El-Aazy, or Maklub, a river of Northern Syria, the largest by which that country is watered. It rises in two sources on the W slopes in the Anti-Libanus, in about N lat. 34° 5′, 10 m. NE of Baalbec, not far from the source of the Jordan; but while the latter river rolls southward to Lake Asphaltites, the O. flows in the opposite direction. At the village of Ar-Ras, the united streams fall into a more abundant stream anciently called *Typhon*, but now El-Aazy, which bursts at once from the foot of the Anti-Libanus, with a considerable volume of water. Entering the valley of Homs, the O. forms the Bahr-el-Kades, a lake 6 m. in length, by 2 m. wide, and issuing from its N extremity passes 1½ m. W of Homs; then sweeping round Mount Erbayn, passes through the city of Hamah, and flows NW through the valley of El-ghab. On reaching the plain of 'Umk, it makes a bold sweep to the NW, receives the Lower Karasu coming from the Aga-Denghiz, at Gazel-Burj; then skirts the slopes of Daphne, and winds in a tortuous course to the SW; and approaching the sea receives the Kutchuk-Karachai, and the Buyuk-Karachai; and entering the plain of Suweidujeh, winds along the foot of Mount Casius, 'till it passes over a difficult bar into the bay of Antioch, 21 m. by the windings of its course below Antioch. Its stream is in general so deep sunk in rocks, that it can be rendered subservient to the purposes of irrigation only by being laboriously raised with wheels. The rains which commence in November swell the river till the early part of January. In April and May, the melting of the snow again fills its bed; after which it gradually decreases in volume of water till November.

OROPESA, the capital of the prov. of Cochabamba, in Bolivia, situated on one of the tributary streams of the Rio-Grande, in a beautiful and fertile valley in N lat. 17° 22′. Pop. 17,000. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in supplying the neighbouring provs. with fruits and grain.—There are some other inconsiderable settlements of this name in Spanish America.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Avila, 20 m. W by S of Talavera-de-la-Reyna. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 300.

OROPESA (Cape), a cape of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, in N lat. 40° 5′ 33″.

OROPO′, or Oropus, a village of Greece, in At-

tica, about 2 m. from the small bay of Ai-Apostolus, and 30 m. N of Athens, on the r. bank of the Asopus, formerly of importance in a military sense, as commanding the adjacent plain of Tanagra, a tract of great fertility. Some large blocks of hewn stone are all that remain of its ancient fortifications.

OROS, a village of Albania, in the sanj. and 45 m. SE of Skutari.

OROSEI, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 21 m. ENE of Nuoro, on the r. bank and near the mouth of a small stream of the same name, the *Cedrinus* of Ptolemy. Pop. 1,650. It exports corn, almonds, cheese, cork, cattle, hides, honey, and fruit, but in small quantities only.

OROSHAZA, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bekesch, 28 m. W by S of Gyula. Pop. 9,000.

OROSZVAR. See CARLBURG.

OROTAVA, or CAORA, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriffe, beautifully situated on a gently sloping hill, in a valley about 25 m. from Santa-Cruz, at an alt. of 1,200 ft. above sea-level, amid fields of corn, gardens, and vineyards. It is a well-built, clean, airy little town, and has a small stream of water running through each of its streets. Pop. 8,000. It carries on considerable commerce by its port, Puerto-de-la-O. which is about 2 m. distant, and has a pop. of 4,500. The wines of the island are mostly shipped here. O. and its port were terribly devastated by a hurricane in November 1826.

OROTE, one of the Mariannes group, in the S. Pacific, in N lat. 13° 26′, E long. 144° 49′.

OROUY, a village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. and 4 m. N of Crepy. Pop. 600.

OROVESA, a lake of Finland, in the district of Kuopio, about 40 m. NW of Lake Ladoga. It communicates with Lake Pielis on the N, and Lake Kallavesi on the W.

OROYA (LA), a small Indian village of Peru, in in S lat. 11° 38′, W long. 75° 20′, 25 m. ENE of Yauli. It lies on the l. bank of a river of the same name, at an alt. of 12,010 ft. above sea-level, and communicates with the r. bank by a rope-bridge 50 yds. long. Pop. 200. From this place a road leads SE, over the level height of Cachi-Cachi to Jauja; and another road leads NE to Tarma.

ORPIERRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper-Alpes, and arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 2,718; in 1841, 2,597. The town is 27 m. SW of Gap, on the Soyan. Pop. 932. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, and carries on a considerable trade in prunes.

ORPINGTON, a parish of Kent, 7 m. SW of Dartford, and 22 m. WNW of Maidstone. Area 3,477 acres. Pop. in 1831, 842; in 1851, 1,203.

ORRELL, a township in Wigan parish, Lancashire, 3½ m. W of Wigan, and 1 m. S of the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,542 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,518; in 1851, 2,762.

ORRELL AND FORD, a township in Sefton parish, Lancashire, 4½ m. N of Liverpool, on the Liverpool and Leeds canal.

ORRERY, an ancient barony in the N of co. Cork, now united to Kilmore. It gives the title of earl to the family of Boyle; but this title is now united to that of Earl of Cork. Both the fourth and the fifth earls were persons of considerable literary celebrity; the former, in particular, devoted the later years of his life to philosophical investigations, and patronized an ingenious watchmaker, of the name of George Graham, who invented the well-known machine or instrument which represents the composition, motions, and phases of the planetary system, and called it, in honour of his patron and benefactor, an orrery.

ORRES (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 5 m. SE of Embrun. Pop. 1,119.

ORREST HEAD, a township in Windermere parish, Westmoreland, 6 m. SE by S of Ambleside.

ORRIN, a river which has its source in the SE corner of Ross-shire, flows E, and after a course of about 27 m. joins the Conan.

ORRINGTON, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 70 m. NE of Augusta, bounded on the W by Penobscot river. It is intersected by a small affluent of that river, and has a generally fertile soil.

ORRISMORE, a large, boggy moor, in the parishes of Ballindoon and Moyrus, co. Galway, from 2 to 7 m. SSE of Clifden. This tract, about 7 m. by 4, generally speaking is a plain not much elevated above the sea. It is intersected by many low ridges of mica slate, and in the hollows between them are a multitude of lakes, in number about 143, of different sizes, and many of them having numerous and intricate arms. The quantity of red bog in O. is 14,000 Irish acres.

ORROIR, a dep. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Rhône. Pop. 902. It has manufactories of linen.

ORROLI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 11 m. SE of Isili, and 36 m. NNE of Cagliari. Pop. 1,429.

ORSA, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg and haerad of Ofvan-Siljan, 54 m. NW of Falun.

ORSARA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, capital of a circondario, in the district and 6 m. NW of Bovino. Pop. 4,200.

ORSAY. See ORÇAY.

ORSCHWIHR, or ORSCHWEIR, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 4 m. N of Guebwiller, and 12 m. SSW of Colmar. Pop. 1,306.

ORSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. E of Cateau-Cambresis, on the slope of a hill, near the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,289.

ORSE, or ORSE-LE-PIERREUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. N of Thenon, and 20 m. E of Perigueux. It affords good red wine.

ORSENNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, and cant. of Aigurande. Pop. 1,702.

ORSERA, a town of Austrian Illyria, on the W coast of Istria, with a good harbour, near the mouth of the river Lemo, 4 m. N of Rovigno, in N lat. 45° 8′ 20″. Pop. 550.

ORSETT, a parish of Essex, 24 m. E by N of London. Area 4,134 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,274; in 1851, 1,592.

ORSHA, or ORSHAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 40 m. N of Mohilev, on the Dnieper, which here receives the Orshitza. Pop. 2,000. It has 3 churches of the Greek communion, 5 Catholic monasteries, and a college of Jesuits.

ORSINFAING, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Villers-sur-Semois. Pop. 163.

ORSINVAL, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Quenoy, on the l. bank of the Ronelle. Pop. 450.

ORSKAIA, a port of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 155 m. ESE of Orenburg, situated on the Or, about 1½ m. above its junction with the Ural. Like most other of the Russian frontier-towns, it is composed of one long straight street, bordered with wooden houses. It has several churches, a large market-place, and artillery-barracks. The Asiatic

caravans usually pass the latter river here, on their way to Orenburg.

ORSMAEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Orsmael-Gussenhoven. Pop. 413.

ORSMAEL-GUSSENHOVEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Ghete. Pop. of dep. 655; of com. 413.

ORSOGNA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, 6 m. W of Lanciano.

ORSONG, or Oresung, a river of Hindostan, which rises on the SW of the prov. of Malwah, and, entering Gujerat, joins the Nerbuddah on the r. bank after a SW course of about 65 m.

ORSOVA (New), or Neu-Orschowa, a small town and fortress of Wallachia, situated on an island in the Danube in N lat. 44° 42′, 50 m. N by W of Viden, and 100 m. E of Belgrade. The fortress was frequently taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists, but has remained in the hands of the former since the treaty of Sistow in 1789. The town consists of four filthy, narrow, and village streets.

ORSOVA (Old), or Alt-Orschowa, a fortress in the S of Hungary, in the military or frontier district of Temesvar, at the influx of the Czerna into the Danube, opposite to New O., and about 3 m. from the frontier. Pop. 900, chiefly Wallachians. Its custom-house and quarantine establishments give it importance, and it is a place of some trade. During the French continental blockade vast quantities of goods were sent up the Danube, and overland to O., on account of the merchants of Trieste.

ORSOY, a town of Prussia, on the W bank of the Rhine, at the confluence of the Kennell, 24 m. SE of Cleves. Pop. 1,500. It has manufactures of fine woollens.

ORT, a town of Lower Austria, 15 m. E of Vienna, near the l. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,400.

ORTA (Lago d'), the *Lacus Cusius* of the ancients, a small lake of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, about 3 m. W of Lago-Maggiore. It is 6 m. long, and 1½ m. wide, and has within it the little islet of San-Giulio. Overhanging it is Monterone, the flanks of which are composed of enormous masses of red granite, exceedingly beautiful when reduced to a polished state.

ORTA, a small town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Novara, situated on the lake of Orta or San Giulio, 30 m. N of Vercelli. It has 2 chapels, and a number of convents.—Also a town of Naples, in the Capitanata, 26 m. SW of Manfredonia. Pop. 1,500.

ORTA-TAGH, a mountain-chain of Bokhara, to the NW of the city of Bokhara, which joins the Kelinebok.

ORTAKSHI, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 18 m. ESE of Guzel-Hissar, near the l. bank of the Meander.

ORTE, a town of the Papal States, in the deleg. of Viterbo, on the Tiber, 36 m. N by W of Rome.—Also a town of Russian Poland, in the prov. of Bialystock. Pop. 900.

ORTEGA ISLES, two small islands in the S. Pacific, in the Salomon archipelego, in S lat. 8°, E long. 157° 20′.

ORTEGAL (Cape), a promontory of Spain, in Galicia, in N lat. 43° 46′ 40″, W long. 7° 54′ 0″, forming the SW limit of the gulf of Gascogny, and the most northern point of land in the kingdom.

ORTELSBURG, or Scytno, a town of E. Prussia, in the gov. of Konigsberg, situated on a small lake, in N lat. 53° 53′, 80 m. SSE of Königsberg. Several actions were fought here in 1807, between the Russians and the French.

ORTENAU, a district of Germany, lying between the Rhine on the W, the Black-forest on the E, and the Brisgau on the S. The greater part of this district belonged to Austria, but was ceded in 1802 to the duke of Modena, and came after his death to the Austrian archduke Ferdinand. It was assigned to Baden by the treaty of Presburg, in January 1806, and now forms part of the circle of Kinzig.

ORTENBERG, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. ENE of Frankfort-on-the-Maine, near the l. bank of the Nidder.—Also a village in the grand-duchy of Baden, 1 m. SE of Offenburg.

ORTENBURG, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. S of Vilzhofen. Pop. 1,200.

ORTEZ, a small river of Buenos Ayres, which runs N into the Plata.

ORTHENVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Tenneville. Pop. 152.

ORTHEZ, or Orthes, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, situated on the declivity of a hill, on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau, 22 m. NW of Pau, and 30 m. E of Bayonne. Pop. 6,800. It has manufactories of flannel and leather, and its environs produce slate, pitcoal, and petroleum, and silver. It suffered greatly in the religious wars of the 16th cent. On the 25th of February 1814 the British obtained here a decisive advantage over the French under Soult, the latter being driven from a succession of positions, with a heavy loss both in killed and prisoners.

ORTHO, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche, watered by the Ourthe. Pop. of dep. 1,132; of com. 200.

ORTHOSA, or Ortosa, a small seaport of Syria, in the pash. of Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 12 m. N of Tripoli.

ORTI, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 1ma, 2 m. S of Calanna. Pop. 1,000.

ORTLER, Orteler, or Ortel-Spitze, the highest mountain of the Austrian empire, situated in Tyrol, on the borders of the Engadine, in the co. and 9 m. NNE of Bormio, in N lat. 46° 30′ 16″, E long. 10° 32′ 31″. Its elevation is given by M. Mercey at 14,466 ft., but some measurements make it 15,400 ft., or very nearly as high as Mont Blanc. Its top was first reached in 1804, by Joseph Pichler, a chamois hunter of Passeyr.

ORTSHIK, a river of Russia, which rises to the S of Valki, in the gov. of Kharkov, and joins the Oriel on the r. bank, after a S course of 60 m.

ORSTON, a parish in Notts, 8 m. S by W of Newark, on the E bank of the Devon. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 439; in 1851, 461.

ORTON, a chapelry in Rothwell p., Northamptonshire, 4¼ m. W by N of Kettering. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 90.—Also a parish and market-town in Westmoreland, 8¼ m. SW by S of Appleby. The town is pleasantly situated on the road between Appleby and Kendal, and consists chiefly of one long irregularly built street. Area 24,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,501; in 1851, 1,456.

ORTON, or Overton Great, a parish in Cumberland, 5 m. W by S of Carlisle, and 3 m. N of the Maryport and Carlisle railway, including the townships of O. and Baldwin-Holme. Area 4,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 445; in 1851, 519.

ORTON-ON-THE-HILL, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 7 m. W by N of Market-Bosworth. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 330.

ORTON, or Overton-Longueville, a parish in the co. of Huntingdon, 4¾ m. N by E of Stilton. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 224.

ORTON WATERVILLE, a parish in the co. of

Huntingdon, 4½ m. N of Stilton. Area 1,350 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 302.

ORTONA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Abruzzo-Citra, district and 9 m. N of Lanciano, and 12 m. E of Chieti, on the Adriatic, on which it has a small port. Pop. 6,900. It has a cathedral, and several churches and convents. Wine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

ORTRAND, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, circle and 24 m. SE of Liebenwerda, on the l. bank of the Putsnitz. Pop. 1,820.

ORTUCCHIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and 5 m. NW of Gioja, on the SE bank of Lake Fucino.

ORTUERI, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. of Busachi, district and 6 m. NNW of Meana, and 24 m. ENE of Oristano. Pop. 1,197.

ORUA. See Aruba.

ORULGANSKI MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains in Siberia, dividing the valleys of the Lena and the Jana, and extending in a WNW direction to the Polar sea. Their geological formation is clay-slate.

ORULONG, a small island of the S. Pacific, in the Pelew archipelago, to the W of the island of Baubelthouap. It is about 3 m. in circuit, and is surrounded with steep rocks covered with wood.

ORUNE, or Oruni, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. NNE of Nuoro, district and 5 m. S of Billi. Pop. 1,438.

ORURILLO, a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 150 m. SSE of Cuzco, at the N extremity of Lake Titicaca.

ORURO, or San-Philippo-d'Oruro, a province and town of Bolivia, in the dep. of Charcas. The town is 105 m. WNW of Chuquisaca, and 66 m. WSW of Oropesa, in a fine valley, at an alt of 4,147 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 5,000. It contains several churches and convents. The climate of the prov. is cold, dry, and liable to tempestuous winds. It affords extensive pasture, and possesses large herds of cattle and lamas. It contains productive gold-mines.

ORUSCO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Madrid, partido and 18 m. SE of Alcala-de-Henares, on the brow of a hill, and on the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 860. It has two paper-mills.

ORUST, an island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, in the stift and 28 m. NW of Gottenburg, in N lat. 58° 12′, E long. 11° 39′. It is 15 m. in length from NE to SW, and 12 m. in width. It has a level surface, and affords excellent pasturage. The rearing of cattle, fishing, and the culture of hops, form the chief branches of local industry.

ORVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Montmartin-sur-Mer, 3 m. SW of Coutances, near the r. bank of the Sienne. Pop. 1,290.—Also a village of Belgian Luxemburg, 9 m. S of Neufchateau.

ORVAULT, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. of La-Chapelle-sur-Erdre, 5 m. NW of Nantes. Pop. 1,845.

ORVIETO, a town of the Papal states, situated on a steep hill, 60 m. NNW of Rome, at the confluence of the Paglia and Chiana, in N lat. 42° 49′, E long. 12° 7′. Pop. 5,418. It is the see of a bishop, and has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice containing some good sculptures and paintings. Several of its other churches, chapels, and convents, are admired; and it has three or four large palaces. The only public institution worth notice is a college of Jesuits. —The deleg. of O. has an area of 167,750 hect., with a pop. in 1843 of 26,141.

ORVIGO, or Orrigo, a river of Spain, which rises in the Cantabrian chain, in the N of Leon; runs S; and joins the Esla, on the r. bank, after a course of 85 m., near Benavente.

ORVIN, or Illfingen, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, 6 m. E of Courtelary. Pop. 659.

ORVISO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Vittoria. Pop. 320.

ORWELL, a parish of Kinross-shire, 12 m. N of Dunfermline. Pop. in 1841, 2,715; in 1851, 2,569.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rises in the middle of the co., near Felsham; runs SE by Needham-Market to Ipswich, from whence it is navigable; and, uniting with the Stour at Manningtree, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich it takes the name of the Gipping. Vessels of considerable burden ascend it to Ipswich.

ORWELL, a township of Rutland co., Vermont, U. S., on Lake Champlain. Pop. 1,504.—Also a township of Bradford co., Pennsylvania, 146 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. 1,037.—Also a township of Oswego co., New York, 148 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. 808.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in Ohio.

ORWIGSBURG, the capital of Schuylkill co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 62 m. NE of Harrisburg. Pop. 779.

ORXHAUSEN, a village of Brunswick, 3 m. W of Gandersheim, on the l. bank of the Gande.

ORZI-NOVI, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Brescia, on the Oglio, 34 m. E of Milan. Pop. 4,500.

ORZI-VECCHI, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Brescia, and 3 m. NE of Orzi-Novi. Pop. 1,020.

OSA, a river of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, which rises to the W of the hamlet of Montiano, and flows SSE and then WSW to the Mediterranean, at Talamone-Vecchio, 3 m. NNW of the mouth of the Albegna.—Also a town of Russia, in the gov. and 62 m. SW of Perm, on the l. bank of the Kama. Pop. 1,000.

OSACCA, or Osaka, a city of Japan, the port of Meaco, at the embouchure of the Yedogava, in the isle of Nifon, in N lat. 35° 5′. It is the seat of an extensive trade, and one of the most flourishing cities in the empire. Its pop. is said to amount to 80,000.

OSA-DE-LA-VEGA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Cuenca. Pop. 1,400.

OSA-DE-MONTREL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 66 m. E of Ciudad-Real, on the site of the ancient *Lagosa*.

OSAGE, a river of Missouri, U. S., which flows into the Missouri, 153 m. above the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi, in N lat. 38° 35′. Its general course is W and WSW, through a rich and level country. At its junction with the Missouri it is 397 yds. wide. It is navigable for boats 600 m.; for steam-boats 200 m. Its banks are covered with timber, and possess in general a rich soil.—Also a co. of Missouri, a little SE of the centre of the state. Area 860 sq. m. Its cap. is Alexander. Pop. in 1850, 6,705.—Also the cap. of Benton co., in Arkansas, 200 m. NW by W of Little Rock.

OSAGES, a tribe of Indians in North America, who have settlements near the sources of the river of that name. They are divided into three bands, the Grand Osage, the Little Osage, and those of the Arkansas. The tribe is estimated to amount to 4,200. They have begun to pay some attention to agriculture.

OSAGE-WOMAN'S RIVER, a river of Missouri, U. S., which falls into the Missouri about 60 m. from the confluence of the latter with the Mississippi. It is 30 yds. wide at its mouth.

OSAKA. See Osacca.

OSARA, or Asara, a village in the Syrian desert,

near the r bank of the Euphrates, 30 m. SE of Kerkhissa.

OSASIO, a village of the Sardinian states, 18 m. S of Turin, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Pignerol.

OSBALDESTON, a township in Blackburn p., co. palatine of Lancaster, 4¼ m. NW by N of Blackburn. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 250.

OSBALDWICK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. E of York, comprising the townships of Murton and O. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 372.

OSBANIKÉT, a village of Tartary, on the Sirr, 30 m. W of Tocat.

OSBASTON, a township in Cadeby p., Leicestershire, 1½ m. NE by E of Market-Bosworth. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 227.

OSBORNE ISLES, a group off the NW coast of Australia, in the E part of Admiralty gulf, in S lat. 14° 20′.

OSBOURNBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW of Folkingham. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 654.

OSCAR ISLE, one of the Ellice group, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 8° 29′.

OSCARSTAD, a village of Sweden, 42 m. NW of Carlstad, on a small lake which communicates with Lake Wener.

OSCEOLA, a village of St. Clair co., in Missouri, U. S., 132 m. W of Jefferson city, on the S side of Osage river.

OSCH, or Oss, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. NE of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 3,500.

OSCHATZ, a town of Saxony, near the river Dollnitz, 32 m. NW of Dresden. Pop. 5,362, employed partly in woollen manufactures. In the neighbourhood is a mountain called the Culmberg, which was frequently occupied as a military station in the war of 1756.

OSCHERSLEBEN, a walled town of Prussian Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 19 m. WSW of Magdeburg, on the Bode. Pop. 3,501.

OSCHIRI, a village of Sardinia, 18 m. N of Ozieri. Pop. 1,500.

OSCHITZ, a village of Bohemia, 21 m. N of Jung-Bunzlau. Pop. 600.

OSCHMIANKA, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 32 m. SE of Vilna.

OSENSOE, a lake of Norway, in the bail. of Hedenmarken. It is 15 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 1 m. in breadth, and discharges its waters by the Osenelv into the Gummen.

OSERA, or Osicerda, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Saragossa, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 275.

OSERO, or Losine, an island of Austrian Illyria, in the Adriatic, to the SW of the larger island of Cherso, with which its NE end is joined by a bridge. Its S point is in N lat. 44° 28′, E long. 14° 28′. A steep barren limestone chain runs lengthwise through it. The town of O., the ancient *Apsoros*, situated on the NE coast of the island, 15 m. SSE of Cherso, though containing only 400 inhabitants, is the see of a bishop, and contains a fine cathedral.—About 5 m. from the S end of the island is Lossin, or Lussin, a well-built town with upwards of 3,000 inhabitants, and a well-sheltered, but narrow port.

OSETES. See Ossetes.

OSETR, a river of Russia, which lies near Lipshina, in the gov. of Tula; runs E and N; and flows into the Oka, on the r. bank, near Gorodnia, after a course of 74 m.

OSGATHORPE, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. ENE of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and 14 m. NW of Leicester. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 346.

OSGODBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW by N of Market-Raisen. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 350; in 1851, 492.—Also a township in Lavington p., Lincolnshire, 2 m. NE by N of Corby. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 99; in 1851, 79.—Also a township in Hemingborough p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NE by E of Selby, and about 1 m. N of the Selby and Hull railway. Area 1,524 acres. Pop. in 1831, 170; in 1851, 185.—Also a township in Cayton p., Yorkshire, 2½ m. S by E of Scarborough, on the coast. Area 1,375 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 59.

OSGYAN, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 21 m. WSW of Gomor, and 42 m. NNW of Erlau. There is a Lutheran college here.

OSIAKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 54 m. SE of Kalesch, obwod and 13 m. ENE of Wielun, on the r. bank of the Warthe. Pop. 180.

OSIDDA, a village of Sardinia, 8 m. SSW of Buddoso. Pop. 420.

OSIEC, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Siedlec, obwod and 46 m. W of Lukow, and 9 m. ENE of Czersk, in a marshy locality. Pop. 670.

OSIECZNO. See Storchnest.

OSIEK, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 8 m. S of Jaslo, near the l. bank of the Wisloka.—Also a small town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 20 m. SW of Sandomir, and 22 m. S of Opatow, near the l. bank of the Vistula, in a marshy locality. Pop. 590.—Also a town of Poland, in the gov. of Pollachia and obwod of Lukow. Pop. 1,000.

OSILO, a town of Sardinia, in the div. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and district and 6 m. E of Sassari, on a hill commanding an extensive and fertile plain. Pop. 2,000. On an adjacent height are the ruins of a castle belonging to the Doria family.

OSIMA, an island of Japan, near the S coast of the island of Nifon and prov. of Kinokuni, a little to the E of Cape Diun, the S extremity of Nifon.—Also an island of Japan, in the sea of that name, to the SW of the island of Jesso, in N lat. 41° 31′ 30″, and E long. 139° 19′. It is nearly circular in form, and near the centre has several rocky mountains, from which smoke is constantly emitted, and which occasionally pour out streams of lava.

OSIMO, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 11 m. S of Ancona, near the l. bank of the Musone, beautifully and salubriously situated on a hill. Pop. 6,500. It is the see of the bishopric of Osimo and Cingoli, is well-built, and has a fine episcopal palace, and several churches and convents. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics. Corn and silk form its chief articles of trade. This town after a long resistance was taken by Belisarius from the Goths.

OSINOVA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 24 m. N of Starobielsk.

OSIO-DI-SOTTO, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. SSW of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. W of Verdello. Pop. 1,019.

OSKOL, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Kursk, a little to the SE of Tim, passes Staroi-Oskol and Novoi-Oskol; traverses the W part of the gov. of Voronej; enters that of Kharkov; and passing the Kupiansk, after a course in a generally S direction of about 210 m., throws itself into the Donetz, on the l. bank, 9 m. SE of Izioum. It is navigable, and abounds with fish.

OSKOL (Novoi), a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. The district is flat and possesses little wood, but is generally fertile. Pop. 79,155. The town is 99 m. SE of Kursk, on the l. bank of the Oskol. Pop. 5,000. The environs are extremely fertile. The town, which was built in 1656, was peopled by colonists from several surrounding districts, but chiefly from that of Oskol-Staroi.

OSKOL-STAROI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kursk. The district is

scantily wooded, but produces in abundance grain and fruit, and pastures large herds of cattle. It has numerous distilleries. Pop. 77,810. The town is 78 m. ESE of Kursk and 69 m. WSW of Voronej, on a mountain near the r. bank of the Oskol, and at the junction of the Oskoletz. Pop. 6,000. It has several suburbs, 8 churches and a convent. It has an active inland trade. In the environs are extensive orchards and numerous tile-kilns.

OSLASTON, or Oslston and Thurvaston, a township in the p. of Sutton-on-the-hill, Derbyshire, 6¼ m. W by N of Derby. Area with Sutton-on-the-hill, 2,542 acres. Pop. in 1841, 441; in 1851, 524.

OSLAWAN, or Oslawany, a town of Austria in Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. W of Brunn, on the r. bank of the Oslawa, an affluent of the Iglawa. Pop. 1,162. On an adjacent height is an old castle. In the environs are extensive coal-mines.

OSLI, a town of Nubia, in Sheygheia, on the l. bank of the Nile, 9 m. S of Hannek.

OSMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. WSW of Soria, and partido of Burga-del-Osma, at the foot of a mountain on the r. bank of the Ucero. Pop. 617. It is the see of a bishopric, and has a parish church, a university, a custom-house, and a public granary. A few traces only of its ancient walls are now to be seen. It has some manufactories of linen fabrics. This town, the *Uxama* or *Oxoma* of the Romans, is of great antiquity, and contains numerous Roman remains, of which a tower of a fortress and a cistern are in a good state of preservation. It was taken by Alphonso I. in 764 from the Moors; and again in 1019 by D. Sancho-de-Garcia, count of Castile.

OSMA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria and sanj. of Rustchuk, which has its source on the N side of the Balkan; runs N; passes Loftsha; and after a course of 120 m., throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, a little above Nikopol. It is the ancient *Osmus*.

OSMAN-BAZAR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 42 m. SSE of Rustchuk. It has manufactories of *abas*, a coarse species of woollen cloak.

OSMANJIK, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 150 m. NW of Sivas, sanj. and 45 m. N of Tchurum, on the r. bank of the Kizil-Irmak, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of 10 arches. It consists of about 450 houses, inhabited by Turks, and has an old castle on an isolated rock. The environs are adorned with gardens, orchards, and vineyards. This place is generally supposed to be the ancient *Pimolis*.

OSMAN-KEUI, a village of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 45 m. E of Diarbekir, on the l. bank of the Tigris, and on the slope of a rocky mountain, remarkable for the number and beauty of the excavations which are found in its acclivities.

OSMASTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 2¼ m. SE of Ashborne. Area 1,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 366.—Also a parish in Derbyshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Derby, crossed by the Derby canal, and in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 1,254 acres. Pop. in 1831, 172; in 1851, 125.

OSMINGTON, a parish in Dorset, 5¼ m. SE of Dorchester. Area 2,307 acres. Pop. in 1831, 421; in 1851, 485.

OSMOTHERLEY, or Osmunderley, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ENE of North-Allerton, comprising the townships of Ellerbeck, Harsley West, Thimbleby, and Osmotherley. Area 7,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,417; in 1851, 1,253.

OSMOTHERLY, a township in Ulverstone p.; co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. NW by N of Ulverstone. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1831, 293; in 1851, 325.

OSNABURG, or Osnabruck, a province of Hanover, lying between the grand-duchy of Oldenburg and the Prussian prov. of Westphalia. The prov. embraces the principality of O., with an area of 903 sq. m.; the county of Lower Lingen, comprising 127 sq. m.; the duchy of Arenberg-Meppen, with an area of 692 sq. m.; and the county of Bentheim, with an area of 399 sq. m. The pop. of the whole was 263,645 in 1833, and 269,747 in 1842, of whom the majority were Lutherans, and the rest Catholics. A large proportion of this principality consists of heaths, moors, and sandy eminences; and in no part is the soil fertile. The grain raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buck-wheat. Hemp and flax are extensively grown, but the quality is inferior. Of the coarse linen so well known by the name of Osnaburgs great quantities are manufactured, especially in the principality and in Lingen, from home-spun thread. The annual value of this linen, and of the linen yarn spun in the principality, was several years ago computed at nearly £200,000.—It is divided into six bailiwicks. This prov. was formerly the territory of a bishop, the see having been founded it is said by Charlemagne. After the Reformation, many of the inhabitants embraced the Lutheran faith; and it was arranged in the treaty of Westphalia that the bishop should be alternately a Catholic and a Lutheran, the chapter being left at liberty in their choice of the former, but limited in the election of a Protestant to the family of Brunswick-Luneburg. The Catholic bishop was generally an aged member of the chapter, and the Protestant a young prince. In 1802, it was agreed that the bishopric should devolve in perpetuity on the house of Hanover, as a compensation for certain territorial cessions. It was annexed in 1807 to the kingdom of Westphalia, but restored to Hanover in 1814.

Osnaburg, the capital of the above principality, is situated on the river Hase, a tributary of the Ems, 76 m. W by S of Hanover. Pop. 11,000. It is divided into an old and a new town, and is surrounded with walls and ditches. It is irregularly built, and many of the houses are very low. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which possesses several relics of antiquity; the town-house, in which was concluded the peace of Westphalia in 1648, O. having been the place of conference for the Protestant ambassadors, whose portraits are still preserved in the town-house; and the court of justice. The other public buildings are two Lutheran and two Catholic churches, a Lutheran orphan-house, three hospitals, a work-house, a Catholic and a Lutheran gymnasium with each 10 professors, and a house-of-correction. There are here manufactories of coarse woollens, leather, paper, and tobacco, and several large linen bleachfields. O. is the see of a Roman Catholic vicar-general; and the seat of the provincial government and chancery.

OSNABURG, a township of Stark co., in Ohio, U. S., 129 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 2,330.

OSNABURG. See Maitea.

OSOGNA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 6 m. N of Bellinzona, on the l. bank of the Ticino. Pop. 262.

OSOPO, a fortress of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. NW of Udine, on the l. bank of the Tagliamento.

OSORNILLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 270.

OSORNO, a ruined town of Chili, on the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Bueno, 24 m. from the sea, and 212 m. S of La Conception. It was burnt in an incursion of the Araucanian Indians.—Also a volcanic mountain

in the Andes chain, in S lat. 40° 36′. It is almost a perfect cone in outline, and stands out in front of the cordillera clothed in eternal snow, yet emitting volumes of smoke, and when seen in activity from the deck of the *Beagle*, 80 m. off, presenting a most magnificent spectacle. "At midnight it appeared like a bright star, which gradually increased in size for three hours; and then, with the aid of a telescope, dark objects could be seen in constant succession, in the midst of a red glare of light, to be thrown up and to fall down again."

OSORNO-LA-MAYOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Abanades. Pop. 700.

OSPEDALETTO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodiet-Crema, 3 m. W of Casal-Pusterlengo.

OSPEREN, a village of Belgian Luxemburg, 15 m. ESE of Diekirch. Pop. 550.

OSPICIO (Santo), a fortified town and harbour of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. ESE of Nice.

OSPITALETTO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. W of Brescia. Pop. 1,400.

OSPRINGE, a parish of Kent, 1 m. WSW of Feversham. Area 2,798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,111.

OSRUSHNAH, a town of Bokhara, capital of a district of the same name, 65 m. NNW of Samarcand. It is said to have had at one period of its history 70,000 inhabitants.

OSS. See Osch.

OSSA. See Osa.

OSSA, a river of Western Prussia, which rises in the circle of Rosenburg, and falls into the Vistula, 3 m. above Graudenz, after a sinuous course of 52 m. —Also a town on the S coast of the island of Gilolo, in N lat. 0° 45′, E long. 128° 22′, on the S side of a great bay of the same name, entering between Cape Salaway and Cape Tabo. It affords every convenience for ships touching at it for water, provisions, or spars.

OSSA. See Kissova.

OSSABAW, an island near the coast of Georgia, U. S., at the mouth of the Ogechee. It is low and sandy, and 20 m. in circumf.

OSSAU (Gave d'), a river of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, which rises in the Pic-du-Midi; runs N to Arudy; then NW; and joins the Aspe, on the r., at Oleron.

OSSEG, a village of Bohemia, 20 m. NW of Leitmeritz. It has a large woollen manufactory, and a splendid abbey.

OSSEGHEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Molenbeek-Saint-Jean. Pop. 527.

OSSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Brusseghem. Pop. 328.

OSSELLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Boussiere, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 520.

OSSEMEREE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Serville. Pop. 128.

OSSENBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Oordeghem. Pop. 133.

OSSENDRECHT, a village of Belgium, in North Brabant, 13 m. N by W of Antwerp.

OSSENWEG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Leau. Pop. 105.

OSSERO. See Osero.

OSSETES, or Osetintzy, a people who inhabit the N part of the mountains of Caucasus, from the Terek to the Phasis. They call themselves Ir or Irones; and have a language peculiar to themselves, composed in a great measure of Persian, mixed with some Slavonic and Finnish words. They are nominally subject to Russia. They have princes and a hereditary nobility, and can muster on an emergency 10.000 horsemen, but have scarcely any village with more than 100 inhabitants.

OSSETT, a township of Dewsbury p., in York shire, 3½ m. W of Wakefield. Area with Gauthorpe, 3,019 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,325; in 1851, 6,266.

OSSI, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. SSE of Sassari. Pop. 1,500.

OSSIAC, a village of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on a lake also called Ossiac, 15 m. WNW of Klagenfurth.

OSSIAN, a township of Alleghany co., in New York, U. S., 244 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. 938.

OSSIERI. See Osieri.

OSSIG, a village of Prussian Silesia, 12 m. NNE of Liegnitz. Pop. 350.

OSSIPEE, a township of Carroll co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 52 m. NNE of Concord, with a village of the same name, on the W side of Ossipee lake. Pop. 2,170.—Also a lake and river in Strafford co., New Hampshire. The lake has an area of 7,000 acres; and discharges itself by the river into the Saco, in Maine, 15 m. E of Lake Ossipee.

OSSIPEE (Little), a river of Maine, U. S., which runs into the Saco, 12 m. below the larger Ossipee.

OSSLAU, a village of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 3 m. NE of Coburg, on the l. bank of the Itz. Pop. 240.

OSSMANSTEDT, a village of the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar, 6 m. NE of Weimar.

OSSOGNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Havelange. Pop. 160.—Also a commune in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Thuillies. Pop. 130.

OSSOLA, a province of the Sardinian states, in the division of Novara; bounded on the N by Switzerland; on the SE by the prov. of Pallanza; and on the S by that of Valsesia. It is covered with ramifications of the Alps, amongst which lie the valleys of Formazza, Antegorio, Bugnanco, Antrona, and Anzasca. It is subdivided into 4 mandementi and 64 communi.

OSSOWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 27 m. SW of Augustowo, on the r. bank of the Bobra.

OSSUN, a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, 7 m. SW of Tarbes. Pop. 3,016.

OSSUNA. See Osuna.

OSTABAT, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Bidouze, 6 m. S by W of St. Palais.

OSTALRICK. See Hostalrich.

OSTANITZA, a town of Albania, in the sanjak and 26 m. NNW of Joanina. It is a poor town of 300 houses, occupying a superb site, and has upwards of 20 ruined churches.

OSTAPA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. W of Poltava, on the r. bank of the Psiol.

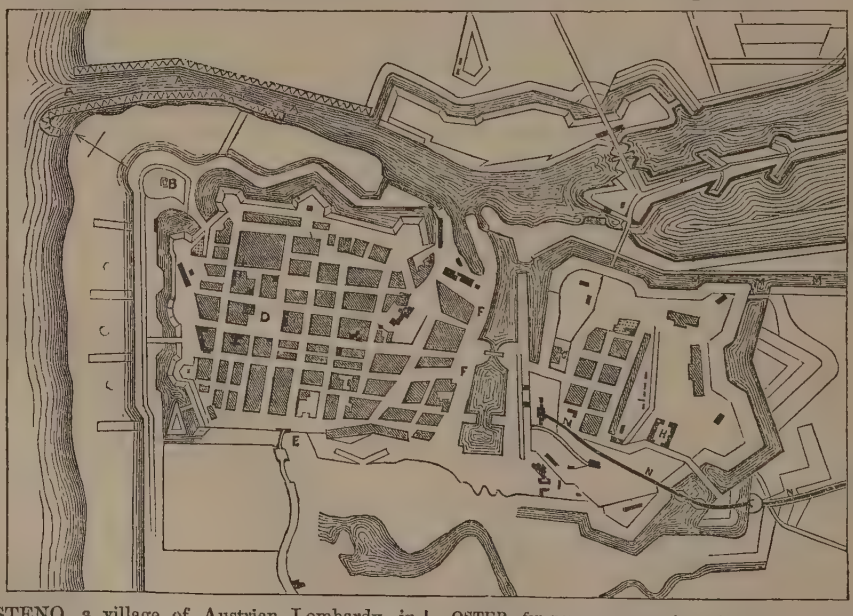
OSTASHKOV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 110 m. W of Tver, in N lat. 57° 9′, E long. 33° 12′. Pop. 7,000. It is nearly surrounded by Lake Selig, which communicates with the river Volga by means of a canal, and gives the town the advantage of water-carriage to Novgorod and St. Petersburg. It has a trade in corn, wood, hides, tallow, wax, honey, and salt fish. The chief employments are the manufacture of leather, and the building of barks for the navigation of the Volga.

OSTDORF, a village of Würtemberg, in the bail. and 3 m. NNW of Ballingen. Pop. 950.

OSTE, a river of Hanover, which rises in the principality of Luneburg, in an extensive marsh; flows through the province of Bremen; and falls into the Elbe on the l. bank, 3 m. NE of Otterndorf, after a NW course of 80 m.

OSTEN, a village of Hanover, on the river Oste, 11 m. NW of Stade.

OSTEND, or Ostende, in Flemish and Dutch Oostende, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 14 m. W by N of Bruges, and 25 m. ENE of Dunkirk, on the coast, in N lat. 51° 14′, E long. 2° 55′. Pop. in 1835, 12,161; in 1845, 14,506. Its old fortifications, a great earthen mound and a moat around the town, are still kept up; and the approach to it may be rendered very difficult by inundating the surrounding country, which is low and perfectly level. One large battery, called Fort Wellington, is of modern construction. The streets are straight, and the houses in general well-built, but deficient in height. Their architecture is "neither Dutch, French, nor Flemish, but a mixture of all three;" and they are painted with all kinds of gaudy colours. In 1834 O. contained 1,403 houses, 57 streets, 5 squares, 3 churches, and 6 schools. It has no public edifices of importance except the town-house, and the baths on the levee or long rampart originally raised to protect the town from inundation by the sea. The Western gate, constructed in 1819, forms a handsome entrance.—The flat shore of Flanders has few good harbours: that of O. is reckoned one of the best; but it is formed only by the tide entering the mouth of a small river, and ships of burden can only enter at high water. A quay has been constructed, flanking the sides of the passage with extensive timber piers. It is cleared at low water by opening the sluices, and discharging in a copious stream the water collected on the land-side during the influx of the tide. At the inner extremity of the harbour, basins have been constructed for the accommodation of the canal boats.—O. has sugar and salt refineries, sailcloth and rope works, distilleries, soap works, and building docks. Its commercial prosperity was greatest between 1780 and 1794, having then been the residence of a number of merchants, chiefly English, attracted thither by the privilege of trading with India and elsewhere under the Austrian flag. On its capture by the French in 1794 the merchants transferred their business chiefly to Hamburg and Copenhagen, and the commerce of O. was of little importance for twenty years previous to 1814. The number of merchant vessels that entered the port in 1815 was 700, exclusive of packet-boats. In 1838, 581 vessels = 72,943 tons entered the port. In 1849, 444 vessels = 48,918 tons entered, and 401 = 45,608 tons cleared. The trade of O. is now chiefly confined to exporting the produce of Flanders, and, in return, supplying it with colonial and other foreign goods. The chief articles of export are wheat, clover-seed, flax, cattle, tallow, and hides. The linens shipped here come mostly from Ghent and Bruges, and a good deal of the trade of these places passes by way of O. The imports are coffee, sugar, tobacco, rum, oak bark, dyewoods, spices, salt, tallow, Spanish wool, French wines, and British cottons. The value of goods placed in the bonded warehouses of O. in 1845 was 3,332,000 francs; in 1848, 1,276,000 fr.—O. is 153 m. from London, and 106 m. by railway from Brussels. It is connected by an almost continuous line of railway, with the principal cities of Germany and Austria. It also communicates by a large canal with Bruges and Ghent.—In 1372, O. was a mere fishing village. It was enclosed with walls in 1445, and regularly fortified in 1583. O. is remarkable for a very long and obstinate siege, from 1601 to 1604, by the Spaniards, to whom it at last capitulated on honourable terms, after nearly 100,000 men had found a grave within and around its walls. In 1798, a detachment of English troops landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but, the wind shifting before they could reimbark, their retreat was cut off, and a part of them were obliged to surrender to the French. In September 1826, the explosion of a powder magazine seriously damaged the town.—In the subjoined chart the entrance to the fort is marked *a a a;* the lighthouse *b;* the levee *c;* the Grande Place *d;* the West gate *e;* the Quai de Empereur, *f f;* the arsenal *g;* the barracks *h;* the Ostend canal *m m m;* the railway to Brussels and Cologne *n n n.*



OSTENO, a village of Austrian-Lombardy, in the delegation and 15 m. N of Como, district and 5 m. SW of Porlezza, on the E bank of Lake Lugano.

OSTER, for names commencing with this word not found amongst the following, see Oester.

OSTER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Odeigne. Pop. 142.

OSTER, or Ostr, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov. It takes its rise in the district and to the SE of Borzna; runs W; passes Negin and Kozéletz; and after a course of about 108 m. throws itself into the Desna, on the r. bank, at a town of the same name. Several towns were founded on its banks by Vladimir I.—Also a town, capital of a district in the same gov., 45 m. SSW of Tchernigov, on the l. bank of the Desna, at the confluence of the Oster. Pop 2,000. It contains 4 churches, and the ruins of several convents and of the ancient dwellings of its Polish lords. It has a considerable trade and extensive fisheries. This town occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Gorodetz, which was twice ruined by the Polovtzis.

OSTERACH, a river of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, which has its source in Würtemberg, and flows into the Danube.

OSTERBERG, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, to the W of Babenhausen. Pop. 640.

OSTERBRUCH, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 25 m. NW of Stade, and 5 m. SE of Otterndorf. Pop. 700.

OSTERBURG, a town of Prussia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 47 m. N of Magdeburg, on the Uchte. Pop. in 1837, 2,137. It has an hospital, and contains a brewery and a distillery of brandy. The circle comprises an area of 147 sq. m., and 28,494 inhabitants.

OSTERBURKEN, or Osterbarken, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, amt and 9 m. SE of Buchen, on the Kirnaubach. Pop. (Cath.) 1,106.

OSTER-CAPPELN, a market-town of Hanover, in the gov. and principality, and 9 m. NE of Osnabruck. Pop. 516. It has a Catholic church.

OSTERDALEN, a parish of Norway, in the amt of Hedemarken, on the Glommen.

OSTER-EMS. See Ems.

OSTERENDE-OTTERNDORF, a parish of Hanover, in the gov. and 27 m. NW of Stade, and 1 m. E of Otterndorf. Pop. 1,320.

OSTERFELD, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 19 m. SSW of Merseburg, circle and 8 m. S of Weissenfels, on a small river. Pop. in 1837, 1,179.

OSTERFINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WSW of Schaffhausen, and district of Unter-Klettgau. Pop. 557. It has mineral baths.

OSTERHOFEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, presidial and 9 m. NW of Vilshofen, and 18 m. NNE of Landau, on the Danube. Pop. 1,100. On an adjacent mountain is an ancient church of remarkable structure.

OSTERHOLZ, a market town of Hanover, in the gov. and 39 m. SW of Stade, and 11 m. N of Bremen, near the marsh of Düvels-moor. Pop. 740.

OSTERIA, a village of the Papal States, in the delegation of Forli, on the shore of the Adriatic, SE of Rimini.

OSTERLAND, an ancient country of Germany, in Saxony, between the Saale on the W, and the circle of the Erzgebirge on the E, and now comprised in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, and the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Meiningen. Its chief towns were Neustadt-an-der-Orla and Altenburg.

OSTERNBURG, a parish of the duchy of Oldenburg, in the circle and bail., and 1 m. SE of Oldenburg. Pop. 1,300.

OSTERODE, a town of Hanover, in the gov. and 36 m. SSE of Hildesheim, and principality of Grubenhagen, 21 m. NE of Göttingen, in the Harz mountains, between the Söse and the Apenke. Pop. in 1845, 5,197. It is enclosed by walls; and has 3 suburbs, 3 churches, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium. It possesses manufactories of linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, white lead, nails, needles, wooden ware, soap, tobacco, and comfits, a copper foundery, several tanneries, and several breweries and distilleries. In the vicinity are quarries of chalk, alabaster, and gypsum.—Also a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, and regency of Königsberg. The circle comprises an area of 213 sq. m., and 27,496 inhabitants. The town is 75 m. SSW of Königsberg, at the confluence of the Drewenz with the lake of that name. Pop. 2,600. It is enclosed by walls, and has 3 suburbs, and 3 Lutheran churches. It has manufactories of cloth, hats, and of brandy, a saw-mill, and a brewery.

OSTER-RIISOER, or Oester-risoeer, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, and amt of Nedenaes, on a tongue of land which projects into the Cattegat, 24 m. NE of Arendal, and 105 m. SW of Christiania. Pop. 1,794. It has a good port, and carries on an active trade in wood and iron. In the environs are 2 extensive forges.

OSTERSTADE, a marshy tract in Hanover, in the gov. of Stade, duchy of Bremen and bail. of Hagen. It affords pasturage to large numbers of cattle and horses.

OSTERSUND, a laen and town of Sweden, in the prov. of Jamtland. The laen or administrative prov. comprises an area of 435 Swedish sq. m., of which $\frac{11}{15}$ths have an alt. of 721 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 45,769; in 1845, 49,077. It is mountainous in the W, towards the confines of Norway, but is elsewhere flat. Its produce in grain is insufficient for local supply, and pasturage is also scarce. Wood, iron, and copper, form its chief productions. It has several foundries and saw-mills, and some manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics. The laen comprises 3 hærads, 3 fogderi, and 58 parishes.—The town, which is the cap. of a laen of the same name, is 357 m. NNW of Stockholm, on Lake Stor, opposite the small island of Froson. Pop. 418.

OSTERVILLE, a village of Barnstaple township and co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 72 m. SSE of Boston, on the E side of Oyster bay.

OSTERWALD, a village of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, bail. and 4 m. NE of Lauenstein, and 20 m. SSW of Hanover, in a mountainous and woody locality. Pop. 360. It has a glass-work and a tile-kiln, and in the vicinity is a coal-mine.

OSTERWICK, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, reg. and 44 m. WSW of Magdeburg, and circle of Halberstadt, on the Ilse. Pop. in 1837, 3,104. It is enclosed by walls, and has two churches and an hospital, and manufactories of cloth, linen, hats, and hosiery, several tanneries, a brewery, and a distillery of brandy.

OST-FRISE, or Ost-Friesland. See Friesland.

OSTHAMMER, a small seaport town of Sweden, in the laen and 65 m. NE of Stockholm, on the Aland's-Haff, opposite the island of Sodero. Pop. 550.

OSTHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, to the W of Krannickfeld. Pop. 350.

OSTHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and cant. of Kayserberg, 8 m. N of Colmar, on the Techt. Pop. in 1841, 1,869.

OSTHEIM (Klein), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 5 m. NW of Aschaffenburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 860. Cabbage is extensively cultivated in the environs.

OSTHEIM (Gross), a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 8 m. NNW of Obernburg, on the Radheim. Pop. 1,796.

OSTHEIM-VOR-DER-RHON, a town of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and 39 m. SSE of Eisenach, on the Streu. Pop. 2,529. It is enclosed by walls, is well-built, and has a small college and an hospital. It has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen, and has some trade in wine. In the vicinity are the ruins of the castle of Lichtenberg.

OSTHOFEN, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the r. bank of the Muhl, 6 m. NNW of Worms, and 23 m. SSE of Mayence, on the Rhine. Pop. 2,740. It has a sulphureous spring.

OSTIA, a town of the Papal states, situated on the l. bank of the S branch of the Tiber, near its influx into the Mediterranean, 13 m. SW of Rome, in N lat. 41° 45′. Pop. 200. It is unhealthy, from the vicinity of the Pontine and other marshes. In the neighbourhood are extensive salt-works. O. was originally founded in 634 B. C. It was situated at the mouth of the Tiber, and as the supplies for the capital arrived by the river, it was of importance to improve the navigation, and to provide for the shelter of the fleet which usually lay in the roadstead. Accordingly the emperor Claudius determined to construct a new harbour, entirely independent of the river, but at the same time having a connection with it. The general plan of this work, as described by Suetonius, consisted of an extensive outer harbour, formed by two artificial moles, each projecting about 1,900 ft. into the sea, enclosing a space of about 130 acres. Between the extremities of the moles was situated another detached mole, which formed a breakwater, supported a lighthouse, and gave two entrances to the harbour, across which chains could be drawn to form a closed port in time of war. A small inner harbour was also constructed, in which vessels could always remain afloat. This covered about 7 acres, and communicated with the Tiber by means of two parallel canals furnished with stop-gates, in order that the water of the river might be turned through the harbour for scouring away the muds, or for other purposes. The walls of the moles were constructed upon arches, so as to give free access to the current; but at the same time they were sufficiently solid to break the sea, and to produce tranquillity within. This was very necessary; for, from the geological condition and the geographical position of O., the coast was subject to constant advance from the alluvial deposit brought down by the Tiber. By this means a delta has constantly been in progress of formation, and in the course of 2,480 years the line of shore has advanced about 3 m. 600 yds. All the attempts to improve the entrance of the Tiber were by this deposit rendered completely abortive. Eventually the ports of Claudius and of Trajan suffered the same fate; and although the works at O. were considered by the Romans as their greatest labour, they were of necessity abandoned, and the harbour of *Centum Cellæ* or Civita-Vecchia was constructed as a substitute. The site of the ancient O. was a little elevated above the surrounding sand and marshes. It is now marked by heaps of ruined buildings. The modern fort or castle consists of 3 lofty but ruinous brick towers, united by a curtain, and surrounded by a ditch.

OSTIAKS, a people of Siberia, forming a considerable proportion of the native race by which that region is peopled. The greater number are collected upon the Obi, in the gov. of Tobolsk, and extend northward along that river to the frontier of the Samoiedes. Another large section are scattered along the banks of the Jenisei. The O. are generally rather under than above the middling size; their figure is slender; their hair is commonly of a light red or yellow colour, and allowed to float loosely over their head. Fish forms their chief article of subsistence. Some of the richer classes have herds of rein deer, and even of cattle. Before the Russian conquest, the O. were governed by princes or hereditary chiefs, who still administer justice among them, though they enjoy no revenue. The obedience exacted from them by the Russian government consists chiefly in the payment of their tribute of furs. Their language has considerable affinity with that of the Finns, but still more with that of the Voguls, and has recently been ascertained to bear much affinity to the Hungarian. Some of them have submitted to Christian baptism; but the great majority still adhere to their ancient pagan or Shaman rites.

OSTIANO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the deleg. of Mantua, on the l. bank of the Oglio, 13 m. NE of Cremona. Pop. 5,400.

OSTIEN (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 3 m. NE of Saint-Julien-de-Chapteuil. Pop. 1,480.

OSTIGLIA, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, on the N bank of the Po, near the junction of the Mincio, 12 m. SW of Legnago. It represents the ancient *Hostilia Vicus*.

OSTIZ, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNE of Pampeluna. Pop. 300.

OSTR, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Smolensk, and joins the Soja on the l. bank, at Kholm, after a SW course of 70 m.

OSTRACH, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 12 m. SE of Sigmaringen, on the Oster, a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 1,100. In 1799, a French army under Jourdan was defeated here by the Austrians under the archduke Charles.

OSTRAU, or Ostrawa, a town of Moravia, on an island in the river March, 7 m. SSW of Hradisch. Pop. 2,140.

OSTRAU (Mahrisch), a village of Moravia, 6 m. SSW of Oderberg, on the l. bank of the Ostrawitza. Pop. 1,690.

OSTRAWITZA, a river of Moravia, which rises on the frontiers of Hungary, and joins the Oder on the r. bank, 2 m. N of Mahrisch-Ostraw, after a NNW course of 40 m.

OSTRITZ, a town of Saxony, on the Queiss, 7 m. S of Gorlitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 1,478.

OSTRO (Point), a cape on the coast of Dalmatia, 18 m. NW of Cattaro, in N lat. 42° 23′, E long. 18° 31′, at the W entrance of the gulf of Cattaro.

OSTROG, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Vallia, an affluent of the Goryn, 120 m. ENE of Lemberg. Pop. 6,400. It is the see of the Greek archbishop of Volhynia and Jitomir. It has several Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a priory of the order of Malta, a college of Jesuits, and a military school. Its annual fairs are well-attended. The surrounding district is fertile and well-wooded.

OSTROGOISK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. S of Voronetz, on the l. bank of the Sosna, in N lat. 51° 40′. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, a part of whom are Cossacks. It contains 10 churches, and a number of shops and magazines. At the fairs held here, great numbers of horses and oxen, brought hither from different parts of the Ukraine, are bought for the markets of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Tallow forms an important article of traffic.

OSTROLENKA, a town of Poland, on the l. bank of the Narew, 21 m. WSW of Lomza. Pop. 1,698, chiefly Jews. On the 25th February 1806, a corps of Russians suffered a severe loss here, in an action with the French; and here also, in 1831, the Poles obtained an advantage over the Russians.

OSTROPOLE, a village of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Volhynia, on the l. bank of the Slutsh, 60 m. SW of Jitomir. Pop. 1,142.

OSTROSATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 38 m. W of Bagna-Luka, on the l. bank of the Unna.

OSTROTCHATZ, a town of Bosnia, in the Her-

zegovina, 9 m. N of Mostar, on the l. bank of the Narenta.

OSTROV, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. S of Pskov, situated partly on an island in the river Velikaja, and partly on the r. bank of the stream. Pop. 900.

OSTROVA, an island of the Danube, belonging to the military or frontier part of the Banat of Temesvar, 12 m. below Semendria.—Also a town of European Turkey, in the sanj. of Monastir, on a small lake 45 m. WNW of Salonika.

OSTROVETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. ESE of Vilna.

OSTROVIZZA, a town of Dalmatia, in the co. and 21 m. ESE of Zara.

OSTROVNO, a village of Russian Lithuania, on the Southern Dvina, 17 m. W of Vitebsk.

OSTROVSKUIA, a village of Russia, near the confluence of the Don and the Medvieditza, in the Don Cossacks territory.

OSTROW, a town of Prussian Poland, 49 m. NE of Breslau. Pop. 4,500.—Also a town of Poland, 22 m. NE of Lublin, on the r. bank of the Tysmienica. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 26 m. SE of Ostrolenka. Pop. 580.

OSTROWIEC, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 9 m. N of Opatow, on the l. bank of the Kamiena. Pop. 1,000.

OSTROWNOJE, a Russian settlement, consisting of a few huts surrounded by a palisade, on an island in the Lesser Aniuj, in N lat. 68°, E long. 196° 10′. A great annual fair is held here in the month of February, at which Russian merchants exchange tobacco, hardware, and beads for furs and walrus-teeth with the Tschuktschi.

OSTRUMJA, or STROMJEA, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak and 60 m. SSW of Ghiustendil, near the r. bank of the Radovitz. Pop. 1,500. In the neighbourhood are hot and cold baths.

OSTUNI, a town of Naples, in the province of Otranto, 30 m. NE of Taranto, and within 4 m. of the Adriatic. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of a bishop; but is remarkable for little except the number of its churches and convents. Its Latin name was *Hostunum* or *Speluncæ*.

OSUNA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Seville. Pop. 17,556. It is situated at the foot of a hill that screens it to the eastward, and the summit of which is occupied by an old castle. The streets are wide and well-paved, and the houses particularly good. It contains a university which was suppressed in 1824, and 14 convents; but has little or no trade. The vicinity is fruitful in olives and corn, and is nearly level in surface all the way to Seville. It is the *Urso* or *Genua Ursorum* of the Romans.

OSVEIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 100 m. NW of Vitebsk.

OSWALD (SANKT), a village of Austria, in the Muhl circle, 4 m. E of Freystadt.

OSWALDKIRK, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S of Helmsley. Area with Ampleforth, 3,573 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 428.

OSWALDTWISTLE, a township in Whalley p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. ESE of Blackburn. Area 4,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,897; in 1851, 7,654. The cotton manufacture gives employment to a great number of the inhabitants.

OSWEGATCHIE, a river of St. Lawrence co., New York, U. S., which runs into the St. Lawrence at Ogdensburg, after a NW course of 120 m.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., 16 m. W of Canton. Pop. 3,193.

OSWEGO, a river of New York, U. S., which has its sources very near that of the Mohawk. It passes through Oneida lake; and after a very tortuous course of 18 m. it receives the Seneca, besides the waters of several smaller streams and many small lakes, and flows NW to Lake Ontario. At the mouth of the river there is a good harbour; but it has falls near its mouth which prevent its navigation. A canal 62 ft. wide, and 7 ft. deep, has been carried past the falls.—Also a county in the N part of New York, U. S. Area 923 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 43,619; in 1850, 62,150. Its chief towns are O. and Pulaski.—The town and port of O. lies on both sides of the river of the same name, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, 160 m. WNW of Albany. It is regularly laid out in streets 100 ft. wide; and its two parts are connected by a bridge 700 ft. in length. A canal connects it with the Erie canal at Syracuse. A pier 1,219 ft. in length is run out into the lake, and the depth of water within it is from 10 to 20 ft.

OSWEIL, a village of Würtemberg, 1 m. E of Ludwigsburg, near the l. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 1,100.

OSWESTRY, a parish and borough of the co. of Salop, 171 m. NW of London, and 18 m. NW of Shrewsbury. The parish comprises the townships of Llanforda, Trefarclwdd, Pontregaer with Llynymon, Maesbury, Morton with Cricieth, Middleton, Aston, Hisland with Wooton, Weston, Iweeney, and Treflach with Tresound. Area 15,703 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,581; in 1851, 8,796.—The town, an ancient municipality, was at one time the chief flannel mart for North Wales; but the Shrewsbury merchants removed the mart to Shrewsbury in 1621, by refusing to attend at O. It had a pop. of 4,817 in 1851. The name of O. is connected with some of our earliest historical transactions.

OSWIECZYM, or AUSCHWITZ, a village of Galicia, on the r. bank of the Sola, near its junction with the Vistula, 15 m. WNW of Wadowice.

OSYTH-CHICK (SAINT), a parish of Essex, 11 m. SE of Colchester. Area 9,671 acres. Pop. 1,696.

OSZLAN, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bars, 24 m. WSW of Kremnitz.

OTABALO, or OTAVALO, a town and district of Ecuador, in the dep. of Imbabu. It is 12 leagues long from NW to SE, and contains 8 towns or villages, the lands of which are laid out in plantations, principally of sugar-cane. Wheat and barley thrive well; sheep, black cattle, and horses are reared in numbers; and quantities of butter and cheese are exported. The native Indians are industrious, weaving cottons, bed furniture, and carpets of brilliant colours.—The town is situated 30 m. NNE of Quito, in N lat. 0° 14′. Pop. 15,000. The inhabitants manufacture cotton stuffs.

OTAGO. See article NEW ZEALAND, p. 557.

OTAHA, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, situated to the N of Ulietea, surrounded with a reef of rocks, but has a good harbour on the E. Its N end is in S lat. 16° 33′, W long. 151° 38′.

OTAHEITE. See TAHITI.

OTAKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Bessarabia, district and 60 m. E of Khotin, and 3 m. SW of Mohilev, near the r. bank of the Dniester. Pop. 1,500.

OTAMATE, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora, 80 m. S of Sinaloa, near the entrance of the Imaya into the gulf of California.

OTAVALO. See OTABALO.

OTCHAKOV, a village and port of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Kherson, and dist. of Tiraspol, 42 m. ENE of Odessa, on the r. bank of the Dnieper, at its entrance into the Black sea. Since the destruction of its citadel it has greatly sunk in importance; and since the founding of Odessa its trade and population have rapidly declined. The

Turkish buildings have given place to "some Russian cabins, and about 50 miserable shops." Its fortress, now dismantled, was the object of repeated struggles between the Turks and Russians in the latter half of the last cent. In 1788 it was taken by the Russians under Potemkin, after a siege of six months, during which upwards of 40,000 men fell within and around its walls.

OTCHERSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, dist. and 9 m. SW of Okhantsk. It has extensive iron-works.

OTEGO, a creek of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Burlington, Otsego co., and empties itself into the E branch of Susquehanna river.—Also a township of Otsego co., in the same state, 22 m. SW of Cooperstown. It is partly hilly, and is drained by Otsdawa creek and Susquehanna river. Pop. 1,919. It has a village containing 300 inhabitants.

OTEIZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, partido and 9 m. ESE of Estella, and 21 m. SW of Pamplona, in a valley of the Solana. Pop. 732.

OTEO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, and partido of La Guardia, 18 m. SE of Vittoria, on the l. bank of the Ega. Pop. 167.

OTEPPE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Burdinnah. Pop. 600.

OTERO (El), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Toledo, and partido of Escalona, on a mountain. Pop. 154.

OTERO-DE-CENTENOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Zamora, and partido of Puerla-de-Sanabria, in a well-watered and salubrious locality. Pop. 306.

OTERO-DE-HERREROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. SSW of Segovia, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, in a cold and sterile locality. Pop. 696. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

OTERO-DE-LAS-DUENAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 15 m. WNW of Leon. Pop. 180. It has a convent.

OTERO-DE-REY, a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and partido and 6 m. NW of Lugo. Pop. 175.

OTERO-DE-SORIEGO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Zamora, and partido of Benevente. Pop. 116.

OTFORD, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. N of Seven-Oaks, on the E bank of the Darent. Area 2,852 acres. Pop. in 1831, 746; in 1851, 837.

OTHAM, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SE by E of Maidstone, on a branch of the Medway. Area 947 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 357.

OTHAM, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Moselle, at Norroy-le-Sec, and 8 m. WNW of Briey; flows into the dep. of the Meuse; separates it for some distance from the dep. of the Moselle; and after a total course of about 24 m. unites with the Chiers, on the l. bank, a little below Montmedy.

OTHE, an ancient district of France, in Champagne, in the Senonais, now comprised in the departments of the Yonne and Aube. Aix-en-Othe was one of its chief places.

OTHE'E, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 987.

OTHERY, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NW by N of Langport. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. 681.

OTHMARSINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argovia, dist. and 1½ m. ENE of Louisburg, and 9 m. E of Aarau, on the Bunz. Pop. 360. Cretinism prevails in the locality.

OTHRYS (Mountains). See Hellovo.

OTIS, a township of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, U. S. It contains several large ponds which discharge themselves into Blue-hill bay and the Penobscot river. Pop. in 1840, 88.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 15 m. SE of Lenox. It is hilly, and is drained by the head branches of Farmington and Westfield rivers. Pop. 1,177.

OTISCO, a lake of the state of New York, U. S., in the W part of Onondaga co. It is 5 m. long, and 2 m. wide; and discharges itself by Nine Mile creek into Onondaga lake.—Also a township of Onondaga co., in the same state, 138 m. W by N of Albany. The surface is hilly; but it has a loamy soil, and is generally well cultivated. On the W it is bordered by a lake of the same name, and is drained by its outlet Nine-Mile creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,906. It has a village containing about 100 inhabitants.—Also a township of Ionia co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 212.

OTISFIELD, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 71 m. SSW of Augusta. It has a fertile soil; and is drained by Crooked river, an affluent of Sebago pond. Pop. in 1840, 1,307.

OTLEY, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. NW of Woodbridge. Area 2,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 616; in 1851, 616.—Also a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 28 m. WSW of York. The p. comprises the chapelries of Baildon, Burley, and Denton, with the townships of Bramhope, Esholt, Farnley, Hawksworth, Lindley, Menstone, Newhall with Clifton, Otley, Poole, and Little Timble. Area 22,799. Pop. in 1831, 10,163; in 1851, 12,385. The church is a spacious and elegant edifice, and contains some interesting monuments. The town is situated in a highly-cultivated valley, watered by the Wharfe; its old thatched houses are disappearing, and the place is rapidly improving. The woollen and cotton trade employ collectively upwards of 1,200 hands within the p.

OTMATE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and circle of Oppeln.

OTOMACOS, or Otomacs, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the plains and forests to the W of the Orinoco, in Venezuela, in the prov. of Achaguas, between the Meta and Apure. These Indians are of nomadic habits, are ignorant of agriculture, and subsist on gum, roots, insects, reptiles, and on a species of earth. The earth which the O. eat is a soft unctuous clay, a true potter's clay of a yellowish-grey colour due to a little oxide of iron. They seek for it in particular spots on the banks of the Orinoco and the Meta, and select it with care. They distinguish the taste of one kind of earth from that of another, and do not consider all clays as equally agreeable to eat. They knead the earth into balls of about 5 or 6 inches diameter, which they burn or roast by a weak fire until the outside assumes a reddish tint. The balls are remoistened when about to be eaten. It is a proverb even among the most distant of the nations living on the Orinoco, when speaking of anything very unclean, to say it is "so dirty that the Otomacs eat it." Humboldt says: "We found heaps of balls in their huts, piled up in pyramids 3 or 4 ft. high. It is absolutely false that the earth is steatitic, and contains magnesia. Vauquelin did not discover any traces of this earth in it: but he found that it contained more silex than alumin, and 3 or 4 per cent. of lime. The O. do not eat every kind of clay indifferently; they choose the alluvial beds or strata that contain the most unctuous earth and the smoothest to the feel. The savage regards everything as nourishing that appeases hunger; when, therefore, you inquire of an O. on what he subsists during the two months when the river is the highest, he shows you his balls of clayey earth: this he calls his principal food, for at this period he can seldom procure a lizard, a root of fern, or a dead fish swimming at the surface of the water. But if the Indian eat earth from want during two months, he does not the less regale himself with it during the rest of the year: every day in the season of drought, when fishing is most abundant, he scrapes his balls of *poya*, and mingles a little clay with his other aliment. What is most surprising is, that the Otomacs do not become lean by swallowing such quantities of earth; they are, on the contrary, extremely robust, and far from having the belly tense and puffed up. The following are the facts which we were able to verify. The O., during some months, eat daily three quarters of a pound of clay slightly hardened by fire, without their health being sensibly affected by it. They moisten the earth afresh when they are going to swallow it. It has not been possible to

verify hitherto with precision how much nutritious vegetable or animal matter the Indians take in a week at the same time; but it is certain that they attribute the sensation of satiety which they feel, to the clay, and not to the wretched aliments which they take with it occasionally. No physiological phenomenon being entirely insulated, it may be interesting to examine several analogous phenomena, which I have been able to collect. I observed every where within the torrid zone, in a great number of individuals, children, women, and sometimes even full-grown men, an inordinate and almost irresistible desire of swallowing earth; not an alkaline or calcareous earth, to neutralize acid juices, but a fat clay, unctuous, and exhaling a strong smell. It is often found necessary to tie the children's hands, or to confine them, to prevent their eating earth, when the rain ceases to fall. At the village of Banco, on the bank of the river Magdalena, I saw the Indian women who make pottery continually swallowing great pieces of clay. The Negroes on the coast of Guinea delight in eating a yellowish earth, which they call *caouac*. The slaves who are taken to America try to procure for themselves the same enjoyment; but it is constantly detrimental to their health. They say, 'that the earth of the West Indies is not so easy of digestion as that of their country.' In the Indian archipelago, at the island of Java, M. Labillardière saw, between Surabaya and Samarang, little square and reddish cakes exposed to sale. These cakes, called *tanaampo*, were cakes of clay, slightly baked, which the natives eat with appetite. M. Leschenault, one of the naturalists of the expedition under the command of Captain Baudin, has published some curious details on the *tanaampo*, or *ampo*, of the Javanese. 'The reddish and somewhat ferruginous clay,' he says, 'which the inhabitants of Java are fond of eating occasionally, is spread on a plate of iron, and baked, after having been rolled into little cylinders in the form of the bark of cinnamon. In this state it takes the name of *ampo*, and is sold in the public markets. This clay has a peculiar taste, which is owing to the torrefaction; it is very absorbent, and adheres to the tongue, which it dries. In general it is only the Javanese women who eat the *ampo*, either in the time of their pregnancy, or in order to grow thin; the want of plumpness being a kind of beauty in this country. The use of this earth is fatal to health; the women lose their appetite imperceptibly, and no longer take without disgust a very small quantity of food: but the desire of becoming lean, and of preserving a slender shape, can brave these dangers, and maintains the credit of the *ampo*.' The savage inhabitants of New Caledonia also, to appease their hunger in times of scarcity, eat great pieces of a friable *lapis ollaris*. M. Vauquelin analysed this stone, and found in it, beside magnesia and silex in equal portions, a small quantity of oxide of copper. Goldberry had seen the Negroes in Africa, in the islands of Bunck and Los Idolos, eat an earth of which he had himself eaten, without being incommoded by it, and which also was a white and friable steatite."

OTOQUE, a small island of New Granada, in the bay of Panama, and dep. of Istmo, in N lat. 8° 30′ 35″, and W long. 79° 30′ 28″.

OTRADA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov and district of Tzaritzyn, on the Yeltchanka. It is inhabited by Germans, who employ themselves in the culture of the vine, tobacco, and mustard.

OTRANGE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, arrond. and 4 m. SSW of Tongres, watered by the Jaer or Geer. Pop. 345. It has a flour-mill.

OTRANTO, Terra d'Otranto, or Provincia-di-Lecce, a peninsular district forming the SE extremity of the kingdom of Naples, and of Italy, and lying betwixt the parallels of 39° 47′, and 40° 52′ N. It is bounded on the NW by the prov. of Terra-de-Bari; on the NE by the Adriatic; on the E by the straits of Otranto; on the SE by the Ionian sea; on the S by the gulf of Taranto; and on the W by the prov. of Basilicato. It has a superficial extent of 2,504 Italian sq. m., with a pop. in 1820 of 314,216; in 1844 of 396,899, of whom about 50,000 were Greeks and Arnauts. It is traversed by a low calcareous ridge, an eastern branch of the Southern Apennines, which separates the streams flowing to the Adriatic from those of the gulf of Taranto. Though rugged and mountainous, this prov. is fertile; but suffers severely from want of water. The most important production is olives, whole forests of which grow wild; cotton of three species, tobacco, vines, and fruit, especially almonds and figs, are likewise raised; and the rearing of bees and silkworms forms an object of attention. The hilly nature of the ground is favourable to pasturage, and the extent of sea-coast to fishing. A large number of mules and asses are reared. The prov. is subdivided into the districts of Lecce, Taranto, Brindisi, and Gallipoli.

Otranto, a town and port in the Neapolitan province to which it gives name, situated on the Adriatic, in N lat. 40° 9′, E long. 18° 29′, 24 m. SE of Lecce. Pop. 1,600. It is tolerably fortified, but is ill built, and daily falling into ruin. Its harbour is indifferent, but some trade in olive-oil, fruits, and horses is conducted from it. Its castle, celebrated in the annals of romance, is "a fort of no considerable extent or power, but not entirely deficient in picturesque beauty." [*Craven.*] It occupies the site of the ancient *Hydruntum*. In 1810, Fouche, Bonaparte's minister of police, received the title of duke of O.

OTRANTO (Capo di), a cape of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic, a few miles SE of the town of Otranto, in N lat. 40° 6′ 15″.

OTRAR, or Farab, a town of Khokan, situated upon the r. bank of the Sibun, 90 m. NW of Tunkat. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, and it is generally stated that Timur died at this place.

OTRICOLI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 26 m. SSW of Spoleto, situated on a hill near the l. bank of the Tiber. Pop. 800. The remains of the ancient *Ocriculum*, from which it takes its name, lie scattered along the banks of the Tiber.

OTSEGO, a county in the central part of New York, U. S. Area 892 sq. m. It is watered by the Susquehannah, and the Cherryvalley, Butternut, and Otsego creeks. Its cap. is Cooperstown. Pop. in 1840, 49,628; in 1850, 48,746.—Also a township in the co. of the same name, 66 m. W of Albany, to the W of Otsego lake, a sheet of water 9 m. in length, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, from which the Susquehannah issues.—Also a township in Allegan co., in Michigan, 149 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop. 480.

OTSELIC, a township of Chenango co., New York, U. S., 15 m. NW of Norwich. Pop. 1,621.—Also a river of the state of New York, which joins the Toughnioga, after a course of 43 m.

OTSHAKOV. See Otchakof.

OTSQUAGA CREEK, a river of New York, U. S., which flows into the Mohawk, after a course of 23 m.

OTTAJANO, a town of Naples, 12 m. E of the city of Naples, at the NE base of Vesuvius. It has a castle and 3 churches. Pop. 1,500.

OTTANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 9 m. NW of Thionville. Pop. 1,450. It has iron furnaces and foundries.

OTTAWA, Utawa, or Grande-Riviere, a great river of Canada, which issues from Lake Temiscanning, but has its remotest sources nearly 100 m. beyond that lake, in the highlands which separate the basin of Hudson's bay from that of the St. Lawrence; and flows in a SSE course of upwards of 400 m. to the St. Lawrence, separating, throughout nearly its whole course, Upper Canada on the W, from Lower Canada on the E. A little below its outlet from Lake Temiscanning, it receives the large tribute of the Montreal on its r. bank; and under the parallel of 46° 40′, it receives on the same bank the Little River issuing from Turtle lake. At the Allumettes, under the parallel of 46°, it divides into two channels which enclose between them an island 15 m. long, by 4 m. in breadth; and the S channel expanding below the falls and rapids forms the Lac-des-Allumettes. About 12 m. below the reunion of the two channels, it again bifurcates, and forms an island 20 m. in length, with an average breadth of 7 m. Under the parallel of 45° 30′, it begins to expand into the Lac-des-Chats, about 15 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth; and 6 m. below the falls of the Chats, which are

from 16 to 20 ft. in height, it expands into Lake Chaudière, a sheet of water 18 m. in length, and 5 m. in breadth. Issuing from the SE end of the lake, it forms a series of rapids, till it reaches the Chaudière falls, the principal of which is 60 ft. in height. Below the latter falls, the river is navigable for steamboats 60 m. to the Long Sault at Grenville. Below this point it continues at intervals rapid and of difficult navigation, until it expands into the lake of the Two Mountains, a wide opening which unites with that expanse of the St. Lawrence which contains the island of Montreal. Its lower rapids are now avoided by a canal on the N bank of the river, and it is rendered navigable for about 90 m. Passengers ascending the river from Montreal, take coach to La Chine; thence go by steamer to Point Fortune; thence by stage to Lorignal; and thence by steamer to Bytown at the foot of the Chaudière falls.

OTTAWA, a county of Lower Canada, in the district of Montreal, skirted on the SW by the river of that name, and stretching from the parallel of 45° 34′ to that of 47° 54′. Pop. in 1844, 12,434.

OTTAWA DISTRICT, a district of Upper Canada, comprising the cos. of Prescott and Russell, and bounded by the Ottawa river on the N. Its principal villages are Hawkesbury, Caledonia, and Huttsfield. Pop. in 1848, 10,364.

OTTBORGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SE of Minden, on the Nethe. Pop. 500.

OTTENAU, a village of Baden, on the Murg, 7 m. ESE of Rastadt.

OTTENBACH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, on the Reuss, 9 m. SW of Zurich. Pop. 1,169.

OTTENBEUREN, a village of Bavaria, 42 m. SW of Augsburg. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine church and castle.

OTTENBOURG, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and arrond. of Louvain, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 907.

OTTENHAUSEN, a village of Austria, 6 m. SSE of Grieskirchen, on an affluent of the Traun.

OTTENHEIM, a village of Baden, on the Rhine, 7 m. WNW of Lahr.

OTTENSCHLAG, a town of Lower Austria, 8 m. SSE of Zwettel.

OTTENSEN, a village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 2 m. W of Altona. Pop. 1,500. The poet Klopstock was buried here.

OTTENSHEIM, a town of Austria, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. WNW of Lintz, on an acclivity surmounted by a castle. Pop. 1,200. Alum and coal are mined in the vicinity.

OTTENSTEIN, a town of the duchy of Brunswick, near the l. bank of the Weser, 6 m. SW of Bodenwerder. Pop. 1000.—Also a town of Prussia, in the bail. of Munster, and principality of Salms, 32 m. WNW of Munster. Pop. 850.

OTTER, a river of Devonshire, which rises on Blackdown, and flows by a SSW course of 25 m. to the sea, 5 m. E of the mouth of the Ex.

OTTER BAY, a bay on the S coast of Newfoundland, between Bear-bay and Swift-bay.

OTTERBERG, a town of Bavaria, 5 m. N of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 1,400.

OTTERBOURNE, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4¼ m. SSW of Winchester. Area 1,508 acres. Pop. in 1831, 583; in 1851, 596.

OTTERBURN-WARD, a township in Elsdon p., county of Northumberland, 20 m. N by W of Hexham, on the N bank of the Reed. Area 8,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 385; in 1851, 415. The village is pleasantly situated at the foot of a steep hill. It is celebrated as the scene of a desperate contest in 1388, betwixt the English and Scots, under Percy and Earl Douglas, in which the former was taken prisoner, and the latter was killed.

OTTER CREEK, a river of Vermont, U. S., which rises in Mount Tabor, on the W side of the Green mountains, runs N about 90 m., and falls into Lake Champlain, at Ferrisburgh. There are large falls in this river at Middlebury, Weybridge, and Vergennes. Between these falls the current is slow, and the river is navigable for the largest boats. The source of this river approaches within 30 ft. of the head-waters of the Hudson river, which runs in a contrary direction. It is navigable for sloops to Vergennes 6 m.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 37° 45′.—Also a river of Virginia, which runs into the Staunton, in N lat. 36° 55′.

OTTERDEN, a parish in Kent, 12 m. E by S of Maidstone. The village consists of a few houses scattered over different parts of what is called Otterden-street. Area 1,434 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.

OTTERFORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 6¾ m. S of Taunton. Area 2,387 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 461.

OTTERGEM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Termonde. Pop. 431.

OTTERHAM, a parish in Cornwall, 6¼ m. NE by N of Camelford. Area 3,262 acres. Pop. in 1831, 227; in 1851, 198.

OTTERHAMPTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NW of Bridgewater, on the W bank of the Parret. Area 1,117 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 210.

OTTERINGTON (North), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. S of Northallerton, containing the townships of Thornton-le-Beans, Thornton-le-Moor, and North O. Area 3,625 acres. Pop. in 1831, 617; in 1851, 667.

OTTERINGTON (South), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. S by E of Northallerton. Area 1,414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 412.

OTTER PEAKS, the summits of the Blue ridge, in Virginia, U. S., 100 m. W of Richmond. The E peak is 3,104 ft., and the W, 2,946 ft. above sea-level.

OTTER RIVER, a river of Louisiana, U. S., which joins the Arkansas.—Also a river which rises on the E side of the Rocky mountains, and falls into the Yellowstone.

OTTERNDORF, a town of Hanover, in the district of Hadeln, duchy of Bremen, on the Medem, 26 m. NW of Stade. Pop. 1,800.

OTTEROE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 62° 43′. It is 11 m. in length.

OTTERSBERG, a town of Hanover, in the duchy of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Wümme, 17 m. ENE of Bremen. Pop. 1,000.

OTTERSLEBEN (Gross), a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. and 4 m. SW of Magdeburg. Pop. 1,300.

OTTERSTEIN, a summit of the Schneegebirge, in Prussian Silesia, near Glatz. Alt. 3,160 ft.

OTTERSWEYER, a town of Baden, 3 m. S of Bühl. Pop. 1,400.

OTTERTON, a parish in Devon, 3½ m. SW by W of Sidmouth, on the E bank of the Otter. Area 3,479 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,231.

OTTERY-ST.-MARY, a parish and market-town in the co. of Devon, 12½ m. E by N of Exeter, and 15 m. SE of Tiverton. Area of p. 9,942 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,849; in 1851, 4,421. The town is pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Otter. Its pop. in 1851 was 2,534. It is large, but irregularly built. The silk manufacture is carried on here, and there are tanyards and rope-walks. The church, originally collegiate, is the most distinguished object in the town, and resembles the cathedral of Exeter in

its construction. In Mill-street are the remains of the ancient mansion of Sir Walter Raleigh. O. was the birth-place, in 1772, of S. T. Coleridge. His father was vicar of the parish.

OTTIAMONT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 125.

OTTIGLIO, a village of the Sardinian states, 20 m. NW of Alessandria. Pop. 1,600.

OTTIGNIES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. and 10 m. NE of Nivelles, watered by the Dyle. Pop. 1,053.

OTTMACHAU, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Oppeln, on the l. bank of the Neisse, 18 m. SW of Grottkau. Pop. 2,200.

OTTO, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. NW of Ellicotville. Pop. 2,133.

OTTOBEUREN. See Ottenbeuren.

OTTOCHACZ, a town of Croatia, on the river Suschizza, 6 m. W of Fiume. Most of the houses are built on piles.

OTTOJANO. See Ottajano.

OTTOKRIN, a village of Austria, 3 m. W of Vienna, near Kahlenberg.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See Turkey.

OTTONE, a village of the Sardinian states, 24 m. NE of Genoa, on the r. bank of the Trebbia.

OTTOWA, a county in the NW part of Ohio, U. S., skirted by Lake Erie on the N. Area 350 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 2,248; in 1850, 3,308.—Also a co. in the NW of Michigan. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 708; in 1850, 6,490. Its cap. is Grand Haven. —Also a village in La Salle co., in Illinois, 130 m. NNE of Springfield. Pop. 500.

OTTRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Bihain. Pop. 235.

OTTRINGHAM, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 11½ m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 4,320 acres. Pop. in 1831, 627; in 1851, 663.

OTTROTT (Nieder), a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 15 m. N of Schelestatt. Pop. 1,100.

OTTSVILLE, a village of Bucks co., Pennsylvania, U. S.

OTTWEILER, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Treves, 15 m. N of Saarbruck, on the r. bank of the Bliese. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactories of woollens and of pottery-ware.

OTTYNIA, a village of Galicia, 15 m. SE of Stanislawow, on the Worona.

OTUMBA, a town of the state of Mexico, 30 m. NE of the city of Mexico, in N lat. 19° 40′, inhabited by 10 or 12 Spanish families, and 400 Indians. Near this town are the pyramids of Teotehuacan.

OTUNGURRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Chuta-Nagpore, in N lat. 23°.

OTWAY (Cape), a bluff head on the S coast of Australia, on Bass's straits, in S lat. 38° 51′, E long. 143° 29′. A lighthouse, with a revolving light at the height of 300 ft. above high-water, is erected upon it. It is the Cape Desaix of French geographers.

OTWAY (Port), an inlet on the W side of Holloway sound, on the W coast of Patagonia, 15 m. from Cape Tres-Montes, in S lat. 47°.

OTZBERG, a mountain of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the district of Dieburg, near Hering. Alt. 1,230 ft. On its summit is a castle.

OUAAURA. See Waara.

OUACHITTA. See Washita.

OUAN, a town of Corea, 53 m. WSW of Koang. —Also a town of China, in the island of Hainan, 75 m. S of Kiong-tcheou.

OUANNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, 12 m. SW of Auxerre, near the source of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Loing.

OUARREAU, a river of Lower Canada, which falls into the Assomption river, 3 m. below St. Paul.

OUARVILLE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loire, 15 m. SE of Chartres. Pop. 800.

OUARY. See Warri.

OUCHE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, which rises near Lusigny, and falls into the Saone, about 12 m. below Dijon, after a course of 50 m. The canal of Burgundy runs along its bank.

OUCHITZA, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, 23 m. ESE of Kamenetz. Pop. 2,000.

OUCHY, or Rive, a village of the Swiss cant. of Vaud, about 1 m. S of Lausanne, with a small harbour on the lake of Geneva.

OUCKENE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. 2,149. It has manufactories of linen, and several spinning-mills.

OUCQUES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, 16 m. N of Blois. Pop. 1,362. It has manufactories of linens and cottons.

OUDANULA, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rahjemall, at the foot of a range of hills which approach the W bank of the Ganges. In the vicinity of this place the intrenched camp of the nabob Cossim-Ali was attacked and carried by the British troops under the command of Major Adams.

OUDAPITTA POINT, a headland of moderate height on the N coast of Ceylon, in N lat. 6° 25′, E long. 80° 7′.

OUDA. See Uda.

OUD-BEYERLAND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 14 m. W of Dort.

OUDDORP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 25 m. WSW of Rotterdam.

OUDE, a province of Hindostan, situated between the 26th and 28th parallels of N lat., and bounded on the N by Nepal; on the E by the prov. of Bahar; on the S by Allahabad; and on the W by Delhi and Agra. In length it is estimated at 200 m., by 120 m. in breadth, with an area of about 23,950 sq. m. The whole surface is flat, being an extensive plain stretching northward to the lower ranges of Himalaya, and bounded on the S and W by the Ganges. The Ganges, the Gogra, the Sai, and the Gumti, are all navigable throughout their respective courses within the territory, but the three last rivers are little used in consequence of the imposition practised on traders; and even on the Ganges few boats frequent the Oude bank. It has a rich alluvial soil, extremely fertile, and well-watered by copious streams which intersect the country and flow to the Ganges. Good crops of wheat, barley, rice, and a variety of other grains, cotton, sugar-cane, indigo, and poppies, are grown. It is also celebrated for its grapes, mangoes, and other fruits. Some of the districts produce saltpetre and lapis lazuli. The climate is better than that of Bengal; the rains are neither so violent nor of so long a duration; and the four cold months of the year are delightful. The hot winds commence about the middle of March, and blow with violence till the first or second week in June. To the NE, near the hills, are extensive woods and plains covered with grass, which abound in game and animals of all kinds.—The principal towns of the prov. are Lucknow the capital, Fyzabad, Oude, Khyrabad, Goruckpore, and Bahreich. The inhabitants, estimated at 3,000,000, are about one-fifth Mahommedans, the other four-fifths are Hindus of all castes. The latter furnish three-fourths of the Bengal native infantry.

Oude, properly called Ayodhya, is a kingdom under British protection. A British resident constantly resides at the court of its ruler, and carries

on all the correspondence with Calcutta. A battalion of infantry is also always stationed at Lucknow, to preserve tranquillity, and to protect the persons of the king and the resident. The kingdom is divided into 25 *chucklas*, which yield a gross annual revenue of £1,280,000, exclusive of the jaghire lands. Each *chuckla* is farmed out to a private individual, who engages to pay the government the stipulated rent, after which he becomes invested with the entire revenue arrangements, the right of property in the soil belonging exclusively to the Crown. This system is fraught with evil; while the connexion with the Company is also very burdensome in a pecuniary point of view, and works ill as resulting in a kind of double government. There are not less than 100,000 soldiers in the service of Zemindars; and in more than half the districts are strong forts, surrounded with dense jungle, which perpetuate anarchy throughout this unhappy country. The present king, Mahommed Amjud Ali, ascended the throne on the death of his father, in May 1842.

OUDE, or AYODHYA, the ancient capital of the above province, long the residence of a Hindu dynasty, and subsequently the seat of the provincial government, is situated on the S bank of the Gogra river, in N lat. 26° 48′, E long. 82° 4′. Abulfazel states its length at 148 coss, and its breadth at 36 coss. These admeasurements must be greatly exaggerated; but though it bears little trace of former magnificence, its ruins extend along the river to the vicinity of the modern but also decaying city of Fyzabad. In the vicinity are two large tombs of great antiquity, which the Mahommedans venerate, believing that they are the tombs of the prophets Seth and Job. After the battle of Buxar, in 1764, the nabob Shuja-ad-Dowleh founded the city of Fyzabad on the ruins of the ancient capital, at the distance of 2 m. from the modern town, which was in consequence abandoned by its principal inhabitants, and is now in a ruinous state.

OUDE-BERKOOP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 9 m. E of Heerenveen. Pop. 500.

OUDECAPPELLE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 282.

OUDEGHEM, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 2 m. SW of Dendermonde. Pop. 1,300.

OUDEGYSELSTRAET AND TURKYEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Nieukerken-Waes. Pop. 205.

OUDE-HASKE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 18 m. S by E of Leuwarden. Pop. 900.

OUDEMAN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Waterland-Oudeman. Pop. 120.

OUDENAARDEN. See AUDENARDE.

OUDENBOSCH, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. W of Breda, on the Mesk. Pop. 1,800.

OUDENBOURG, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the canal from Nieuport to Ostend, 11 m. WSW of Bruges. Pop. 1,080.

OUDENGOD, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Mooreghem. Pop. 108.

OUDENMEULEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Aeltra. Pop. 455.

OUDENSTOK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Lang-Dorp. Pop. 248.

OUDE-PEKEL-A, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Groningen, 4 m. SSW of Winschoten.

OUDER-ANDE, a village of the island of Java, 12 m. SE of Bantam.

OUDERDOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Reninghelst. Pop. 167.

OUDERKERK, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the l. bank of the Yssel, 6 m. E by N of Rotterdam. Pop. 1,400.—Also a village of the prov. of N. Holland, on the r. bank of the Amstel, 4 m. S of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,320.

OUDE-SCHAUS, a fort of Holland, in the prov. and 30 m. ESE of Groningen, on a bay of the Dollart.

OUDEVELDSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Saffelaere. Pop. 668.

OUDEVELDSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Seveneeken or Zeveneeken. Pop. 320.

OUDEWATER, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Yssel, in N lat. 52° 1′, 5 m. E of Gouda. Pop. 1,900. It has extensive rope-walks. It was the birth-place of the well-known Jacob Arminius. In 1575 it was burned by the Spaniards.

OUDGHYR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Bejapore, belonging to the Nizam. It has a small fort.

OUDINSK. See UDINSK.

OUDIPORE. See ODEYPORE.

OUDJEIN. See UJEIN.

OUDON, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the N bank of the Loire, 15 m. NE of Nantes. It has a chateau with a curious ancient tower.—Also a river which rises near La Gravelle, in Mayenne, and runs S to the Mayenne, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of 54 m. Its principal affluents are the Hiere and the Arraise.

OUDSHOORN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, on the Old Rhine, 8 m. E of Leyden. Pop. 1,300.

OUEI. See WEI.

OUELLE, a river of Lower Canada, which has its rise in a range of mountains in the township of Ashford, which border the S bank of the St. Lawrence, and, after a NE course of little more than 10 m., falls into the St. Lawrence, 40 m. below the island of Orleans.

OUEN (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Marans. Pop. 350.—Also a village of the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and about ¾ m. SE of St. Meen, and 11 m. WNW of Montfort. Pop. 1,150.—Also a village in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Amboise, on the Ramberge, and 17 m. ENE of Tours. Pop. 600.—Also a village in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 9 m. NW of Decize, and 11 m. ENE of Nevers, at the foot of a woody hill. Pop. 560. It has an iron-mine.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,150.

OUEN (SAINT), or OUEN-SUR-SEINE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 1½ m. SW of St. Denis, and 5 m. N of Paris, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. in 1841, 1,190. It is noted as the place in which the celebrated declaration to the charter was signed by Louis XVIII., on the 2d May 1814. It has manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, cashmeres, bricks, pottery, and soap, several ice-houses, extensive subterranean granaries, and a spinning-mill; and carries on a considerable trade in cattle, sheep, pigs, and legumes. A little to the W of the village is the port of St. O., a large basin, the water of which is supplied by artesian wells, and which communicates with the Seine by a lock capacious enough for the admission of vessels of the largest size. A steam-engine of 40 horse-power is kept constantly at work, in order to maintain the water

at the necessary level. According to some authors, King Dagobert had a castle in this village.

OUEN-DES-ALLEUX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 5 m. N of St.-Aubin-du-Cormier, and 12 m. W of Fougeres, near the r. bank of the Cuesnon. Pop. 1,085. It has several tanneries.

OUEN-L'AUMONE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 1½ m. S of Pontoise, on the slope of a hill on the l. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,500. It has a fine castle. In the environs are the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Maubuisson, founded in 1236 by Blanche of Castile, and destroyed during the First revolution.

OUEN-DE-LA-COUR (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bellême, and 8 m. S of Mortagne. Pop. 2,542.

OUEN-DE-MINBRE' (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Frenay-le-Vicomte, and 17 m. WNW of Mamers. Pop. 1,030. It has manufactories of linen.

OUEN-DE-LA-ROUERIE, or Royerie (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. W of Antrain, and 15 m. NW of Fougeres. Pop. 2,076.

OUEN-DES-TOITS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. N of Loiron, and 8 m. NW of Laval. Pop. 1,750. It has several tanneries.

OUESSANT. See Ushant.

OUFA. See Ufa.

OUFFET, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. of cant. 893; of com. 688. It has manufactories of pottery, and of straw-hats.

OUGARNEE, or Owengarney, a small river of co. Clare, which rises S of Lough O'Grady, and runs 12 m. SSW past Six-Mile-Bridge to the Shannon.

OUGHAVAL. See Aughaval.

OUGHTER (Lough), a lake in co. Cavan. Its length is 3¾ m.; its breadth is 3 m.; and its area comprises 3,334 acres. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 160 ft. Its shores are intricate; and its scenery is interesting and beautiful. Its principal islands are Inch Trinity and Eonish.

OUGHTERARD, a town in the p. of Kilcommon, co. Galway, on the W shore of Lough Corrib, 8 m. S by W of Cong. The Feagh forms a series of rapids immediately above the town; flows through it from end to end; and finally dives into the earth, and passes through a natural tunnel of limestone into Lough Corrib. Pop. in 1841, 718.—Also a parish in co. Kildare, 5 m. NE of Naas. Area 2,919 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1841, 460.

OUGHTERLEAGUE, or Bill, a parish of co. Tipperary, 3¼ m. N by W of Golden-bridge. Area 2,617 acres. Pop. in 1831, 975; in 1841, 1,100.

OUGHTMANA, a parish in co. Clare, containing the villages of Aughinish and Finavarra. Area 9,843 acres, of which 34 acres are in Lough Murree. Pop. in 1841, 2,075.

OUGREE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 1,420.

OUGUELLA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 18 m. NNE of Elvas, near the r. bank of the Gebora. Pop. 140.

OUIATSHUAN, Ouiguatshouan, or Widtshuan, a river of Lower Canada, which rises 7 m. above Lake Quaquagamache, and flows into the SW corner of Lake St. John, after a course of 60 m. About 1 m. from its influx into the lake, it forms a magnificent fall of 236 ft.

OUILLY-LE-BASSET, a village of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 9 m. W of Falaise. Pop. 750.

OUISCONSIN. See Wisconsin.

OULART, a village in the p. of Millenagh co. Wexford, 9 m. NNE of Wexford. Pop. in 1831, 161; in 1841, 283.

OULER (Lough), a small lake in the p. of Derrylossery, 2½ m. N of Glendalough, co. Wicklow. It lies at an elevation of 1,829 ft. above sea-level.

OULES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Bourg-d'Oysans, and 17 m. ESE of Grenoble. Pop. 230. In the adjacent mountain of Grand Galbert is a mine of copper.

OULLINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone and cant. of Saint-Genis Laval, 4 m. S of Lyon, near the r. bank of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 3,673. It has manufactories of printed muslin, tin, and pinchbeck, and a fine glass-work.

OULMES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendée, cant. and 6 m. S of Saint Hilaire-sur-l'Autise, and 9 m. SE of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 601. It has manufactories of linen.

OULSTON, a township in Coxwold p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. SW by S of Helmsley. Area 1,502 acres. Pop. in 1831, 215; in 1851, 197.

OULTON, a township in Wigton p., Cumberland, 2 m. NNW of Wigton. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 421.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 3½ m. WNW of Aylsham. Area 1,849 acres. Pop. in 1831, 386; in 1851, 384.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. W by N of Lowestoft. Area 1,997 acres. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1851, 742.

OULTON, or Old Town, a chapelry in the p. of Rothwell, W. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NNE of Wakefield. The church, a beautiful specimen of the pointed style of architecture, was erected in 1828, at a cost of £16,000. The village is pleasant and rural. Dr. Richard Bentley was born here in 1661.

OULTRE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, watered by the Dendre. Pop. of cant. 1,726; of com. 736.

OULX, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 14 m. SW of Susa, and 15 m. NE of Briançon, on the r. bank of the Doire, at the confluence of the Bordonechia. Pop. 1,200. It is well-built and has a communal college.

OUNDLE, a parish and market-town in Northamptonshire, 30 m. NE of Northampton, and 12¼ m. SW by W of Peterborough, on a gentle declivity, nearly surrounded by the river Nene. Area of the p. 5,300 acres. Pop., including the hamlets of Ashton, Biggin, Churchfield, and Elmington, in 1831, 2,450; in 1851, 3,108. The town is well-constructed, and the streets are well-paved and lighted. The church is a fine edifice, in the early English style.

OUPEYE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. N of Liege. Pop. 812. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

OUR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Opont. Pop. 146.

OURAL. See Ural.

OURCE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Upper Marne, and cant. of Auberive, a little to the SE of Poinsenot; runs NW; traverses the NE part of the dep. of the Cote d'Or; enters that of the Aube; passes Essoyes; and after a course of about 66 m., throws itself into the Seine, on the r. bank, a little above Bar-sur-Seine. Its principal affluents are the Grame, Digenne, and Cunfin-de-Beaumont.

OURCHES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse and cant. of Void, 9 m. from Commercy, and 29 m. from Bar-le-Duc, on the Meuse. Pop. 250. It has a large wax bleachery.

OURCQ, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ris, in the dep. of Aisne, and runs

SE to the Marne, which it joins on the r. bank, near Lisy, after a course of 50 m. Its principal affluents are the Saviere and the Corey.

OURE. See OARE.

OUREM, a walled town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 48 m. S of Coimbra, and 12 m. E of Leiria. Pop. 3,000.—Also a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Rio-Guama, 48 m. E of Para.

OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 32 m. SW of Beja. Pop. 2,400.

OURJOUM, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 94 m. S of Viatka, on the Ourjoumka, an affluent of the Viatka, in N lat. 57° 18′. Pop. 450.

OURO (ILHA DO), an island formed by the Rio São-Francisco, in the Brazilian prov. of Sergipe, 12 m. above the Ilha-do-Ferro.

OURO (RIO DO), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which runs NE to the Rio-Diamantino.—Also a river in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, a tributary of the Capivari.

OURO-BRANCO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 10 m. SE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 1,600.

OUROE, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the Ise-fiord, on the N coast of Sieland. It is 4 m. in length.

OURO-FENO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 8 m. E of the town of Goyaz.—Also a hamlet in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, 26 m. NE of Mato-Grosso.

OURO-PRETO, formerly VILLA-RICA, a city of Brazil, the capital of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in S lat. 20° 40′, W long. 44° 55′, 200 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro, and 6 m. SW of Marianna. It stands on one side of the Serra-de-San-Sebastião, which forms the NW boundary of a deep narrow valley, through which runs a small stream called the Riberão-de-Ouro-Preto, or Rio-do-Carmo; and is divided into an upper and lower town. The upper town contains a number of handsome buildings, the barracks, the treasury, and the palace of the provincial government, also the finest of the six churches which the city contains. The houses are built of stone, two stories high, covered with tiles, and whitewashed. The pop. is about 8,000. A preparatory college in which Latin, French, English, philosophy, mathematics, and pharmacy are taught, was founded here in 1840. About 1 m. from the city is a botanic garden. This town conducts a very brisk trade with the interior and with Rio.

OUROUER, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Nerondes, 20 m. NE of St. Amand-Mont-Rond. Pop. 1,480.

OUROUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of La Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Montsauche. Pop. of com. 2,018.

OUROUX (ST. ANTOINE D'), a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 18 m. NNW of Villefranche. Pop. 950.

OUROUX-SUR-SAONE, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 6 m. SE of Chalons-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,850.

OURRID (LOUGH), a lake of co. Galway, 1½ m. in length. It lies immediately W of Halfway-house, and has a surface-elevation of 156 ft. above sea-level. A mountain which overhangs the N side of the lake has an alt. of 2,128 ft.

OURS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 2 m. NE of Pont-Gibaud. Pop. 1,808.

OURTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and dep. of Beho. Pop. 217.

OURTHE, or OURT, a river of Belgium, which rises near Engreux in Luxemburg, in two headstreams; runs N; passes La Roche and Durbuy, and falls into the Meuse, on the r. bank, at Liege, after a sinuous course of 75 m. Its principal affluents are the Aisne, Ambleve, and Weeze.

OURVILLE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 32 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 1,340.

OUS, a parish and village of Norway, 15 m. SSE of Bergen.

OUSBY, or ULFSBY, a parish in Cumberland, 8½ m. ENE of Penrith. Area 6,000 acres. Pop. 295.

OUSDEN, a parish in Suffolk, 6½ m. ESE of Newmarket. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1851, 384.

OUSE, a navigable river of Yorkshire, forming the principal branch of the Humber trunk river. It is formed by the junction of the rivers Swale and Ure or Yore, running southwards from the northern districts of Yorkshire. From the junction, about 5 m. below Boroughbridge, where the whole mass of waters acquires the name of Ouse, from an insignificant rivulet also falling into it, the river runs by Nun-Monkton, where it is joined by the Nidd; thence flows gently to York, where it is joined by the Foss; afterwards bounds the E and W ridings southwards to Nun-Appleton, where it is reinforced by the waters of the Wharfe; and passing onwards, by Selby eastward, to its successive junctions with the Derwent, the Aire, and the Don, all very considerable rivers, falls into the Humber at its confluence also with the Trent. This noble river is navigable throughout its whole course, and even its headstreams, the Yore and the Swale, are also partly navigable; as are its tributaries the Foss, the Wharfe, the Derwent, the Aire, and the Don. See YORKSHIRE. Previously to 1834, the navigation of the O. from Selby up to Boroughbridge, a distance of nearly 39 m., was so much impeded by shoals that all vessels drawing more than 5 ft. water were compelled to wait until the spring-tides set in for sufficient depth of water to ascend. Sea-borne vessels and steamers drawing from 11 to 12 ft. water now at all periods navigate to York, a distance of 80 m. from the Humber.

OUSE, or GREAT OUSE—as it is sometimes called, to distinguish it from the Little Ouse, one of its tributaries; or LESSER OUSE, as it is sometimes also called, to distinguish it from the Ouse of Yorkshire above described—a river rising in the SE corner of the county of Northampton, and passing successively through the cos. of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, in which articles its more particular course will be found fully traced, to its efflux into the Wash at LYNN-REGIS: which also see. It is navigable to Bedford; and its earliest navigable tributary is the Ivel, which is navigable from its junction at Tempsford below Bedford to Shefford. In its course through Cambridgeshire it is joined by the Cam, which is navigable to Cambridge from Denver sluice near Downham, to which point the O. is diverted, in a straight line, through the New Bedford river, from above its natural junction with the Cam. The Stoke, navigable to Stoke-ferry, and the Wisbeach canal from the river Nene, also join it at Denver sluice, whence the navigation descends to the Eau-brink cut, and the junction at Lynn with the Nar, another navigable river.

OUSEBURN (GREAT), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4¼ m. SE by S of Aldborough. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 629.

OUSEBURN (LITTLE), a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SE by S of Aldborough, comprising the townships of Kirkby-Hall, Thorp-Underwoods, Widdington, and Little O. Area 4,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 511; in 1851, 566.

OUSEFLEET, a township in Whitgift p., W. R

of Yorkshire, 6 m. SE by E of Howden. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1831, 243; in 1851, 227.

OUSEL. See BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

OUSSELGHEM, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Courtrai, watered by the Lys. Pop. 1,193. It has several spinning-mills.

OUST, or AOUST, a river of France, which rises in the forest of Lorge, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord; runs SE; and joins the Vilaine, on the r., near Redon, after a course of 90 m. It is navigable from Maletroit. Its principal affluents are the Lié, Trinité, Duc, Claye, Aff, and Artz.—Also a cant., com., and v. of France, in the dep. of Ariège, arrond. and 8 m. SE of St. Girons. Pop. of com. 1,621; of cant. 18,037.

OUSTON, or ULSTAN, a township in Chester-le-street p., co.-palatine of Durham, 9 m. N of Durham. Area 636 acres. Pop. in 1831, 273; in 1851, 300.

OUSTON-WITH-NEWBOLD, a parish in Leicestershire, 7½ m. S by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 197; in 1851, 178.

OUTARVILLE, a canton and com. of France, in the dep. of Loiret, arrond. and 9 m. W. of Pithiviers. Pop. of com. 485; of cant. 11,985.

OUTCHESTER, a township in Bambrough p., Northumberland, 2½ m. E by S of Belford. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 118.

OUTDORP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 12 m. SW of Brielle. Pop. 1,000.

OUTEIRO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. and 380 m. W of Para, near the E shore of Lake Urubuquaca.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, comarca and 12 m. SE of Braganza. Pop. 1,600.

OUTRAGH, or OUGHTERAGH, a parish in co. Leitrim, containing the town of Ballinamore. Area 21,689 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,449; in 1841, 9,255. Bencroy, the highest ground, situated on the N boundary, has an alt. of 1,707 ft. above sea-level. Lough St. John lies on the SW boundary, and has a surface-elevation of 205 ft. above sea-level.

OUTRAGH, or OUTERAGH, a parish in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NNE of Cahir. Area 1,547 acres. Pop. in 1831, 692; in 1841, 554.

OUTRATH, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 2¼ m. S by E of Kilkenny. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 599.

OUTREAU, a village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Samer, near the l. bank of the Liane, 1 m. SSW of Boulogne. Pop. 1,420.

OUTRE-FURAND, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. and 1 m. E of St. Etienne, on the Furand. Pop. 2,500. It has bottle-works.

OUTRE-L'EAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Alken. Pop. 712.

OUTREPREZ, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Herseaux. Pop. 125.

OUTRETOUXHE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 133.

OUTREWE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Housse. Pop. 102.

OUTSEATS, a hamlet in Hathersage p., Derbyshire. Pop. in 1831, 202; in 1851, 221.

OUTWELL, a parish partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Norfolk, 5 m. SE of Wisbeach. Area 3,018 acres. Pop. in 1831, 986; in 1851, 1,648.

OUVANE, a mountain-rivulet of co. Cork, which rises among the Shchy mountains, and runs 7½ m. SW to the head of Bantry-bay.

OUVEILLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Genestas, 6 m. N of Narbonne. Pop. 1,010.

OUVEZE, a river of France, which rises near Montauban; runs W, passing Buis and Vaison; and then turning S, falls into the Sorgue on the r., 9 m. NE of Avignon.

OUVILLE-L'ABBAYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Yerville. Pop. 650.

OUZOUER-LE-MARCHE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, arrond. and 22 m. NNE of Blois. Pop. of cant. 8,301; of com. 1,251.

OUZOUER-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, arrond. and 8 m. NW of Gien. Pop. of cant. 5,508; of com. 730.

OUZOUER-SUR-TREZE'E, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Briare, 8 m. E of Gien. Pop. 1,488.

OVADA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 9 m. SW of Acqui, on the Orba.

OVAMPO, a recently discovered nation of S. Africa, on the W coast, to the N of the Damara, between the parallels of 16° and 19° S. Mr. Galton, the first explorer of their territory, describes them as a people of comparative civilization, well centralized and with strong local attachments, "honest, laborious, and neat, yet still with much of the Negro in them." Their country is fertile, and they raise considerable quantities of corn. Ondonga, their capital, is in S lat. 18° 4′, E long. 15° 14′, between 70 and 80 m. S of the great river Amorongo-Achillanda, the Nourse of our maps.

OVAR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. SSW of Feira, and 18 m. S of Oporto, on the Ovar, an affluent of the Vouga. It is a well-built town, with 10,500 inhabitants.

OVELGONNE, a town in the duchy and 16 m. NE of Oldenburg, on a small affluent of the Weser. Pop. 700.

OVELINGEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Gelinden. Pop. 204.

OVENBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, in the dep. of Ousselghem. Pop. 260.

OVENDON, a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 1½ m. NW of Halifax, comprising the villages of Illingworth, Mixenden, Hebble-Bridge, Holdsworth, Wheatley, and Bradshaw. Area 5,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,871; in 1851, 12,738.

OVER, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 9½ m. NW of Cambridge. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 989; in 1851, 1,256.—Also a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Chester, 4½ m. W of Middlewich, comprising the townships of Low, Oulton, O., and Wettenhall. The town consists chiefly of one long irregular street. Area of the p., 7,469 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,928; in 1851, 2,926.—Also a tything in Almondbury p., Gloucestershire, 6½ m. NW of Bristol. Area 2,890 acres. Pop. in 1851, 107.

OVERBECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Asper. Pop. 593.—Also a commune in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Markeghem. Pop. 440.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Wetteren. Pop. 403.

OVERBOULAERE, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of cant. 1,596. The village is 6 m. SE of Audenarde, near the l. bank of the Dendre.

OVERBROEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 395.—Also a commune in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Wellen. Pop. 378.

OVERBURY, a parish in Worcestershire, 5½ m. NE of Tewkesbury, comprising the chapelries of Alstone, Teddington, and Little Washbourn, with

the hamlet of Conderton. Area 3,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 817; in 1851, 956.

OVERDA'A AND STEENPAEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Eschen. Pop. 106.

OVERDORP, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wambeke. Pop. 584.

OVEREYNDE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and dep. of Houthaelen. Pop. 102.

OVERFLAKKEE, or ZUIDVOORN, an island of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, at the influx of the Maese into the German ocean, between the branch called the Haring Vliet on the N, and the Krammer on the S, from the adjacent island of Ostvoorn by the small stream called the Flakkee.

OVERHEEMBEECK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Nederoverheembeeck. Pop. 479.

OVERHEET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Berlaere. Pop. 292.

OVERHESPIN, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy, watered by the Gèthe. Pop. 248.

OVERJMPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Lede. Pop. 355.

OVERLAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Hougaerde. Pop. 168.

OVERMANDEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Roosebeke. Pop. 802.

OVERMEIRE, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of cant. 3,158; of com. 529. It has several breweries and oil-mills.

OVEROTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Baelen. Pop. 129.

OVERPELT, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt, watered by the Dommel and Halvenschebeek. Pop. of cant. 1,377; of com. 127. It has a distillery and several breweries.

OVERPOUCKE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Meerendre. Pop. 426.

OVERREPEN, a canton and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Tongres. Pop. of cant. 334; of village, 178.

OVERSCHIE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 3 m. NW of Rotterdam, on the Schie. Pop. 2,400.

OVERSLAG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Wachtebeke. Pop. 434.

OVERSLEY, a hamlet in Arrow p., Warwickshire, ¾ m. SE of Alcester, on the E bank of the Arrow. Area 1,660 acres. Pop. in 1851, 308.

OVERSTONE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4¾ m. NE by N of Northampton. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. in 1831, 203; in 1851, 226.

OVERSTOWEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 7½ m. W by N of Bridgewater. Area 3,647 acres. Pop. in 1831, 592; in 1851, 561.

OVERSTRAND, or OXSTRAND, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. SE by E of Cromer. Area 598 acres. Pop. in 1831, 178; in 1851, 260.

OVERTON, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 3½ m. ENE of Whitchurch. Area 6,572 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,507; in 1851, 1,550.—Also a township in Malpas p., co.-palatine of Chester, 13 m. SSE of Chester. Area 708 acres. Pop. in 1831, 111; in 1851, 122.—Also a parish and village of Flintshire, 4½ m. NNW of Ellesmere. It unites with Flint in returning a member to parliament; and is one of the polling-places for the co. Area 4,398 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,746; in 1851, 1,479.—Also a chapelry in Lancaster p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. SW of Lancaster, on the W bank of the Lune. Area, with Sunderland and Saltmarshes, 6,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1851, 334.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of York, on the river Ouse, comprising the townships of Shipton, Skelton, and O. Area 5,163 acres. Pop. in 1831, 704; in 1851, 699.—Also a parish in Wilts, 2½ m. S by W of Marlborough, including the chapelry of Alton-Priors and the tything of Stowell. Area 8,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 1,025.

OVERTON, a county on the N side of Western Tennessee, U. S. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 9,279; in 1850, 11,217. It is intersected by the Obies river. Monroe is the chief town.—Also the capital of Claiborne p., in Louisiana, 406 m. NW of New Orleans.

OVER-WATER, or OVER-MERE, one of the lakes of Cumberland, situated between Binsey and Cald-Bek fells. It is about a ½ m. in length, and a ¼ m. in breadth; but is neither characterised by beauty of situation nor picturesque scenery.

OVERWINDEN, a canton and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 300.

OVERWINGHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Winghe-St.-Georges. Pop. 238.

OVERYSSEL, or OVER-IJSSEL, a province of Holland, lying between the parallels of 52° 8′ and 52° 52′ N; and bounded on the N by Friesland and Drenthe; on the E by Hanover; on the SE by Prussia; on the S by Gueldreland; and on the W by the latter prov. and the Zuyder-zee. It has an area of 60·530 German or 1285·5 English sq. m.; with a pop. in 1841 of 205,701; in 1851, of 218,702. The surface is generally level and low, and presents large tracts of marshy ground; towards the E and the centre are some slight elevations. The whole belongs to the basin of the Zuyder-zee. The principal rivers are the Yssel, the Zwarte-water and its affluent the Vecht, the Schipbeek, and the Havelteraa, all slow-flowing streams. In the NW are some small lakes. The climate is humid, and in some places unhealthy, from the exhalations arising from standing waters. The soil is chiefly sandy, with a large proportion of bog-land. On the borders of the Yssel are tracts of rich clay; and there are excellent pasture-lands bordering on the Zuyder-zee. The productions are wheat, rye, oats, buck-wheat, potatoes, a little fruit, and rape-seed. Timber and oak-bark are exported, but the rearing of cattle and sheep is the most important branch of industry. Butter, cheese, tallow, hides, wool, turf, and linen, are also articles of export. The prov. contains 20 towns and 40 villages. The chief town is Zwolle.—The inhabitants of this prov. retain more of the ancient national costume and manners than is to be found in other parts of Holland. Their condition is represented by a recent writer in the *Morning Chronicle* as being "more than usually easy. Their houses," he says, "are models of cleanliness and comfort. Some of the peasant-farmers have not less than 100 servants of both sexes in their employ, all well paid, well clothed, and well fed. We may take the average price of a day's labour on the farm at 60 cents., or about 1s. English money, exclusive of certain articles of food. The costume of the peasantry is picturesque without pretension. The men wear velvet trousers, and jackets of woollen cloth; the head-dress is a fur cap, or a woollen one trimmed with fur. The costume of the women consists of a woollen petticoat—sometimes dark, sometimes gaily coloured, according to the taste of the wearer—and a jacket of the same; a kind of half-cap half-bonnet, of curious antique shape, with long stiff folds, something like those the children

wear in Ireland to protect their faces from the sun. Over this is worn a straw hat; their shoes have round toes and large silver buckles; and to complete the toilette, whether in summer or in winter—for the same heavy dress is always worn—the woman coming on her marketing business into the town carries on her arm a great woollen mantle, as a protection against sudden mists or rain. The universal passion of the women for jewellery is a marked feature in their character, which they share with certain of the people of Northern Germany inhabiting the Prussian and Hanoverian provinces not far distant. This jewellery is of the largest and most ponderous kind; and its beauty of form seldom bears any fair proportion to its massiveness or intrinsic value. In character they are reserved, cold, taciturn, inaccessible to foreigners, obstinate, but strongly patriotic, and deeply tinged with nationality. The women are generally more handsome than the men; but they do not come up in beauty to the Frisian women. Their children are taught in their tenderest years the great lesson that they must labour for their subsistence. You see the boys coming into the towns from the country—children of from eight to nine years—groaning under the weight of a heavy yoke, to which is appended on each side a huge milk pail or can. Whatever the physical injury, however, the effect of the moral training is excellent; they are a sober, plodding, industrious, honest race. Education here is very good,—not showy or superficial, but sound."

OVID, a town of Seneca co., New York, U. S., 189 m. W of Albany, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes. Pop. 2,721.—Also a v. in Franklin co., Ohio; and a township in Branch co., in Michigan.

OVIDIOPOL, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Cherson, on the l. bank of the Dniester, near its embouchure in the Black sea, 21 m. SSW of Odessa. Its harbour is shallow and insecure. Pop. 1,400. It conducts some commerce with Akermann in salt. Its site has been identified with that of the ancient *Tomi*, the place of exile of Ovid, whence its name. Pop. in 1786, 7,495; in 1845, 10,500.

OVIEDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the gulf of Gascogny; on the E by the prov. of Santander; on the S by those of Leon and Villafranca; on the W by Lugo. It has an area of 173·45 German sq. m., and is nearly identical with the old prov. of ASTURIAS: which see. Pop. in 1849, 510,000.

OVIEDO, the chief place of the above prov., situated in a plain at the confluence of the Ovia and the Nora, in N lat. 43° 22′. Its streets are straight, regular, and well-paved, meeting in a handsome central square. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral in the Gothic style, rich in relics, and containing the remains of many of the kings and queens who reigned in the N of Spain at the time that the rest of the peninsula was in the hands of the Moors. The university, founded in 1580, is a neat edifice. The castle, episcopal palace, 3 churches, 3 monasteries, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, and a theatre, form the other public buildings. A fine aqueduct of 41 arches supplies the town with water from Gitoria. The trade of the place is chiefly in colonial produce landed at Gijon, and in coal, which is wrought in the vicinity. Hats, combs, leather, metal buttons, and fire-arms, are manufactured in the town. A few miles from O. are the hot springs of Rivera-de-Abajo.

OVIGLIO, a town of the Sardinian states, the cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Alessandria, on the l. bank of the Balbo. Pop. 2,200.

OVILI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 84 m. NNE of Vilna, district and 57 m. ENE of Wilkomirz.

OVINDOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 8 m. NNE of Avezzano, cant. and 5 m. NW of Celano.

OVING, or UVING, a parish in Bucks, 5¾ m. NW of Aylesbury. Area 971 acres. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 442.—Also a parish in Sussex, 2½ m. E of Chichester. Area 2,946 acres. Pop. in 1851, 876.

OVINGDEAN, a parish in Sussex, 2¾ m. E by S of Brighton. Area 1,618 acres. Pop. in 1851, 149.

OVINGHAM, a parish in Northumberland, 11 m. W of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the line of the Carlisle and Newcastle railway, comprising the townships of Dukershagg, Eltringham, Harlowhill, Hedley, Hedley-Woodside, Horsley, Mickley, Nafferton, Ovington, Prudhoe, Prudhoe-Castle, Rouchester, Spittle, Welton, Whittle, Wylam, and O. Area 15,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,028; in 1851, 3,962.

OVINGHAM, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Northumberland, bounded on the N by the p. of Belford and Whittingham; on the W by that of Vere; and on the E by that of Rothbury.

OVINGTON, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. ESE of Haverhill. Area 705 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 152.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 1½ m. NE by N of Watton. Area 1,497 acres. Pop. in 1831, 230; in 1851, 314.—Also a township in Ovingham p., Northumberland, 12½ m. W of Newcastle. Area 1,105 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 405.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 2 m. W by S of New Alresford. Area 1,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 179; in 1851, 163.—Also a township in Forcett p., Yorkshire, 9 m. NW of Richmond, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 173.

OVINOV, a headland of Russian America, on Behring's sea, in N lat. 57° 40′, W long. 163° 15′.

OVO, a reef or rocky island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, in N lat. 30° 37′ 50″, E long. 25° 34′ 40″.—Also a headland of Naples, in the prov. and on the gulf of Otranto, 22 m. SE of Tarento, in N lat. 4° 16′ 40″, E long. 17° 35′.

OVOCA, or AVOCA, a superbly scenic river in co. Wicklow, formed by the confluence of the Avonbeg and Avonmore. From the point of confluence, it flows 3½ m. S to the confluence with it of the Aughrim river, and 4 m. SE thence to the sea immediately below Arklow. The confluence of the Avonbeg and the Avenmore is now topographically as well as poetically known under the designation of 'The Meeting of the Waters;' and its place of confluence with the Aughrim river, as 'The Second Meeting of the Waters.'

OVRUTSH, or OWRUCZ, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. of Volhynia, 90 m. N of Jitomir, and 120 m. W of Chernigov, on the l. bank of the Narynia. Pop. 2,500. It has an abbey belonging to the order of St. Basil, the inmates of which are divided between the Romish and the United Greek churches. O., anciently called Vrutshi, belonged to the Drevliens. Under the Polish government it depended upon the woiwodie of Kiev, and was the chief place of a dietine.

OVUTSI, a town of Japan, in the island of Sikokf and prov. of Sanaki, 36 m. WNW of Ava.

OWASCO, a township of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 3 m. SE of Auburn, bordered on the SE by a lake of the same name, and drained by several of the affluents of that lake. It has an undulating surface, but is fertile, and highly cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,319. It has a village, containing about 150 inhabitants. The lake is 12 m. long, and about 1 m. broad, and abounds with trout and other fish. It discharges itself by a stream of the same name into Seneca river.

OWASSO, a township of Shiawassee co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 82 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 234. The village is on Shiawassee river.

OWEGO, a township of Tioga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 161 m. WSW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by a creek of the same name, and by Susquehanna river. Pop. in 1840, 5,340. It has a village, containing about 1,800 inhabitants. The creek has its sources in Courtland and Tompkins cos., and joins the Susquehanna at Oswego village.

OWEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 5 m. S of Kirchheim, and 22 m. SE of Stuttgart, on the r. bank of the Lauter, in a fine valley at the foot of the Teck. Pop. in 1840, 1,629. It has an old church, containing the tombs of the ducal family of Teck. On the Teckberg, which has an alt. of 2,309 ft. above sea-level, are the remains of the celebrated fortress of Teck. Marble is quarried in this mountain.

OWEN, a county in the N part of the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area of 320 sq. m., bounded on the SW by Kentucky river, and drained by Eagle creek. Pop. in 1840, 8,232, of whom 1,281 were slaves; in 1850, 10,456. Its cap. is New Liberty.—Also a central co. of the state of Indiana, containing a surface, generally undulating, of 396 sq. m., watered by the W fork of White river and its tributaries, and Mill creek, a branch of Eel river. Its soil is fertile and well-wooded. Pop. in 1840, 8,359; in 1850, 12,040. Its cap. is Spencer.

OWENASS, a rivulet of Queen's co., which rises on Baunreehcong, whose summit soars to an alt. of 1,676 ft. above sea-level, and runs 9 m. ENE and NE past the town of Mountmellick to the river Barrow, at a point 1¼ m. below Mountmellick. It receives the tributary streams of the Blackwater and the Murglash.

OWENBEG, a rivulet in co. Kerry, which rises near the SE extremity of the Clanruddery mountains, and runs 6 m. NNE through a mountainous region to the Feale, about ⅝ m. below Wellesley-bridge.—Also a rivulet of co. Sligo, which rises among the Ox mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 ft. above the level of the sea, and flows 12 m. E to the Unchion, Arrow, or Ballysadere river at the village of Collooney.

OWENCARROW, a rivulet in co. Donegal, which issues from Lough Veagh, at an elevation of 149 ft. above sea-level, and runs 4 m. NNE to Lough Glen, at an elevation of 84 ft. above sea-level. The superfluence of Lough Glen to the sea takes the name of Glen river.

OWENCOCKER, a rivulet of co. Donegal, which rises among the mountain heights of Benbane, and runs 8 m. NW and W to the head of Loughrusbeg estuary, a little below the village of Ardara.

OWENDUFF, a rivulet of co. Mayo, which rises among the mountains, at an elevation of upwards of 1,500 ft. above sea-level, and 3 m. N of Clew bay, and runs 7 m. N, and 3 m. W, to the W side of Tulloghaan bay. Its chief tributary is the Tarsaghaunmore.—Also a rivulet in co. Wexford, which rises about 2½ m. SSE of New Ross, and flows 8 m. to the head of Bannow bay.—Also a parish in co. Wexford, 5½ m. SE by S of New Ross. Area 7,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,348; in 1841, 2,625.

OWENEA, a rivulet in co. Donegal, which issues from Lake Ea, and flows 10 m. W to the head of Loughrusmore estuary.

OWENMORE, a rivulet of co. Mayo, which issues from the small lake Lugacolliwee, at an elevation of 791 ft. above sea-level, and runs NW, ESE, and SSW to the formation of the Errive, at the confluence of the Owenduff.—Also a river of co. Mayo, formed by the confluence of a stream of 5½ m. of length from the S, with a voluminous and ramified stream which comes down from Tyrawley. It runs 10½ m. W to the head of Tulloghaan bay, receiving in its progress the tribute of the Munhin, coming from the great lake of Carrowmore. The O. is the largest and most important in the NW of Mayo; its principal supply of water is derived from the N sides of the Corlieve and Nephinbeg mountains.

OWENREAGH, a small and early tributary of the river Roe, co. Londonderry. It rises among the Sperin mountains, and runs about 4 m. N to the Roe.—Also a rivulet of co. Tyrone, which rises among the mountains, 2¾ m. S by W of Fintona, and runs WNW, N, and ENE, to the Drumragh, at a point 2¾ m. above Omagh.

OWENSBORO, a village of Davies co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 166 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the S side of Ohio river. Pop. about 200.

OWEN-SOUND, an arm of Georgian bay, Upper Canada, forming a long narrow inlet at the SW extremity of the bay. On Big bay, a branch of the O. sound, is a settlement of Chippewa Indians.

OWENSVILLE, a village of Somers township, Westchester co., in the state of New York. U. S., 115 m. S of Albany, on Croton river, containing in 1840 about 20 dwellings.

OWER-MOIGNE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6 m. SE of Dorchester. Area 3,271 acres. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1851, 400.

OWERSBY (North and South), a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. NW by N of Market-Raisen. Area 5,528 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 448.

OWEY, an inhabited island in the p. of Templecroan, co. Donegal. It lies a ½ m. WNW of the nearest part of the mainland, and 3 m. NNE of Arran. It has a low surface, and measures about 3 m. in circumf.

OWHEL, or Ouel (Lough), a lake in co. Westmeath, extending SE from within ⅝ m. of Bunbrosna to a point 2 m. from Mullingar. It sends from the SE end the new-born Brosna, and from the NW end a stream to Lough Iron, and thence to the river Inny; and it serves also, in the direction of the Brosna, as the grand reservoir for the summit-level of the Royal canal. Its length is 3½ m.; its extreme breadth 1⅝ m.; and its area comprises 2,527 acres. Its surface-elevation above sea-level is 326 ft. in summer, and 329 ft. in winter.

OWLPEN, or Oldpen, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. E of Dursley. Area 720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 255; in 1851, 82.

OWL'S HEAD, a cape on the SE coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 44° 42′.

OWMBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6½ m. W by S of Market-Raisen, on a branch of the new river Ancholme. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1851, 289.

OWNING, or Beaulieu, a parish in co. Kildare, 2½ m. N by W of Pilltown. Area 40,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,281; in 1841, 1,352. The N district, and a small part of the NW border, are mountainous; but the other districts consist of tolerably good arable land. A summit in the N has an alt. above sea-level of 1,006 ft.; and one on the NW boundary has an alt. of 788 ft.

OWRAM (North), a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 2 m. NE of Halifax. Area 3,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 10,184; in 1851, 15,285.

OWRAM (South), a township in Halifax p., Yorkshire, 2 m. SE of Halifax. Area 2,280 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,751; in 1851, 7,380.

OWREGARE, or Uregare, a parish of co. Limerick, 2 m. SE of Bruff. Area 4,844 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,872; in 1841, 1,903.

OWSLEBURY, a parish in Southamptonshire, 4½ m. SSE of Winchester. Area 5,331 acres. Pop. 861.

OWSTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N by W of Gainsborough, on the W bank of the Trent, in-

cluding the township of Butterwick-West, and Kelfield. Area 5,350 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,613.

OWSTON, or ANSTON, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N by W of Doncaster, including the townships of O. and Skellow. Area 1,944 acres. Pop. in 1831, 292; in 1851, 236.

OWSTWICK, a township partly in the p. of Garton and partly in that of Roos, E. R. of Yorkshire, 12 m. ENE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 125; in 1851, 103.

OWTHORNE, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. E by S of Kingston-upon-Hull, comprising the townships of S. Frodingham, Rimswell, Waxholme, and Owthorne. Area of p. 4,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 401; in 1851, 462. The original parish church was partly washed away in 1816, owing to the strength of the tide on this coast. A submarine forest was recently discovered on the coast, below Owthorne, extending along the shore for some hundred yds., and probably a considerable way below low-water-mark, into the sea.

OWTHORPE, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. SE of Nottingham, in the line of the Grantham canal. Area 1,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 137.

OWYHEE. See HAWAII.

OXBOROUGH, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. ENE of Stoke-Ferry. Area 2,518 acres. Pop. in 1851, 293.

OXBOW, a village in Jefferson co. in New York, U. S., 176 m. NW of Albany. Pop. 250.

OXCOMBE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NE by N of Horncastle. Area 1,021 acres. Pop. 34.

OXENDEN (GREAT), a parish in Northamptonshire, 13 m. N by W of Northampton. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 222.

OXENHALL, a parish in Gloucestershire, 1¾ m. NW of Newent. Area 1,887 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1851, 288.

OXENHOPE, a hamlet in the p. of Bradford, Yorkshire, 8 m. NNW of Bradford, in the vicinity of Haworth. The worsted weaving manufacture is largely carried on at this place. Pop. in 1831, 2,980.

OXENTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. E by S of Tewkesbury. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 139.

OX MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in co. Sligo. It commences at the SW vicinity of the village of Ballysadere; extends WSW to the extremity of the co.; and connects with the Lurgan hills, in co. Mayo. The principal summits named in an order from ENE to WSW, have alts. above sea-level of 602, 1,238, 1,778, 1,685, 1,332, 1,446, 1,208, 1,047, and 1,363 ft. The declivities are prevailingly broken, rugged, and moorish; but are greatly diversified by numerous patches of tillage-land.

OXFORD, an ancient city, the capital of Oxfordshire, the seat of a bishopric, and of a celebrated university, situated at the confluence of the rivers Cherwell and Isis or Thames, 21 m. SW by S of Buckingham, 45 m. E by S of Gloucester, and 54 m. NW of London. The view of the city from all the neighbouring heights is highly interesting and picturesque. The principal approaches to the city are from the four cardinal points, and are all imposing. The High-street, the principal street of the city, is upwards of a mile long, and so superbly edificed as to be generally esteemed one of the most strikingly beautiful in Europe. Its sides are adorned with the colleges of University, Queen's, and All-Souls'; and its extremities are overlooked by the embattled tower of Carfax-church, and the lofty pinnacles of Magdalen college. The thoroughfare which extends from the N to the S approach, and intersects the High-street at right angles, is 246 ft. broad, and upwards of 2,000 ft. long, and consists almost wholly of private houses, many of which are large and detached. The other streets for the most part run parallel to the two principal ones; but are comparatively crowded, narrow, and unimposing. The aggregate of modern buildings is now great, and has gone far to modernize the city: yet in what really constitutes O.,—in the magnificent collection of edifices, the museum, the labyrinth of great and noble and ancient buildings which are connected immediately and remotely with its university,—recent change or modernizing is all but utterly unknown. The buildings, though in some instances affording noble specimens of the best Saxon or early Norman architecture, pertain in no case to the highest school of edification, either classic or Gothic; yet they furnish examples of almost all styles, ecclesiastical, secular, and collegiate, classic and picturesque.

Ecclesiastical buildings.] The Cathedral church is cruciform, and measures 154 ft. from E to W, and 102 ft. from N to S. A square tower of two stories rises from its centre, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire. St. Mary the Virgin's church, in which the chief members of the university usually attend divine service, is a beautiful Gothic structure built in 1498, and consisting of a spacious nave and aisles. and a chancel without aisles. All-Saints' church, built at the commencement of the 16th cent., is a fine building of 72 ft. by 42 ft., in the style of ecclesiastical architecture which was worked into popularity by Sir Christopher Wren. The church of St. Peter's in the East, originally the university church, and said by Wood to have been "the first church built of stone that appeared in these parts," is believed to have been partly erected by St. Grimbald in the 9th cent., but has undergone many enlargements, dilapidations, and remodellings. Beneath the chancel is one of the finest and best-preserved crypts in England. Carfax or St. Martin's church is very ancient, stands below the level of the circumjacent ground, and consists of a nave, two narrow aisles, and a chancel. St. John's church, built about the year 1424, is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in O. It consists of the choir and transept of a cruciform building without the nave. St. Giles' church, erected in the 12th cent., on the site, as some writers suppose, of "an ancient British temple," consists of a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, and has at the west end an embattled tower. The other churches of O. possess little architectural beauty, and have no association of peculiar interest.

Civic buildings.] The Town and County hall is a large and elegant edifice, erected about the middle of last cent. The Music hall, built in 1748, has a plain but well-proportioned front. The City bridewell, situated in a large open area, was completed in 1789, and is a substantial and well-arranged structure. The Town and County jail is spacious, and has been frequently altered; it consists of several separate buildings and yards arranged in imitation of Gothic castellated towers. O. castle formerly occupied the site of the jail. The city markets, opened in 1774, show an arcade with ranges of shops along the whole of their front.

University buildings.] The first schools for all the colleges of the university, designed to supersede separate schools attached *singulatim* to the halls, were erected at the commencement of the 15th cent., by Thomas Hokenorton, abbot of Ouseney, and consisted of ten apartments, allotted to different branches of tuition. A school for divinity, with a library in the upper division, was added in 1427; and this school still remains. The other schools were all rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th cent.; and, with the picture-gallery and part of the Bodleian library, form a splendid quadrangle, 3 stories high, and terminating in an embattled parapet and jagged pinnacles. The style of the entire buildings is chiefly Gothic. In the school or lecture-room of moral philosophy is a collection of statues, busts, and marbles; and in an apartment on the north side of the schools are arranged the Arundelian marbles, the collections of Grecian monuments by Seldon and Sir George Wheeler, and many curious relics.—The Bodleian library, partly in the quadrangle of the schools, and partly adjacent, originally consisted of three spacious rooms disposed in the form of the letter H; but in addition to these, it now comprises several other apartments.—The Picture gallery occupies the third story of three sides of the quadrangle of the schools.—The Seldonian theatre, in which the principal public meetings of the university are held, built in 1664-9, is one of the first works of Sir C. Wren. Its ground-plan is that of the theatre of Marcellus at Rome; and so ingeniously is the interior arranged, that in the small area of 80 ft. by 90, accommodation is afforded for nearly 4,000 persons. The roof rests entirely upon the side walls, and the ceiling is very elaborately painted. The art of printing, which was in full operation at O. so early as 1478, was first conducted under the sanction of the university in the Seldonian theatre. The university presses were set up in a large room at the top of the theatre, in 1669; they were removed, in 1713, to the Clarendon printing-house; and were again removed, in 1830, to the new University printing-office.—The Clarendon printing-house is a fine building, two stories high, and 115 ft. long. In front is a Doric portico.—The new University printing-office, situated at the extremity of the N suburb of the city, is a fine building of the Corinthian order. The press-room, on the ground-floor, measures 200 ft. by

28 ft., and is the largest in the kingdom.—The Radcliffe library is the most conspicuous and imposing object in an exterior view of the whole urban landscape; and occupies a site decidedly favourable to near architectural effect,—standing in the centre of a square area, the sides of which are formed respectively by St. Mary's church, a part of All-Souls' college, the schools, and the great front of Brazen-nose college. Its rustic basement forms a regular polygon of 16 sides, and 100 ft. in diameter. A circular story rises from the basement; and an upper circular story of much smaller diameter bears aloft a noble cupola surmounted by a lantern, which possesses an elevation of 60 ft., and prominently figures in almost every scenic combination of the city's structures. The edifice was built in 1737-49, by Gibbs, from a bequest of £40,000 by Dr. Radcliffe.—The Ashmolean museum, situated beside the theatre, was erected by Sir C. Wren, for the reception of a rich assemblage of rarities in nature and art presented in 1682 by Elias Ashmole. The structure is admired for the justness of its proportions.—The Observatory, situated on the N outskirts of the city, in the vicinity of the University printing-office, was built in 1786 by Wyatt, at an expense of nearly £30,000, defrayed by the trustees of Dr. Radcliffe. The central elevation is upwards of 100 ft. In the interior are a lecture-room, a library-room, apartments for observation, a dwelling-house for the observer, and a highly valuable set of astronomical instruments.—The buildings which belong to the several colleges and halls will be noticed each in its appropriate place.

The University.] The period at which the university of O. was founded has been the topic of frequent, manifold, and in some respect unmeaning dispute. The earliest places of education in O., whoever established them, appear to have been cloistral schools; and, in one form or other, were probably coeval with the establishment of monasteries. Secular schools, such as were held in private houses, seem to have speedily followed; and when several of these became clustered in one house, they were called a *hall* or *hostel*, and placed under a governor or principal. As O. possessed monasteries in the time of Alfred, and was frequently the scene of his residence, that prince may be supposed to have encouraged any claustral school which existed in the place, or even to have founded one or more new seminaries. Robert D'Oyley, who obtained the government of the city under the Conqueror, founded in O. castle a college of secular canons, which was placed under the control of a warden, and rapidly rose into celebrity. Henry I. was educated at O.; and, during his reign, granted its teachers and scholars some important privileges. Vacarius, a native of Lombardy, established in the city a school of Roman law in the reign of Stephen. Richard I., who was born at O., erected in it several new schools at his private expense, and gave general encouragement to its literary institutions. In the reign of Stephen, and again in that of Henry III., the students are asserted to have amounted to 30,000; and even at the founding of Merton college, in 1274, they are said to have amounted to 15,000. But these figures are manifestly gross exaggerations, and only indicate in a general way that the place had become a distinguished and crowded seat of education. In the latter part of Henry III.'s reign, a taste arose for building colleges, a charter of incorporation was granted to the university, and the aggregate educational institutions of the city proximately assumed their present form. In the reign of Edward II., new privileges were granted, lectures on the Hebrew language were instituted, and a vexatious and agitating claim of the preaching friars to confer degrees on their own authority was torn from them by the university. In the reign of Richard II. occurred the great and glorious sensation under the divinity lectures of Wycliffe, the warden of Canterbury college. Though seven endowed colleges were founded before the close of the 14th century, and most of the large number of hostels or halls continued still to exist, many of these buildings at the expiry of that century were either thinly attended by students or temporarily alienated to uses different from those of their original destination. On Erasmus repairing hither, in the reign of Henry VII., and commencing tuition in the Greek language, a strong party opposed him. In the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, the university received rich accessions to its institutional appliances from Cardinal Wolsey; and it afterwards won the king's special favour by giving an opinion favourable to his divorcing Queen Catharine. Under Elizabeth, it sustained agitation, and perhaps permanent injury, from the rigid enforcement of subscription to the articles of the nascent Established church, and the consequent exclusion of a large proportion of its members who were favourable to the doctrines of the Puritans. In the reign of James I., the university acquired the right of sending 2 members to parliament. During the period of Charles I., it obtained some important additions to its privileges; and afterwards, when the king had only a partial allegiance, and an insecure throne, it displayed the most thorough loyalty to his person, and made great but unavailing sacrifices in his cause. Many professors and heads of colleges were in consequence expelled by the commissioners subsequently appointed, to "reform the discipline and correct the doctrines" of the university; and yielded place to Presbyterian and Independent successors. The Puritans, however, had but brief possession, and were all turned adrift at the Restoration. No public event of much interest has occurred in the university's history since the Revolution.

The university has always been governed by statutes of its own making. These were in 1629 digested into a code, under the appellation of *Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*, and, in this form, except on points where modern exigencies have compelled amendment or abrogation, they continue to be in force. The style or title of the corporation is 'The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford.' The chancellor, the highest officer, holds his office for life, is usually a nobleman of distinction who is elected by the members of convocation, and attends only on extraordinary occasions. The vice-chancellor, the highest resident officer, is annually nominated by the chancellor from the heads of colleges, but of late has generally held office by reappointment for four years; he convenes all courts and meetings, enforces the laws, punishes delinquents, licenses taverns in the city, and is a magistrate for Oxford, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire; and he appoints 4 deputies from the heads of colleges. The seneschallus or high-steward, is appointed by the chancellor, and approved by convocation; he is always a nobleman, and holds his office for life; he assists the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and proctors in the execution of their respective duties. The proctors are two masters of arts, of at least four years' standing chosen out of the several colleges by turns; they are the immediate guardians of the laws of the university, and in all respects the acting magistrates; and, after being chosen, they nominate 4 masters of arts to be pro-proctors, or to act as their deputies. The public orator is chosen by the convocation; he writes public letters and addresses, and presents honorary degrees to those on whom they have been conferred. The keeper of the archives, the assessor, the university council, the registrar of the university, librarians, clerks of the market, and delegates of the press, of accounts, of appeals, of estates, and of privileges, are officers sufficiently described by their respective names. The whole corporate business of the university is transacted in two distinct assemblies, called the House-of-Congregation, and the House-of-Convocation. The chancellor or vice-chancellor, or one of the latter's four deputies, and the two proctors or their respective deputies, preside in both houses, and on all occasions indispensably require to be present. The House-of-Congregation consists of doctors of every faculty resident in the university, heads of colleges and halls, professors, public lecturers, masters of schools, public examiners, the deans and censors of colleges, and masters of arts above one year's standing,—all of whom are called regents; and it occupies itself almost exclusively with the passing of graces and dispensations, and the granting of degrees. The House-of-Convocation consists of all the same members as the former, and of masters of arts in their first year, and persons who have been regents, and retain their names on the books, but have retired from the university; and it transacts all important business, and exercises power on all matters connected with the university's affairs or interests,—subject, however, to some marked restrictions in the department of legislation. A weekly court of record is held by the vice-chancellor, for the recovery of debts within the limits of the university; and a weekly meeting, composed of the vice-chancellor, the proctors, and the heads of houses, is held for deliberation on all matters affecting the university's liberties and privileges. The two representatives of the university in parliament are chosen by the vice-chancellor, the doctors, and the regent and non-regent masters, in convocation.

The regius professorships of divinity, civil law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, were founded by Henry VIII. The professorship of divinity has since had annexed to it the canonry of Christ-church, and the rectory of Ewelme; that of law, a lay-prebend in the Cathedral of Salisbury; that of medicine, the mastership of the hospital at Ewelme; and that of Hebrew, a canonry of Christ-church. A regius professorship of modern history and modern languages, was founded by George I. in 1724. A regius professorship of botany was founded by George III. in 1793; and a previous professorship in the same department, was founded, in 1728, by Dr. Sherard, and endowed with £3,000. The Margaret professorship of divinity was founded by the Countess of Richmond; and has since had annexed to it a prebend in Worcester cathedral. It is usually held by biennal re-election for life. The professorship of Natural philosophy was founded, in 1618. The Savilian professorships of Geometry and Astronomy were founded in 1619. The Camden professorship of ancient history was founded in 1622, and endowed with the manor of Bexley in Kent. A prelectorship of anatomy was founded in 1623, and appointed to be held by the regius professor of medicine. The professorship of music was founded in 1626, but is held on one appointment during only a year. The Laudian professorship of Arabic was founded in 1636. The professorship of Poetry is held for only five years, yet admits of one reappointment. The Anglo-Saxon professorship was founded in 1750, is held for only five years, and admits only an Englishman and a bachelor. The Vinerian professorship of common law was founded in 1755. The Clinical professorship, for reading clinical lectures in the Radcliffe infirmary to the students in medicine, was founded in 1772. The Aldrichian professorships of anatomy, the practice of medicine, and chemistry, were founded in 1803; the second and third are in the gift of the Convocation, while the first is annexed to the prelectorship of anatomy. The professorship of Political economy was founded in 1825. In 1842, her Majesty was pleased to found two additional regius professorships in theology; the one in Pastoral Theology, comprehending instruction in ministerial duties, composition and delivery of sermons, knowledge and history of liturgies, rubrics, and the like; the other in Ecclesiastical History and the study of the Ancient Fathers. An anatomical lectureship, distinct from the prelectorship in the same department, was founded about 1750. A readership in Arabic is maintained out of the almonry bounty; and readerships in experimental philosophy, in mineralogy, and in geology, are maintained by grant

from the Crown. The two Radcliffe travelling fellowships are each endowed with £300 a-year; and can be held for only ten years, at least half of which must be spent in travels beyond sea. The Vinerian fellowships and scholarships, the former two in number, and endowed with £50 a-year each, and the latter, five in number, and endowed with £30 a-year each, are also held for ten years. The Craven scholarships, two in number, are held for 14 years. Ten select preacherships are filled by annual appointment, and cannot be held longer than two years. Twelve of the 24 Whitehall preacherships established by George I., in 1724, belong to Oxford, and can be held only by fellows of colleges. The Bampton lectureship, for a series of eight lectures upon fixed and fundamental topics in divinity, is annual, and cannot be held twice by the same person. The university sermons of each Sabbath morning during term, are preached in rotation by the heads of houses, the dean and canons of Christ-church, the two professors of divinity, and the professor of Hebrew.—The university patronage, apart from that of the colleges, comprehends only 8 livings, situated in the counties respectively of Berks, Cornwall, Cumberland, Hants, Leicester, Northampton, Oxford, and York.

The periods during which the university is open are called *terms*, and are four in number; Michaelmas, from 10th October till 17th December; Hilary, from 14th January till the day before Palm Sunday; Easter, from the tenth day after Easter Sunday till the day before Whitsunday; and Trinity, from the Wednesday after Whitsunday till the Saturday after the first Tuesday in July. The following table shows the proportion of students in the university who proceeded on to degrees, between the years 1831 and 1838:

			Obtained honours.			Obtained degrees.					
Year.	Number matriculated.	Passed examination.	Classical honours.	Mathem. honours.	Both.	B.A.	M.A.	In Civil Law (ordinary).	Ditto (honorary).	Medicine.	Divinity.
1831	387	279	107	22	15	228	178	9	6	2	16
1832	377	275	104	21	17	269	175	5	8 [B. Assoc.]	1	11
1833	384	291	135	25	16	292	186	4	1	8	13
1834	360	292	120	21	15	304	207	11	76 [Installation]	7	16
1835	369	292	105	22	8	272	173	20	6	5	1
1836	369	275	121	28	20	298	200	7	1	6	21
1837	421	261	124	24	18	246	161	6	1	2	14
1838	393	274	105	24	10	264	181	13	1	10	12
Mean	382	279	115	23	15	271	183	9		5	13

The proportion of those who enter different professions cannot be estimated. The degrees in civil law are only taken either for practising in doctors commons, or by the statutes of particular colleges. Those in divinity, chiefly by those who have preferment in the church; while the great body of those who take orders have only the degrees of B.A. or M.A. In medicine alone can the proportion be estimated; which is to those who pass the examination in Arts—a necessary preliminary—as 1 to 55·8. The difference between the number who are matriculated and those who pass the examination, is occasioned, 1st, by those who fail in the examination; 2d, those who, from various causes, do not remain in the university: such as being directly or indirectly sent away on account of irregular conduct, &c. The ratio of this difference to the number who pass, or of irregular to regular men, will be found 1 to 2·67. The mathematical honours which imply all degrees of attainment in mathematical science, from the highest to a knowledge of somewhat more than the mere letter of four books of Euclid—form the only public test of any cultivation of science in the university. The proportion, then, of those who evince any, even the smallest, knowledge of science, to those who pass the examination, is 1 to 12.—The following summary of the members of the university up to January 1851, shows an increase, as compared with the summary of January 1850, of 58 members of convocation, 47 members on the books, and of determining bachelors 7; and a decrease of 34 matriculators, and 5 regents:

	Members of convocation.	Members on the books.
1. University,	132	260
2. Baliol,	179	345
3 Merton,	95	176
4. Exeter,	241	445
5. Oriel,	199	387
6. Queen's,	149	271
7. New,	96	172
8. Lincoln,	121	219
9. All Souls,	85	119
10. Magdalen,	152	189
11. Brasen-nose,	251	408
12. Corpus,	102	135
13. Christ Church,	444	730
14. Trinity,	151	293
15. St. John's,	176	329
16. Jesus,	70	151
17. Wadham,	166	327
18. Pembroke,	94	205
19. Worcester,	172	330
20. St. Mary Hall,	33	115
21. Magdalen Hall,	106	253
22. New Inn Hall,	12	79
23. St. Alban Hall,	6	21
24. St. Edmund Hall,	62	101
	3,294	6,060

The average number of students matriculated annually in the first 13 years of this cent. was 267. It rapidly rose at the termination of the war. In 1814 it was 359; and in 1815, 372. The average annual number from 1814 to 1840 inclusively was 334. During that interval the largest number admitted in one year was 422, in 1829. The matriculations fell off considerably from 1831 to 1834, when they did not exceed 318. In 1835 the numbers began to rise again, viz., to 370, and in 1838 to 413. From 1840 to 1850 they averaged more than 400. The largest number admitted between those years was in 1849, when 446 was matriculated. In 1851 they fell to 359. The number actually resident now is about 1,300. There are at this moment more students in O. than at any time in the last two centuries. The number of those who have passed the final examination for B.A. during the last 10 years has annually averaged 287; and as the number of the matriculated annually averaged 400, it follows that not quite three-fourths of those who enter the university proceed to a degree. The report of the hebdomadal board states that the number of persons now living who have been educated at O. must be "between 4,000 and 5,000 more than were living 30 years ago." This increase, however, does not appear to be proportioned to the increase of the pop. and wealthy of England during the last 30 years. The total number of members of the university on the 31st Dec. 1850 was, as above stated, 6,060. The number of undergraduates on the books, resident and non-resident, was 1,402; the number of members of convocations, 3,294. The remaining 1,364 members were either graduates who had not yet acquired the franchise, or graduates who, having lost it by removing their names from the books, had not yet recovered it by the statutable means. The graduates of all ranks residing in O. do not exceed 300. These results appear small when the large endowments of the college are considered: the education imparted does not conduce to the advancement in life of many persons except those intended for the church. The commissioners report that "the number of students at Cambridge is greater than at O., though the accommodation within the college walls at Cambridge is more limited, and the endowments much less considerable. This," the commissioners remark, "may arise from the greater facilities for admission to a popular college in Cambridge, to the absence of a religious test at matriculation, and to the great advantages of open fellowships and scholarships. But, however accounted for, the fact of such a superiority in numbers proves that O., which has more colleges and ampler revenues than Cambridge, ought to send forth a larger number of students than at present." There are four public examiners, who are nominated by the vice-chancellor and the proctors, and must afterwards be approved by the convocation. Several public prizes are given annually by the chancellor, and from the revenues of certain foundations, and may be competed for by all the members of the university. The university commissioners, in their report of 1852, propose to give the university, with proper reserves, full power of self-government. To carry this power into effect, they propose to create a Senate, preserving the name of the 'Congregation,' consisting of all heads of houses, the proctors, all professors and public lecturers, together with the senior tutors of all colleges and halls; and to give this body authority to originate measures, and power to appoint delegacies or standing committees for special purposes. This body is proposed rather as an addition to the existing branches of the academic legislature, the hebdomadal board still retaining its executive powers and its right to originate measures, and the convocation still having that veto into which prescription has narrowed its functions. Such an addition, however, has long been required, and till recently its place was supplied by a species of mixed committee or conference, that mediated between the hebdomadal board and the convocation,—the lords and commons of the university. It is proposed to give the most important functions of the university, the supervision of studies, the appointment of examiners, and the management of the public libraries, to the professorial body alone, that body, however, being very extensively remodelled. It is also proposed that the proc-

tors shall severally hold office for two years, the first year of the one coinciding with the last year of the other; the duties of the office being confined to matters of discipline, and the election being vested in congregation without the restraint of the Caroline cycle. Among other proposed changes affecting the state and discipline of the university, may be mentioned the abolition of promissory oaths, the discontinuance of the distinction between noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners; a check on the credit given to undergraduates by the early presentation of bills, and the recovery of debts in open court, and liberty for the foundation of halls as well as for residence in private lodgings, under due superintendence, without connection with any college or hall.—As regards the studies of the university, the commissioners propose a public examination before matriculation; the option of some special branch of study in the latter part of the academic course; four professorial boards for the regulation of studies, viz., for theology, mental philosophy and philology, jurisprudence and history, mathematical and physical science; the entire reconstruction and re-endowment of the professorships, partly by the application of college fellowships to the purpose; the election of professors by the crown, or the proposed congregation, instead of the convocation; the removal of restrictions from university scholarships and prizes, and the formation of libraries and museums of physical science under the entire management of the professors.—In the changes proposed in the constitution and government of the colleges are the utilizing of fellowships by attaching professorial duties; the creation of scholarships tenable for a limited term; the opening of all foundations to the whole university except in special cases; the election of heads of houses from the whole body of masters of arts; the regular and effective visitation of the colleges, with annual reports to the Crown; and the power of making and repealing statues.

Revenues.] The total revenues of O. university, arising from all sources, are £457,490; while those of Cambridge are £377,406; and those of Dublin are £92,300. The ordinary expenses of the university, as distinct from the several colleges, are £7,000 a-year; its ordinary income is £7,500 a-year. The report of the university commissioners, in 1852, recommends that publicity should be given to the university accounts, and accounts of all fees payable. Some of the fees, it states, are levied without authority, and idle forms are kept up for the sake of fees; while in the university of Cambridge an intelligible statement of the university fees, drawn up in a tabular form, appears every year. The payments from students are not included in the college income of £7,500 a-year. The proctors receive £700 a-year each; the pro-proctors £320; the bedells £1,550; and the examiners £1,600. The university pays towards paving and lighting O. £2,000 a-year. The average income of the heads of houses is £1,100 a-year; of fellows, taking in the canons of Christ Church, £234 a-year. There are 557 fellowships in O., of which about 35 are vacant every year. The revenue arising from the university press, by the printing of Bibles and prayer-books, is about £8,000 a-year.—The colleges are 19 in number, and the halls 5; and they are corporate bodies belonging to the class called eleemosynary, and, contrary to common opinion, are quite distinct from the corporation of the university. The halls, though in some instances possessing exhibitions toward the maintenace of certain students, are not endowed with estates as the colleges are; but with respect to discipline, courses of studies, length of residence, examinations, degrees, dress, fees, expenses, and every academical privilege, they occupy the same footing as the rest of the university. Each college and hall has a president, who is elected for life, and is variously styled, in the different institutions, master, principal, president, provost, and warden. Fellows and scholars of colleges are supported wholly or in part from the revenues of the foundation. The fellows with the master, are proprietors, and, except at Wadham college, they have the option, if they remain unmarried, of holding their fellowships for life, or of accepting some equivalent preferment. Some of the fellowships are of small value; others yield a competent provision; and others are comparatively opulent. The scholars are simply students who receive a certain sum of money for a given number of years, generally four.

University college affects to have been founded in 872, and was restored or rather instituted by William of Durham in 1249. On the foundation are a master, 12 fellows, and 17 scholars and exhibitioners. The buildings of the college present, on the S side of the High-street, a front of about 260 ft. long, and 3 stories high, regular, substantial, and of the old English architecture, with some mixture of the Italian; pierced at equal distances from the extremities by two gateways; and surmounted over these by two low, broad, massive, battlemented towers.

Baliol college was founded somewhere between 1263 and 1268, by John Baliol of Bernard-castle, and his wife Dervongilld. On the foundation are a master, 12 fellows, and 14 scholars. The buildings of the college display an unpleasing irregularity of architecture; possess more interior accommodation than external beauty; and, while of various dates, are in no part older than the time of Henry VI. The library was once celebrated for its wealth; but, though still comprising a valuable collection of printed books, was severely and permanently damaged by the visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

Merton college was founded at Malden, in Surrey, in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274, by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester. The society, as a corporate body, is the most ancient in the university, and consists of a warden, 24 fellows, 14 postmasters, 4 scholars, 2 chaplains, and 2 clerks. The buildings of the college are situated in John-street, and arranged into three courts or quadrangles. The splendid chapel of the college is used as the parish-church of St. John's.

Exeter college, originally called Stapledon hall, was founded in 1314, by Walter de Stapledon, bishop of Exeter. The present foundation, additional to the rectorship and 25 fellowships, includes 12 exhibitions. The buildings of the college form a quadrangle, whose interior is nearly a parallelogram of 135 ft. The principal front facing the street is 220 ft. long.

Oriel college was founded in 1326, for a provost and 10 fellows, by Edward II. The present society consists of a provost, 18 fellows, and 15 exhibitioners. The principal buildings of the college form a quadrangle, rebuilt at different periods of the 17th cent. The front toward the street is simple and uniform. The interior court is eminently pleasing. Additional to the quadrangle, are two ranges of buildings, erected early in the 18th cent., as lodgings for students; and between these stands the library, a chaste classical edifice, built under the direction of Wyatt.

Queen's college was founded in 1340, by Robert Egglesfield, chaplain to Philippa, queen of Edward III. The society at present consists of a provost, 24 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 taberdars, 4 scholars, 12 probationary scholars, 4 exhibitioners, and 3 clerks. The buildings of this college stand on the N side of High-street, opposite University college, and form a chief feature of power and beauty in that superb vista of architectural magnificence. With the exception of the library, they were all built during the last cent., and are in the Grecian style of architecture. They are arranged into two courts, and constitute an oblong of 300 ft. by 220. The interior of the chapel is richly ornamented in the Corinthian style; its ceiling is painted to represent the ascension; and its windows are nearly all filled with painted glass. The library, built toward the end of the 17th cent., is 123 ft. long, and proportionally wide.

New college was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, bishop of Winchester. The fellows and scholars are all supplied from the college of Winchester; and an annual election takes place there to fill all vacancies. The buildings are separated from the N side of Queen's college only by a narrow lane; and consist of a spacious and chief quadrangle, a small adjacent cloistral quadrangle, and a series of buildings, called Garden-court, for the use of students. The N side, consisting of the chapel and the hall, is a chaste, undefaced, and interesting specimen of Gothic beauty.

Lincoln college was founded in 1427, by Richard Fleming, bishop of Lincoln. The present society consists of a rector, 12 fellows, 8 scholars, 12 exhibitioners, and 1 Bible clerk. The buildings consist chiefly of two quadrangles of respectively 80 and 70 ft. The street front is low and irregular; and the elevations of both courts are low, plain, and simple.

All Souls' college was founded in 1437, by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. The buildings consist chiefly of two large quadrangles, of separate dates and widely different character. The more modern quadrangle encloses a court of 172 ft. by 155. Its S side is occupied by the hall and the chapel; the N by a magnificent range of building, used as the library, and corresponding in architectural pretension to the sumptuous Radcliffe library which it confronts. The library is 198 ft. long, 32½ ft. wide, and 40 ft. high.

Magdalen college was founded in 1456, by William of Waynfleet, bishop of Winchester. The buildings are situated at the E entrance of the city, on the border of the Cherwell; and impress a stranger with an idea of great sumptuousness in Oxonian architecture. The great quadrangle contains the chapel, the hall, the library, and a considerable proportion of the more private buildings; and everywhere presents an aspect of venerable grandeur. The chapel is highly finished and elegant within. The hall is curiously carved in its wainscotting, roofed in modern Gothic, enriched with many portraits, and on the whole, elegant and spacious. Attached to the college are extensive and tastefully disposed pleasure-grounds. The college is required by its statutes to entertain the kings of England and princes of Wales, whenever they visit O.

Brasen-nose college was founded in 1509, by William Smith, bishop of Lincoln. The present society consists of a principal, 20 fellows, 32 scholars, and 15 exhibitioners. The principal buildings consist of a large quadrangle, which remains nearly as it was constructed by the two founders; and of a smaller quadrangle, built in the 17th cent. The library is ornate in the interior, and was arranged by Wyatt.

Corpus Christi college was founded in 1516, by Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester. The original part of the buildings is a quadrangle, situated between Merton and Christ-church, and enclosing a court of 101 ft. by 80. Its whole appearance is simple and beautiful.

Christ-church college was founded in 1525, by Cardinal Wolsey, suppressed in 1545, finally established at the erection of the see of Oxford in 1546, and remodelled by Queen Elizabeth in 1561. The principal buildings consist of the cathedral, already described in the paragraph on Ecclesiastical edifices, two spacious quadrangles, and two smaller courts. The great west front is 382 ft. long, and displays great architectural magnificence and force. Over the grand gateway in the centre rises a noble tower, outre in its character, yet dignified and beautiful; begun by Wolsey, but completed in 1681 by Sir Christopher Wren; and containing 'Great Tom of Oxford,'—a bell of 17,000 pounds in weight, whose evening toll at 9 o'clock summons all the scholars of the university to their respective colleges. The kitchen of this college is pro-

bably the most splendid building of its class in Europe. The hall is impressively grand, and one of the finest of any class in the kingdom. The great-room is 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high: its ceiling is of exquisitely carved oak, with occasional gilding; its windows are of intersected Gothic; and its sides are of pannelled wainscot, and display an extensive collection of portraits. Under this magnificent apartment is the common-room, adorned with several good portraits. The second great quadrangle of the college consists of a library and annexed apartments on one side, and of three superb ranges of lodgings on the other sides. Its usual name is Peckwater court. The library side, 141 ft. long, exhibits a superb front, adorned with Corinthian columns. The whole ground-flour of this side, though divided into two apartments, forms a picture-gallery, rich especially in works of the great Italian masters. The grounds attached to the college are extensive.

Trinity college was founded in 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, of Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire. The buildings consist of one quadrangle, containing the hall, the chapel, the library, the president's house, and some lodgings. They display great irregularities of style, and, excepting the front, which contains the chapel and a tower, and is classic and pleasing, they possess few or no architectural attractions. The pleasure-grounds attached to the college are extensive.

St. John's college founded in 1557, by Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor of London, is situated near the N entrance of the city, and consists of two pleasing quadrangles, accompanied with gardens.

Jesus' college, founded in 1571, by Dr Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's, sustains a principal, 19 fellows, 18 scholars, and several exhibitioners. The buildings consist of two quadrangles. The first quadrangle measures 90 ft. by 70; and, in the interior elevations, is wholly Gothic. The second quadrangle measures 100 ft. by 90; and is loftier and more interesting than the low three-storied first quadrangle.

Wadham college, founded in 1613, by Nicholas Wadham, Esq., of Merifield, Somersetshire, forms one quadrangle of nearly 130 ft. each way. Three sides are occupied with the lodgings of the society; the E side is occupied with the hall, the chapel, and the library. The hall is one of the largest in the university. The gardens attached to the college are extensive, and tastefully arranged. The Royal society originated in this college, and held its earliest meetings in a room over the gateway.

Pembroke college, originally Broadgate Hall, was founded in 1620, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq., of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and the Rev. Dr. Wightwick, rector of Ilsley in Berkshire. The present society consists of a master, 14 fellows, and 22 scholars and exhibitioners The buildings consist chiefly of two diminutive courts; and, with two small exceptions, were built in the 17th cent.

Worcester college, originally Gloucester Hall, was founded in 1714, by Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, Worcestershire. The present society consists of a provost, 21 fellows, 16 scholars, and 3 exhibitioners. The buildings, with the exception of part of the old monastic seminary, present a chaste and noble appearance. In front is the library, with the hall projecting on one side, and the chapel on the other. The library is 100 ft. long.

The Halls.] St. Mary's hall, originally the parsonage-house of St. Mary's church, in 1333 was converted into an academical hall. The buildings form a quadrangle; and were all either rebuilt or improved during last cent.—Magdalen hall, adjoining Magdalen college, was built about 1353. About 1518, it was constituted an independent academical hall. In 1816, the members obtained an act of parliament conferring on them the buildings of the extinct establishment of Hertford college; and, in 1822, removed to their new possession.—New Inn hall was conferred in 1392, on New college, and seems to have been made an academical hall, under its present name, in 1438. It was celebrated for a time as a seat of study for the law; it has lately been restored by its principal, who, at his own expense, has erected a handsome edifice for the accommodation of its students.—St. Alban hall, situated on the E side of Merton college, in 1547 was transferred to Merton college; and, some time after, received the status of a regular academical hall. The buildings form a plain but commodious quadrangle.—St. Edmund hall was, in 1559, re-established as an academical institution. During the last two centuries the buildings have been much enlarged.

Diocese.] O. is one of the six bishoprics established by Henry VIII. The seat of the new bishopric was fixed, in 1542, at the magnificent chapel of Ouseney abbey; and it was transferred, in 1546, to the greatly inferior structure which continues to be the cathedral. The archdeaconries of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, nearly co-extensive with the cognominal counties, were recently added to the see by the ecclesiastical commissioners. The income of the bishop, on the average of three years ending in 1831, was returned at £3,106 gross, or £2,648 nett; in 1845 it was returned at £5,000 nett. The revenue of the cathedral, in its joint and intimately blended connexion with the diocese and Christ-church college, was, in 1831, £25,899 gross; and the nett revenue, irrespective of houses for the dean and canons, was £12,203. The dean and canons have no separate revenues. The cathedral establishment consists of bishop, dean, 3 archdeacons, and 8 canons, besides chaplains, clerks, choristers, and almsmen.

Trade, &c.] O. has no staple manufacture, and continues, as in every past age, to derive most of its support and importance from the university. A large transit trade, especially in grain and coal, is occasioned by the junction of the Oxford canal with the Thames; and is facilitated by quays, wharves, and other accommodations. Races are held annually in the Port-Meadow, a tract of 440 acres belonging to the freemen. Theatrical performances are not allowed.

Municipal affairs.] A charter given to O. by Henry II., conferred the same rights and privileges as those of the city of London, and appointed the mayor to act with the lord-mayor of London as chief butler at the coronation. The municipal receipt for 1840 was £2,674; for 1850, £7,804. The corporation, under the reform act, consists of a mayor, 9 aldermen, and 30 councillors. The magistrates have no jurisdiction within the university, or over its members.—The city returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1835-6, 2,506; in 1847, 2,881.—The boundary of the burgh both for municipal and for parliamentary purposes, was enlarged by the boundary and municipal reform acts.—The pop. in 1801 was 11,749; in 1831, 20,649; in 1851, 27,943.

History.] O. is believed by most writers to have been originally called Oxenford, and to have received that name from the Saxons, on account of the frequent passage of oxen across the river at its site. In 979, and 1002, the town was burnt by the Danes; and in 1009, it was again fired by them. It was the residence of Edmund Ironside, and the scene of his assassination; it was for many years the residence of the court of Canute; and it was the meeting-place, in 1022, of a great council for translating the laws of Edward into Latin,—in 1026, of a parliament for confirming the edicts of Edgar,—and, in 1036, of a wittenagemote for settling the succession of the crown on the death of Canute. Harold Harefoot—to whom, on the last of these occasions, the crown was awarded—made O. the scene of his coronation, his residence, and his death. On the invasion of England by the Normans, O. was one of the towns which defied their power; and, in 1067, it was besieged by the Conqueror in person, and taken by storm. Before William's death, however, the town became reconciled to the Norman yoke, and began to reassume its literary character. During the civil war between Stephen and the empress Maud, the latter sustained a siege of three months in the castle of Oxford from her rival. In 1349, so great a pestilence occurred that upwards of one-fourth of the students were swept away. Early in the reign of Henry VII. the plague riotted during six weeks over the city and the colleges, and destroyed, or chased from them, nearly all their inhabitants; and during the remainder of that reign, as well as in the course of the next, it frequently reappeared, and filled all the locality with dismay. In the reign of Mary, of bloody memory, O was the scene of the martyrdom of Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer. During the reign of Elizabeth, the city was frequently devastated by pestilence; and, in 1577, occurred what was called 'the black assize,'—the sudden seizure upon an assembly in a judiciary court of a severe malady which, within 40 hours, carried off the judge, the sheriff, several justices, and upwards of 300 other persons. Charles I., when compelled to retire from the metropolis, adopted O. as his residence, the seat of his court, and the head-quarters of his army. The city was obliged, after the battle of Naseby, to surrender to the parliamentarians under Fairfax. Cromwell visited the city, and held the office of chancellor of the university. Two parliaments were held here in the reign of Charles II. After the Revolution, O. was regarded as the grand retreat of Jacobitism.

OXFORD, a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district, bordered on the NW by the Rideau canal and river. Pop. in 1842, 2,960.

OXFORD, a county in the W part of the state of Maine, U. S., comprising an area of 1,600 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and contains a chain of lakes which flow into Umbagog lake, and thence into Androscoggin river. This river and the Saco are the chief rivers in the county. The soil is in some parts very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 38,351; in 1850, 39,706. Its capital is Paris.—Also a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, 50 m. SW of Augusta. It

has a fertile soil, and is drained by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,254.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 52 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by French river, a branch of Quinnebaug. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,742.—Also a township of New Haven co., in the state of Connecticut, 55 m. SW of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, bordered on the SW by Housatonic river, and drained by Nangatuck river, and one of its branches. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 1,626.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, 10 m. S of Norwich. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile and well-cultivated. It is intersected by Chenango river, and by the canal of the same name. Pop. 3,179. It contains a village with 1,300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey. It has a mountainous surface, bordered on the W by Delaware river, and drained by Pequest creek, and its tributary Beaver brook. It contains several fertile valleys. Pop. 2,853. Its chief place is Belvedere.—Also a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 41 m. SW of Philadelphia. Pop. about 100.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the SE by Delaware river, and watered by Tacony and Sessisocksink creeks. The surface presents a gentle declivity. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. 1,582.—Also a township of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, 105 m. WSW of Columbus. Pop. 3,388. This township is the property of the Miami university.—Also a township of Coshocton co., in the same state. Pop. 760.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the same state. Pop. 774.—Also a township of Erie co., in the same state. Pop. 736.—Also a township of Guernsey co., in the same state. Pop. 2,252.—Also a township of Tuscarawas co., in the same state. Pop. 826.—Also a township of Oakland co., in the same state. Pop. 574.—Also a village of Granville co., in the state of North Carolina, 45 m. N of Raleigh, on the W side of Fishing creek. Pop. 450.—Also a village of La Fayette co., in the state of Mississippi, 160 m. NNE of Jackson.

OXFORD (East), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district. Pop. (chiefly Canadians) in 1842, 1,280. The soil is mostly light and timbered with pine.

OXFORD (North), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district, bounded on the SE by the township of W. Oxford. Pop. (chiefly Europeans) in 1842, 444. The soil is fertile and well-wooded.

OXFORD (West), a township of Upper Canada, in the Brock district, separated from N. Oxford on the NW by the E branch of the river Thames. It has an undulating surface and is well-settled. Pop. (chiefly Canadians) in 1842, 1,321. It contains the villages of Ingersol and Beachville.

OXFORD FURNACE, a village of Oxford township, Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 52 m. N by W of Trenton, on a branch of Bequest creek. It contains extensive beds of magnetic iron-ore.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county of England, situated between 51° 28′ and 52° 9′ N lat., and 1° 2′ and 1° 38′ W long. of Greenwich; bounded on the NW and N by Warwickshire; on the NE by Northamptonshire; on the E by Buckinghamshire; on the SE, S, and SW by Berkshire; and on the W by Gloucestershire. Its boundary-line over most of its contact with Northamptonshire, is the river of Cherwell; and, over all the long contact with Berkshire, the Isis, or Thames. The form of the co. begins on the N, at what is called the Three-shires stone, in a complete point or apex; it somewhat irregularly expands till it attains a breadth of 38 m.; it then suddenly contracts, at its middle, and for some distance in the vicinity of Oxford, to a mean breadth of 7 m.; and at no point S of the city does it expand to a greater breadth than 12 m. Its greatest length from NNW to SSE, is 50 m. Its area is 756 sq. m., or 483,840 acres; being in point of size the 31st of the English cos.

Surface.] The S district possesses in general a fine contour, and presents a charming alternation of hill and valley. The Chiltern hills, which chiefly occupy it, abound in variety and grace of scene. Their principal ridge runs across the co. from NE to SW, near Stockenchurch, Nuffield, and Chalkenden. Nettlebed-hill, in the ridge, is 820 ft. above sea-level, and expands into the table-land of Nuffield-common, only 63 ft. inferior in alt. to Nettlebed-hill. An elevated platform rises immediately E of Oxford, stretches away between the valleys of the Cherwell and the Thame, and sends up on its N edge, the hill of Becley, its highest ground. The whole central district, with the exception of this range of marked yet inconsiderable upland, totally wants that inequality of surface which is essential to power and character in landscape; yet it boasts a profusion of wood, and a wealth of general cultivation which display to the eye at every rude turn, a captivating though limited beauty of prospect. The N district is not only prevailingly flat, but wants sufficient sylvan adorning, and it often fatigues the eye by a rude and frigid monotony of scene.

Rivers.] The Stour, a tributary of the Warwickshire Avon, rises a little within the NW boundary; and the Ouse, in the early part of its course, traces a short way the NE boundary, and receives a tiny affluent from the interior. Excepting the trivial aggregate of area drained by these streams, the whole co. belongs to the basin of the Thames. This monarch of England's rivers first touches the co. a little below Lechdale in Gloucestershire, and performs a boldly sinuous course of about 70 m. along the boundary, to a point a little below Henley. Though anciently called the Thames over its whole course, it is now uncontestedly called so only below the influx of the Thame; and, down to that point, is very generally named the Isis. The Windrush, after a course of 16 or 18 m. through Gloucestershire, from the Cotswold hills, achieves a run of about the same length SE through O., passes Burford, and Witney, and enters the Thames by several channels. The Evenlode comes in about 9 m. below its source in Gloucestershire; passes Charlbury; and performs within the co. an entire run of about 22 m. Two tributaries of this stream, respectively 5 and 12 m. long, flow to it from the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. The Cherwell, about 9 m. below its source in Northamptonshire, strikes nearly the northern extremity of O.; passes Banbury and East Adderbury; and, chiefly in the interior of the county, though partly on its boundary, achieves a distance southward of about 30 m. Two noticeable affluents of this stream are the Sorbrook and the Ray. The Thame rises on the borders of Buckinghamshire; strikes O. at the town of Thame; runs E and thence S to Dorchester; and has an entire course of 17 m. before touching the county, 5 m. along the boundary, and 10 m. in the interior. The Windrush, the Evenlode, the Cherwell, and the chief tributaries of the two latter, drive numerous mills.

Geognostic structure.] The Chiltern hills form part of the long range of chalky heights which extends from Norfolk to Wiltshire, and forms the NW margin of the chalk-basin of London. The lower formations of the cretaceous series crop out from the foot of the hills; the chalk marl prominent; the upper green sand little more than discernible; the gault or Tetsworth blue marl prominent; and the iron sand, or lower green sand, with its subordinate beds of ochre, occupying a depth of 50 ft. The upper division of the oolitic series, consisting of the Purbeck, the Port-

land, and the Rimmeridge beds, look out from beneath the iron sand, and attain their highest point in the co. in the iron sand and ochre-capped hill of Shotover, 600 ft. in alt., situated not far from Oxford. The coral rag, belonging to the middle division of the oolitic series, occupies the platform between the Cherwell and the Thame, and stretches W across the Thames into Berkshire. The Oxford clay, which constitutes the lowest stratum of the middle oolites, crops out from beneath the coral rag, and traverses all the central district of the co. as far as to Bicester, Woodstock, Witney, and Bampton; and, with merely the Portland bed incumbent on it, all the intermediate formations being absent, it occupies also the eastern district. The lias beds, inferior in their geognostic position to the oolites, rise to the surface in a small projecting part of the co. frontier near Chipping-Norton, and in the valley of the Cherwell, part of the NE frontier; but in the aggregate of the two districts or pendicles, they occupy only a very small area. The lower division of the oolites occupy all the rest of the co.—The clays in several parts near Oxford were formerly used with some success by potters. The ochre of Shotover is accounted "the best of its kind in the world, being of a true yellow colour, and very weighty." Very fine marl is often found at a small depth from the surface in the central district. The sandstone of the oolite formations is quarried in several places, particularly near Burford, and forms the material of St. Paul's cathedral in London, and of not a few other noted structures throughout the country. The limestone or forest marble of Wichwood is occasionally used as a coarse marble.

Climate and soils.] The N district, owing to the want of wood, is comparatively chill during the greater part of the year, and unpleasantly warm in summer. The Chiltern district, in tepid seasons, shows more fogs among its woods and hills than rest on the adjacent valleys; and the chalk-lands which skirt its heights are subject to both earlier and longer frosts than the rest of the co.—Mr. Young, in his *Agricultural Survey*, assumes the area of the co. to be only 474,836 acres, and distributes it as to soil into 79,635 acres of red land, 164,023 of stone brash, 64,778 of Chiltern chalk, and 166,400 of miscellaneous soils. The red land occurs in the N district, and consists of a rich and very fertile loam. The corn-brash, which prevails chiefly in the central district, consists of decomposed sandstone, chalk, and limestone, and is generally a loose, dry, friable sand or loam, upon a porous subsoil. The Chiltern-chalk occupies the SE district, and is properly rather the subsoil than the soil. On the whole, the land of this co. is occasionally equal to the best in England, and aggregately superior to that of the greater part of the kingdom.

Woods and pastures.] Camden describes the woods of O. as forming in his day a principal boast of the co. The natural woods of the S are still extensive, and consist of beeches with a thin interspersion of slender though occasionally tall oak and ash trees. The forest of Wichwood consists of oak, ash, elm, and beech, and is 6,720 acres in extent. Among numerous plantations, a conspicuous example is the great belt at Blenheim, not less than 13 m. in extent.—"The greatest glory of O.," says Gibson, in his continuation of Camden, "is the abundance of its meadows and pastures. As the banks of about 70 streams and streamlets which water the co. are beautifully fertile, pasture-lands may easily be conceived to have been in a former age its grand boast. Extensive old pastures have existed even on the red land, as well as on the less wealthy soils, from time immemorial. The best grass-land in the co. is that in the vicinity of Water-Eaton. Most of the pasture-land occurs in the central district, and has to a great extent been much improved by under-draining. The dairy system is chiefly prevalent, and expends itself principally in the department of butter. In the district around and SE of Oxford, the fattening of calves for the shambles, by suckling them upon the cows, is preferred to the dairy. The improved short-horned breed of cattle are at present the greatest favourites both for the dairy and for calves. Oxen may still be seen moving sluggishly along with the plough in some districts. Sheep form a large aggregate stock throughout the co., in connection both with the pastures and with the turnip husbandry; and much skill is displayed in the rearing of them. When the object sought is the quality of mutton and wool, the South Downs are still preferred; but when the object is quantity, combined with speed and cheapness, they are generally supplanted by the Leicesters. Farm-horses are for the most part good and active. The Berkshire hog is most commonly reared. Huge boars have long been reared and fattened in the district around Oxford for the purpose of being converted into brawn.

Agriculture.] Though commons of small extent still exist in numerous parishes, enclosing, as well as other approved practices, has been very greatly extended. Otmoor, a commonage tract of 4,000 acres, near Islip, was recently enclosed. In general, the present condition of the arable land, and of the arts of tillage and cropping, entitle the co. to a respectable rank among the agricultural districts of England. The course of crops on the lighter soils is the four-year Norfolk rotation, usually lengthened to six years with pulse and oats, or crops of equivalent character; on the heavier soils, which have been drained and lie on irretentive subsoils, it is the convertible system, or such as divides the whole arable land into moieties under artificial grass and under rotation crops. Some large estates under entail, and others which belong to ecclesiastical or other corporations, are let on lease-terms, very unfavourable to the encouragement of agricultural enterprise, and exhibit an aspect decidedly inferior in culture to that of lands more judiciously let. Some other estates suffer nearly as much from an opposite course,—shortness of lease, and stringency of restricti e clauses.

Manufactures.] The manufactures are neither numerous nor important; and in 1831 employed only 711 males, and a proportionate number of females. Blankets are made at Witney, Hailey, and Crawley. Plush and girth-making employ some hands at Banbury, West Shefford, Bourton, and Wardington. Glove-making employs about 60 men, and a large number of women, in Woodstock and places in its vicinity. The making of woollen girths and horse-cloths employs a few persons at Chipping-Norton. Lace-making is a common occupation of females in the southern part of the co.

Navigation.] The Oxford canal, the only one in the co., and a work of great advantage to it, enters nearly at the apex in the extreme N; follows the course of the Cherwell; crosses it near Deddington at the junction of the Suire; and communicates with the Thames near Oxford. Its level of junction with the Thames is, in the ordinary state of the river, 192 ft. above the level of the sea; and its commencement is in a junction with the Coventry canal at Longford in Warwickshire, 316 ft. above sea-level. It is 91 m. long, and was begun in 1769, and completed in 1790. It is 28 ft. wide at the surface, 16 ft. wide at the bottom, and 4½ ft. deep. It has 42 locks, and is crossed by upwards of 250 bridges. The canal affords a water-communication from the Thames at Oxford to all the canals of central England, and to the basins of the Severn, the Mersey, the Wash, and the Trent.—The Thames is navigable for small river-craft up to the highest point of its connection with the co., and a brief distance beyond; and for vessels of considerable burden to Oxford, or the influx of the Cherwell. Steam-navigation upon the river from London to Oxford was commenced in 1838, in a boat called the Shell, drawing only 2 ft. water, and impelled by two 20-horse high-pressure engines. The aggregate length of turnpike roads is about 350 m. The Great Western railway passes the S extremity of the co.; the London and Birmingham railway passes several miles to the N of its N extremity. A railway line on the mixed gauge, 10 m. in length, connects Oxford with the Great Western line at Didcot.

Divisions, towns, &c.] O. contains the city and university of Oxford; the boroughs of Banbury and Woodstock; the market-towns of Bampton, Bicester, Burford, Chipping-Norton, Thame, Henley-upon-Thames, Watlington, and Witley; and the considerable villages of Ensham, Deddington, Hook-Norton, Caversham, Headington, Charlbury, Dorchester, Bensington, Bloxham, and Stokenchurch. Inhabited

houses in the co. in 1831, 29,334; in 1841, 32,141; in 1851, 34,360.—The co. is divided into 14 hundreds. These, arranged as nearly as possible in an order from N to S, and from E to W, are Banbury, Bloxham, Wootton, Ploughley, Chadlington, Bullington, Bampton, Thame, Leuknor, Porton, Ewelme, Dorchester, Binfield, and Longtree. The largest of these is Chadlington, and the smallest Thame; the most populous is Wootton, and the least populous Dorchester. Additional to the hundreds is the area of the city and liberty of Oxford.—The co. is in the Oxford circuit; and has at Oxford its assizes and quarter-sessions, its county gaol and its house of correction.—O., previously to the Reform act, sent to parliament 2 members for the county, 2 for the city, 2 for the university, 2 for Woodstock, and 1 for Banbury; and, since the Reform act, it sends the same total number, 3 of which, however, are for the co., and only 1 for Woodstock. The place of election for the co. is Oxford; and the polling-stations are Oxford, Deddington, Witney, and Nettlebed. The number of electors registered and polled for the county in 1837, was 5,253; in 1841, 5,721; in 1846, 5,384. —The number of persons charged with criminal offences in the three septennial cycles terminating in 1820, 1827, and 1834, was respectively 746, 942, and 1,425; and the annual average number in these cycles was respectively 106, 134, and 203. The number of committals in 1840 was 359; in 1849, 303.

Ecclesiastical affairs.] This co. till lately, formed the whole dio. of Oxford, and still forms the larger part of it, and is in the prov. of Canterbury. Excepting 10 parishes, which are in the peculiar jurisdiction of Dorchester, and were formerly under Dorchester abbey, and excepting, also, a few other parishes which are peculiars or otherwise exempt, the archd. of Oxford comprehends the whole co.; and it is subdivided into the rural deaneries of Aston, Burcester, Chipping-Norton, Cuddesden, Deddington, Henley, Witney, and Woodstock, and the deanery of the city of Oxford. In 1829, the total number of livings in the co. was 203; the patronage of 16 of which was in the Crown, 39 in the church, and 75 in the universities, 71 in private individuals, and 2 in the inhabitants. In the same year, the total number of dissenting congregations was 99; of which 44 were Wesleyan Methodist, 14 Independent, 12 Particular Baptist, 8 Roman Catholic, 6 Home Missionary, 3 Presbyterian, and 2 Arminian Methodist not Wesleyan.—In 1833, there were in the co. 66 infant-schools, attended by 1,381 children; 510 daily schools, attended by 14,558; and 284 Sunday schools, attended by 16,738.

General statistics.] The assessed property of this co. in 1815, amounted to £713,147; in 1842 to £1,025,420. The rental or actual value of property assessed to the poor in 1847 was £1,199,127. The expenditure on the poor in 1834 was £120,616; in 1844, £77,470; in 1847, £87,033. The rate per pound in the latter year was 2s. 5d., while that for all England was only 1s. 6¾d.

The population of the co., in 1801, was 109,620; in 1831, 152,100; in 1841, 161,573; in 1851, 170,286, being an increase of 51·78 per cent. in 50 years, the increase for all England and Wales in that period being 101·04 per cent. The pop. of 1831 consisted of 31,770 families, 15,304 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, 9,454 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, and 7,012 otherwise occupied.

History.] Most of O. appears to have been inhabited, in aboriginal British times, by the tribe of the *Dobuni*. In the Roman division of England, O. formed part of the province of *Flavia Cæsariensis*. The Dobuni so late as 614, fought with the West Saxons, and sustained defeat, at Beamdune or Bampton. When the heptarchy was crumbling toward ruin, O. passed, with other districts of southern Mercia, into the possession of Wessex. Oxford was four times completely reduced to ashes. At the division of England, in 1016, between Canute and Edmund Ironside, O. appears to have fallen to Canute; and, in 1015 and 1018, Oxford was the scene of two great councils or assemblies of the Danes and the Anglo-Saxons. Subsequent public events in the county, up to the war of the Roses, were connected chiefly with the city or castle of Oxford, and are noticed in that article.

OXHANGAR, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gulf of Bothnia, on the coast of Finland, gov. of Kuopio and district of Nedre-karelens, in N lat. 63° 18′, and E long. 21° 2′. It is 9 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth.

OXHEY, a hamlet in Watford and Cashiobury p., Hertfordshire, 20½ m. WSW of Hertford, on the banks of the Colne. Pop. in 1821, 560; in 1851, 694.

OXHILL, a parish in Warwickshire, 4 m. SW of Kineton, watered by a branch of the Stour. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 319.

OXHOFFT, a village of Prussia, in the regency and to the NW of Danzig, on the shore of the Baltic. Pop. 190.

OXIA, an island of the Ionian sea, in the group of the Kurzolari islands, off Cape Skropha, on the Greek coast, and a little to the S of the embouchure of the Aspropotamo, in N lat. 38° 18′, and E long. 21° 7′. It is about 3½ m. in length from NE to SW, and half that extent in breadth. Its inhabitants are few in number, and find their chief employment in agriculture.

OXIBA, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. and 60 m. N of Guayaquil, on the l. bank of the Baba, an affluent of the Caracols.

OXLEY, a district of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, extending southwards from Broken-bay.—Also a creek in the co. of Stanley, an affluent of Brisbane river.

OXLEY PEAK, a summit of New South Wales, in the Liverpool range, on the NW confines of Brisbane co.

OXLEY TABLE-LAND, a plateau of central Australia, about 20 m. SE of the confluence of the Bogeen river, with the river Darling.

OXNA, a small island in the p. of Tingwall, Shetland. It measures about 3 m. in circumf., and lies 4 m. SW of Scalloway. Pop. in 1841, 19; in 1851, 21.

OXNAM, a rivulet of Roxburghshire, which rises 2½ m. from the English border, runs 5½ m. NNW to the village whence it derives its name, and thence N to the Teviot, ¾ m. above the v. of Eckford.—Also a parish in the E division of Roxburgh, 33 sq. m. in area. The S and part of the E boundary, is formed by the water-shed of the Teviots, between Blackhall-hill and Fairwood-fell, a distance of 7 m. The swells or summits of the ridge have here an alt. of about 2,000 ft. Pop. in 1831, 676; in 1851, 669.

OXNEAD, a parish in Norfolk, 3¼ m. SE of Aylsham, on the river Bure. Area 644 acres. Pop. in 1831, 72; in 1851, 57.

OXNEY, a parish in Kent, 5½ m. NE of Dover. Area 313 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7; in 1851, 26.

OXOMERIA, a town on the NW coast of the island of Tino, in the Greek archipelago, 10 m. NW of S. Nicolo.

OXSPRING, or Oxpring, a township in Penniston p., Yorkshire, 1½ m. E of Penniston. Area 530 acres. Pop. in 1831, 283; in 1851, 278.

OXTEAD, or Oxted, a parish in Surrey, 2½ m. ENE of Godstone. Area 3,627 acres. Pop. in 1831, 959; in 1851, 1,064.

OXTON. See Channelkirk.

OXTON, a township in Woodchurch p., Cheshire, 7¼ m. NE of Great Neston. Area 802 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 2,007.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. W by S of Southwell, watered by a branch of the Trent. Area 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 778; in 1851, 850.

OXUS, or Amu, a great river of Central Asia, which rises in about N lat. 37° 27′, E long. 73° 40′, in Lake Sir-i-Kol, on the high ridge and table-land of Pamir, which borders on the SE extremity of Chinese Turkestan, and may be regarded as the termination on the NE of the great mountain system of the Kuen-Lün. Lieut. Wood, whose energy was rewarded by his being the first European who ever beheld the sources of this great river, having reached Issar, in N lat. 37° 20′, and at an alt. of 10,000 ft. above sea-level, found the valley of the Oxus dividing at this point into two, which, when a little beyond Kila-Panj, bore respectively E 20° S and N 40° E. The former, he was told, conducted into Chitral, Gilgit, and Kashmir, and the latter across the table-land of Pamir to Yarkand in China. He had now to ascertain, if possible, which of the two streams he was to trace: one of them, it was certain, must lead to the source of the O. Lieut. Wood saw reason to choose the *durah* or narrow valley of Sir-i-Kol; and ascending mountain, ravine, and pass, in constant succession chiefly on the frozen river, suffered so severely from the intense cold that most of his party had to be left behind: "In the early part of next day," he says, "we continued our route through a narrow, rough valley, resembling in its principal features the portion traversed the preceding day; but, towards noon we descended to the river, and taking to its icy surface, held on till nightfall. The change was indeed agreeable: for, though the snow on the elevated table-ridges, of which the sides of the river are here formed, rarely exceeded 2 ft. in depth, our horses were frequently engulphed in wading through the drift which was collected on the margins of these plateaux. The river in this day's march held its course for upwards of a mile through a narrow strait, not more than 40 yds. across in its widest part, and walled throughout the whole distance by perpendicular banks 80 ft. high. On emerging from this gut, the ravine opened and resumed its old character." Next day their elevation was 14,400 ft. above the level of the sea, and a portion of the escort could go no farther. Lieut. Wood pushed on with those who would accompany him, and the sequel is thus told: "We had no occasion to remark the absence of snow this day, for every step we advanced it lay deeper and deeper; and near as we had now approached to the source of the O., we should not have succeeded in reaching it had not the river been frozen. We were fully two hours in forcing our way through a field of snow not 500 yds. in extent. Each individual of the party by turns took the lead, and forced his horse to struggle onward until exhaustion brought it down in the snow, where it was allowed to lie and recruit whilst the next was urged forward. As we neared the head-waters of the O., the ice became weak and brittle. After quitting the surface of the river, we travelled about an hour along its r. bank, and then ascended a low hill, which apparently bounded the valley to the E; on surmounting this, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th of February 1838, we stood, to use a native expression, upon the Bam-i-Dúniah, or 'Roof of the World,' while before us lay stretched a noble but frozen sheet of water, from whose W end issued the infant river of the O. This fine lake lies in the form of a crescent, about 14 m. long from E to W, by an average breadth of 1 m. On three sides it is bordered by swelling hills, about 500 ft. high, whilst along its S bank they rise into mountains 3,500 ft. above the lake, or 19,000 ft. above the sea, and covered with perpetual snow, from which never-failing source the lake is supplied. From observations at the W end I found the latitude to be 37° 27′ N by mer. alt. of the sun, and long. 73° 40′ E by protraction from Langer Kish, where the last set of chronometric observations had been obtained. Its elevation, measured by the temp. of boiling water, is 15,600 ft., as my therm. marked 184° F. The temp. of the water below the ice was 32°. The hills and mountains that encircle Sir-i-kol give rise to some of the principal rivers in Asia. From the ridge at its E end flows a branch of the Yarkand river, one of the largest streams that water China; while from its low hills on the N side rises the Sirr, or river of Kokan; and from the snowy chain opposite, both forks of the O., as well as a branch of the river Kuner, are supplied. When the lake is swollen by the melted snow of summer, the size of the infant river is correspondingly increased, and no great alteration takes place in the level of the lake itself. The aspect of the landscape was wintry in the extreme. Wherever the eye fell, one dazzling sheet of snow carpeted the ground, while the sky overhead was everywhere of a dark and angry hue. Clouds would have been a relief to the eye, but they were wanting. Not a breath moved along the surface of the lake; not a beast, not even a bird, was visible. The sound of a human voice would have been music to the ear, but no one at this inhospitable season thinks of invading these gelid domains." The O. first runs SSW, and enters the Kunduz territory of Badakshan, through which it runs NNE to about the parallel of 38°, where it is again deflected to SSW in the Darwaz territory. It then skirts the N frontier of Kunduz, and flowing W, enters Bokhara at a point about 35 m. NE of Balkh. Up to this point of its course it brings with it the drainage of Darwar and Kunduz in the rivers Tapalak, Abi-Hissar, and Sureh-Ab, all joining it on the r. bank; and the river of Kunduz, the Abi-Akswar, and the Abi-Chulum, on the l. bank. Passing Termez, Kelif, and Khoja-Salih, it turns NW, and pursues that general direction through the vast plain of Bokhara, celebrated as the original seat of Timur, the great Asiatic conqueror. At a point about 70 m. W of the city of Bokhara, it enters the desert of Khiva, and at length falls into the S extremity of the Aral sea, by two principal mouths, after a course of more than 1,300 m. It has been generally believed that it fell anciently into the Caspian, and was turned artificially into its present receptacle. Under the parallel of 42° 40′ it gives off on its l. side an arm which flows to the S prolongation of the Aral; and from this branch, an ancient water-course has been traced in a SSW direction to the head of the bay of Balkan, on the E coast of the Caspian. The O. is a large, broad, and deep stream. Near Balkh, in the summer season, when its waters are at the lowest, it is fully equal to the Jumna when at its highest state; near Bokhara it is 1,000 yds. broad, and when the snows are melting it spreads to a breadth of 4 m. This harmonizes with Arrian, who states that the O., where his hero crossed it, was three-fourths of a mile broad and unfordable. Mention is made of a large river nearly equal to the O., and called the Khizil Daria, or 'Red river,' as joining it below the cultivated delta of Khawarism, and having its source in the hills of Uratuppeh: we have not facts to confirm this, and the matter is uncertain. The O. has a large delta in the lower part of its course, all the branches of which have different names, like those of the Ganges in Bengal. This circumstance, of course, renders its hydrography intricate and perplexed.

OXWICH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 9 m. S by W of Castell-Elwchwr. Area 1,602 acres. Pop. 369.

OXWICK-WITH-PATTESLEY, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. S by W of Fakenham. Area 719 acres. Pop. in 1831, 74; in 1851, 70.

OYAMBRE (Cape), a cape on the N coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 25′.

OYANISUS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Oyapok, in Guayana. They are mild and sociable in disposition, and industrious in their habits. They cultivate a species of cotton which is said to be greatly superior in quality to that of Cayenne or of Pernambuco; and employ themselves also in the chase and in fishing, in both of which the bow is the principal weapon which they use.

OYAPAPU, a small river of Guayana, which runs E, and enters the Aruy.

OYAPOK, a river of Guayana, which rises in the Serra-Tumucumaque; runs NE; and enters the Atlantic to the E of Cape Orange, 70 m. SE of Cayenne, after a course of 200 m., forming a kind of bay 4 leagues wide, and into which several other rivers flow. It separates French Guayana from Brazil. Its principal affluent is the Camopi.

OYARZUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guiposcoa, 6 m. SE of Saint-Sebastian, on the r. bank of a river of the same name which flows into the gulf of Gascogny by a NW course of 12 m. Pop. 3,400. The houses are in many instances decorated with carving, and hung with balconies.

OYCKE, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Audenarde. Pop. 1,200.

OYE, a village of France, in the dep. of Doubs, 4 m. SSW of Pontarlier. Pop. 400.—Also a v. in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, 18 m. NNW of Saint-Omer. Pop. 1,600.—Also a v. in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 9 m. SSW of Charolles. Pop. 1,040.

OYKELL. See Oikell.

OYNE, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, bounded on the NW and N by the river Shevock. It has a superficial extent of about 11,000 acres. Bennachee towers aloft a little S of the centre of the p. Pop. in 1801, 518; in 1831, 796; in 1851, 919.

OYNGAVA, a river of Japan, in the island of Nifon, which flows into the bay of Totomina, after a course of 60 m.

OYOLAVA, one of the larger Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 14°. It is separated from Maouna or Massacre island by a channel about 9 leagues wide. According to Perouse, by whom it was visited, Tahiti can scarcely be compared with it for beauty, extent, fertility, and population.

OYON, a village of Spain, in the prov, and 3 m. NNE of Logrono. Pop. 650.

OYONNAX, a town of France, in the dep. of Ain, 9 m. N of Nantua, on the Cersouille. Pop. 2,368.

OYRIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saone, 6 m. SSE of Champlitte. Pop. 550.

OYSKAVELEN, a mountain on the W coast of Norway, in about N lat. 64° 15′. Alt. 4,400 ft.

OYSTER BAY, a township of Queen's co., New York, U. S., on Long Island sound, 28 m. E of New York. Pop. 5,865. On the N is a bay of the same name, in Long Island sound.

OYSTER CREEK, a river of N. Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 34° 50′.—Also a river of New Jersey, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 39° 44′.

OYSTER HARBOUR, a bay on the SW coast of Australia, in S lat. 34° 58′, E long. 118° 15′, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. The water on the bar extending from shore to shore is only 17 ft, though the depth increases from 5 to 7 fath, on each side.

OYSTER HAVEN, a large bay, or long and narrow creek, in co. Cork. It opens ¾ m. E of the entrance of Kinsale harbour, and penetrates the land 2½ m. N; a ramification of it deflects at a point 1⅜ m. inward from the entrance, and penetrates the land 2¼ m. NW. Good anchoring ground occurs 1½ m. above the entrance; but the bay is so near the excellent harbour of Kinsale, as to be little frequented by vessels.

OYSTER ISLAND, an island in co. Sligo, in the bay of Sligo, 1½ fur. from the nearest part of the mainland, and 3¾ m. WNW of Sligo. It is the site of a beacon, and of two of the three lighthouses of Sligo.

OYSTER ISLAND, an island in the bay of Bengal, 9 m. SSW of the N point of the Aracan river, rising little above the level of the sea, and surrounded by rocks.

OYSTERMOUTH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. SW by S of Swansea. A railway commences in the town of Swansea, at the terminus of the Swansea canal, and is carried in a SW direction to O. Area 5,194 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,164; in 1851, 1,938.

OZAMA, a river of Hayti, formed by the confluence of the two streams, the Isabella and Ozama, which, descending from the central chain, unite about a league above the capital, and flow in a beautiful wood-girt channel, as wide as the Thames at Chelsea, retaining the name of the Ozama.

OZAN, a township of Hempstead co., in Arkansas, U. S. Pop. 1,400.

OZAR, a village of Sistan, in Persia, 186 m. SE of Zareng.

OZARINTZI, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 9 m. N of Mohilev.

OZARKS (The), a broad range of mountainous ridges, on the W side of the Mississippi, 600 or 700 m. from N to S, and about 100 m. in breadth.

OZAROW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 15 m. N of Sandomir. Pop. 1,000.

OZERK, a county in the S part of Missouri, U. S. Area 1,200 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,296.—Also a village in Franklin co., Arkansas, 121 m. NW of Little Rock.

OZERNAIA, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural, so named from the lakes by which it is surrounded. It is fortified and garrisoned. The v. contains a church, and 200 houses.

OZERNITZA, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 12 m. W of Slonim.

OZERNOI, a village of Kamtchatka, 150 m. SSW of Verkhne-Kamtchatsk. It is situated on a fine river which runs out of a lake 30 m. distant in the Tigil ridge, and empties itself into the sea 60 m. below O.

OZERO. See Osero.

OZIERI, a town of Sardinia, 30 m. ESE of Sassari. It is built on both sides of a gorge, in which it is so ensconced that it is invisible until arriving at the surrounding declivities. Its houses are of a dark calcareous stone, and the principal street is paved, —a rare circumstance in Sardinia. It contains 8 churches, and 3 convents. Pop. 8,000.

OZILLAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Jonzac. Pop. 1,100.

OZLEWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. E of Wotton-under-Edge. Area 1,114 acres. Pop. in 1831, 153; in 1851, 88.

OZOLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SE of Charolles. Pop. 1,200.

OZORA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Tolna, 31 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenburg.

P

PA. See Pa-chu.

PAAR, a river of Bavaria, which flows into the Danube, 3 m. below Ingolstadt, after a NNE course of 75 m.

PAARDENBERG, or Horse Mountain, a mountain-range of S. Africa, in the Cape district of Drakenstein, 18 m. N of Paarlberg, so named from the number of wild horses or zebras that formerly frequented it.

PAARL, a village of S. Africa, in the district of Drakenstein, 18 m. NNE of Stellenbosch. The surrounding district is rich in vineyards, and celebrated for its fruits.

PAARLBERG, a mountain in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, to the N of the peninsula on which Cape Town is situated, on the W part of the district of Stellenbosch. It has its name from a chain of large rocks, which present a remarkable appearance, somewhat resembling a large necklace. Two of them placed near the central and highest point, are called the Diamond and the Pearl. They are said to be of very coarse granular granite, while the hill itself is composed of sandstone.

PAASDORF, a village of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Zaya, 27 m. NNE of Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

PABAY, an island off the coast of the isle of Skye, and 2½ m. SE of Scalpa. It is about 1 m. long, and ¾ m. broad, and is used for pasturing cattle. It forms a flat table scarcely 60 ft. above sea-level, with an abrupt and precipitous edge towards the SE. Pop. in 1841, 21; in 1851, 14.

PABBA, a small island of the Hebrides, 6½ m. S of Barra. It is nearly 1½ m. long, and 1 m. broad; and consists of a single hill of gniess rising 800 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1841, 25; in 1851, 10.

PABBAY, one of the isles which compose the district of Harris, 3½ m. N of Bernera. It measures 2½ m. from E to W, and 1½ m. from N to S. It has a conical appearance, and rises to a peak probably 1,000 ft. above sea-level. It once supplied the district with corn; but the sand-drift has now covered its SE side. Towards the SW, which is sheltered by Bernera, it is productive; but, on the NW, where it is exposed to the spray from the Atlantic, little vegetation is discoverable. Pop. in 1841, 338; in 1851, 25.

PABER, a river of Hindostan, which descending from the Himalaya, runs SW and S to the Tonsa, in a rapid course of 63 m. through a valley elevated from 6,000 to 7,000 ft. above sea-level.

PABIANICE, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, 10 m. NE of Lask, on the Dobryczynka. Pop. 500.

PABLO (San), a village of New Granada, on the r. bank of the San Juan, 84 m. NNE of Buenaventura.—Also the name of numerous other inconsiderable settlements in South America.

PABNENKIRCHEN, a village of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 6 m. NNW of Grein.

PABOU BAY, a bay in the gulf of St. Lawrence, on the N shore of Chaleur bay. It presents a port for small craft, and has a fishing hamlet upon its bank.

PABU (Saint), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, 9 m. NE of Brest. Pop. 1,238.

PACAJAZ, or Pacaya, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Taigipuru, or S arm of the Amazon.

PACAJES, a province of Bolivia, bounded on the N by Chucuito and the great lake Titicaca; on the E by La Paz and Sicasica, from both of which it is separated by the Desaguaro river; on the S by Oruro, Paria, and Carangas; and on the SW and W by the prov. of Arica, which is separated from it by the lofty chain of the Cordillera. Its surface is elevated; its climate cold; and its soil not very productive. Its inhabitants are chiefly Indians, employed in tending cattle and sheep. A mine of talc in this district supplies the whole of Peru with plates of that substance, which serve instead of glass for churches and houses.—The cap., of the same name, is situated on the l. bank of the Rio Verde, 80 m. SSW of La Paz. Its chief commerce consists in the sale of cattle to the neighbouring towns.

PACAMOROS. See Jaen-de-Bracamoras.

PAÇANHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 90 m. NE of Ouro-Preto.

PACA-NOVA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which rises in the Serra-Parecis, and joins the Guapore on the r. bank.

PACANOW, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, 5 m. SE of Stopnica.

PACAXA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which joins the Xingu on the r. bank, in S lat. 5° 30′.

PACARAIMA (Sierra), a mountain range of Brazil, under the parallel of 40° 10′, and stretching from E to W between the meridians of 60° and 64°, between the basins of the Orinoco and the Rio Negro. It has the Parime mountains on the W, and the Acarai mountains on the E.

PACAUDIERE (La), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, arrond and 14 m. NW of Roanne. Pop. of cant. in 1841, 7,542; of com. and v., 1,956.

PACCALUNGANG, a town and fort on the N coast of the island of Java, 282 m. E of Java, the seat of a resident, and of a considerable pop. of natives and Chinese.

PACCHACAMAC, or Pachacama, an Indian hamlet, and an ancient ruined town of Peru, in the prov. of Cercado, situated at the base of a hill, in the valley of Lurin, about 18 m. S of Lima. This was a celebrated locality before the conquest of Peru, on account of a temple originally dedicated to the greatest deity of the Yuncas, whom they called Pacchacamac, *i. e.* 'Creator of the Earth.' Pizarro is said to have taken from this temple, then dedicated by the Incas to the Sun, an immense quantity of gold. The ruins of the temple are situated upon a hill near the coast, estimated by some travellers at 558 ft., but by others stated not to exceed half that height. This hill rises in three terraces from a rectangular base measuring 500 by 400 ft. The total height of the temple walls still standing is 80 ft. "At the SE extremity," says Captain Wilkes of the American exploring expedition, "the three distinct terraces are not so perceptible, and the declivity is more gentle. The walls, where great strength was required to support the earth, were built of unhewn square blocks of rock; these were cased with sun-dried bricks which were covered with a coating of clay or plaster, and stained or painted of a reddish colour. A range of square brick pilasters projected from the uppermost wall, facing the sea, evidently belonging originally to the interior of a large apartment: These pilasters gave it the aspect of an Egyptian structure. In no other Peruvian antiquities have pilasters been seen by us. On one of the N terraces were also remains of apartments; here the brick appeared more friable, owing to a greater proportion of sand; where they retained their shape, their dimensions were 9 inches in width by 6 inches deep, varying in height from 9 inches to 2 ft.; and they were laid so as

to break joint, though not always in a workmanlike manner. The remains of the town occupy some undulating ground, of less elevation, a ¼ m. to the N. This also forms a rectangle, one-fifth by one-third of a mile in size; through the middle runs lengthwise a straight street, 20 ft. in width. The walls of some of the ruins are 30 ft. high, and cross each other at right angles. The buildings were apparently connected together, except where the streets intervened. The larger areas were again divided by thinner partitions, and one of them was observed to contain four rectangular pits, the plastering of which appeared quite fresh. No traces of doors or windows towards the streets could be discovered, nor indeed anywhere else. The walls were exclusively of sun-dried brick, and their direction, NE and SW, the same as those of the temple, which fronted the sea. Some graves were observed to the S of the temple, but the principal burying-ground was between the temple and town. Some of the graves were rectangular pits, lined with a dry wall of stone, and covered with layers of reeds and canes, on which the earth was filled in to the depth of a foot or more, so as to be even with the surface. The skulls brought from this place were of various characters: the majority of them presented the vertical elevation, or raised occiput, the usual characteristic of the ancient Peruvians, while others had the forehead and top of the head depressed. The bodies were found enveloped in cloth of various qualities, and a variety in its colours still existed. Various utensils and other articles were found, which seemed to denote the occupation of the individual; wooden needles and weaving utensils, netting made in the usual style, a sling, cordage of different kinds, a sort of coarse basket, fragments of pottery, and plated stirrups. They also found various vegetable substances: husks of Indian corn, with ears of two varieties, one with the grain slightly pointed, the other, the short and black variety, which is still very commonly cultivated; cotton seeds, small bunches of wool, gourd-shells with a square hole cut out, precisely as is done at present. These furnished evidence of the style of the articles manufactured before the arrival of the Spaniards, and of the cultivation of the vegetable products; when to these we add the native tuberous roots (among them the potato) cultivated in the mountains, and the animals found domesticated, viz., the llama, dog, and Guinea-pig, and the knowledge of at least one metal, we may judge what has since been acquired."—*Wilkes' Expedition.*

PACE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. NW of Rennes. Pop. 2,789.—Also a village in the dep. of Orne, 4 m. W of Alençon.

PACECO, or Paccio, a village of Sicily, 6 m. SE of Trapani.

PACEM, a town on the N coast of Sumatra, 120 m. SE of Acheen.

PACENTRO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 39 m. SE of Aquila. Pop. 3,000.

PACHA, a river of Russia, which rises near Ledia, in the gov. of Novgorod, and running W and then N, joins the Svir on the l. bank, after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Kapcha.

PACHACHACA, a river of Peru, which runs N, traversing the prov. of Albançay, and enters the Apurimac.

PA-CHAI-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Tu-yun-fu.

PACHECA, an island in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 8° 3′.

PACHETE, a district of Bengal, in the prov. of Bahar, situated principally on the S side of the Dummuda river. It has an area of 2,779 sq. m. Some parts of it are hilly and covered with jungle; but it contains a number of towns, and is not deficient in pop. Its chief products are rice and cotton. The principal town is Rogonathpur, through which runs the great military road from Calcutta to Benares.—The remains of its former capital, of the same name, are in N lat. 23° 36′, 126 m. NW of Calcutta. At present the spot presents only a few huts built of mats and bamboos, and thatched with grass.

PACHINO, a village of Sicily, 14 m. S of Noto, near Cape Passaro. Pop. 1,200. It has a small port.

PACHITEA, a river of Peru, which rises on the E side of the Andes, and running E, and then N, falls into the Ucayaci, on the l. bank, after a course of 240 m.

PA-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, and div. of Shun-teën-fu, 60 m. S of Peking, in N lat. 39° 8′, E long. 116° 28′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tsaou-chu-fu.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen and div. of Paou-ting-fu, on the r. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, and 24 m. NE of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 31° 50′ 32″, and E long. 106° 45′ 2″.

PACHUCA, a town in the state and 50 m. NE of the city of Mexico, at an alt. of 8,141 ft. above sea-level. It has a magnificent church, besides other public buildings. In this town were the royal coffers, where the treasurer and accomptant for the Crown of Spain collected the royalty of one-fifth of all the silver produced in the Real-del-Monte mines.

PA-CHUI, a river of China, in the prov. of Shen-si, which runs N, and joins the Wei-ho on the r. bank.

PACHUQUILLA, a village of Mexico, in the neighbourhood of Pachuca, said to be the first Spanish village built in the vale of Anahuac.

PACIFIC OCEAN, the general name borne by the vast expanse of ocean which stretches, through 133 degrees of lat., from the Arctic circle on the N to the Antarctic circle on the S; and on the NE and E is bounded by the W coast of the American continent and an imaginary line drawn from Cape Horn to the South pole, which it is assumed divides it from the Atlantic; while on the NW and W, its limits are defined by the E coast of Asia, the chain of the Sonda isles, the E coast of Australia and Van Diemen's Land, and an imaginary line drawn from South-west cape in the latter island to the South pole, which geographically divides it from the Indian ocean. Measured from the bottom of the gulf of Siam on the NW, to the bottom of the bay of Panama on the SE, it has an extent of 13,650 m. Its equatorial breadth exceeds 10,000 m. Between the tropics, its average width is about 8,300 m. Its area has been roughly estimated at 50,000,000 sq. m.; but this estimate varies greatly according as geographers include or exclude its subordinate seas. Some detach from their estimate the Indian ocean, which, though belonging to the Pacific according to its most natural boundaries, as above traced, has some special characteristics. The Pacific ocean contains several land-locked seas. Along its Asiatic coast we have the China sea or Southern sea of China, surrounded by the Philippines, Borneo, and the peninsula of Indo-China. Then follows the Northern Chinese sea, comprising the Yellow sea and the sea of Japan, shut in by the Japanese islands. Immediately to the E of this lies the great sea of Okhotsk, surrounded on the E by the peninsula of Kamtchatka, and on the S by the Kurile chain; while Behring's sea, on the E side of the great peninsula of Kamtchatka, may be regarded as circumscribed on the E and S by the peninsula of Alashka, and its prolongation in the Kurile chain. The great gulf of California, on the American coast, has an open mouth, and can hardly be classed among the land-locked; but in the SW part of the Pacific, we see the two islands of New Guinea, New Britain, the Salomon archipelago, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia, forming a barrier on the N and E to that portion of the Pacific which washes the E shores of Australia, and to which, in consequence of the peculiar physical formation of its islands and reefs, some geographers have given the name of the Corallian sea. The general outline of the P. is on the whole more regular than that of the other great collection of water, the Atlantic. It is also vastly richer in islands, both continental and pelagic.

Basin.] The shores of the P., as compared with those of the Atlantic, are high and rocky; and its basin, or the extent of land-surface the drainage of which flows into it, is thus comparatively limited. The mountain-chains which skirt in succession the E coast of Australia, and divide the waters flowing E and W, in few places reach 100 m. distance from the coast. In Eastern Asia, the Kuen-Lun, the Ala-Shan, and the Kinghan mountains; and in Northern Asia, the Yablonoi-Krebet, the Udskoi mountains, and the Stanovoi-Krebet,—form a watershed gradually approaching the E coast, and ultimately striking it. In N. America, the vast range of the Rocky mountains, and their prolongation in Sierra-de-los-Mimbres and Sierra-Madre, and still more, in Central America, the volcanic range of Guatimala,—and in S. America, the Northern and Southern Andes, and the great Patagonian chain,—form an almost continuous line of watershed approaching closely to the Pacific coast, and giving origin to rivers on their W slope of comparatively small length of course compared with the gigantic streams which, descending from their E sides, spread over a vast breadth of continent before they discharge their tribute into the Arctic or the Atlantic oceans. When to this feature of the P. basin is added the consideration of the line of islands and peninsulas which skirt its coasts, and are surrounded by seas of comparatively small depth, we can easily realize the generalization that the configuration of the bed of the P. is that of "an immense basin sunk in, the broken and elevated edges of which present on all sides the abrupt termination of the continental masses of land." It is on this great line of fractures, on the borders and all round the P., that the great majority of the active volcanoes of our globe are to be found. Over its bottom, too, are scattered numerous volcanic islands exhibiting

marks of recent subterranean activity. Hence some geographers regard this vast basin as occupying the place of a continent which in some now distant age united the two great continental masses of our globe, or perhaps became sunk and submerged as the Asiatic and American continents rose on either side.

Winds.] The great equatorial trade-wind, which may be regarded as continually blowing from E to W around the globe, begins to make itself felt at a certain distance from the W coasts of America; and blows almost without interruption as far W as the E limits of the Corallian sea of Flinders, and to within 300 or 400 m. of the coasts of Asia. The parallels of 2° and 25° N. may be regarded as defining the zone of the NE trade-wind; the limits of the SE current are less fixed, but it is found as far as the parallel of 21° S. The region of calms, where the force of the descending current seems to neutralize the horizontal current, is comprised between the parallels of 2° or 3° N and 2° S. In the region of variable winds, N of the trade winds, the winds usually blow from NW and W; in that S of the trade-winds, NW winds prevail, and are usually succeeded by SW veering to SE; after which they come gradually round to N and NW.

Currents.] The Antarctic drift current carries the waters of the Antarctic seas towards the coast of South America, where a comparatively narrow branch stream skirts the coast northwards till it is deflected into the great equatorial current running across the whole breadth of the Pacific towards the islands and coasts of Asia.—In the N part of the P. a current sets easterly from the China sea along the coasts of Japan towards Behring's straits.

Navigation.] Ships bound from the W coast of S. America directly to China usually steer directly to the Mendana isles, and thence shape their course gradually northwards, crossing the equator in about 160° E, and shaping their course N or S of the Philippines according as the monsoons blow. Another route is NW from the points of S. America, and W from those of Mexico, to within about 10° E of the Sandwich islands; and from these islands nearly W, between the parallels of 15° and 20°, to the Chinese sea. Vessels sailing from the Chinese sea to the W coasts of N. America get to the N of the parallel of 30°, and keep to the N of it until they approach the coast of California. Vessels sailing from Sydney to S. America keep to the S of 30° until they get within the influence of the Peruvian coast-stream flowing N.—The efforts now making to connect the navigation of the Atlantic and the Pacific by canal or railway across the isthmus of Panama, joining the two great portions of the American continent, if successful, will offer vast facilities for trade between Great Britain and her colonies in Australia and New Zealand, and with China, the Spice islands, the Philippines, and all the W coast of America. The line between England and New South Wales, by the isthmus and across the P., is shorter by nearly 2,000 m. than that by the Red sea and Torres strait, and is considerably less than that by the Cape of Good Hope. The ocean between Panama and Sydney also presents peculiar facilities of navigation in its unusually fine weather, steady moderate breezes, regular currents, and equable temp. "Perhaps in no part of the world," says an able naval authority, Captain Fitzroy, "could screw steamers be employed to more advantage, if their course was from Panama to Tahiti and Sydney, returning eastward by New Zealand and Callao." See article PANAMA.

Historical notice.] On the 25th of September 1513, Vasco Nunez de Balbao first beheld the sea-horizon of the P. from the summit of the Sierra-de-Quarequa, in the isthmus of Panama, and bestowed upon his magnificent discovery the name of MAR-DEL-SUR. On the 27th of November 1520, Magellan entered the P. from another point, and, charmed by its tranquillity, bestowed upon it the appellation of OCEANO PACIFICO. "Little more than a hundred years ago," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "Anson brought back, in the solitary and battered surviving vessel of his fleet, the plunder of the Acapulco galleon, and—what was of far more consequence—information relating to what was then known of the P., collected with unprecedented care and skill, and imparted to the public with unprecedented liberality. It did not amount to much: although for more than a century a continuous line of Spanish settlements had been formed along the E shores of that ocean from San-Francisco to Chili, and although Mexico, Peru, and the Philippines were subjects of the same crown, little more was known of the P. than when Nunez first gazed on its waters, while halting midway on his march across the American isthmus. Of the W boundary of its waters, Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, and New Guinea alone were known, and even these imperfectly. Australia had yet to be discovered. Of the multitudinous islands that stud its bosom not above a dozen had been seen by Europeans. A few coasting-traders crept occasionally along the American coast, and once a-year one solitary ship sailed between Acapuleo and Manilla. How altered now! A territory and a state of the North American union have been organized in California and Oregon. To the N of them are English and Russian colonies. To the S are the independent Spanish republics of Mexico, Guatimala, Nicaragua, Costa-Rica, Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. The English have colonized the E shores of Australia; the Dutch have taken possession of New Guinea; the Philippines, formerly accessible to none but Spaniards, are resorted to by all European nations; and though Japan is still closed against strangers, China is being opened; Russian keels have ploughed the waters of the Amur, and Russian settlements extend from the Chinese frontier to Behring's straits. The Hawaiian group of islands is *de facto* a flourishing American colony; Tahiti and the Marquesas are French settlements; New Zealand and the Auckland group are English colonies; while on most of the remaining islands and island groups thriving European squatters are to be met with. American and European trading vessels ply from island to island, supplying the natives with manufactures, and receiving the produce of their rude husbandry and fisheries in return. The sails of whalers whiten the ocean. The P. has, in the course of little more than half-a-century, been transformed from a mysterious ocean, in which a few adventurous European explorers found only a few straggling savage tribes, into a thronged and busy mart of commerce for the merchants of every clime."

PACKA (NEU), a village of Bohemia, 9 m. NE of Getshin. Pop. 1,750. It has muslin factories.

PACKINGTON-WITH-SNIBSTON, a parish, partly in Leicestershire, and partly in Derbyshire, 1½ m. S by E of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Area 2,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 730; in 1851, 1,294.

PACKINGTON (GREAT), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¾ m. SE by S of Coleshill. Area 2,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 334; in 1851, 301.

PACKINGTON (LITTLE), a parish in Warwickshire, 3¼ m. S by E of Coleshill, on the river Blyth, and crossed by the Derby and Birmingham railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 143.

PACKWOOD, a parish in Warwickshire, 4¾ m. NNE of Henley-in-Arden. Area 1,655 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 305.

PAÇO D'ARCOS, a hamlet of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 9 m. W of Lisbon, and 1½ m. NE of Oeiras, on the r. bank and near the entrance of the Tagus into the Atlantic. It has a marine depot for the succour of vessels exposed to danger in crossing the bar.

PACOBAHIBA, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bounded on the N by the small river Bongo; on the E by the Rio-Suruhi; on the S by the bay of Nitherohi; and on the W by the Rio-Inhomirum; and watered by the rivers Piranga, Ynia, and Magua. Pop. 2,000. The jaboticaba, banana, and cacao-trees, grow here in great abundance.

PACOLET, a river which has its source in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., in the Blue ridge; flows into the state of S. Carolina; and enters Broad river in Union district, at Pinkeyville.

PACOTES, a group of rocky islets at the entrance to the bay of Espirito-Santo, in the prov. of that name in Brazil.

PACOTI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, which has its source in Lake Aquiras; separates the parishes of Mecejana and Aquiras; and flows into the sea.

PACTOLUS, or BAGGULY, a river of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanj. of Aiden. It issues from the Dolab-dagh; runs first N, then NW; and joins the Kodus or Ghiediz Chai, 17 m. WSW of Adala, and after a course of about 18 m. It bathes the village of Sart, near which are the ruins of the ancient *Sardis*.

PACUHI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha. It descends from the mountains in the district of Formiga; runs W a distance of about 20 leagues; and throws itself into the Rio-São-Francisco, on the r. bank, a little above the confluence of the Rio Paracatu.—Also a river in the same prov. and comarca, which has its source in the W side of the Serra Branca; runs WNW; is joined by the Cachoeirinha on the r.; and flows into the Rio Verde, an affluent of the São Verde.

PACULA, a mining village of Mexico, in the state and 210 m. NW of Vera Cruz. It has mines of argentiferous lead.

PACUR, a town of Senegambia, in the Yalofs territory, 6 m. SW of Warrhokh.

PACY-SUR-EURE, or PASSY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Evreux. The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop.

in 1831, 8,756; in 1841, 8,885. The town is 11 m. E of Evreux, and 8 m. SW of Vernon, in a fine valley, on the Eure, which here forms an island, and becomes navigable. Pop. 1,387. It has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, woollen and linen fabrics, and yarn. It is an ancient town, and was formerly fortified, and of much greater extent.

PACZOW. See PATZAW.

PADAGUEL, a lake of Chili, in the prov. and to the N of Santiago, formed by the Colima and Lampa. It is 6 m. in length.

PADAMO, or MAQUIRITARI, a river of Guayana, which takes its rise in the Sierra Maragna, near the sources of the Orinoco; traverses the Sierra Parima; and after a course, in a generally SSE direction, of about 150 m., joins the Orinoco, on the r. bank, at the foot of Mount Duida. Its banks are inhabited by the Maquiritaris and Guainares.

PADANG, a group of small islands in the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Sumatra, to the W of the town of the same name, in S lat. 1°, E long. 100° 20′.—Also a headland on the W coast of Sumatra, to the WSW of the town, and to the S of the embouchure of the river of the same name, in S lat. 0° 56′, E long. 99° 57′ 45″.—Also a town of Sumatra, in the Menangkabau district, capital of the residency of the same name, and of the gov. of the W coast of Sumatra, and on the Panang river, about a mile above its entrance into the sea. It has a square fort, defended by four stone bastions, and a dry ditch about 6 ft. in depth and very broad, but is commanded by adjacent mountains. The river, over the bar, has about 10 ft. of water. This town is one of the principal Dutch establishments, and carries on an active trade with Java and with the interior. The trade from Java consists principally of rice, salt, native clothing, and a few supplies for the European and Chinese inhabitants of the place; in return P. sends coffee and pepper. There is a disgraceful traffic carried on between Padang and the island of Nias, a little further up the coast, by Chinese, who visit that island and purchase its inhabitants, for whom they find markets all along the coast. Those brought to P. are not, indeed, sold as slaves; but they are registered at the resident's office, and held as bond-debtors for different terms of 7, 15, and even 20 years. During this servitude they are treated as slaves, but are free at its expiration; they have also the option of buying their liberty in the meantime, if they can raise the means, and the proprietor is not at liberty to refuse a sum equivalent to the value of the unexpired term of service. These Nias people are, men and women, a fairer race than Malays, and speak a language of their own. Many of the men become expert carpenters, bricklayers, blacksmiths, &c., which enables them to earn money and purchase their freedom; and for such skilled artisans the master can demand no more as the price of their freedom than the balance due upon their services. This settlement was formed by the Dutch in 1649. It was taken by the English in 1783, and again the following year, and in 1814 was finally restored to Holland.

PADANG-GUCHI, a river of Sumatra, which has its source in the Pasumah district; runs SW; and throws itself into the Indian ocean, in S lat. 4° 36′, after a course of about 15 m.

PADANG-MEW, a small town of Burmah, in the territory of the subjected Kiayn, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 10 m. SW of Prome or Pri.

PADARAN (CAPE), a headland of Annam, on the SE coast of Cochin-China, and district of Champu, in N lat. 11° 23′, E long. 109° 2′. To the N of this cape is a good harbour of the same name.

PADAUIRI, a river of Brazilian Guayana, which has its sources in the Sierra Unturan or Iraguaca, runs first S, then SE, and afterwards S; and joins the Rio Negro, on the l. bank, to the E of Thomar.

PADBURY, or PATHBURY, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 2½ m. SE by S of Buckingham. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1831, 708; in 1851, 660.

PADDINGTON, a parish in Holborn division of Ossulstone hund., Middlesex, 4¼ m. WNW of St. Paul's. Area 1,227 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,540; in 1851, 46,305. The Great Western railway commences in this parish, on the W side of the Paddington canal, whence the line is carried forward, through excavation, 2¼ m., to the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction railway, which is carried under the Paddington canal by a tunnel, and branches from the Birmingham railway to the Great Western at Wormwood Scrubs.

PADDLESWORTH, a parish in Loningborough hund., Kent, 3½ m. NW by N of Folkestone. Area 349 acres. Pop. in 1831, 54; in 1851, 50.

PADEE-THUR, or WEST BAY, an inlet of the Indian ocean, on the coast of Beluchistan, enclosed on the E by Cape Arubah.

PADEFIL-COLAM, or PADEVIEL-COLOM, a great artificial lake in the N part of the island of Ceylon, and district of Mulpattu. It is fed by two small streams which flow into its NE side.

PADERBORN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden. The circle comprises an area of 75 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 28,012.—The town is 42 m. S of Minden, and 19 m. ENE of Lippstadt, on the Pader, 3 m. above its confluence with the Lippe, on the railway from Berlin to the Rhine. Pop. in 1837, 7,895; in 1846, 8,720. It is enclosed by a wall, and has two public squares, a cathedral, a Lutheran and 3 Catholic churches, a synagogue, an hospital, an orphan's asylum, and several other charitable institutions, a university, a gymnasium, a theological seminary, and a custom-house. The streets are narrow and irregular. Of its ancient edifices the most remarkable is the Fürstenberger-hof, the ancient palace of the sovereigns of Germany. It possesses several manufactories of starch and tobacco, and breweries, and has some trade in mercery. This town is one of great antiquity, and was for some time the residence of Charlemagne. In the middle ages it formed part of the Hanseatic league. In 1802 it passed into the hands of Prussia.

PADERNE, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve, 5 m. ENE of Silves. Pop. 1,900.

PADERNELLO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and district and 6 m. W of Treviso.

PADERNO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Brescia.

PADERU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 4 m. SW of Tuchan, and 31 m. SE of Carcassonne, at the confluence of the Valette and Verdouble. Pop. 340.

PADFIELD, a township in Glossop p., Derbyshire, 10 m. N by W of Chapel-in-le-Frith. Pop. in 1831, 1,102; in 1851, 2,051.

PADIHAM, a township in Whalley p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. W by N of Burnley, on the N bank of the river Henburn. Area 1,917 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,529; in 1851, 4,509.

PADILLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Guadalajara. Pop. 276.

PADILLA, or S.-ANTONIO-DE-PADILLA, a village of Mexico, in the dep. of Tamaulipas, 21 m. NW of New Santander. The ex-emperor Iturbide was shot here on the 19th July 1824.

PADILLA-DE-ABAJO, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Burgos, partido and 11 m. NW of Castrojeriz, in a marshy

PADUA.

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and unhealthy locality, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 559. It is noted as the birth-place of Donna Maria de Padilla.

PADILLA-DE-ARRIBA, a village of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 31 m. WNW of Burgos, partido and 13 m. NW of Castrojeriz, near the l. bank of the Pisuerga. Pop. 470.

PADILLA-DE-DUERO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 22 m. E of Valladolid, partido and 3 m. NW of Penafiel, in a plain near the l. bank of the Duero, a little below the confluence of the Duraton. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of coarse woollen and linen fabrics.

PADILLAS, a town of New Mexico, in Bernalillo co., near the W bank of the Rio-del-Norte, at the foot of a high mound, 4 m. N of Isletta, and 4 m. S by E of Pajarilo.

PADITZ, a village of Saxe-Altenburg, 1 m. SSE of Altenburg, on the l. bank of the Pleissa.

PADOLA, a river of Austrian Lombardy, rising in Monte-Croce, and flowing to the Piave, which it joins on the r. bank, after a SE course of 12 m.

PADRE (Isla del), a long narrow island off the coast of Texas, between the inlet of Aransas on the N, and the Barra-del-Santiago on the S; stretching 91 m. N and S, with an average breadth of little more than 1 m. It is separated from the mainland by the Laguna-del-Madre.

PADRE (Puerto del), a port on the N coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 15′, W long. 76° 22′.

PADRE (San), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 9 m. S of Sora, on the r. bank of the Melfa. Pop. 2,250.

PADRIA, a village of Sardinia, 21 m. SE of Alghero. Pop. 1,500.

PADRO (Monte), a mountain of Corsica, in N lat. 42° 28′, E long. 8° 58′, rising to an alt. of 1,261 toises = 2,688 yds. above sea-level.

PADROES, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, on the l. bank of the Oeiras, an affluent of the Guadiana, 14 m. ESE of Ourique.

PADRON, or Padrao (Point), the W point of the entrance of the river Zaire or Congo, in S lat. 6° 8′ 30″, E long. 12° 13′ 53″. It is a peninsular projection formed by the combined depositions of the sea and river, the internal or river-side presenting a deposit of mud overgrown with mangoes.

PADRON, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Corunna. The partido comprises 38 parishes. The town is 12 m. S of Santiago, on the l. bank of the Sar, which is here crossed by an old Roman bridge. Pop. 6,090. It is well-built, and has a parish and a fine collegiate church. This town is one of great antiquity, and bore under the Romans the name of *Iria Flavia*.

PADRONES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 22 m. E of Burgos, partido and 14 m. W of Bribiesca, in a mountainous locality, at the source of the Caderechas. Pop. 150.

PADSTOW, a parish and sea-port in Cornwall, 30 m. W by S of Launceston, and 29 m. N by E of Falmouth. Area 3,864 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,822; in 1851, 2,224. The town stands on an estuary, formed by the confluence of the river Camel and other streams, opening into St. George's channel. A considerable trade is carried on with Bristol, Wales, and Ireland, in iron, coals, timber, groceries, and general merchandise; and there are good quays for loading and unloading vessels. The imports generally consist of iron, coals, and bale-goods: the exports of corn, block-tin, and slates. In 1831 there were 74 vessels, chiefly under 100 tons burden, belonging to the port; in 1850 the number registered was 63 under, and 52 above 50 tons burden. This harbour is the only secure shelter for vessels between the Land's-end and Hartland-point, a distance of 24 leagues; but access is difficult and sometimes dangerous. The character of the whole coast is marked by inaccessible cliffs, broken at intervals by sandy beaches, which are rendered equally fatal by the heavy ground sea from the Atlantic ocean. Within 30 years, no fewer than 175 vessels have been wrecked or stranded within the limits of the port. Large quantities of sand are obtained upon the Dun bar in the harbour. The amount of sand taken from this harbour was estimated in 1836 at about 100,000 tons per annum, a large proportion of which was transported into the interior from Wade bridge by the Bodmin railway, and its branch, up the Camel, to Wineford.

PADUA, or Padova, an administrative province of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice; bounded on the N by the prov. of Treviso; on the E by that of Venice; on the S by the Polesina, from which it is separated by the Adige; and on the W by the provs. of Vicenza and Verona. Area 624·84 Italian sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 291,352; in 1843, 305,203. Its surface is flat, except towards the W, where it rises into the beautiful Euganean hills. It is well-watered, and the soil is fertile. Its principal rivers are the Brenta, the Bacchiglione, the Frassino, and the Adige. It is subdivided into 12 *distretti*, and 103 *comunita*. Its principal towns are its capital of the same name, Mirano, Noale, Camposampiero, Piazzola, Conselve, Piove, Montagnana, Este, and Monselice.

Padua, the capital of the above prov., situated between the rivers Brenta and Bacchiglione, 22 m. W of Venice, in N lat. 25° 24′, E long. 11° 52′, at an alt. of 88 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1837, 35,225. It is surrounded by old walls and a broad ditch, the circuit of which is nearly 6 m. It is traversed by several canals; but the streets are narrow, dirty, ill-paved, and bordered on each side by arcades which, though affording a pleasant shade in hot weather, give the town a gloomy appearance. The houses are in general old, but lofty and well-built, and several of the public edifices are of magnificent architecture. The Palazzo-della-Ragione, or town-hall, has an arched saloon said to be the largest hall in Europe, being 276 ft. long, 86 ft. broad, and 75 ft. high, so constructed that the roof has no support but the walls. Near the town-hall is situated the palace of the Podesta, remarkable for its saloon of the Doric order and its valuable paintings. The churches, monasteries, and convents of Padua are very numerous. The cathedral, a large brick edifice, built between the years 1123 and 1400, is less remarkable for its architecture than for its paintings and interior decorations. The church of St. Antonio, an ancient edifice in the Gothic style, is likewise rich in sculpture and painting. The church of St. Giustina is a fine marble edifice, with a library and a number of valuable paintings. The square called the Prato-della-Valle is surrounded by a circular stream of water brought from the Brenta, bordered with a double row of statues representing the most distinguished natives of the place. The Café Pedrocchi is one of the largest and finest establishments of the kind in Europe.—The university of P., founded in the 13th cent., was at one time celebrated throughout Europe, and was resorted to by crowds of students even from countries beyond the Alps. Its buildings are the work of Palladio, and among the finest of the kind in Europe. The observatory, the botanical garden, the anatomical theatre, the cabinet of natural history, and the hall of midwifery, are all on a large scale, and well kept up. The university was new-modelled in 1814, and now consists of the three faculties of mathematics and philosophy, medicine, and law. The number of professors is 35; the aver-

age number of students, 350. The Episcopal seminary has a library containing about 55,000 vols. and 800 MSS. The printing-office of the university is celebrated. The city is the see of a bishop and the seat of the superior courts of the deleg., and of an academy of sciences and arts. It has two gymnasia, and several schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions.—Its manufacturing industry is limited to the manufacture of woollens and silks; but it has some trade in wine, oil, corn, and cattle.—P. is a city of ancient origin. Virgil attributes its foundation to Antenor. In the Gothic ages it was obliged successively to bend to the yoke of Alaric, of Attila, and the Lombards; but at last found means to form itself into an independent state. In the 14th cent., it fell under the sway of the Carrara family; and in the 15th, was incorporated into the Venetian territory.

PADUCAH, a village of M'Cracken co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 284 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the S bank of the Ohio river, below the confluence of the Tennessee. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.

PADUL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Granada, and partido of Orgiba, on the S side of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 2,700. It has a considerable trade in articles of Spanish broom manufacture. To the W is a lake, 5 m. long, and 1½ m. in breadth, on which the surrounding country depends for irrigation.

PADULA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. W of Teramo, cant. and 8 m. WNW of Montorio. Pop. 440.—Also a town in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, cap. of a circondario, in the district and 6 m. SE of La Sala, and 57 m. ESE of Salerno. Pop. 8,000. It has 6 churches, and an hospital.

PADULES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Almeria, and partido of Canjayar, in a stony but fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Beyres. Pop. 888. In the vicinity are several lead-mines.

PADULI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, district and 12 m. W of Ariano, and 21 m. NNE of Avellino, on a hill. Pop. 2,700. It has a collegiate church, a convent, and an hospital.

PADWORTH, a parish in Berks, 8 m. SW by W of Reading, on the SE bank of the Kennet. Area 1,175 acres. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 284.

PAEESHT-KHANA, an expansion of the Gundava or Mula pass, in Beluchistan, to the ENE of Khozdur, at the junction of the Panduran and of the road from Kelat, and at an alt. of 3,500 ft. above sea-level. It possesses considerable fertility, producing wheat, rice, and pulse, and affording pasture to large flocks of sheep and goats. The wild caper, Indian fig-tree, and mimosa, are also indigenous in the locality. It is inhabited by Brahuis.

PAEJJAENE, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, between the district of Tavastehus on the W, and that of Kymmenegard on the E. It is about 75 m. in length from N to S, and 25 m. at its greatest width. It discharges itself by means of a series of small lakes on the SE into the Kymmene.

PAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. The dep. comprises 2,003 inhabitants. The v., 12 m. NW of Hasselt, in a marshy locality, has a pop. of 466.

PAER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Werchter. Pop. 152.

PAER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Duclair, and 12 m. NW of Rouen, near the r. bank of the Austreberte. Pop. 1,339. It has a paper-mill.

PAESANA, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 13 m. WNW of Saluzzo, on the r. bank of the Po. Pop. 1,050.

PÆSTUM, the site of some celebrated remains of antiquity, near the coast of the gulf of Salerno, and 25 m. SSE of the town of Salerno, in Naples. The surrounding country is low and marshy; and the beautiful remains of its temples are conspicuous objects from almost every part of the gulf.

PAFFENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. and 10 m. W of Cologne, circle and 1½ m. W of Bergheim, on the l. bank of the Erft. Pop. 485. It has several breweries, 2 distilleries, and numerous factories.

PAGAN, or San Ignacio, an island of the North Pacific, in the Ladrone or Marianne archipelago, to the S of Grigan island, in N lat. 18°. It is about 45 m. in circumf., and contains three volcanic craters. It is richly covered with wood.

PAGAN PLAINS, a level tract of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.

PAGANI, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 11 m. NW of Salerno.

PAGANICA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 6 m. ENE of Aquila. Pop. 2,100.

PAGANICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. NNW of Aquila, cant. and 3 m. S of Montereale.—Also a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Sienna, at the confluence of the Lanzo and Ombrone.

PAGANO, or Pagnano, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the deleg. and 21 m. WNW of Treviso, district and ¾ m. W of Asolo. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of silk and cloth.

PAGAO, or Pagoes, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the Madeira, above the junction of the Piraia-Nara.

PAGAR-GUNONG, a district in the SE part of the island of Sumatra, to the SSE of the district of Pasumah-Lebar.

PAGARUGONG, a town of Sumatra, capital of the Menangkabu district, 90 m. NE of Padang, and 75 m. from the coast.

PAGE, a county towards the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., containing an area of 160 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Blue ridge, and drained by the S fork of Shenandoah river. The surface is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,194; in 1850, 7,597. Its cap. is Luray.

PAGE, a river of New South Wales, which has its source in the Liverpool range; runs through the co. of Brisbane; and discharges itself into the Hunter at Segenhoe.

PAGEAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Chalus, and 17 m. NW of St. Yrieix. Pop. 1,373.

PAGES, a group of low rocky islets, three in number, at the S entrance to Backstairs passage, and to the E of Kangaroo island, South Australia.

PAGHAM, a parish in Sussex, 4½ m. SSE of Chichester, on the coast. Area 4,376 acres. Pop. in 1831, 958; in 1851, 1,022. The harbour, constituted by a sudden irruption of the sea in the beginning of the 14th cent., consists of low ground of considerable extent, over which the tide flows at high water, and is entered by a crooked channel which continues some distance inland.

PAGHAN-MEW, or Pugan, an ancient town of Birmah, in Mranmapyee, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi, 111 m. SW of Ava, and 260 m. from Rangoon, in N lat. 21° 9′, E long. 94° 35′. It consists chiefly of numerous mouldering pagodas and other ruins, covering a space of ground stretching 6 or 7 m. along the river, and 3 m. inland, and was for many centuries capital of the Birman empire. The flour-

ishing town named Neoundoh, about 5 m. to the N, and equally remarkable for the number of religious edifices which it contains, may be regarded as the successor of this ancient capital.

PAGLESHAM, a parish in Essex, 4 m. NE by E of Rochford. Area 1,828 acres. Pop. in 1851, 491.

PAGLIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, and capitanate of Radicofani, near San-Paulo-a-Celle; flows thence into the Papal states; receives the Chiana-Potificia on the l., near Orvieto; and 5 m. ESE of that town throws itself into the Tiber, on the r. bank, and after a course, in a generally SE direction, of 36 m.

PAGLIA-ORBA (Monte), a mountain of Corsica, on the confines of the arrond. of Calvi and Corte, in N lat. 42° 20′ 34″, E long. 8° 52′ 8″. It joins Mount Cinto on the N, and has an alt. of 1,359 toises = 2,896 yds. above sea-level. The Golo descends from its S side.

PAGLIARA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. WSW of Avezzano, cant. and 8 m. SE of Tagliacozzo, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 420.

PAGLIETA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. NW of Il-Vasto, and 21 m. SE of Chieti, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 2,500. It contains 4 churches.

PAGLION, a river of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Nice, which has its source near Luceram, and after a course, in a generally SSW direction, of 18 m., flows into the Mediterranean at Nice.

PAGNEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. N of Gendrey, and 17 m. NE of Dole, near the l. bank of the Oignon.

PAGNY-LA-VILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Seurre, and 17 m. ENE of Beaune, on the l. bank of the Saone. Pop. 550.

PAGNY-LE-CHATEAU, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NE of Seurre, and 19 m. E of Beaune, on a hill. Pop. 325.

PAGO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 15 m. NW of Ariano, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Pesco-la-Mazza, on a hill. Pop. 1,750. The environs afford excellent wine and oil.

PAGO, an island of the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, and circle of Zara, separated from the coast of Croatia by the Morlacca channel, and on the N by a channel of the same name, from the island of Arba. It is about 36 m. in length, and comprises an area of 108 sq. m. It is extremely irregular in outline. On the N it forms a long and narrow peninsula, terminating in Cape Loni, and near its centre is Lake Zascha, an extensive inlet which communicates by means of a strait with the Morlacca channel. The climate varies from the extreme of cold in winter to that of heat in summer; and the soil, which is generally rocky and sterile, produces indigenously only a few aromatic plants. Wine, however, is successfully cultivated in some parts, and sheep are reared in great numbers on the pasture. Towards the SW are extensive salt-works, the produce of which forms an important article of export. Wood is scarce on the island, but it has abundance of coal. The inhabitants, about 4,500 in number, are of Sclavonic origin.—Its chief town bears the same name, and is 18 m. NNW of Zara, on Lake Zascha. Pop. 2,210. It has a port.

PAGODA. See Avarella (Cape).

PAGORMONT, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. W of Rossiena.

PAGTGOEDEREN and Guesenhoek, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Cluysen. Pop. 168.

PAHANG, a state of the Malay peninsula, extending between 2° 15′ and 4° 15′ N lat., and bounded on the N by the state of Tringano; on the E by the China sea; on the S by the state of Johore; and on the E by that of Salangore, from which it is separated by a range of mountains which run along the centre of the peninsula. Pop. 50,000. It is watered by a river of the same name. Its principal productions are tin and gold; of the former it exports annually about 100,000 lbs. weight. The raja of P. is nominally subordinate to the sultan of Johore.—The town, which bears the same name, is 135 m. NE of Malacca, at the mouth of the Pahang, a river of considerable breadth but shallow, and here divided by an island into two channels, both navigable for vessels of small dimensions. The town is small and is enclosed by a palisade formed of the trunks of trees, rising about 24 ft. in height, and defended at each extremity by a bastion similarly constructed. The houses are built of wood and bamboos. The pop. is from 8,000 to 10,000.

PAHAQUARRY, a township of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 15 m. N of Belvidere, bounded on the W and SW by Delaware river, and on the E by Blue mountain. It is generally mountainous. Pop. in 1840, 370.

PAHARPUR, a village of the Punjab, 20 m. S of Leia, in a level tract, on the l. bank of an arm of the Indus.—Also a large town of Afghanistan, in the Derajat and district of Damaun, on the road which runs through the Largee valley to Dera Ismail Khan, and 20 m. NNE of that town.

PAHLI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, district and 42 m. NE of Judpur.

PAHMI, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Inta, 45 m. N of Sallagha, and 240 m. NE of Kumassie.

PAHO, a river in the W part of the island of Celebes, in the Mandhar territory, which throws itself into the bay of Mandhar in S lat. 3° 15′, and E long. 119° 30′.

PAIECZNO, a small town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch and obwod of Piotrkow. Pop. 1,500.

PAIFVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 219.

PAI-JOSE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, and serra of Pirénneos. It gives rise to the Rio-das-Almas.

PAIKAL. See Baikal.

PAILHAREZ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 3 m. W of St. Felicien, and 14 m. W of Tournon.

PAILLART, a village of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Breteuil, and 22 m. NNW of Clermont, on the Noye. Pop. 756. It has a manufactory of paper, and several flour, oil, and tan-mills.

PAILLAS (Port de), a col or pass of the Pyrenees, in Spain, on the confines of the Val d'Aran and of Catalonia, and near the source of the Garonne.

PAILLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Fossat, on the r. bank of the Leze. Pop. 1,200.

PAILLET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde and cant. of Cadillac, 20 m. SE of Bordeaux, near the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 885. It produces excellent wine.

PAILLINOI, or Canonistro, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanjak of Salonika, and at the extremity of the peninsula of Cassandra, in N lat. 39° 55′, and E long. 23° 46′.

PAILTON, a hamlet in Monks-Kirby p., Warwick, 5 m. NNW of Rugby. Pop. in 1851, 636.

PAIMBŒUF, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire

Inferieure. The arrond. comprises an area of 77,505 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 42,129; in 1841, 43,346. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,718; in 1841, 5,859. The town is on the l. bank of the Loire, which has here a clear breadth of 2 m. at a distance of 8 m. above its embouchure, and 26 m. WNW of Nantes. Pop. in 1789, 5,525; in 1831, 3,648; in 1841, 3,900. It has a communal college, a hydrographical school, an hospital, extensive building-docks, and an excellent harbour. The latter consists of two parts of unequal size, distinguished as the Chaussée-Neuve and Quatre-Amarres. It can afford accommodation to vessels of the largest size, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, wood, butter, fowls, pork, &c. This town at the commencement of the 18th cent. was a mere hamlet, and owes its prosperity chiefly to its connection with Nantes, of which it is considered the port.

PAIMOGO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Huelva and partido of Cerro, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Arroche and about 3 m. from the Portuguese frontier. Pop. 2,310. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and a number of Roman antiquities. The rearing of cattle forms the chief branch of local industry.

PAIMPOL, a commune, town, and port of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, and arrond. of St. Brieuc. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 19,155; in 1841, 20,145. The town is prettily situated on a hill, at an alt. of 65 yds. above sea-level, 25 m. NW of St. Brieuc, and 9 m. E of Trequier, on a bay of the British channel, opposite the island of Brehat. Pop. in 1841, 2,043. It has mineral baths, a hydrographical school, and a good and commodious port and roadstead; and possesses manufactories of cordage, a salt-refinery, and several refineries. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in corn, hemp, flax, lint-seed, yarn, honey, wax, butter, drapery, feathers, hair, and salted meat. This town was occupied in 1590 by the English, then auxiliary to the royal troops. In 1593 it was taken and sacked by the Leaguers.

PAIMPONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Plelan, and 14 m. SW of Montfort, on a small lake. Pop. in 1841, 3,499. It has extensive iron and steel works, a foundry, manufactories of tools, nails, and of artificial stones, a tannery and bleacheries.

PAIN-DRAS, or PAIEN-I-DURAS, a village of Ladak, near the Duras river, 45 m. NE of Cashmere, on the road thence through the Bultul pass to Leh, and at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level.

PAINGTON, a parish in Devon, 6 m. E of Totness. Area 5,092 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,746.

PAINKHANDI, a pergunnah or subdivision of Hindostan, in Gurhwal, in the district of Kumaon. It is generally mountainous, and rises in the peak of Ramni to the height of 22,700 ft. above sea-level. The forests, consisting of fir, yew, cedar, pine, horse chestnut, walnut, sycamore, and service trees, contain great numbers of wild hogs, deer, boars, and pheasants. The pergunnah comprises 22 villages.

PAINOUR, a fortress of Tibet, in the prov. of Ndzang, on a rocky acclivity, near a river of the same name, which is here crossed by a massive stone bridge, 24 m. SE of Shigatze and 180 m. WSW of Lassa. The Painour or Djouangdze descends from the N side of the Himalaya mountains; runs first N, then NW; and after a course of about 120 m., joins the Yarou-dzang-bo on the r. bank, a little to the NW of Shigatze. The locality is noted for the manufacture of fine woollen fabrics.

PAINS-CASTLE, a village in the p. of Llanbdwr, Radnor, 5 m. NW of Hay, on a branch of the Wye.

PAINSVILLE, a village of Amelia co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 49 m. SW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 60.—Also a township and village of Lake co., in the state of Ohio, 30 m. E of Cleveland, bounded on the N by Lake Erie, and drained by Grand river. Pop. 2,580.

PAINSWICK, a parish and market-town in the co. of Gloucester, 6 m. SSE of Gloucester, and about 3 m. E of the Great Western railway, including the tythings of Edge, Shepscombe, Spoonbed, and Strondend. Area 5,815 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,099; in 1851, 3,464. The town is situated on the declivity of Spoonbed-hill, at the foot of which flows a branch of the river Stroud. It is irregularly built, but contains some good houses. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture.

PAINT, a township of Venango co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 491.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the same state. Pop. 487.—Also a township of Holmes co., in the state of Ohio, watered by a branch of Sugar creek. Pop. 1,361.—Also a township of Highland co., in the same state. Pop. 2,560.—Also a township of Fayette co., in the same state. Pop. 1,210.—Also a township of Ross co., in the same state, watered on the W and S by a creek of the same name. Pop. 1,380.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the same state, 95 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 1,610.—Also a creek which has its source in Madison co., and which, after a course of 60 m., enters the Scioto 5 m. below Chilicothe.

PAINTED POST, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. SE of Bath. It has a hilly surface, but the soil, generally gravelly loam, is highly productive. Pop. in 1840, 1,674.—Also a village of Erwin township in the above named co., 212 m. W by S of Albany, at the junction of Conhocton and Tioga rivers. Pop. about 450.

PAIOL, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Minas-Novas.—Also an island to the SE of the entrance to the bay of Nitherohi, or of Rio-de-Janeiro. The most frequented passage into the bay lies between this island and the lighthouse.

PAIPORTA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. S of Valencia, on a torrent which discharges itself into Lake Albufera. Pop. 1,130. It has a church noted for its fine tower.

PAIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Clavier. Pop. 100.

PAIR (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. SE of Granville, and 14 m. NW of Avranches, near the shore of the British channel. Pop. 1,600.

PAIRAY, a river of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, which has its source a little to the NW of Avrillé; runs WSW; receives the Gui-Chatenay; and after a course of 11 m. throws itself into the Atlantic 3 m. SSW of Talmont.

PAIRE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of Couhé, 33 m. S of Civray, on the Dive. Pop. 1,173.

PAIROIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Bioul. Pop. 116.

PAIROIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Carnieres. Pop. 176.

PAISLEY, a parish and town in the upper district of Renfrewshire. Area of p. 16,153 acres, which may be arranged thus:—Arable or in cultivation, 12,500; natural pastures and meadows, 1,500; moss, sites of houses, roads, waters, &c., 1,153; woods and plantations, 1,000. The highest point is 760 ft. above the surface of the river Cart at high-water mark. Coal, sandstone, limestone, greenstone, ironstone, and aluminous schist are abundant within the p. Pop. in 1801, 31,197; in 1841, 60,963; in 1851, 60,250.—The town is situ-

ated near the centre of the p., and is spread out on both sides of the river White Cart, 3 m. from its junction with the Clyde. The distance of the cross of Paisley from that of Glasgow is 7¾ m. From Greenock Paisley is distant 16 m., and from Edinburgh 52 m., by the turnpike roads. The parliamentary burgh is spread over a surface of about 3 m. by 2½ m. including a very small portion of the p. of Renfrew, and has a total area of 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 48,125; in 1851, 47,952. In 1841 the revenue of the corporation amounted to £3,474. The value of its property at that time was £69,047; its debts, £43,086. In 1848-9 the revenue was £3,000.—Under the reform act of 1832, Paisley returns one member to parliament. The constituency, parliamentary and municipal, in 1841 was 1,175; in 1849, 1,243.—With regard to public buildings, the first place is due to the abbey-church of the monastery, which was established here about the year 1163. The edifice has been 265 ft. in length. The internal measurement of the nave is 93 ft. in length, and 59½ ft. in breadth, including the width of the aisles. The transept measures internally 92½ ft. by 35 ft.; and the choir, which has been without aisles, 123½ by 32 ft. The nave has been employed as a parish-church ever since the Reformation. The County-buildings, erected in 1818-21 at an expense of £28,000, stand on the W bank of the river. Their general form is quadrangular, and the style of the exterior castellated. The front division contains a court-house, county-hall, council-chambers, and a number of offices for different departments of public business. The eastern range consists of the correction-house and common jail, with a chapel. On the opposite side of the area of the cross are the Coffee-room buildings, erected in 1809. At the suburb of Williamsburgh, barracks for the accommodation of a battalion of infantry were erected in 1822. Of the places of worship, we may particularize the High church, a handsome building with a lofty spire, which occupies an eminence, and is seen from a great distance; St. George's church, a spacious Grecian structure; one of the Secession churches, also Grecian; and the Episcopal chapel, which is of chaste Gothic. All these are modern structures. Although Renfrew is the county-town, P. has been the seat of the court of the sheriff of the county since 1705. An association called the Philosophical institution was established in 1808, for the delivery of lectures on different branches of science and literature, and has since been carried on with various degrees of success. A Mechanics' institution which had existed for some years was incorporated with it in 1825. A government school-of-design has been established for some years. There are 3 public libraries and several printing presses. By the returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821, P. ranked as the third town in Scotland in point of pop., coming next to Glasgow and Edinburgh. In 1831 Aberdeen exceeded it to the amount of a few hundreds. In 1841, while Aberdeen had increased still more in proportion, Dundee had got a-head of both, thus reducing Paisley to the rank of the fifth town. The decrease of pop. has arisen from depression of trade in 1842; and the prevalence of fever in 1847; and of cholera in 1849. Since this latter date, however, the town has been rapidly improving.

It was not long after the Union with England that the spirit of manufacture began to show itself in P. The fabrics produced were at first coarse checkered linen cloth, and imitations of striped muslins, called Bengals; checkered linen handkerchiefs, some of them beautifully variegated by the manner in which the colours were disposed, were added; and these were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful texture, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise of such as were striped with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures. About 1730 the making of white sewing thread was begun, and was prosecuted to such an extent that P. became the principal seat of that manufacture. Towards the end of the century, this manufacture began to decline, and was gradually superseded by an article made of cotton. By the middle of the 18th cent., the making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade. In 1759 the manufacture of silk gauze was first attempted here, in imitation of that of Spitalfields. Its success was so complete, that it not only became the great distinguishing business of the town, but filled the country round to the distance of 20 miles. About 1785, the change of fashion, on which this trade must entirely depend, had an unfavourable effect. It was gradually dropt, and the skill of the Paisley weavers being directed to muslins, this branch in turn rose to an unexampled height of prosperity. Of late years comparatively little has been done in it; but the fabrics designed for the London market are not surpassed anywhere in point of taste and elegance of execution. The ornamenting of muslins by fine needlework employs a great number of young women, and is carried to great perfection. In 1817 the silk gauze began to revive, and has since thriven well.—In 1805 the shawl manufacture was introduced, and has gradually become the staple trade of the place. Imitations were at different times made of Tibet shawls and Cashmere shawls, and of the striped scarfs and turbans worn by the nations of the East, which, from their resemblance to the skin of the animal of the name, are called 'zebras.' For making the Cashmere shawls the genuine wool is imported, and the first cloth of this description made in Britain was fabricated in P. Some of the most beautiful are manufactured from Australian wool, and also of a fine wool imported from Germany. Another beautiful and ingenious species of shawl manufactured here is that known by the French name of the caterpillar, 'chenille,' from its variegated colour and softness of feel. About the year 1823 the manufacture of crape dresses, damask and embroidered shawls, similar to those imported from Canton, was introduced, and has since been extensively prosecuted. The shawls chiefly made now are of three qualities: the first is wholly silk; the second, half-silk and half-cotton; the third, wholly cotton. Machinery, invented by a Frenchman, has since 1834 been advantageously employed in finishing the shawls, in the operation of clipping, which was formerly done in a tedious and comparatively clumsy way by the hand. All the trades depending upon the shawl branch have necessarily increased, in particular that of dyeing, in which from 400 to 500 hands are employed. In the beginning of 1837 the number of looms employed in all kinds of weaving in P. was ascertained to be about 6,000; of which 5,700 were employed by Paisley houses, and the remaining 300 by Glasgow ones. About 2,000 looms were employed in the country, chiefly in the neighbouring villages, but including some hundreds in Kilmarnock, Perth, Largs, Strathaven, &c.—In the town are large factories for spinning cotton, founderies of iron and brass, flour-mills, and timber-yards, breweries, distilleries, and a large soap work.

PAITCHA, or Bai-tsha, a river of Mongolia proper, which has its source on the E side of the Inchan or Khinghan mountains, about 50 m. NE of Dolomor or Tchao-naiman; hence runs NE; and joins the Kara-Muren on the r. bank, and after a course of about 90 m.

PAITONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Brescia, district and 8 m. SE of Salo. Pop. 250. In its vicinity are beds of fine marble.

PAIVA, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Lamego. It has its source near a town of the same name; runs first W, then N; receives the Povoa on the l.; and after a course of about 42 m. throws itself into the Douro, on the l. bank, 5 m. S of Penafiel.—Also a town, 17 m. S of Lamego, and 11 m. NE of Eixo, near the l. bank of the river of the name, not far from its source.

PAIZAC, or PEYZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Lanouaille, 33 m. ESE of Nontron, on the r. bank of the Haute-Vezère. Pop. 2,278.

PAJARA, a town in the central part of the island of Fortaventura, Canary islands.

PAJARES-DE-LAMPREANA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 17 m. NNE of Zamora. Pop. 321.

PAJARES-DE-LOS-OTEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Leon, and partido of Valencia-de-Don-Juan.

PAJEHU, or PAJAU, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, between the Serra Negra and the Rio São-Francisco. It is inhabited by Indians of the Choco tribe. The river P. has its source in the Serra-Cairiris; runs S. bathing the slopes of the Serra-Negra; and throws itself into the Rio São-Francisco. This river is liable to inundation. Its banks are inhabited by civilized Indians of the Choco tribe, and by the Vouve, Pipinan and Umas tribes.

PAJONAL. See PAMPAS.

PAJOROS. See PAXAROS.

PAKA (NEW), or NOWA PAKA, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 21 m. N of New Bidschow, on the Moleschka. Pop. 2,482.

PAKAMILA, or BUKA-MEALA, a territory of Lower Guinea, to the E of Loango, intersected by the range of the Complida mountains. It is noted for its ivory. Its chief town, which bears the same name, is situated at the junction of the Heilige Geist mountains with the abovenamed chain, and about 200 m. NE of Loango.

PAKAN-BARA, a town of Sumatra, in the district of Menangkabau, and near the source of the Siak, 30 m. NW of Pagarugong, and 105 m. NNE of Padang.

PAKANG, a town of Hindostan, in Nepaul, in the district of Chayenpoor, on the S flank of the Himalaya mountains, and on the confines of Tibet. It is said to be inhabited during the summer only, the intense cold of its winters occasioning its being altogether deserted during that season.

PAKANG-YE, or PAKHAN-NGE, a town of Burmah, in the Mraumepyee, on the l. bank of the Irawady, opposite Sembewghewn, and 150 m. SW of the city of Ava.

PAKEFIELD, a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SSW of Lowestoft. Area 771 acres. Pop. in 1831, 472; in 1851, 718.

PAKENHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NE by E of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 3,696 acres. Pop. in 1831, 979; in 1851, 1,134.

PAKENHAM, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Somerset, bounded on the E by the Macquarie river, and on the S by Blackman's river.

PAKENHAM, a headland of Russian America, on the S coast, at the entrance of Port Wells, towards the NW extremity of Prince William's sound, in N lat. 61°, and W long. 147° 32′.

PAK-PATTEN, a town of the Punjab, 8 m. NNW of Mamoke Ghat, an important ferry over the Ghara. It is noted as the residence, and contains the shrine of Shekh Faridu-Din, a celebrated Mahommedan saint, and is said to occupy the site of the altars built by Alexander to mark the limits of his conquests in the East.

PAKHRA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Moscow, which has its source in the district of Vereïa, near Chelimovo; traverses the district and town of Podol; and after a course in a generally E direction of 48 m., throws itself into the Moskva, on the r. bank, 21 m. SE of Moscow.

PAKILLAH, a fortress of Persia, in the prov. and 130 m. W of Kirman, on the road thence to Shiraz, and a little to the E of a defile traversed by that road, and by an affluent of the great salt lake of Baldnegan.

PAK-NAM, a town of Siam, on the E bank of a small offset of the Menam river, 5 m. from the shore of the Gulf of Siam, and about 18 m. SE of Bangkok. It is described as forming a slender range of houses all built on piles, and extending about 3 m. along the river. It has a large fortress, and the river on both sides is well fortified.—The name Pak-nam, signifying a river's mouth, is one of frequent occurrence in Siam.

PAKORMUNGOR, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, near the source of the Bogan.

PAKOSC, or PAKOSOZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 26 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 13 m. NNE of Mogillno, in an island of the Netze, a little below the efflux of that river from a lake. Pop. in 1837, 792. It contains a Catholic church and a convent.

PAKRACZ, a town of Austria, in Hungarian Sclavonia, in the gsp. or comitat and 25 m. WNW of Posega, on the l. bank of the Pakra, an affluent of the Troboss. Pop. 1,000. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and contains a Greek and a Catholic church, and an old castle.

PAKROJANTY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 18 m. NW of Rossiena.

PAKS, or PATSCH, a market-town of Austria, in Hungary, in the gsp. and 15 m. NNE of Tolna, and 14 m. SSW of Földvar, near the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 7,292. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church, and a synagogue.

PAL-EN-CHALANÇON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 8 m. NW of Bas-en-Basset, 18 m. NNW of Issengeaux. Pop. 2,415. It has manufactories of lace and blond.

PAL-DE-MONS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Didier-la-Seauve, at the foot of a mountain, and on a small affluent of the Duniere. Pop. 1,780. In the vicinity are mines of sulphureous lead.

PALACHKOVTZI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Srebernik, 39 m. NE of Bagna-Louka, and 57 m. N of Trawnik, on the l. bank of the Okrina.

PALACHY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 18 m. S of Coimbatur, district and 33 m. W of Daraporam. It contains a fort, a Hindu temple, and about 300 houses. In 1800, numerous coins of Augustus and Tiberius were found in the vicinity.

PALACINOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Salamanca, partido and 8 m. NE of Ledesma. Pop. 37.

PALACIOS (Los), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Seville, and partido of Utrera, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,835.

PALACIOS-DE-CAMPOS, a river of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Sequillo. Pop. 750.

PALACIOS-DEL-ALCOR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNE of Palencia. Pop. 270.

PALACIOS-DEL-ARZOBISPO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Salamanca. Pop. 300.

PALACIOS-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. SE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 880.

PALACIOS-DE-LA-VALDUERNA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SW of Leon, between the Tuerto, an affluent of the Orbigo, and the Valduerna, an affluent of the Esla. Pop. 450.

PALACIOS-DE-RIO-PISUERGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Pisuerga, over which there is here a fine bridge. Pop. 150.

PALACIOS-RUBIOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Salamanca, near the r. bank of the Guarena. Pop. 350.

PALADRU, a lake of France, in the dep. of the Isère, 9 m. SSE of La Tour-du-Pin. It is about 2½ m. in length from SW to NE.

PALÆA-KAIMENI. See KAIMENI.

PALÆO-CASTRO, or PALEOKASTRO, a general name given in modern Greece, to almost every spot where there is a collection of Hellenic ruins.

PALÆO-CASTRO BAY, a small inlet on the E coast of Candia, between Cape Sidero on the N, and Cape Salamona on the S.

PALÆO-CHORI, a village of Greece, in the SE of the Morea, 9 m. E of Misitra, on the r. bank of the Iri, or Ensitar, remarkable as occupying the site of the ancient Sparta.

PALÆO-PHANARO, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 6 m. SSW of Lala.

PALÆOPOLIS, a village of Greece, in the Morea, 2 m. E of Gastuni.

PALÆOVUNI, or ZAGORA, a mountain of Greece, 9 m. S of Livadia.

PALAFURGEIL, a town and promontory of Spain, in the prov. of Gerona, near Palamos, 28 m. ESE of Gerona. Pop. 2,800.

PALAGONIA, a town in the interior of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 30 m. NW of Syracuse.

PALAIRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 7 m. E of Monthoumet, on the Verdouble.

PALAIS (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. and 4 m. W of Pontarion, on the l. bank of the Thorion. Pop. 450.—Also a town of France, the chief place of the island of Belle-isle, in the dep. of Morbihan, on the N coast of the island. It is fortified, and has a castle, and a tolerably good harbour. Pop. 1,800. It was taken by the English in 1761, but restored at the peace.

PALAIS (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenées, on the Bidouze, 21 m. SE of Bayonne. Pop. 1,200.

PALAISEAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, 12 m. SSW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Yvette. Pop. 1,800.

PALAJA, a town of Tuscany, 18 m. SE of Pisa.

PALAMCOTTA, a town of India, in the Carnatic, 39 m. SSW of Pondicherry.—Also a town in the Madras district of Tinnevelly, the head quarters of a brigade of British troops.

PALAMOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Gerona, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It is fortified and defended by a strong castle. On the 10th of December 1810, a party of British seamen and marines attacked this place, destroyed the batteries, magazines, and vessels laden with provisions for Barcelona, but mistaking their way in their return, were attacked by the French, and after sustaining a heavy loss, were compelled to surrender.

PALAMOW, a district of Bengal, situated in the SW of the prov. of Bahar. It is a hilly territory, and covered with jungle, and is therefore probably one of the least populous and worst cultivated districts of India. It is intersected by the Burnah or Coyle river, which falls into the Sone, and by means of which timber and other heavy articles may be floated down to Patna. The inhabitants are in general a low class of Hindus. It is included in the collectorship of Ramghur. Its towns are Jainagur, Chichery, Bisraimpore, and the capital of the same name, which is situated in a valley on the E side of the Coyle river, in N lat. 23° 52′.

PALAMPONG, a town on the W coast of the island of Leyta, in N lat. 10° 58′, E long. 124° 14′.

PALANA, a town on the E coast of the island of Luçon, in N lat. 16° 30′, E long. 121° 45′.

PALANCIA, a river of Spain, which rises to the W of Bexis in Valencia; and flows into the Mediterranean, after a SE course of 30 m., 3 m. E of Murviedro.

PALANDA, an ancient settlement of New Granada, in the dep. of Assuay, situated on the river Palanda, which, descending from the E flank of the Andes, runs into the Chinchipe, on the r. bank.

PALANK, a large village in Hungary, on the river Ipoly, 25 m. NE of Gran.

PALANKA (HASSAN-PASHA), a small town of Servia, the cap. of a circle and seat of a *starashin* or judge, on the route from Semlin to Jagodin.

PALANQUINOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Leon, on the l. bank of the Esla.

PALAPA, a port on the N coast of the island of Samar, in the Philippine archipelago, in N lat. 12° 38′.

PALAPUT, a town of Hindostan, in the dist. of Barahmal, 68 m. SW of Arcot.

PALAR, or PALAUR, a river of the south of India, which rises in the E part of the prov. of Mysore; and after an ESE course of 220 m. through the Carnatic, passing Vellore and Arcot, falls into the bay of Bengal, near Sadras.

PALATA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 9 m. NW of Larino. Pop. 2,050.

PALATINATE (LOWER), or PALATINATE OF THE RHINE, an ancient territorial division of Germany, situated on both sides but chiefly on the W side of the Rhine, having Mentz on the N, Alsace on the S, and Lorraine on the SW. It comprised the principalities of Simmern, Deux-Ponts, and Veldenz, the county of Spanheim, and the Palatinate proper or Electoral Palatinate. It is now partitioned between Bavaria, Prussia, and France. The title of Palatine took its rise from the ancient *palatia* or palaces which the emperors had in different parts of Germany. In remote ages, temporary judges were nominated to preside in the courts held in these palaces, with the title of *Pfalz-graf*, or *Comes Palatinus*.

PALATINATE (UPPER), an ancient province of Germany, bordering on Bohemia, and now forming part of Bavaria. This country formed for several centuries a part of the dominions of the elector-palatine; but in 1620, it was lost, after the battle of Prague, by the elector Frederic V., the unfortunate son-in-law of James I., and has remained ever since in possession of Bavaria.

PALATINE, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 56 m. WNW of Albany. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Garoga creek, an affluent of the Mohawk, by which the township is bounded on the S. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,823.

PALATINE-BRIDGE, a village of Palatine township, Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., 51 m. WNW of Albany, on the N side of Mo-

hawk river, opposite Canajoharie, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 200.

PALATSHA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Mentesha, on the l. bank of the Buyuk-Mendere.

PALAWAN, or Paragoa, a large island in the Eastern seas, extending between the N extremity of Borneo and the SW extremity of Mindoro, with which and the Philippines it forms an extensive chain of islands. Its extreme length from NE to SW, between the parallels of 8° 27′ and 11° 30′ N, may be estimated at 275 m.; its average breadth at 32 m. It is intersected throughout its length by a chain of hills; the coast-district is plain and flat to the bottom of the hills. The productions are maize, yams, dye-woods, cowries, wax, tortoise-shell, and beche-de-mer or sea-slug, the last being abundant. Ebony and laka wood are abundant; and there are hot springs, and mines of gold. The W side of the island is inhabited by a savage people who seldom frequent the coast. The greater part of this island was formerly under the dominion of the Sulus, but is little known to Europeans.

PALAYE (Sainte), a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Vermanton.

PALAZINO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Mantua, on the Mincio.

PALAZUELO-DE-BEDIDJA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Valladolid, and partido of Rioseco, 4 m. NW of Medina. Pop. 839. It has a parish church, a custom-house, a public granary, and an hospital.

PALAZUELOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Gerta. Pop. 190.—Also a village in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Guadalaxara. Pop. 400.

PALAZUELOS-DE-LA-SIERRA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 12 m. SE of Burgos. Pop. 280.

PALAZZO, a port of Dalmatia, at the NW extremity of the island of Mileda, in N lat. 42° 47′ 6″. —Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, 18 m. ESE of Melfi. Pop. 3,800.

PALAZZOLO, a town and castle of Piedmont, 12 m. WNW of Casale.—Also a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 20 m. W of Syracuse. Pop. 6,000.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, 23 m. NE of Florence.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. of Brescia, on the Oglio, 14 m. ESE of Bergamo. Pop. 3,200.

PALCAMAYO, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Pataz, which runs N, and unites with the Pangon to enter the Ucayali.

PALCATI-NOR. See Balkash.

PALCIPA, a lake of La Plata, in the prov. of Tucuman, to the NE of Lake Andalgada. A river of the same name flows into it on the W side.

PALCONDAH, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 24 m. NW of Cicacole.

PALCOTE, a town of Bengal, in the district of Chuta-Nagpore, situated among the hills, in N lat. 22° 58′.

PAL-DE-CHALANÇON (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bas. Pop. 2,250.

PAL-DE-MONS (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 4 m. S of Saint-Didier-le-Seauve. Pop. 1,690.

PALEMBANG, a state of Sumatra, on the E coast, extending, between the parallels of 2° and 4° 30′ S lat., along the river Moesie or Palembang; and bounded on the N and E by the straits of Banca; on the S by the Lampoong country; on the W and SW by a ridge of mountains which separate it from Bencoolen; and on the NW by the territories of the sultan of Jambi. Towards the sea-coast it is flat and marshy, and unfit for cultivation. The articles of commerce supplied by this country are pepper, rattans, gambir, silk, cotton, damar, ivory, cat's-eye, sulphur, salt, wax, rice, benzoin, indigo, tobacco, areca, buffaloes, and gold, most of which articles are brought from a great distance up the country. The forests abound, among other valuable productions, with the ebony tree. The pepper-trade at P. was formerly exclusively in the hands of the Dutch, and at least 2,000,000 lbs. were annually exported. A metallic composition named *calin*, found here, formed also a very lucrative branch of trade: but the most considerable article of commerce was the tin of Banca, which the sultan was obliged to furnish to the Dutch monopolists at a comparatively low rate. The interior parts of the country are divided into provinces, each of which is assigned as a fief or government to one of the royal family or a noble. The present rulers, and a great portion of the inhabitants of the city, are supposed to have come originally from Java. The power of the monarch is unlimited; but he has no revenue except what is derived from his monopolies, especially that of pepper and tin. The Mahommedan religion prevails throughout all the dominions of the sultan, with the exception of a district near the coast, called Salang, where the natives live in the woods like wild animals. The language of the king and his court is the high dialect of Java, mixed with some foreign idioms. In 1812 the kingdom of P. was conquered by a handful of British troops under Colonel Gillespie. The sultan, who had made himself universally odious by his atrocious cruelties, and particularly obnoxious to the British by his unprovoked massacre of the Europeans resident in his capital, was dethroned, and his brother raised to the sovereign power; but in 1816 the Dutch restored the deposed sultan.

Palembang, or Palimbang, the capital of the above district, and the emporium of the inland commerce of Sumatra, is situated in a flat marshy tract, on the l. bank and above the delta of the river, about 60 m. from the sea. The river is here about 1,200 ft. in breadth. The city is intersected by several little branches of the river, which form a number of islands, whence it has received the appellation of 'the City of Twenty islands.' The houses of the sultan and his son are square areas surrounded with high brick walls. Each of these contains several detached buildings of the pavilion form, surrounded by portions of ground planted with fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs; and in front is a battery facing the river, formed of a rampart of mud about 20 ft. thick, faced within and without with bamboos, and pierced with embrazures. The houses of the common people are of bamboos and mats, and thatched. Some of them are raised on stakes; others, which are constructed on rafts of wood or bamboo, float on the river, where they rise and fall with the tide, and are fastened to the shore with ropes of rattan. Some of these floating-rafts are described as very large, having, in addition to commodious dwelling-houses and out-offices, pleasant gardens, with trees and various plants. About 2 m. above P. the river divides into two large branches, that on the l., leading to a country seat of the sultan, consisting of several bungalows and gardens situated on a cluster of small islands, called, in allusion to their multitude, Pulo Saribu, or 'the Thousand islands.' The Dutch factory, which was demolished by the sultan, was on the r. bank, which is higher than the l., and where there are consequently more extensive tracts of dry ground. Immediately below the site of the factory is a small branch of the river called Sungi-Awar, which gives name to the adjoining campong or street

inhabited chiefly by about 700 Chinese families, who are the principal merchants and artisans in the place. On the l. bank of the river, a little below the palace, is a colony of about 300 Arabs, among whom are some merchants of eminence. The remaining inhabitants of P. are Malays, and are estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000.—The river on which the city is situated rises in the district of Moesi, within two or three days' journey of Bencoolen, and running E receives many subsidiary streams, and falls into the straits of Banca, in S lat. 2° 18′, E long. 105° 8′. There is a bar on which the depth is only 2¼ fath. at low water; but after passing that, it is reckoned to have a sufficiency of depth to carry a frigate as far up as the town. The river is of very considerable breadth. Its banks are low and woody, resembling the Sunderbunds at the mouth of the Ganges. It swarms with alligators.

PALEMERDY, a town of Hindostan, in the district of Madura, in N lat. 9° 26′.

PALENA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Lama. Pop. 2,000.

PALENCIA, a province of Spain, comprising the NE part of the kingdom of Leon, and bounded on the N by Santander; on the E by Burgos; on the S by Valladolid; on the W by Leon and Toro. Area 258 sq. Spanish leagues. Pop. in 1834, 148,491. It is divided into the 7 partidos of Astullido, Baltanas, Carrion, Cervera-del-Pisuerga, Frechilla, P., and Saldana. The N part of the prov. is hilly; the rest, level. It is watered by the rivers Carrion, Cieza, and Pisuerga. The soil is fertile. Timber is very scarce. The chief manufactures are woollens and leather, which are exported to the adjacent provs.

PALENCIA, the chief town of the above prov., is situated in a beautiful and fertile tract called the Tierra-de-Campos, on the l. bank of the Carrion. 97 m. WNW of Madrid. It is a bishop's see, and has a good cathedral, 4 churches, 2 hospitals, 11 monasteries and convents, and 11 poor-houses. Most of these, and many of the private houses, are of Gothic architecture; but the only remarkable edifices are the cathedral and the church of San Antolin. The pop., amounting to 10,500, is partly employed in manufacturing blankets, serges, pottery-ware, and leather.

PALENQUE (SAN DOMINGO DE), a village of Mexico, in the prov. of Chiapa, 240 m. NNW of Guatimala, on an affluent of the Usamasenta. About 12 m. SW from this v., on a stream called the Otolum, are extensive ruins, known as the Casas-de-Piedras, of peculiar structure, and stamped with the impress of great antiquity. The buildings yet discovered are few in number compared with the endless hills of wrought stone,—for they can hardly be called ruins,—which are here strewed around in every direction. These ruins were first surveyed by Capt. Del Rio in 1787; but an account of them was not published till 1832, by Dr. P. F. Cabrera.

PALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 32 m. SW of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Arlanza, at the foot of a high mountain. Pop. 2,000.

PALEO-CASTRO. See PALÆO-CASTRO.

PALERMO, an intendancy or administrative province of the island of Sicily, stretching from the centre of the island to the Tyrrhenian sea. Area 1,250 Italian or geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1817, 405,251; in 1826, 409,000; in 1848, 490,000. It is divided into the 4 *distretti* of P., Corleone, Termini, and Cefalu; which are distributed into 33 *circondarii*, and 72 *comuni*.—Its cap., of the same name, and which is also that of the island, the residence of the viceroy and seat of the high tribunals, lies on the SW shore of a small bay on the NW coast, in N lat. 38° 6′ 44″, E long. 13° 20′ 15″. Its situation is picturesque in the highest degree: the sea, hills, and lofty mountains, present on every side beautiful and striking prospects. It is nearly of a circular form, and was formerly surrounded with a strong wall; but its fortifications are now quite neglected, except on the side towards the sea, and even on this side they are far from being strong. The interior of the town has a splendid and imposing appearance, being filled with public monuments, palaces, churches, monasteries, fountains, and statues. The principal streets are the Cassaro or Toledo, and the Strada-Nuova, which traverse the city, intersecting each other at right angles in the centre. These streets are broad and regular, and lined with lofty and uniform edifices, many of which have balconies, fountains, and statues in front: most of the other streets are narrow, winding, and dirty, and paved only in the centre, where every one walks. The Cassaro and Strado-Nuova form at their point of intersection a square, called from its figure Piazza-Ottangolare. Each of the sides of this piazza is composed of handsome buildings; and from this spot there is a beautiful view of the two main streets, and of the principal gates of the city by which they are terminated at the distance of half-a-mile.—P. is crowded with religious establishments, there being above 40 monasteries, 50 convents, and an immense number of churches. The finest of these is the cathedral, or Madre-Chiesa as it is commonly termed, an old Gothic edifice erected in the 12th cent. Its exterior is magnificent and simple; the interior is supported by 80 pillars of oriental granite, and divided into a number of chapels, some of which are very rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of P. It contains some superb monuments of the Norman kings of the island. The Chiesa-del-Palazzo is entirely encrusted over with ancient mosaic. The church of San-Giuseppe is a handsome edifice, richly ornamented, and containing some beautiful columns of grey Sicilian marble nearly 60 ft. high. The Palazzo-Reale, or palace of the viceroy, is an immense mass of discordant parts, built at different periods, but its apartments are of a noble size, and richly adorned. In a square in front of the palace is a statue of Philip IV. of Sicily, surrounded with four other statues representing the cardinal Virtues, all of them of fine white marble. Many of the palaces of the nobility are admired for their architecture; but there is commonly a want of taste in their interior decorations. The buildings of the university are extensive, and contain an observatory, and cabinets of natural history and medals. There are professors in various branches of science, but the number of students is small.—The charitable institutions of P. are numerous; the principal are the great hospital, the hospital of St. Bartholomew, and the Albergo-de-Poveri or poor's house. The principal public walk is the Marina, a terrace about 80 paces in breadth, extending above a mile along the shore, in front of a range of fine palaces. It is divided into an upper and a lower terrace. Adjoining the Marina are the public gardens, which are tastefully arranged, and interspersed with statues and fountains. There is also a botanical garden at the extremity of the Marina, abounding in shady avenues of oranges and citrons, and containing a valuable collection of plants.—The harbour is well fortified and capacious, being capable of containing 30 sail-of-the-line, besides several hundred merchantmen. At its entrance there are a lighthouse and two citadels. It is protected by the two headlands of Monte-Pellegrino and Capo-Zafferano; but is dangerously open to swells from the NE; and even at the anchoring-place, ships do not lie secure whenever a W wind blows.

The trade of P. is not very extensive, consisting chiefly of silk, in which above 900 looms are employed. The silk-manufacture, and the rearing of the worms, were introduced into the island in the 11th century, by Roger, king of Sicily. Gloves and stockings of great beauty and fineness are manufactured of the silk thread obtained from the Pinna Marina,—a species of fish caught on the N coast of the island. The principal articles of export are silk and satins, and the produce of the adjacent country, viz. wine, oil, and brandy, together with large quantities of fish, chiefly tunnies, the taking and curing of which affords employment to a considerable number of persons in the months of May and June.

The pop. of P. was returned in 1826 at 168,000; in 1831, at 173,478; of this number the nobility, clergy, and beggars constitute a large proportion. Many of the nobility are poor, and not a few are entirely without resources to support their dignity. —The heat in summer is very great, continuing for some months between 80° and 90°; in winter it seldom falls below 50°. During the blowing of the sirocco, the therm. sometimes rises above 112°. The inhabitants generally shut up their houses and shops a little before noon, to enjoy a siesta of 3 or 4 hours. The town has occasionally suffered severely from earthquakes.

P. was anciently called *Panormus*, a name derived, according to Diodorus Siculus, from the excellence of its harbour. Sicilian writers trace its origin back to a very remote period; but according to Thucydides it was originally colonized by the Phenicians, who were induced to settle here from the convenience of the port and the beauty of the situation. It afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Greeks and of the Carthaginians. The latter made it the capital of their possessions in the island, and a considerable place of commerce. In the first Punic war it was taken with difficulty by the Romans, who treated it as a free and allied state, and permitted it to be governed by its own laws. It continued faithful to the Roman republic and empire till, in 821, it fell under the power of the Saracens, who made it the metropolis of the island. In the 11th cent., the Normans took it from the infidels, and made it the seat of their empire; since that period it has been considered as the capital of the islands. It is the seat of the viceroy and the Sicilian parliament, and the residence of the principal nobility; and is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Sicily. The chief magistrate of P. is commonly a nobleman of the highest rank; his power is inferior only to that of the viceroy. He, along with six senators, has the management of the civil government of the city, and is appointed yearly by the king or the viceroy.

PALERMO, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 19 m. ENE of Augusta. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,534.—Also a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, 15 m. SE of Oswego, and 157 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Catfish river. The soil is chiefly sandy loam. Pop. 1,928.

PALESTINE, formerly denoted the whole Land of Canaan, bounded on the N by Syria, on the E by Arabia Deserta, on the S by Arabia Petrea, and on the W by the Mediterranean sea. From the period of its conquest by the Israelites under Joshua to the Babylonish captivity, it was called the Land of Israel; and the name Palestina was restricted to the small maritime tract extending from Joppa S to the frontiers of Egypt, inhabited by the Philistines, and which was successively subjected to the kings of Israel, Syria, Egypt, Persia, and Macedonia. After the return of the Jews from Babylon, the whole country from Tyre to Egypt was recognised in the enumeration of the Roman provs. by the name of *Palestina*, consisting of four provinces, viz. *Judæa*, *Samaria*, *Galilea*, and *Peræa*. In modern times the term Palestine denotes a Turkish pashalic, which includes the territory between the pashalic of Damascus and the Mediterranean; and between two lines drawn from the sea-coast, the one S of Gaza and the other N of Joppa, so as to comprise only the country of the Philistines, together with a portion of Judea and Samaria; but the name is generally employed to denote the whole of what is called the Holy Land, and was formerly comprehended in the Roman province of Palestina.—P. was formerly divided into several pashalics. The coast was for a considerable period divided into two pashalics,—those of Acre and Gaza; the former extending from the vicinity of Djebail nearly to Jaffa; the latter from Jaffa to El-Arish. These two were still more recently united, and formed the pashalic of Acre. The interior, comprehending Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablous, Tiberias, and in fact the greater part of P., were included in the pashalic of Damascus, which comprehended all the districts E of the Jordan once possessed by the half-tribe of Manasseh, and the tribes of Reuben and Gad. Under Mehemet Ali of Egypt, the district of Acre included the whole of the mountainous territory of the Druses, and the coast of Southern Phœnicia, from the Nahr-el-Kelb, S to Cape Blanco, the ancient *Scala Tyriorum*, and the *Album Promontorium* of Ptolemy. This latter portion was not included in the early Israelitish territory; but the mountainous tract bounding it on the SE, now called the Druse territory, and the Bekaa or valley between the two Lebanons, as far as the point of junction of the two ranges, was given to them. From this point, the boundary of the country of the ancient Israelites ran SW, along the summit of the eastern chain, or Antilibanus, to the point where it diverges into two ranges, including in its angle the upper valley and sources of the Jordan. From the head of this angle, the boundary ran along the summit of the SE range, called Mount Hermon, to its southern point. From thence, the E limit ran along the W boundary of the Hauran, crossing in its way the range of Mount Gilead, and thence proceeding southwards over a hilly rugged region, to the river Arnon, the N frontier of ancient Moab, whilst the territory of the ancient Ammonites lay to the E of this line. This limit was included in the original grant, and is quite independent of the subsequent conquests of David. Under Solomon, the E boundary was carried to the Euphrates, and the NE to Hamath in Syria, on the Orontes, in 34° 45′ N lat. It was then that the kingdom of Solomon reached 'from sea to sea,' namely, from the Mediterranean sea to the Red sea; and from 'the river'—the Euphrates—to the ends of the land, at the brook Sihor, or the torrent of El-Arish; or, as it is expressed elsewhere, from Tiphsah, or Thapsacus, to Gaza. In this large sense it included the whole of the modern pashalic of Damascus, the Syrian desert, and the country of the Ammonites, Edomites, and Moabites, now included under Arabia. The portion of modern Syria to which the term Palestine is properly applied, is a long narrow stripe of territory, extending from 30° 40′ to 33° 32′ N lat., or 207 m. along the coast; and nowhere above 50 m. broad, from the sea to the Jordan, nor above 60 m. from the coast to the Dead sea; and having a total superficies of between 11,000 and 12,000 sq. m. Even including the Transjordanic portion, its utmost breadth seldom exceeds 80 m.; and in the N part its breadth is not above 50 m. from Mount Hermon to the sea. See articles Acre, Damascus, Jerusalem, and Syria.

PALESTRINA, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 24 m. ESE of Rome, and 12 m. SE of Tivoli. Pop. 4,316. It is a dirty ill-built town, with crooked streets and decaying houses. It occupies the site of the ancient *Præneste*. From the summit of its citadel a splendid view is obtained over the plains of Rome, and towards Anagni. See also PELESTRINA.

PALET (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Vallet, and 13 m. SE of Nantes, on a height near the r. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise. Pop. 1,492. It produces good wine.

PALETIVOE, a desert island, in Palk strait, near the NW coast of the island of Ceylon and 15 m. of Jaffnapatam.

PALETSH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 39 m. W of Semendria, and 21 m. SW of Belgrade, at the junction of the Kolubara with the Danube.

PALETTE, a headland of the island of Celebes, on the W side of the Bay of Bony, in S lat. 3° 15′, and E long. 120° 45′.

PALGRAVE, a parish of Suffolk, 4 m. NNW of Eye. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1851, 740.

PALGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 96 m. SSE of Bahar and district of Boglipur, near the r. bank of the Burracor. It was formerly fortified.

PALHANPUR, a town of Hindostan, capital of a Mahommedan principality of the same name, in the prov. of Gujerat, 36 m. NNE of Pultun, 80 m. NNW of Ahmedabad, on the confines of the desert of Cutch. Pop. 30,000. It has a fortress about a mile and a half in circumference, defended by 29 towers, and enclosed by a deep ditch. It was substantially built of brick by Bahadur Khan, but is now much dilapidated. The inhabitants of the principality are chiefly Coolies, the wild character, of whom, in this locality, tends to maintain its present state of semi-independence. This state pays to the Guicower a tribute of 50,000 rupees per annum.

PALI, a headland of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. of Scutari, 6 m. NNW of Durazzo, in N lat. 41° 23′ 5″, and E long. 19° 25′ 59″.

PALIACODE, or PALLICODE, a town of Hindostan, situated at the extremity of Udeadurgum pass, leading from Mysore into the Baramal districts, 11 m. W of Darampuri.

PALIANGAN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sulu islands, in N lat. 6° 5′, and E long. 120° 50′. In its centre is a salt lake.

PALIANO, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 33 m. ESE of Rome. Pop. 3,042.

PALIASTOMI, or BALEASTON, a lake of Russia in Asia, in Georgia, in the khanate of Guria, near the entrance of the Rioni into the Black sea. It is 6 m. in length from N to S.

PALIBOTHRA. See PATNA.

PALICONDA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic and district of Nellore, 21 m. WSW of Ongole.

PALICZ. See PALITSH.

PALIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chateldon, and 7 m. NNW of Thiers. Pop. 1,345.

PALIGGIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, district and 15 m. WNW of Tarento, cant. and 5 m. S of Mololo. Pop. 2,000.

PALIGHAT, PALICAUD, or PALIGHAUTCHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in Malabar, 68 m. SE of Calicut, situated in the middle of the teak forests on the bank of the Paniany, by which, during the rainy season, timber may be floated down to the port of Paniany. In 1792 it was ceded, with the district, to the British.

PALINGES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, 8 m. N of Charolles, near the l. bank of the Bourbince. Pop. 1,548.

PA-LING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, and div. of Yo-chu-fu.

PALINGUIR, one of the Philippine islands, about 15 m. in circumf., situated to the N of Luçon.

PALINURO (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of Naples, near the entrance of the gulf of Policastro, in N lat. 39° 59′ 10″, to the W of a small fort.

PALISEUL, a town of Belgian Luxemburg, 20 m. SE of Charlemont.

PALISSE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Allier, on the Bebre, 28 m. SE of Moulins. Pop. 2,400.—The arrond. has an area of 160,758 hectares, and comprises 6 cantons. Pop. in 1841, 74,920.

PALISSE, a village of France, in the dep. of La Correze, cant. and 4 m. NW of Neuvic. Pop. 750.

PALITSH, or PALICZ (LAKE), a lake of Hungary, in the palatinate of Bacs, to the E of Theresienstadt. It is 12 m. in circumf.; and contains a considerable quantity of alkaline salt.

PALIURI (CAPE), a cape on the coast of European Turkey, in the gulf of Salonica, in N lat. 39° 50′.

PALIZADA, a town of Mexico, in the state of Tabasco, the principal place on the Usamasinta river, and within two days' sail of the Laguna-de-Terminos.

PALIZZE, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 1ma, 27 m. SSW of Gerace. Pop. 1,000.

PALKAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, 120 m. NNE of Amritsir.

PALK'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea which separates Ceylon from the coast of Coromandel. It has shoal water generally all over it, and is only frequented by small coasting-vessels.

PALLA, a small island in the Eastern seas, about 6 m. in circumf., situated to the S of Sangir, in N lat. 3° 5′.

PALLABATULA, or PALABADULA, a hamlet of Ceylon, on the ascent to Adam's Peak, by the road from Ratnapura. It is 4½ m. above Gillemallé, or Ginnemalle, and 4 m. from Diabetine. It is the last inhabited station on the ascent. "Behind it rises, in dark majesty, the great and massive group of hills, out of which the conical summit of the Peak towers grandly into the sky; and perched upon that summit is seen, for the first time, the picturesque, Chinese-looking temple which the Buddhists have erected over the sacred footsteps. All description must fall short of the extraordinary grandeur of the scene at P. The immense base of the mountain stretches far away on the one hand, apparently illimitable in extent; while darkly and gloomily the side of the mountain, like a black wall, sinks almost perpendicularly downwards into a valley far beneath. On the other hand, variegated ranges of hills, richly clothed with foliage, stretch away to the level plain which skirts the island."

PALLANZA, the most northern prov. of Piedmont; bounded on the W and NW by the Leponine Alps from Monte-Rosa to Monte-Griesio; on the NE by the river Ticino, from its sources in Monte-Griesio to the Lago-Maggiore; on the E by that lake; and on the W by a line drawn from near Arona W to Monte-Rosa. Area 2,255 sq. kilom. Pop. 95,598. Its surface is highly mountainous and rugged, and intersected everywhere by deep ravines and mountain-torrents converging from the Alps on the W and N towards the lakes Maggiore and Orta. In the plains and valleys of the S a considerable quantity of corn, maize, and potatoes is grown; but the cereal crops are not sufficient for the internal consumption. Wine is extensively made; and chestnuts and fruits are abundant. The forests and woods are exten-

sive; and the mineral produce is considerable. The manufactures embrace glass, leather, pottery, and paper. There are several small cotton and silk mills.—The prov. takes its name from the principal town which is finely situated on Lago-Maggiore, 32 m. N of Novara; and contains 5 piazzi or squares, 15 churches, and some handsome public buildings. Pop. in 1848, 2,062, in 342 houses. It has some trade carried on chiefly by the lake.

PALLASGREEN, a village in the p. of Greane, co. Limerick, 8½ m. NW by W of Tipperary, pleasantly situated among beautifully-wooded hills. Pop. in 1831, 379; in 1841, 201.

PALLAS-KENRY, a small town in the p. of Chapel-Russel, co. Limerick, 1 m. S of the Shannon, and 5½ m. NNW of Adare. Pop. in 1841, 783.

PALLAVICINO. See Busseto.

PALLI, a small town of Diarbekir, in Asiatic Turkey, 85 m. NE of Diarbekir.

PALLICE, or Pallas, a hamlet in the p. of Forgney, 1½ m. E by S of Ballymahon, co. Longford. It possesses celebrity as the birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith; but is now a collection of mere cabins, and retains not a vestige of the house in which the poet was ushered into life.

PALLISER (Cape), a cape on the E coast of New Britain, in S lat. 4° 22′.—Also a cape at the S extremity of the northern island of New Zealand, forming the NE point of Cook's strait, in S lat. 41° 38′.

PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific, to the S of the chain of the Ruric isles, in S lat. 15° 40′. The largest is about 15 m. long, and 9 m. broad.

PALLUAU, a town of France, in the dep. of Indre, on the r. bank of the river Indre, 20 m. NW of Chateauroux. Pop. 1,260.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Vendee, 12 m. NW of Bourbon-Vendee. Pop. 420.

PALM ISLANDS, a chain of islands near the NE coast of Australia, extending about 30 m. in length, at the entrance of Halifax bay.

PALMA, an island off the coast of Africa, belonging to the group of the Canaries, between the parallels of 28° 49′ 30″ and 28° 29′ 30″, 15 leagues W of Teneriffe. It is about 25 m. in length, and 15 m. in breadth, and has a superficies of 25 sq. leagues. The pop. in 1742 was 17,580; in 1835, 33,089. It is very elevated; some of its peaks exceeding 7,000 ft. in elevation above sea-level. The coasts are fertile, and produce wheat, maize, barley, and rye. The vine succeeds well, and produces wine for exportation. Brandy, almonds, silk, honey and wax are also objects of trade. The sugar-cane is cultivated throughout the island. One of the principal branches of industry is fishing, which is carried on upon the coast of Africa, in vessels of from 20 to 30 tons. Its capital. Santa Cruz, is on the E side in N lat. 28° 43′ 0″, E long. 17° 45′ 30″. On the SW side is the port of Tassacorta.

PALMA, the capital of the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, situated in N lat. 39° 34′ 4″, at the bottom of a large bay, formed by Capes Blanco and Cala-Figuera. It stands on the slope of a hill, and, viewed from the bay, presents a picturesque appearance, the vast mass of the cathedral towering over the houses and fortifications. It is surrounded by walls flanked with 13 bastions, and has on the land side a dry ditch and several outworks, but is not capable of sustaining a long siege. The streets are narrow and ill paved, but with few exceptions, clean and well-drained; and there are some fine *plazas* or squares. In general the architecture is European, but of the Spanish style of the 16th cent. In some quarters the projecting eaves of the houses make almost a roof for the street. Of the public buildings, the most conspicuous is the cathedral, a large and handsome Gothic building, with beautiful painted windows, a tower remarkable for the boldness and delicacy of its architecture, and three aisles with lofty vaulted roofs. The palacio-real, or government-house, where the captain and intendant-general of the province reside, is an irregular but large building, with an imposing front, and contains a chapel, an arsenal, barracks, and a state-prison. The town-house attracts attention by the sculpture and ornaments on its entablature. It possesses a series of pretended portraits of all the great men of Majorca, from Hannibal down to Don Jacques II. P. contains 5 parish churches, 15 convents, and 4 hospitals. There are here a theatre, a plaza-de-toros or bull-ring, an opera, several academies of science and art, and museums, and a library of 40,000 vols. The pop. is about 30,000. Their chief employments are weaving woollens and silk, with some trade and navigation. The harbour is secure: it has a mole of nearly ¾ m. in length, and defended by two strong forts.—P. was long the capital of Majorca when a kingdom, and is still the residence of the chief magistrates of the Balearic and Pithyusæ islands. The bishop of P. is a suffragan of Valencia, and the see and chapter are both richly endowed.

PALMA, a town of Sicily, on the coast, 14 m. SE of Girgenti, near the r. bank of a small river of the same name. It is noted for the quantity of sulphur and of soda produced in its vicinity. It has a small harbour. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Cordova, on the l. bank of the Guadalquivir, near the confluence of the Genil. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town of Austrian Illyria, on the Natisone, near Aquileja.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 4 m. SSE of Nola. Pop. of town and district 6,800.—Also a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the r. bank of the Cadaon, 28 m. E of Setubal.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which descends from the Serra-do-Duro, and flows into the Paranan, near São-João-da-Palma.

PALMA (La), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Huelva, near the r. bank of the Tinto. Pop. 3,200.

PALMA (Nuestra Senora de la), a city of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, on the r. bank of the Magdalena, 54 m. NW of Santa-Fe. Its inhabitants carry on a considerable commerce in sugar and sweetmeats, and in linen and cotton manufactures.

PALMA (Cape), a promontory of Italy, on the E coast of the marquisate of Ancona, in N lat. 43° 3′.—Also a promontory on the N coast of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 47′.

PALMA-DI-SOLO, a small port of the island of Sardinia, on the S coast of the district of Cagliari, 15 m. SE of Villa-de-Iglesias.

PALMAJOLA, an island belonging to Tuscany, situated between the island of Elba and the mainland, 5 m. S by W of Piombino. It is inhabited by fishermen.

PALMA-NOVA, a town and fortress of Austrian Italy, in the Venetian prov. and 12 m. S of Udina, on the river Noja. It is built with considerable regularity; and pretty strongly fortified. Its fortifications consist of 9 bastions, surrounded by a broad and deep ditch. Pop. 4,500.

PALMAR, a river of Lower Guinea, in Benin, which runs S between the districts of Lagos and Jabu, and falls into Crado lake, an inlet of the bight of Benin, in E long. 4°.

PALMAR (Point), a headland of Ecuador, in the district of Pichincha, to the W of Mount Quaques, under the equator.

PALMARES (Rio-dos), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which has its source to the S of Tramandahi, and falls into the N extremity of Lake Patos.

PALMARIA, an island of the gulf of Genoa, at the extremity of the tongue of land which encloses the gulf of La Spezzia on the W, in N lat. 44° 2′ 37″, E long. 9° 53′ 23″. It is 2 m. in length from E to W, and about 1½ m. in breadth.

PALMARICI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 21 m. SE of Lecce, cant. and 6 m. W of Otranto. Pop. 513.

PALMARIN, or Palmerin, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Sin, on the Atlantic, 36 m. N of the embouchure of the Gambia, and 150 m. S of St. Louis. It has a considerable trade in ivory and fur.

PALMAROLA, or Palmerola, an island of the Tyrrhenian sea, in the group of the Ponza isles, of which it is the most westerly, dependent on Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 48 m. WSW of Gaeta, and 36 m. SW of Terracina. Its S point is in N lat. 40° 54′ 40″, E long. 12° 52′ 55″. It is 2 m. in length, and about ¾ m. in breadth. It is uninhabited, and difficult of access.

PALMAS, an island of the Pacific, in the bay of Choco, near the coast of the prov. of Buenaventura, New Grenada, and about 5 m. in circumf. It was discovered by Pizarro in 1527.—Also a port of Ecuador, in the prov. of Pichincha, at the mouth of a small river, and enclosed on the S by Palmas point.

PALMAS (Cape), a headland of Upper Guinea, at the W extremity of the Ivory coast, and NW of the gulf of Guinea, in N lat. 4° 21′ 18″, E long. 7° 48′ 28″. Extending along its E side is a roadstead sheltered from the S winds, and affording the best anchorage on the Guinea coast. A little to the SW is a group of rocky islets.

PALMAS (Gulf of), an inlet or channel of the Mediterranean, between the SW coast of the island of Sardinia and that of Santa Antioco, in N lat. 39°, E long. 8° 30′, and enclosed on the N by a chain of islets extending from Sperone point on the W, to Point Sarzi on the E. It forms the safest and most capacious roadstead in the island. On its banks are several salt-works.

PALMAS (Ciudad-de-las), or Canaria, a town of the Canary islands, capital of the Gran Canaria, near the E coast of the island. Pop. 9,000. It is divided into two parts by the Guinguada which is here crossed by a bridge, is regularly built, and contains several fine fountains, public squares, and promenades. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic structure, several convents, 2 hospitals, a large almshouse, and a seminary. The harbour, called Luz, lies 3 m. to the E of the town, and is defended by the castle of Gando and several forts. To the S is the Caldera-de-Vandama, a fine crater, in the basin of which is a country house with vineyards and orchards.

PALMAS, or Difuntos (Laguna-de-los), a lake of Urnguay, 160 m. ENE of Monte-Video, and 6 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. At its N extremity is the fort of S. Teresa, erected by the Portuguese.

PALMAS (Ilha das), a group of islands, three in number, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, bay of Nitherohi, and a little to the E of the Ilha-do-Governador. They derive their name from the palm-trees with which they are covered.—Also a group of three islands in the prov. of São-Paulo, opposite the bay of Paranagua.—Also an island of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, at the S side of the entrance of the bay of that name.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-de-Rio-Grande, tributary to the channel or Rio-de-São-Gonçalo, between Lakes Mirim and Patos.

PALME (Etang-de-la), a lagune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and SE of Sigean, and 15 m. S of Narbonne, near the Mediterranean, from which it is separated by a narrow island, intersected by two channels, that of Grace-de-la-Jongrausse on the N, and the channel of Fracique on the S. It is 3 m. in length from N to S, and about 2 m. in breadth at its widest part, and receives several streams, of which the Treilles is the largest. It derives its name from a village near its W bank.

PALMEIRA-DOS-INDIOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and Serra-do-Barriga.

PALMEIRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba. Pop. 2,150. It has a parish church, and an elementary school. The district is watered by the Castelhano. Agriculture forms the chief industry of the locality.

PALMEIRINHA, a headland of Lower Guinea, in Angola, 24 m. SW of St.-Paul-de-Loanda.

PALMEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 2,841. The village is 14 m. W of Brussels, on the r. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 1,032. It has several breweries.

PALMELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 5 m. NE of Setubal, and 20 m. SE of Lisbon, on the slope of a mountain, on the summit of which is an ancient fortress still in a good state of preservation, and commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Pop. 2,750. It possesses 2 parish churches, 3 convents of which one is in the above-named fortress and is the residence of the grand prior of the order of Santiago, an almshouse, an hospital, and a classical school. This town, which is supposed to have been founded by the Celts, was greatly enlarged by the Romans. It was taken from the Moors in 1147 by Don Alonzo Henriquez, and again in 1165.

PALMELLA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso. It was originally a military station, formed to repress the aggressions of the Guaicurus.

PALMER, an island of New South Wales, in the Clarence river, and district of that name.—Also a township of Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 81 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Ware and Swift rivers. The soil is fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,139.

PALMER-DEPOT, a village of Palmer township, Hampden co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., on the Boston and Albany railroad.

PALMERSTON, an island of the S. Pacific, to the WNW of the Harvey islands, and SE of Navigator's archipelago, in S lat. 18° 4′, W long. 163° 10′. It consists of a group of small islets, 8 or 9 in number, connected together by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a direction nearly circular.

PALMERSTON (Cape), a headland of Australia, on the NE coast, to the N of Broad sound, in S lat. 21° 30′, E long. 149° 20′.

PALMERSTOWN, a parish in co. Dublin, 3½ m. SSE of Garristown. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 321; in 1841, 285.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, containing the village of P. and part of the town of Chapel-Izod. Area 1,517 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,533; in 1841, 1,411. Pop. of v. in 1841, 201. This v. gives the title of Viscount, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Temple, who claim descent from Algar, Earl of Mercia, previous to the Norman conquest. In 1722, Henry Temple, Esq., was created Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerstown; and, in 1802, Henry-John, the third Viscount, since then so well known as a statesman and a minister of state, succeeded to the title.—Also a hamlet in the parish of Templemurray, co. Mayo, 2 m. WNW of Killalla.

PALMERTOWN, a range of mountains in the

state of New York, U. S., commencing in the NW part of Washington co., and running S between lakes Champlain and George, through Warren and Saratoga counties. They rise to the height of about 1,200 ft. above sea-level.

PALMETTO-POINT, a headland of the island of St. Christopher, in the Little Antilles, on the S coast, in Trinity parish, to the SE of Digby bay. It has a fort.—Also a headland of Jamaica, on the S coast, in the co. of Cornwall and parish of Westmoreland, in N lat. 18° 12′, W long. 78° 10′.

PALMI, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra. The district comprises 7 cant. The town is 21 m. NNE of Reggio, and 15 m. SSW of Nicotera, on the gulf of Gioja. Pop. 7,000. It consists of 8 broad straight streets, uniting in a fine square, with a fountain in the centre; and contains 3 churches, one of them collegiate. It was once a flourishing place, but was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake in 1783.

PALMITAR, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catherina, on the Rio-Sahi.

PALMNIEKEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 27 m. NW of Königsberg, circle and 11 m. NNW of Fischhausen, on the E side of the gulf of Danzig. Pop. 80. It is the residence of an inspector of the coast. Yellow amber is found in the vicinity.

PALMOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 15 m. SSW of Il-Vasto, cant. and 5 m. N of Celenza, on a high mountain. Pop. 2,420. It has a fortress and a convent.

PALMONES, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cadiz, formed by the junction of two streams, which unite about 9 m. above its entrance into the strait of Gibraltar.

PALM-TREE-CREEK, a river of North Australia, an affluent of Dawson river.

PALMYRA, a celebrated city of antiquity, the ruins of which are situated in an oasis in the pash. of Damascus, at a direct distance of about 90 m. nearly due E of Hamah on the Orontes, 147 m. SE of Aleppo, and 180 m. NE of Damascus. These interesting remains have been successively visited and described by various European travellers since the latter end of the 17th cent. They occupy a space of about 3 sq. m. near the E declivity of a mountain-range running N and S. On opening upon the ruins of P, says Mangles, "as seen from the valley of the Tombs, we were much struck with the picturesque effect of the whole, presenting altogether the most imposing sight of the kind we had ever seen. It was rendered doubly interesting by our having travelled through a wilderness destitute of a single building, from which we suddenly opened upon these innumerable columns and other ruins, on a sandy plain on the skirts of the desert. Their snow-white appearance, contrasted with the yellow sand, produced a very striking effect." Great, however, he proceeds to say, was their disappointment when on minute examination they found that none of the columns exceeded 40 ft. in height, or 4 ft. in diam.; those of the famed avenue have little more than 30 ft. of alt.; whereas the columns of Baalbec are nearly 60 ft. in height, and 7 ft. in diam., supporting a rich and beautifully wrought epistylium of 20 ft. more; and the pillars are each constructed of only three pieces of stone, while the smallest columns at P. are formed of six, seven, and even eight parts. In the centre of the avenue, however, are four granite columns, each of one single stone, about 30 ft. high; but one only is still standing. "Take any part of the ruins separately," says this traveller, "and they excite but little interest. Altogether, we judged the visit to P. hardly worthy of the time, expense, anxiety, and fatiguing journey through the wilderness which we had undergone to visit it. The projecting pedestals in the centre of the columns of the great avenue have a very unsightly appearance. There is also a great sameness in the architecture, all the capitals being Corinthian, excepting those which surround the temple of the Sun. These last were fluted; and, when decorated with their brazen Ionic capitals, were doubtless very handsome; but the latter being now deficient, the beauty of the edifice is entirely destroyed. The sculpture, as well of the capitals of the columns, as of the other ornamental parts of the doorways and buildings, is very coarse and bad. The three arches at the end of the avenue, so beautiful in the designs of Wood and Dawkins, are excessively insignificant: the decorated frieze is badly wrought, and even the devices are not striking. They are not to be compared to the common portals of Thebes, although the Egyptians were unacquainted with the arch. Every thing here is built of a very perishable stone: if it deserves the name of marble, it is very inferior even to that of Baalbec; and we are inclined to think, the ruins of the latter place are much more worthy the traveller's notice than those of P." The quarry whence the materials for the city were obtained is about 1 m. distant in the plain. The rock has been wrought with great regularity; several masses lie hewn as if ready for removal; and such is their size, that it would exceed the power of common machines of the present day to lift them. They are of a pink-tinted carbonate of lime. In this rock is a curious cave, in which sulphur and alum are collected by the Arabs. The mouth of it is about 30 ft. in breadth, and 10 or 12 ft. in height; and it continues of these dimensions for a short distance, till it sends off two shafts in opposite directions. "One of these," says a recent visitor, "we entered by a hole through which we crept on our stomachs; for it appeared at this point to be choked up by rubbish from the falling in of the rock. The main shaft had been worked nearly straight, and was rudely arched; the depth of it might be from 30 to 50 yds. From it issued occasionally lateral excavations, but apparently of subsequent date to the principal one; and in some places the matrix of the rock was strongly sulphureous, for it took fire on holding the candle a while to it. Beautiful efflorescent crystals of plumose alum, resembling tufts of snow-white silk, hung from the roof in certain places, or jutted from the sides, but were too perishable to bring away. In parts a yellow clay, wet and plastic, was found; in some places the walls of the cave were nearly pure argil. The cave is of high antiquity, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, and probably coeval with P. It is well worth examination, and will repay the curiosity of the general traveller. In the plan of P.," adds this traveller, "so accurately taken by Wood, as far as it goes, the remains of the wall of Justinian, to the E and SE, are not inserted. They are, however, very distinctly visible, running N and S, distant a little more than a quarter of a mile from the temple of the Sun. This seems to be the quarter of the private residences, as there are few fragments of columns hereabouts. A few huts are scattered amongst the ruins. The women of this community are celebrated for their comeliness; and it is not unusual for the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes to give a very rich dowry of camels and sheep for a Palmyrene maiden."—P. appears to have been founded by Solomon, under the appellation of Tadmor, and from its situation was called Tadmor in the Wilderness. It is said to have been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar; and the present remains, being evidently of Grecian origin, cannot be supposed to be those of the city of Solomon. In what manner, and at what period, the city of P. rose to that distinguished wealth and splendour which its ruins attest, has been nowhere distinctly recorded. The origin of this prosperity, however, must have been its becoming the emporium of the trade of India, the commodities of which were brought up the Persian gulf, and then carried across the Syrian desert by way of P. Its sequestered situation and peaceful pursuits appear to have withdrawn it in a great measure from the view of the Romans, when they carried their victorious arms through Asia. Mark Antony made an attempt to possess himself of this city; but the inhabitants fled with their effects to the other side of the Euphrates, across which the Roman general was unable to penetrate. The only brilliant part of the history of P. was under Odenathus and his queen Zenobia. The latter was distinguished by the energy of her character and the vicissitudes of her fortune. She wrested Mesopotamia from the Persians; defeated Heraclianus, the Roman general, which rendered her mistress of Syria; and then subdued Egypt and the greater part of Asia Minor. Her sudden greatness, however, was speedily succeeded by a fall as remarkable. Aurelian carried his arms into Asia, defeated her armies, recovered all the eastern provinces, and obliged her to shut herself up within the walls of P. The place was reduced, and Zenobia was carried prisoner to Rome, and, to use the language of Gibbon, "the seat of commerce, of arts, and of Zenobia, gradually sunk into an obscure town, a trifling fortress, and at length a miserable village."

PALMYRA, a township of Somerset co., Maine, U. S., 215 m. NNE of Boston. Pop. 1,500.—Also a township of Wayne co., in New York, 195 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 3,549. It contains a thriving village of the same name on the Erie canal.—Also a township of Portage co., Ohio. Pop. 1,359.—Also a township of Montgomery co., Tennessee, on the Cumberland.—Also a township of Lebanon co., in Pennsylvania.—Also the cap. of Fluvanna co., in Virginia, on the Rivanna, 62 m. WNW of Richmond.—Also a township of Lenawee co., in Michigan, 75 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 850.—Also the cap. of Marian co., in Missouri, 111 m. NNW of Jefferson city.

PALMYRAS PARK, a low headland in the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 20° 44′, E long. 87° 6′, 10 leagues NE of False point.

PALNAUD, a district of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, situated principally between the 16th and 17th parallels of N lat., and on the S side of the river Kistnah, ceded to the British in 1801, and now comprehended in the collectorship of Guntur. The

chief towns are Macheria, Timerycotta, and Currumconda.

PALO, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. of Spoleto.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Bari. Pop. 5,400.—Also a port on the SE coast of Sicily, to the W of Cape Passaro.

PALO (Cape), a cape of Albania, on the Adriatic, in N lat. 41° 44′.

PALOCSA, or Plautsch, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Saros, 15 m. NW of Szeben, on the l. bank of the Poprad.

PALOMAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NNE of Teruel. Pop. 800.

PALOMARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Cuenca. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the prov. and 5 m. WSW of Senlee.

PALOMAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. ESE of Badajoz, on the Palomillas.

PALOMBARA, a town of Italy, in the Papal states, 9 m. NW of Tivoli, on the Teverone. Pop. 2,694.

PALOMBARO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SW of Lanciano. Pop. 1,500.

PALOMETA, a small river of Peru, in the prov. of Santa-Cruz-de-la-Sierra, which runs N and enters the Piray.

PALOMINO, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Santa Marta, which runs N, and enters the sea.

PALORA, a river of Ecuador, in the prov. of Macas, which runs E till it enters the Pastaza, in S lat. 1° 47′.

PALOS, a town on the W coast of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name, in S lat. 0° 56′.

PALOS (Cape), a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Murcia, in N lat. 37° 37′ 15″, 18 m. E of Cartagena.

PALOS-DE-MOGUER. See Moguer.

PALOTA, or Palotta, a town of Hungary, at the foot of the Bakonyerwald, 8 m. WSW of Stuhl-Weissenburg. Pop. 4,000. It is said to have been formerly a thriving place, but suffered greatly from repeated attacks made on it by the Turks between 1593 and 1603.

PALOTSA. See Palocsa.

PALPAH, a district of Northern Hindostan, situated between the 28th and 29th parallels of N lat., and forming one of the numerous principalities subject to the rajah of Nepaul. It is intersected by the Gunduk, and is mountainous and unproductive.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the banks of the Gunduk, in N lat. 28° 11′.

PALPAL, a small river of Chili, in the prov. of Itata, which, after uniting with the Temuco, enters the Dinguilli.

PALS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ESE of Gerona, near the embouchure of the Ter. Pop. 1,500.

PALU, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on the edge of a hill upon the banks of the Murad-Chai, or Eastern Euphrates, the summit of which is covered with ruins, supposed to be those of *Balisbiga*. The pop. amounts to about 1,000 families, Turks, Armenians, and Kurds, who find employment in weaving, tanning, dyeing, and cultivating the soil. The Euphrates is here extremely rapid.

PALUD (La), a town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, near the Rhone, 14 m. NNW of Orange. Pop. 2,493.

PALUDE, a small town of Erzerum, in Armenia, in N lat. 38° 35′.

PALUDI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Citra, 6 m. SE of Rossano. Pop. 1,770.

PAMADA, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the banks of the Irawadi, 24 m. N of Prome.

PAMAKASSANG, a town of the island of Madura, 42 m. W of Sumanap. Pop. 5,000.

PAMALANG, a town on the N coast of the island of Java, in S lat. 6° 45′, 18 m. E of Tagal.

PAMANUKAN, a town of Java, situated on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea, on the N shore of the island, 80 m. E of Batavia, in S lat. 6° 12′.

PAMBAMARCA, or Pimbamarca, a lofty mountain of Ecuador, 20 m. N of Quito, in S lat. 0° 10′, covered with perpetual snow. It was one of those chosen by the academicians of Paris, who visited this kingdom to measure a degree on the equator.

PAMBER, a parish of Hants, 5 m. NNW of Basingstoke. Area 2,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 473; in 1851, 644.

PAMBUN, a town of Celebes, on the W coast, 120 m. N of Macassar. It is the residence of a rajah. The inhabitants cultivate cotton, and manufacture cloth, which they barter for rice and gold dust. They trade with Macassar and Batavia.

PAMBUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Punjab, on the route from Kishtewar to Cashmere, in N lat. 33° 38′.

PAMIERS, a town of France, in the dep. and situated on the river Ariège, 12 m. N of Foix. Pop. 5,920. Its chief manufactures consist of woollens, cottons, caps, hats, paper, and vermicelli. The only building worth notice in it is the cathedral. It has a communal college. The surrounding country is fertile.—The cant. had a pop. of 15,595 in 1841.—The arrond., comprising 6 cants., has an area of 132,266 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 78,756.

PAMIR, a high table-land of Asia, on the western limit of Little Tibet, between the parallels of 37° and 38° N, and the meridians of 73° and 74° E. The Oxus has its sources on this plateau, at an elevation of 15,600 ft. above sea-level. See article Oxus. Lieut. Wood regards this table-land as the focus in which all the great mountain-chains of Asia converge.

PAMLICO SOUND, a bay on the coast of N. Carolina, U. S., between the parallels of 35° and 35° 40′ N, 80 m. long, and from 8 to 20 m. broad. It is separated from the Atlantic ocean in its whole length by a beach of sand, or rather a series of sandy islets, hardly a mile wide, and generally covered with trees and bushes. Through this bank are several inlets by which boats may pass; but the inlet between Ocracok island and Core bank is the principal entrance. This sound communicates with Core and Albemarle sounds; and receives the Pamlico or Tar river, the Neus, and other small streams.

PAMPANGAN, a town of the island of Luçon, in the Philippine group, on the E coast. The inhabitants, and those of the surrounding country in general, have adopted the religion and manners of the Spaniards.

PAMPARA, a village of Bambarra, in Africa, 156 m. W of Sego.

PAMPARATO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 10 m. S of Mondovi, on the Casotto. Pop. 1,750.

PAMPAS, extensive plains of South America, in the S part of the La Plata federacy, extending for many hundred miles from the shores of the Atlantic to the main ridge of the Andes which separates Chili from the old viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. They may be regarded as commencing on the N under the 22d parallel of S lat., with a breadth of about 280 m. To the S of the 26th parallel they have a breadth of 460 m.; but beyond the 40th parallel they do not exceed 350 m. The P. of Buenos Ayres extend N and S from the parallels of 34° 30′ to that of 40° S. As far as we are yet acquainted with this vast level, it appears to be an immense bed of alluvium tranquilly deposited during the lapse of many ages. The P. of Buenos Ayres, at the time of its discovery by the Spaniards, exhibited the same character as it does at

the present day. Endless plains, with a poor, though in the low ground a cheerful growth of grass, interrupted by paths, and here and there hedged in with strips of algarobias and acacias. Besides the grave bizcacha, the tururu, and similar small animals, ostriches, herds of guanacos, and a scarce pop. of men present themselves. All these remain; but the Spaniards brought with them between 1,530 and 1,532 horses and horned cattle, which, getting wild, have increased in such immense numbers, that during the war of General Rosas with the Indians, 20,000 horses were often lost in a few days. These animals wander about in countless herds, sometimes numbering about 15,000 in a single herd, so that horses and cattle have but little value. See article BUENOS AYRES, p. 109.—The W winds meeting with no interruption, sweep over those pampas with unequalled fury, and are often dangerous to vessels navigating the river Plate. These hurricanes are called *pamperos*.

PAMPAS-DEL-SACRAMENTO, the name borne by those pampas which run in a direction nearly N and S through Peru, between the Ucayale and the limits of the Brazilian territories, and to the N are bounded by the river Amazon. These vast plains are shaded with forests of eternal verdure, and many of the rarest vegetable productions occur in those regions. Balsams, oils, gums, resins, incense, cinnamon, cocoa, cascarilla, and spices, are abundant. But notwithstanding its valuable produce, and the inviting aspect of its evergreen forests, the warmth and humidity of the climate are such as to render the country unhealthy, and few, even among the native tribes, are said to live beyond 50 years of age. This vast region was first discovered by European travellers about the year 1726.

PAMPATAR, a port of Venezuela, on the SE coast of the island of Margarita, 50 m. NE of Cumana.

PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, on the l. bank of the Viaur, 12 m. N of Albay. Pop. 2,100.

PAMPELUNA, or PAMPLONA, a town of Spain, the cap. of Navarra, situated on the banks of the Arga, in N lat. 42° 50′, W long. 1° 42′, 210 m. NNE of Madrid. It stands partly on an eminence, partly on a plain, and is surrounded by mountains at the distance of 6 or 8 m. It is fortified, but derives its chief defence from two castles, one in the inside, the other on the outside of the walls. The pop. is estimated at about 15,000. It is "a clean, well-built, inhabitable little city." The bishopric of P. is one of the oldest in Spain. The religious edifices are the cathedral, 4 churches, and 13 monasteries; none of which edifices are remarkable for their architecture. It has a theatre, some fine fountains, and a plaza-de-toros in the centre of a very handsome square. It conducts a considerable commerce with France in wool and silk.—This town is supposed to have been built by Pompey, after the defeat of Sertorius, and to have been called *Pompeiopolis*. It has long been accounted one of the principal strongholds of the N of Spain.

PAMPIGNY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 4 m. SW of Cossonay.

PAMPILHOSA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 15 m. SSE of Arganil.

PAMPLIEGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Burgos, on the Arlanzon.

PAMPLONA, a city of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunga, situated on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Sulia, in a lofty plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 185 m. NE of Bogota. Pop. 3,000. Gold and copper are mined in the vicinity.

PAMPUR, a town of Cashmere, on the N bank of the river Jhelum, in N lat. 34° 3′.

PAMPUS, a channel of the Zuyder-Zee, leading to the harbour of Amsterdam. See AMSTERDAM.

PAMUNKY, a river of Virginia, U. S., formed by the North and South Anna rivers. It runs SE, and unites with the Mattapony to form York river.

PANAGIA (CAPE SANTA), a promontory on the E coast of the island of Sicily, in N lat. 37° 7′.

PANAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, district of Gorrah, 180 m. NNE of Nagpur.

PANAMA, a town of New Granada, situated in N lat. 8° 57′, W long. 79° 30′, on the S side of the isthmus to which it gives name, on a tongue of land shaped like a spear-head, extending a considerable distance into the gulf of the same name. It is 30 m. in a direct line nearly ESE of Chagres, upon the Atlantic side of the isthmus. Its principal streets extend from sea to sea across the little peninsula. Its buildings are generally of stone, and in the old Spanish style. Until within these two years, everything within the walls reminded you of a bygone age: the private residences, the stores, the hotels, the cathedral, the churches, the convent, the splendid but never completed Jesuit college, and the city walls, all are of solid masonry. The roofing, with scarcely any exceptions, is of tiles, and the floors are of brick. The old city is bounded on three sides by the sea, and surrounded by a wall, which has been preserved with great care, with a ditch and two bastions on the land side. In the centre of the town is the Plaza, with an old cathedral on one side, and the state-house on the other; and through the town runs the Calle-de-las-Monjas, or what is now called by the Americans Main-street. It consists of old-fashioned Spanish houses, with broad verandahs, and folding doors instead of windows, which a few years ago looked sedate and sleepy enough; but a strange metamorphosis has come over it, with the rest of the town, in the glaring red and gilt sign-boards hung across the streets in every direction. One large house is now covered with every fanciful description of parti-coloured notice of entertainment. A blue sign-post, inscribed 'American Hotel' in bright red, hangs from one story; 'American Hotel' in white is painted over another; and 'ice,' 'good lodging,' 'brandy smashes,' 'cheap board,' are painted in every conceivable vacant spot all over the house. This splendid establishment is warranted to hold 240 travellers, principally in a long room lined on both sides with three tiers of benches, and a table down the middle, on which 36 people usually sleep, three in a row! There are seven other hotels in this street for the accommodation of Californian emigrants, besides three restaurants, and as many newspaper offices, all of which cover their houses with sign-boards of all colours and dimensions. The town is further enlightened by no fewer than three American newspapers,—the Daily Echo, the Star, and the Herald, containing information from California, South America, the States, and Europe. The present P., however, is not the same city which sent forth the savage swineherd with his bloodthirsty crew to uproot and destroy the empire of the Incas. Old P., now a miserable ruin, about 6 m. down the coast, was deserted after Morgan and his buccaneers had crossed the isthmus and sacked the town. A mouldering heap of stones overgrown with creepers, in a pestilential swamp, is all that remains of that proud city, once the key of the Pacific, and one of the brightest jewels in the Castilian crown. After the destruction of P. by Morgan, in 1670, the former site was deserted, and the new town built where it now stands about 6 m. W of the ancient position. It has been frequently devastated by fire.—The anchorage is bad and inconvenient for shipping, so that vessels usually lie off an island called Toboga, about 10 m. from P

The pop. of the canton and town in 1822 was 16,724, chiefly Negroes and Mulattoes. That of the town itself is now about 5,000, mostly Americans, English, and French, and a few old Spanish families, within the walls; and about as many without the walls, most of whom are natives.

Lines of steam communication.] The distance from

England in geog. m. is, to Panama,	4,470
From Panama to San Blas,	1,750
From Panama to Lima,	1,320
From Panama to Valparaiso,	2,612
From Panama to Canton,	10,360
From Panama to Sydney, New South Wales,	8,020

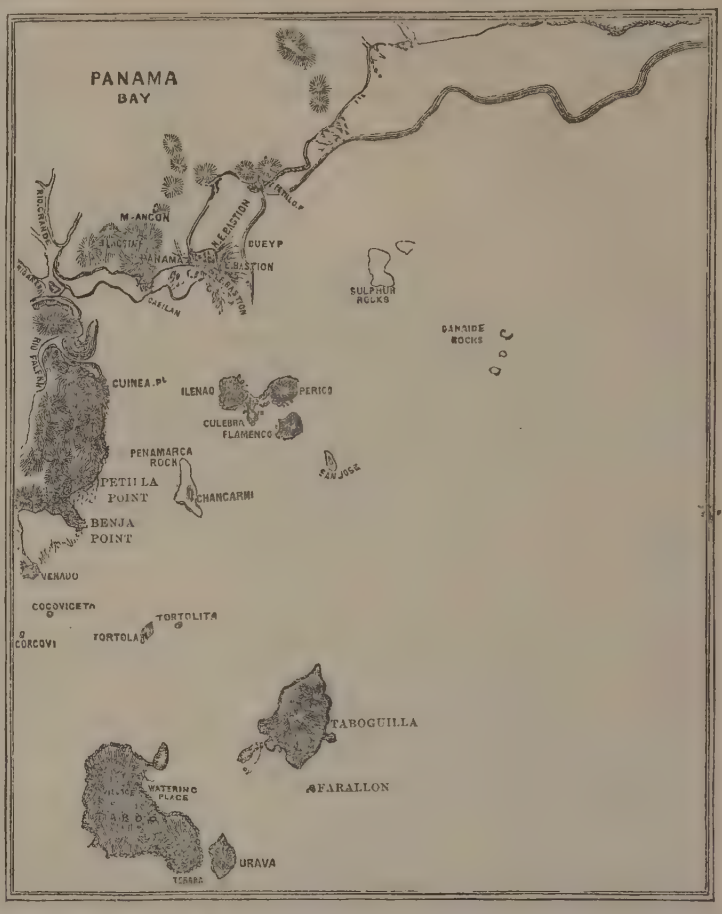
A monthly communication is at present kept up by the ships of the Pacific Steam navigation company between P. and Valparaiso, touching at the intermediate Chilian, Bolivian, Peruvian, and New Granadian ports. According to contract entered into with the Admiralty, a semi-monthly mail service, in conjunction with the West India mail packets between Chagres and Southampton, commenced on 1st April. The great speed of the new and powerful vessels enabled the Pacific company to reduce very considerably the time between Valparaiso and Panama. According to the table of sailings approved by the Admiralty, the Pacific company's steamers leave P. on the 15th and 30th of every month, touching at Buenaventura, Payta, Callao, Pisco, Islay, Arica, Cobija, Caldera. and Coquimbo; and they arrive at Valparaiso on the 1st and 16th of each month. The steamers stay at Valparaiso about six days, and then return by the same route to P., leaving Valparaiso on the 7th and 22d of every month, and reaching P. on the 23d and 7th. The stoppages of the packets at Callao is about 3¼ days both out and home, but at the other ports the stoppages are only from 1 to 6 hours, just sufficient to allow of the embarking and disembarking of mails and passengers. The average speed of these packets, as required by the Admiralty, is 10¼ knots an hour.

Two companies are at present organizing in England for the navigation of the Pacific *via* P. The Australian Direct Steam navigation company proposes to maintain a direct line connecting England with Australia, and crossing the isthmus of P. to Sydney and Melbourne alternately coaling at Otaheite or other convenient station. The speed and regularity with which paddle-wheel steamers, on the Cunard and Collins' lines, have performed their passages across the North Atlantic, having established a conviction that this mode of propulsion is best calculated for long voyages, at high velocity, it is proposed by the Australian Direct Steam company to employ paddle-wheel steamers of about 3,000 tons, with commensurate engine power. These vessels will proceed at stated periods from Milford-haven to Aspinwall (Navy Bay), on the Atlantic side of the isthmus; whence passengers and cargo will be conveyed by railway to P. on the Pacific side, and there re-embarked for Australia, accomplishing the whole distance, to or from, in about 55 days. The directors decided that Milford-haven, as the port of departure, promises advantages which few other ports can supply, viz. safe anchorage,—entrance and exit at all times,—facilities of repair,—supply of suitable coals,—and easy communication by rail with London, Manchester, and all the manufacturing districts. The directors state that during the months January, February, March and April last the specie transmitted across the isthmus—from Peru and Chili. from the western coast of Mexico, and from California—amounted to 20,410.796 dollars, exceeding £4,000,000; and that the passenger traffic by the same route and for the same period amounted to 10.568 persons, irrespective of those conveyed by the San-Juan-de-Nicaragua line; and argue that the existing extent of traffic affords no adequate idea of the vast trade which will arise to feed this line when in full operation, with all the important advantages of a completed railway and of a systematic conduct of business. Large additions to this vast traffic must necessarily flow from the increasing intercourse between North America and the Australian colonies, facilitated as such intercourse is by the powerful lines of steamers already established between the United States and the isthmus of P. in the N. Atlantic. and between California and P. in the N. Pacific. The augmented line of steamers also employed by the Pacific Steam Navigation company between Valparaiso and P. must considerably swell the stream. These great results, the directors argue, stand in perfect independence of a line projected which will, in all probability, at no distant period, connect California and China, and likewise of traffic the natural result of conveyance of passengers and valuable merchandise diverted from old and circuitous routes.

The other English company, under the designation of the Australian Pacific Mail steam-packet company, proposes to conduct its operations by means of first-class iron vessels, of not less than 1,200 tons and 250-horse auxiliary power respectively, maintaining a monthly communication between P. and Sydney, (touching at the Society islands and New Zealand,) in connexion with the vessels of the Royal Mail company, the Pacific Steam Navigation company, and the United States Mail Steam Packet company, running between California and P. Passengers from England will reach Chagres, by the vessels of the Royal Mail Steam Packet company, in 19 days. By the time that the operations of this company are matured, the railway across the isthmus, now in course of construction, will be so far completed as to admit of the transit from sea to sea being made, without risk or fatigue in a few hours. For the passage across the Pacific, care will be taken to provide suitable vessels, and machinery well adapted for attaining a high degree of speed, so as to insure the quickest practicable communication, which will be much facilitated by the moderate character of the winds prevailing in the Pacific ocean. Assuming an average of 9 knots an hour, (a rate of speed which, under the circumstances, may fairly be expected,) the run will be accomplished in about 38 days: making an aggregate of about 58 days from Southampton to Sydney.

PANAMA (Isthmus of), the name generally given to that portion of Central America which stretches between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans on the N and S, from the meridian of 77° to 81° W, in a semicircular form around the great gulf of P., and politically forms the department of Ystmo in New Granada. The great American cordillera is here broken into detached mountains which gradually sink in alt. as they approach Chagres on the side of the Atlantic, and Chorrera on the side of the Pacific. The prevailing rock is limestone. On the Atlantic side there is a succession of very wet lands, separated only occasionally by slight elevations, which are always rounded, seldom showing rock at the surface, and heavily wooded. These isolated hills are the leading peculiarity in the physiognomy of the country. Their height is seldom more than 200 or 300 ft., and the few which seem so precipitous as not to be covered with trees are probably composed of a rock too indestructible to form a soil. "I could not see," says a very recent American traveller, "that they had any such relation to each other as, taken together, to constitute a ridge, or even to have any approach to a linear arrangement. The base of these hills in the middle of the isthmus is an elevation of less than 300 ft., so that the highest points of the hills are only about 600 ft. above the sea. These hills, with possibly one or two exceptions, are of igneous origin. Ten miles from Aspinwall is a quarry of trap of a dark green colour, not crystalline like green stone, though when viewed at a little distance very much resembling it and yet so soft that it is as easily wrought as soapstone. It is used extensively in the stone structures of the road, and notwithstanding its softness will probably prove a durable rock. At 14 m. from Aspinwall there is another ledge opened, which is unquestionably an igneous rock, though it contains sufficient uncombined carbonate of lime to effervesce with acids. It is a very durable rock, but from its hardness it cannot be wrought, and must be used in the rough state. Within a short distance of Barbacoa, the loose materials at and near the surface are filled with rounded masses of a very perfect trap rock, closely resembling the loose trap rocks on Long Island. At Barbacoa, the present terminus of the railroad, occurs a light, drab-coloured, perishable rock, which exhibits on the weathered edges lines of delicate stratification, but contains no fossils whatever, and soon becomes reduced by exposure to a white greasy clay, which I regard as volcanic. The rock for the S abutment of the bridge across the Chagres is very similar, but of a lighter colour and softer than that at Tiger-hill, 10 m. from Aspinwall. Two miles further on the line of the road at Baila-Mona, this same trap again appears, as well as at several places along the Chagres river to Cruces. The old Spanish road from Cruces to Panama shows a great number of sections of this soft trap, and scarcely any other rock occurs. All this trap shows a tendency to separate into plates parallel to the general surface, from which it appears that these hills are not the remnants of a great trap bed, which, with the exception of these knobs, has been carried off by denuding causes, but the hills were originally pushed up in their present form. Above the trap, and in some cases in contact with it, there is a layer of pebbles, probably not of great thickness, which consists wholly of water-worn fragments of the trap itself. I could find no pebbles

of granite, seldom one of transparent or milky quartz, and none of any mechanical rock. This layer occurs in many places along the bed of the Chagres; the same bed is also seen at Gatun. Above the bed of pebbles along the Chagres is an alluvial deposit of 30 or 40 ft., containing no fossils. At Gatun the gravel bed is succeeded by a highly fossiliferous rock, containing such shells as cyprea, strombus, murex, cardium, sharks' teeth, &c. Above this, and every other formation on the isthmus, is a brick-red clay, frequently becoming less red, and in some instances passing insensibly into a nearly white unctuous mass. It is often 30 or 40 ft. in thickness, and never contains, so far as we yet know, any fossils. The red clay passes by imperceptible gradations, as the distance from the surface becomes greater, into a solidified and often distinctly marked trap." The streams which, descending from the slightly elevated water-shed of the isthmus flow N towards the Atlantic, are the Chagres, the Pequeni, the Trinidad, and the Gatun, which all unite in one stream before reaching the sea. See CHAGRES. On the S or Pacific side, are the Rio-Grande, the Caymite or Chorrera, the Pacora, the Indio, and the Ballano or Chepo. The Rio-Grande has its mouth about 2 m. from the town of P., and in its upper course approaches near to that of the Ovispo, an affluent of the Chagres. The Caymite discharges itself 10 m. W of P. The Pacora and Indio unite in a deep, broad, rapid stream, about 18 m. E of P. The Ballano or Chepo rises in the prov. of Darien, and falls into the gulf of San-Miguel. See MIGUEL (GULF OF SAN.) A great portion of the isthmus is still in the hands of the aborigines. The pop. of the European settlements consists chiefly of Mulattoes and Negroes, the number of Whites being comparatively small, except in the town of P., and the other larger towns. The total pop. of the dep. of Ystmo was returned in 1822 at 101,550, of whom 66,188 were in the prov. of P., and 35,367 in that of Veragua.—The climate is hot and rainy. The rains commence in April, and are fully established towards the end of May, when they fall in torrents. Save a few days about the 24th of June, the rains continue for eight months, until the end of December, with a temp. ranging from 75° to 87°.



Railway.] The communication between the shores of the two great oceans across the isthmus from Chagres and Porto-Bello to Panama, had been for ages conducted by a road scarcely anything better than a goat-track; nearly impassable during the rainy season or the greater part of the year; and so intersected by precipices, deep ravines, and swollen torrents, as to make the passage of about 37 m., even in the dry season, and with relays of horses, seldom short of 24 hours. Since the United States have become masters of California and its extraordinary mines, the isthmus has been encumbered by travellers and goods, and the Americans, discontented with the existing means of transport across the isthmus between the ports of Chagres and P., organized a company for the construction of a railroad, which will reduce the journey to one or two hours. The company has obtained from the government of New Grenada the concession of the line, with exclusive privileges for 15 years, the government giving them also the necessary land in lieu of monetary assistance. By art. 35 of a treaty negociated in 1848, it is stipulated that the citizens, vessels, and merchandise of the United States shall enjoy in the ports of New Grenada, including those of the part of the Grenadan territory generally denominated Isthmus of P. from its southernmost extremity unto the boundary of Costa-Rica, all the rights enjoyed by Grenadan citizens, and that this equality of favours shall be made to extend to the passengers, correspondence, and merchandise of the United States, in their transit across the said territory, from one sea to the other. The government of New Grenada guaranties that the right of way or transit across the isthmus, shall be open and free to the government and citizens of the United States, and for the transportation of articles of produce, manufactures, or merchandise, of lawful commerce, belonging to the citizens of the United States; that no other tolls or charges shall be levied upon citizens of the United States, or their merchandise than is, under like circumstances, levied upon Grenadan citizens; that any lawful produce, manufacture, or merchandise, belonging to the citizens of the United States, thus passing from one sea to the other, in either direction, for the purpose of exportation to any other foreign country, shall not be liable to any import duties whatever; nor shall the citizens of the United States be liable to any duties, tolls, or charges to which native citizens are not subjected in passing the said isthmus. "And in order," the treaty proceeds, "to secure to themselves the tranquil and constant enjoyment of these advantages, and as an especial compensation for the said advantages, and for the favours they have acquired by the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles of this treaty, the United States guaranty, positively and efficaciously, to New

Grenada, by the present stipulation, the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned isthmus, with the view that the free transit, from the one to the other sea, may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists; and, in consequence, the United States also guaranty, in the same manner, the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over the said territory." The capital is fixed at 5,000,000 dollars; the line to be completed in 8 years from the date of the concession. An officer of Engineers of the United States army was sent to the isthmus for the purpose of surveying the land; and his labours confirmed the statement made by the French engineer, M. Garella, sent thither by M. Guizot, that the line could be constructed without any greater elevation than 90 metres, or 295 ft. above the sea, and that its length might be reduced to 74 kilometres, or 45 m. Supposing no higher gradient to be required, the expense would not be more than 16,000,000 francs, including materials. The construction of the line is now proceeding with. The route adopted leads from Limon, or Navy bay to P., by Gorgona. It is to be carried about 36 m over elevations of nearly 300 ft., through one tunnel, and over large viaducts and bridges. See articles CHAGRES and NAVY BAY.

Mr. Asa Whitney, the enthusiastic projector of the great Pacific railway between the western states of America and San Francisco, contends that the relative geographical, commercial, and social position of Europe and America is such as to indicate that the true line of commercial intercourse between western Europe and the islands in the Pacific and Indian ocean, and the coast of China, must be across the American continent, under a parallel far to the N of the isthmus. "The routes proposed across the American continent at the isthmus of Darien, Panama, Nicaragua, or Tehuantepec, are all one and the same thing," Mr. Whitney argues, "as regards any results that they might produce upon commerce. Even for travel, there could be but little difference between them; it is a long bad sea-voyage from anywhere to them, and a still longer sea-voyage from them to anywhere, with a climate destructive to animal and vegetable substances, and with a tax upon life and health far out of proportion to any reward that even successful commerce might promise. Were an open strait formed from Darien at any point for 600 m. N, so that the two oceans were mingling their waters, no commerce between Europe and any parts of Asia would pass through it." This assertion Mr. Whitney proceeds to verify in the following manner: "First, we will take a globe and a string: place the end of the string at London or Liverpool, bring the string straight over to P., which straight line makes a shorter distance than a vessel can sail; then take the string tight and straight over the globe, S of the Sandwich islands, as the trade-winds would force a vessel's course, to the Ladrones, where the trades are lost, and you come in contact with the monsoons, according to which a vessel must run S or N, and then to China; from the Ladrones bring the string direct to Canton, and there cut it off, which gives the exact distance in straight lines from London to Canton *via* P. The course of a vessel from England would be, first, to 28° N lat., and 30° W long.; thence to the straits between San Lucia and St. Vincent, and to Chagres over to P.; then to the Ladrones and to Canton, distance 15,760 m. actual sailing, requiring 109½ days for its performance, at an average for all the time of 6 knots per hour; but the homeward voyage and same route would require a greater distance of sailing. With very strong head-winds, all from the Ladrones (upwards of 8,000 m.) to P. the better return course would be to run down the coast of Japan, pass the Fox islands, and over to the coast of Oregon, and then up the coast to P., and from Chagres pass the Havannah, and keep the gulf stream to near Long island, and past Halifax to England. Now place the end of the same string at Canton, bring it down through the Chinese sea and Sunda straits into the Indian ocean and on to the Cape of Good Hope, thence past St. Helena, inside the Cape-de-Verds, and to the same point of England from whence you first started, and you will find a long piece of the string left; and the distance which has been sailed, 13,330 m., at an average of 6 knots per hour would require 92 days for its performance, or 2,430 m. and 17½ days against the Isthmus routes. The voyage outward, owing to the trade-winds between the Equator and the Cape, would be of a greater distance, say some 1,200 m.; but it is worthy of notice that the shortest known voyage between England and China by an English vessel was by a war-vessel from England to China in 85 days, in 1842; and voyages out and home average about the same length of time, about 120 days. While at this point it may be worthy of remark that from Canton to St. John's, Newfoundland, the route to within the Cape-de-Verds would be precisely the same as from Canton to England, and about the same distance. We will now go to Sydney, the very nearest point of Australia to P. Place the end of the string at Sydney, bring it straight over to P., to Chagres, and then to England, and cut it off the exact length. Then start again at Sydney, carry the string over the globe around Cape Horn, and up to England; or take the string S round all Australia, by the Cape of Good Hope to England, and the distance of the two routes is about the same—200 m. in favour of Panama; but the actual sailing distance is the other way. We will follow a vessel's course from Sydney to England *via* P. first to 120° W long., between 36° and 33° S lat., passing N of New Zealand; thence from the parallel 30 of Coquimbo, to Callao and to Panama, to Chagres and to England, as before directed, and as has been performed, is 15,848 m., requiring at 6 knots an hour 110 days. Now go back to Sydney, and follow a vessel's course to England around Cape Horn; first we sail around the cape to the straits of Le-Maire, passing south of New Zealand, thence to 40° S lat.; and to Cape Frio, to the Equator, and to England, distance as has been performed 13,380 m., requiring, at 6 knots, 96 days, or 2,018 miles and 14 days against P. By the Cape of Good Hope, time and distance about the same, with a more favourable climate. A continent," Mr. Whitney proceeds to argue, "will naturally build its emporium or great commercial depot at a point the nearest and most convenient for access to the best foreign commercial marts for its products; but Australia is a world of itself, and when its growth in population enables it to attain to a commercial importance within its own means, its commerce and principal intercourse, owing to a lesser expense for transport, and for the therefore more certain and better return for the products of agricultural labour, must naturally be within its own radii, with India, China, Japan, the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, and with the NW coast of America, and not with Europe and the Atlantic slope of America; geographical position and the unerring laws of trade would force this result. But while England sends her surpluses to Australia, and continues to consider it necessary to have intercourse with them, Nature as well as interest points to the nearest place of access as the one most easy to communicate with and make exchanges, and that point is of W. Australia, and is in actual sailing distance nearly 3,500 m. nearer to England *via* the Cape of Good Hope, than Sydney to England *via* P., and with far better depot stations for fuel on the route. It must be apparent to any one who will examine a globe, that for a steam-communication between England and any part of Eastern Asia, to run up to the Cape-de-Verds, or even to the coast of Africa, to St. Helena, down to the Cape, to the Isle of Bourbon, or Mauritius, and so on; or from the Cape to Kerguelen or St. Paul's, and to W. Australia or even Sydney, would be less distant, better routes, and with better depots for fuel than *via* the Isthmus of Mexico. To and from any other commercial parts of Asia, the distance and time would be still greater against Panama. Were there an open strait at the isthmus of Mexico, a ship bound from New York to Canton would pass through it, and the distance would be 13,138 m., and might be performed, at an average of 6 knots per hour, in 91 days; but a return voyage would, owing to the trade-winds, require 110 to 120 days; and the return voyage would always for that cause be made, as it now is, round the Cape of Good Hope, and distance as has been sailed 14,255 m., and in 75 days, but 99 days would be a fair run. Owing to the trade-winds blowing constantly W from P., as far as the Ladrone islands, a vessel could not sail direct from any island in the Pacific or Indian ocean, or from any port of Asia, directly to P., but would be compelled to run first towards Cape Horn, and then up to P., or down the coast of China, Japan, Fox islands, and over to the coast of Oregon, and then up the coast to P.; therefore, were the isthmus an open strait, the commerce of Europe and that of the Atlantic slope of North America could not be carried on through it."

PANAMA, a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 345 m. W by S of Albany.

PANAMARIBA, a river of Guayana, which runs into the Atlantic, in N lat. 6°.

PANAMBURT-COTA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, district of Wyenaad, 45 m. NNE of Calicut, on the Kobbany.

PANAMGUELY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 22 m. NNE of Cape Comorin.

PANAON, or PANAHAN, one of the Philippine islands, in the strait of Surigao, in N lat. 9° 55′, E long. 125° 8′. It is about 45 m. in circumf., and is watered by a number of small rivers.

PANAOUETICK, a river of Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, in N lat. 48° 24′.

PANAPA, an island at the mouth of the Orinoco, separated from the S shore by a channel which is very shallow in summer. Between this island and the N coast lies the principal channel of the Orinoco.

PANAR. See PANAUR.

PANARAGA, or PANAROGO, a town of Java, situated on the S side of the island, 60 m. E of Mataran.

PANARANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, 99 m. NW of Avellino. Pop. 1,350.

PANARIA, a small island in the Lipari group, situated between Lipari and Stromboli, 28 m. N o. Melazzo in Sicily, in N lat. 38° 37′. It is only 8 mf in circuit; and, though its base is of granite, it is covered in many parts with a rich soil. It is little elevated above the level of the sea. Pop. about 200. It was the *Hycesia* of the ancients.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in a small lake on the N flank of the Apennines, and falls into

an arm of the Po, near the town of Bondeno, after a NNE course of 90 m. Its principal affluents are the Scultella on the l., and the Zena on the r. It becomes navigable at Bonporto, where it is joined by the canal of Modena, which connects it with the Secchio.

PANARUKAN, a town of Java, situated on a river which enters the sea by several mouths about 20 m. W of Cape Sandano, the NE extremity of the island, and opposite the island of Madura. It was formerly the capital of an ancient principality. It has a fort which stands about ¾ m. from the sea, on a marshy plain.

PANASRESTI, a village of Armenia, 28 m. NW of Kars.

PANAT, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SW of Marcillac. Pop. 220.

PANAUR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the E of Mysore, near Ballapur; winds through the Eastern Ghauts, and discharges itself into the gulf of Bengal by two arms, one near Gudelur, and the other at Fort St. David, after an ESE course of 240 m. Its principal affluents are the Markadahar and the Torindjaron on the l., and the Kedolom on the r.

PANAY, one of the Philippine islands, lying SE of Mindoro, and NW of Negros, between the parallels of 10° 25′ and 11° 46′ N. It is 120 m. in length from NE to SW, and from 50 to 98 m. broad. Its area is estimated at 4,500 sq. m. Its surface is mountainous and thickly wooded. The soil is fertile, and is in many parts well cultivated. Rice, sugar, cacao, pepper, yams, fruits, and ebony and Campeachy wood, are among the principal productions. The island possesses an excellent breed of horses.

PENAZOL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, 4 m. E of Limoges, near the l. bank of the Vienne. Pop. 1,050. Druggets and flannels are made here.

PANBRIDE, a parish of Forfarshire, at the mouth of the frith of Tay, 6 m. SW of Arbroath. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,389; in 1851, 1,372.

PANCALIERI, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of Pinerolo, on the l. bank of the Po, 16 m. S of Turin. The surrounding country is very beautiful.

PANCA-POINT, the NE extremity of the island of Java, at the W entrance of the straits of Madura.

PANCAWIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwah, in N lat. 24° 14′.

PANCE′, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Bain, on the r. bank of the Saumon. Pop. 1,270.

PANCHARD, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Meaux. Pop. 372.

PANCHBERARAH, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Cashmere, in N lat. 34° 32′. It was formerly esteemed one of the holy places of the Hindus.

PANCHES, a prov. of New Granada, now comprised in the dep. of Bogota. It is 15 leagues in length from E to W, and 12 from N to S. Its surface is rough, and full of mountains and ravines; but is well watered by several large rivers, and fertile in maize and vines. The cap. is Tocaima.

PANCORVO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, and 9 m. SW of Miranda-de-Ebro, in a narrow mountain-defile. Pop. 1,600. It has a strong castle, which was held by the French from 1808 to 1813.

PANCRAS (Saint), a parish of Middlesex, comprising a portion of the northern parts of the metropolis. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. in 1841, 129,763; in 1851, 166,956. The North-Western and the Great Northern railways have their termini in this p. See article London.

PANCRASWEEK, a hamlet of Devonshire, 4 m. WNW of Holsworthy. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1841, 540; in 1851, 460.

PANCRAZIO (Santo), a village of the duchy of Parma, 3 m. WNW of the city of Parma.—Also a village of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 18 m. SSW of Brindisi. Pop. 550.

PANCSOVA, or Pantshova, a town of Hungary, near the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, and on the l. bank of the former river, 8 m. ENE of Belgrade. Its situation is pleasant, and advantageous for trade with Turkey. Pop. in 1845 about 11,000, consisting of Wallachians, Rascians, Germans, and Greeks.

PANCZE′L-CSEH, a district of Transylvania, in the Hungarian territory, and upper circle of Doboka.

PANDALAM-GOURCHY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, district and 33 m. NE of Tinnevelly, and 66 m. SSE of Madura.

PANDAN, a headland of the W coast of the island of Mindoro, in the Philippine archipelago, in N lat. 12° 46′, E long. 120° 50′. Opposite this cape is a group of rocks and islets of the same name.—Also a town on the W side of the island of Panay, in the same archipelago, in N lat. 11° 38′, and E long. 121° 56′.

PANDELKO, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Saratov and district of Kouznetzk. The inhabitants are Tartars, and employ themselves chiefly in the manufacture of tallow.

PANDELON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 3 m. S of Dax, near the l. bank of the Luy, an affluent of the Adour. Pop. 460. In the environs are several saline springs.

PAN-DE-MATANZAS, a lofty conical-shaped mountain, on the N coast of the island of Cuba, a little to the W of Matanzas. It serves as a signal to vessels, on their reaching the W entrance of the old Bahama channel.

PANDERRAS, a district of Little Tibet, about 120 m. SW of Leh. An animal resembling the jackal, and locally named the daroudan, is found here, the skin of which forms a warm article of clothing, and the flesh of which is said to be salutary in leprosy.

PANDEX, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 2 m. E of Lausanne, and circle of Pully, on the Pandèze, and near the lake of Geneva. It has a glass manufactory, and in the vicinity is a mine of coal.

PANDI, a village of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, and 14 leagues NE of Bogota, on the road to Ibaque, and near the Rio-de-la-Somma-Paz. The valley of Iconozo, or of Pandi, lies N and S on a line perpendicular to a chasm at whose bottom rolls the torrent of Summa-Paz. Setting out early in the morning from Bogota, Fonsagasouga may be reached the same day; and from that village 6 hours more will carry the traveller to Mercadillo, the last inhabited spot before reaching El-puente-de-piedra, *i. e.* 'the Bridge of stone,' as it is called by the Indians of the neighbourhood. From Mercadillo, a descent of some 25 minutes brings the visitor to the bottom of the ravine, through the thick woods which hang on the slope of the mountain. Before ascending the opposite side, his eye catches sight of a small wooden bridge constructed after the fashion of the country—that is, by flinging trunks of trees from brink to brink, and covering them transversely with branches, supporting a floor of earth and flint-stones about a foot in depth. A slender balustrade, placed on each side of the bridge, excites some surprise, for bridges of the same description and scarcely

3 ft. in width seldom have the slightest lateral protection afforded, and the thick brushwood encumbering the precipice here completely conceals the gulf. But when the traveller stands on the centre of the bridge, he sees through its tangled foliage an abyss of immense profundity, from whose depth arises a deadened sound like that of some torrent flowing leagues away. A bluish reflected light, and long lines of a dirty white foam slowly sailing down the stream and disappearing under the bridge, give evidence of a deep black water, flowing from E to W, between the close and narrow walls. The total perpendicular height from the level of the water to that of the upper part of the wooden bridge is 262 ft. The cleft itself is about a league in length, from the point at which the torrent engulfs itself between its rocky walls, to its issue from their gradually diminishing perpendiculars. The mean width of the chasm is from 30 to 35 ft.

PANDINO, a district and town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Lodi and Crema. The district comprises 15 com. The town is 8 m. NNE of Lodi, and 20 m. ESE of Milan. It is enclosed by an old wall 27 ft. in height, flanked with small towers, and has a square castle flanked with four crenellated towers. Pop. 1,450.

PANDIWARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 21 m. S of Sommy, near the banks of the Rupini, a small but clear stream of salt water.

PANDO, a river of Buenos Ayres, which runs S, and enters the Plata near its mouth.—Also a parish and village about 20 m. NE of Monte-Video.

PANDORE REEF, a coral bank near the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 11° 23′, E long. 143° 57′. —Also a coral reef in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 12° 11′, E long. 171° 52′.

PANDOUR, Pandur, or Szent-Istven, a village of Hungary, 26 m. S of Kalocsa, in the com. of Pest, remarkable chiefly for giving name to the Servian or Rascian foot soldiers, who came first into notice as soldiers in 1741, when Baron Trenk marched 1,000 of them as militia against the Prussians. Since 1750 they have been organized as regular troops, and were of great service to Austria, both in the war of 1756, and in those of the first French Revolution.

PANEAS. See Banias.

PANELLA, or Pennala, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Dowlatabad, 15 m. NE of Daman. In 1676, the Mahratta chief Sevaji took possession of this place, and erected in its vicinity a strong fortress, which commaded the high road from Bejapore to Surat.

PANERAZIO-DI-BARBARONA, a town of Austrian Italy, 12 m. S of Vicenza, remarkable for a hot sulphureous spring.

PANERMO, a port on the W coast of the island of Skopelos, in the Grecian archipelago, 10 m. from the v. of Skopelos.

PANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 56′, E long. 104° 2′.

PANGAIMOTA, a small island in the Friendly archipelago, in S lat. 21° 7′.

PANGANSANE, Pantiana, or Pangesana, an island in the Eastern seas, near the S coast of Celebes, separated from the island of Bouton on the E by a strait which at the narrowest part is not more than a cable's length across. It is about 52 m. in length from N to S, and 16 m. in average breadth. The N part is low, marshy, and unhealthy; but it is in general well peopled.

PANGASMAN, a small island in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 6′.

PANGATARRAN, a long flat island in the Eastern seas, in the Sulu archipelago, in N lat. 6° 15′. It is about 10 m. long, by 4 m. in breadth. It is an entire bed of coral rock, but vegetation flourishes, and the island abounds in cocoa-nut trees.

PANGBORNE, a parish in Berks, 5½ m. NW by W of Reading, on the S bank of the Thames, and crossed by the Great Western railway, which has a station here. Area 1,925 acres. Pop. in 1851, 800.

PANGGHA, a town of Butan, 21 m. SSW of Tassisudon, near the l. bank of the Chinchu.

PANGIMODU, a small island in the S. Pacific, at the entrance of the harbour of Tongatabu.

PANGLO, one of the smaller Philippine islands, 60 m. N of Mindanao.

PANGO, a province of Lower Guinea, which the Catholic missionaries describe as situated along the Zaire, immediately above the cataracts, with a town of the same name on the banks of the river.

PANGORA, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Guanta, which runs E, and unites itself with the La Sal.

PANG-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Mei-chu, in N lat. 30° 15′. E long. 103° 44′.

PANG-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Se-yang-chu, in N lat. 29° 14′ 24″, E long. 108° 13′ 52″.

PANG-TSIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, and div. of Kew-keang-fu, in N lat. 30° 1′ 40″, E long. 116° 35′ 10″.

PANGUE, a small river of Chili, in the prov. of Maule, which runs NNW, and enters the Maule.

PANGUEI, a small island in the Eastern seas, near the coast of Queda, in N lat. 5° 50′.

PANGUSHUN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Herranz, an affluent of the Ebro.

PANGVATO, one of the Sanghir islands between Celebes and the Philippines, in N lat. 3° 24′.

PANGY, a town on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in Gunong-Tellu bay, in S lat. 1° 6′.

PANHA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. ENE of Serinagur, situated on the declivity of a mountain near the l. bank of the Alaknandra. The neighbourhood abounds with lead and copper ores. The richest lead-mines are situated 6 m. to the S, at a place called Dhanpore; but the richest vein of copper is about 8 m. to the N of it.

PANIANY, or Ponany, a seaport of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, on the S bank of the Palicaud river, in N lat. 10° 45′, E long. 75° 55′. It consists of about 500 houses, and nearly 40 mosques and Hindu temples. The inhabitants are generally of the class of Mahommedans called Moplas or Moplays, said to be descended from Arabians who settled in India before the era of the Hejira. They are all engaged in commerce, and some of them have accumulated much property. The exports from P. are teak-timber, pepper, catechu, rice, iron, and cocoanuts; but the mouth of the river being closed by a bar, the trade is principally carried on by means of large boats. The river is not navigable, even for boats, more than 30 m. In 1792, this port, with the prov. of Malabar, was annexed to the British possessions.

PANICOCOLA, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. NNW of Naples. Pop. 2,200.

PANIEFOULE, a lake of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Walo, 36 m. E of St. Louis, communicating with the Senegal.

PANIPUT, or Panipot, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, between the r. bank of the Jamna and the canal of Delhi. It is a place of considerable extent, and was formerly surrounded with a brick wall 4 m. in circuit. The district produces sugar, and the town carries on a considerable trade in that article, and in salt and grain. P. is

celebrated as the scene of two of the greatest battles recorded in the history of Hindostan. The first took place in 1525, between the Mogul army of Baber, consisting of little more than 13,000 cavalry, and an innumerable host of Afghans and Hindus, commanded by the emperor Ibrahim Lody, in which the emperor was killed, his army completely routed, and the empire of Delhi transferred from the Afghans to the Moguls. The second occurred in 1761, between the combined Mahommedan armies, commanded by Ahmed-Shah-Abdalli, king of the Afghans, and that of the Mahrattas, commanded by Bhow-Sedasiva, nephew of the peishwa. The former consisted of 80,000 cavalry and infantry, with 80 pieces of cannon. The latter amounted to 70,000 regulars, and 15,000 Pindaries, with nearly 200 pieces of cannon of different calibres, from 1 to 48-pounders. The armies had remained in front of each other and inactive for a considerable time: at length, on the 7th of January 1761, the Mahrattas marched out of their intrenchments, and having challenged their adversaries to the combat, a bloody contest ensued, which continued nearly the whole of the day, until the Mahrattas gave way and took to flight. They were pursued for 40 m., and a prodigious number of them put to the sword. It was not for many years afterwards that the Mahrattas again ventured to cross the Chumbul.

PANISSIE'RE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 8 m. NE of Feurs, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Pop. in 1841, 3,753. It has manufactories of plain and damask linen.

PANJAB. See PUNJAB.

PANJANG (PULO), an island of the Indian ocean, near the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca, 12 m. E of and bearing a close resemblance to the island of Junkceylon. It is about 36 m. in circumf.—Also an island of the Sunda archipelego, a little to the S of the island of Madura, in S lat. 6° 36′, and E long. 113° 40′. It is about 9 m. in length. Pop. 5,580.—Also a small island near the N coast of New Guinea, in the bay of Geelvink, in S lat. 3° 19′, and E long. 135° 26′ 45″.

PANJAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 9 m. S of Cazaubon, and 27 m. WSW of Condom, near the r. bank of the Midon. Pop. 800.

PANJIM. See GOA (NEW).

PANKAL-PINANG, a town of the island of Banka, Sunda archipelego, on a small river, near the E coast and 105 m. ENE of Palembang. Pop. 1,600. It has extensive tin-mines.

PANKEIRA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Kandeish, 69 m. ESE of Surat.

PANKOV, an island of the Arctic ocean, off the W coast of Nova-Zembla, and near the strait of Matotchkin.

PANLANG, a town of Burmah, in Pegu, in the prov. of Talain-pyee, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a branch of the Irawadi and 21 m. WNW of Rangoon. It is a large and flourishing place.

PANNAH, or PUNNAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, cap. of a small state in the district of Bundelcund, 120 m. WSW of Allahabad, on an affluent of the Ken. It is supposed to be the *Panassa* of Ptolemy. The tract in which it is situated is enclosed by a chain of mountains, 24 m. in length, and about 6 m. in breadth, and noted for their diamond mines. These mines were formerly highly productive. The locality possesses little cultivation, but yields large quantities of ebony.

PANNALL, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 2½ m. SE of Harrogate, on the Leeds and Thirsk railway. Area 4,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,413.

PANNANICH, a village in the p. of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, on the Dee, 39 m. W of Aberdeen. It is noted for its mineral waters.

PANNAVIA, a bay of Upper Guinea, on the Gaboon coast, to the E of the gulf of Biafra, and to the S of the embouchure of the Camarones.

PANNECE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. S of Riaillé, and 10 m. NNW of Ancenis, at the foot of a hill, near the r. bank of the Havre, an affluent of the Loire. Pop. 1,153.

PANNELLAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay, prov. and 30 m. W of Bejapur, district and 9 m. NW of Kolapur, in the midst of the Western Ghauts. It was formerly considered one of the strongest fortresses in this part of India. In 1660 it was taken by stratagem by the famous Mahratta chief Sevaji. It subsequently sustained an unsuccessful siege by the king of Bejapur, but was taken by Aureng-Zeib.

PANNENGAMMO, a district in the N part of the island of Ceylon. It contains a town of the same name.

PANNES, a village of France, in the cant. and 4 m. WNW of Montargis, on a plateau, near the Orleans canal. Pop. 1,100.

PANNI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and cant. and 5 m. SW of Bovino, and 12 m. ENE of Arjano, on a mountain. Pop. 2,500.

PANNOH-CA-PIR, a village of Sind, 42 m. NE of Omercote.

PANNOV, a district on the SE coast of the island of Ceylon.

PANOIAS, or PANOYAS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 8 m. NW of Ourique, on the r. bank of the Rio-des-Alvedas. Pop. 770.

PANOMI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 18 m. S of Salonica.

PANORE, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of Malabar, 6 m. NE of Mahi.

PANORMOS, a harbour of the Archipelago, on the N coast of the island of Myconi, in N lat. 37° 30′, and E long. 25° 21′.—Also a port on the SE coast of the island of Skiathos, in N lat. 39° 10′, and E long. 23° 30′. It possesses little accommodation.

PANOUSE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. NW of Severac-le-Chateau, and 18 m. N of Milhau, near the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. 880.

PANTALEO (SAN), an island of the Mediterranean, in the group of the Egades, to the W of Sicily and a little to the SSE of the island of Burrone. It is about 1½ m. in circuit, and is uninhabited. It contains the ruins of the ancient Motye.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 14 m. NNE of Cagliari, district and 5 m. E of Ussana. Pop. 1,034.

PANTALEON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 2 m. NE of Larche, and 5 m. WSW of Brives, on the r. bank of the Vizere. Pop. 1,266.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. NE of Moncuq, and 11 m. SW of Cahors. Pop. 660.—Also a village in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 1 m. from Autun, on the Arroux. Pop. 221.

PANTANO, or PANTANOMYO, a town of Burmah, in Pegu, in the delta of the Irawadi and 45 m. W of Rangoon.

PANTANO-SALSO, a lake of Naples, in the prov. of the Capitanate, district and cant. and 6 m. S of Manfredonia. It is about 5 m. from N to S, and about 3 in breadth, and is traversed by the Candelaro, an affluent of the gulf of Manfredonia.

PANTAR, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Sunda islands, between Lomblem

from which it is separated by the strait of Alu and Ombay, in S lat. 8° 30′, and E long. 124° 10′. It is 36 m. in length from N to S, and 18 in breadth.

PANTASMA, a river of Guatimala, which has its source in the E part of the state of Honduras, traverses the Mosquito territory, and throws itself into the Caribbean sea, a little to the S of Cape Gracias-a-Dios; and after a course in a generally ENE direction of 300 m.—Also a tribe of Indians who inhabit the E part of Guatimala.

PANTEAGUE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. WSW of Usk. Area 4,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,584; in 1851,

PANTELARI'A, or PANTELLARIA, an island of the Mediterranean, belonging to Naples, and administratively dependent on the prov. of Girgenti in Sicily, situated in N lat. 36° 48′, E long. 11° 58′. It is of elliptical contour, about 12 m. long from NW to SE, and from 5 to 7 m. broad. It is 56 nautical m. from the SW coast of Sicily, and 36 m. from the coast of Africa. It is entirely volcanic. The external border is formed of a succession of beds of trachytic lava of a greenish-grey colour. Within this border rises, as from the bottom of a vast crater, the principal mountain-mass of the island, called Il Bosco, the summit of which is 3,500 ft. high, composed of pumice, and numerous lava streams which have issued from its flanks; from numerous spots on the sides of the mountain aqueous vapour issues; and copious hot springs occur at its base, which accumulate in a lake of salt water 6,000 ft. in circumf., milk warm and soapy to the touch and taste. The interior presents a broken surface, intersected with ravines and valleys, and covered with brushwood of evergreen oak and shrubs. The soil is moderately fertile, and olives, figs, vines, and cotton are cultivated; and in most seasons sufficient corn for the internal consumption. The pop. is about 7,000.—On the NW side of the island are the town and castle, and harbour of P. The town is a large but poorly built place. Wine, oil, cotton, orchilla, raisins, and a little alum are exported. There is not a single spring of pure water on the island.

PANTFIELD, a parish of Essex, 2 m. NNW of Braintree. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. in 1851, 275.

PANTIANA. See PANGANSANE.

PANTIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, and arrond. of Saint-Denis. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 23,523; in 1841, 50,159. The town is 5 m. SE of St.-Denis, and 2 m. NE of the walls of Paris, near the canal of Ourcq. Pop. in 1841, 1,323. It contains numerous villas and gardens; and has manufactories of blankets, beet-root sugar, and chemical substances, several spinning-mills, lime-kilns, gypsum-works, &c. The trade consists chiefly in grain, flour, wine, brandy, vinegar, and gypsum.

PANTOJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Toledo. Pop. 280.

PANTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3 m. ENE of Wragby. Area 1,996 acres. Pop. in 1851, 182.

PANTON, a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 71 m. WSW of Montpellier. It has a level surface; and is bounded on the W by Lake Champlain, and watered by a small branch of Otter Creek river. Pop. in 1840, 670.

PANTSHA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Moldavia, in the district of Putna, 105 m. S of Jassy.

PANTURA, a town on the W coast of the island of Ceylon, and district of Raggam, 18 m. SSE of Colombo, at the mouth of a branch of the Kallu-ganga.

PANTUR-CHUK, a village of Cashmere, 5 m. S of Sirinagur, on the r. bank of the Jailum.

PANTZE-KHOTON, a town of China, in Mandshuria, cant. and 105 m. SW of Kirin.

PANUCO, a town of Mexico, in the state and 285 m. NW of Vera Cruz, at the confluence of the Rio-Tula with the Panuco or Tampico. It is tolerably well built, and formerly possessed a considerable trade in fustic. See also TAMPICO.

PANWARRA, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Allahabad, district and 30 m. W of Juanpore.

PANWELLY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 24 m. E of Bombay, prov. of Aurungabad, and district of Kalliani, on the Pan, about 8 m. above its entrance into the sea of Oman. It is large, and possesses an active trade. A fort was constructed here in 1680 by the Mahratta chief Sevadji.

PANZA, a village of Naples, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Naples, district of Puzzuoli, cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Forio, on the SE side of the island of Ischia. Pop. 770. It has a small fort, and possesses several thermal springs.

PANZA-CONGO. See SALVADOR (SAN).

PAO (RIO-DEL), a river of Venezuela, which has its source in the mountains enclosing the lake of Valencia on the S; runs first W, then S; passes near San-Juan-Baptista-del-Pao; and after a total course of about 135 m. falls into the Coxeda, on the l. bank, and 39 m. SW of Calaboza.

PAO-D'ASSUCAR, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, at the W side of the entrance of the bay of that name, in S lat. 22° 56′ 8″, and W long. 43° 14′ 43″.

PAO-DE-NAO, a small port of Upper Guinea, on the Gabun coast, at the mouth of the Campo.

PAOLA, or PAULA, a district and town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra. The district comprises 5 cant. The town is 15 m. WNW of Cosenza, on a rising ground, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 5,000. It is defended by a fortress and 2 towers, and contains several churches, 3 convents, and 2 hospitals. It has manufactories of cloth, silk fabrics, and pottery. This town is noted as the birth-place of Francis-de-Paula. About ¾ of a mile from the town is the convent of St. Francis.

PAOLI, a village of Fredypin township, Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 78 m. ESE of Harrisburg, 16 m. W by N of Philadelphia, on the railroad to Lancaster.—Also a village of Orange co., in the state of Indiana, 94 m. S by W of Indianapolis, on Lick creek. Pop. 450.

PAOLO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 8 m. NW of San-Severo, and 24 m. NNW of Foggia, on a hill. Pop. 2,788. It has a fine palace, 2 churches, 2 oratories, and a convent. At the distance of 3 m. on the banks of the Civitate, are the ruins of the ancient *Teanum Apulorum*.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 1½ m. ESE of Nola, and cant. of Saviano. Pop. 1,780.—Also a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 24 m. SW of Syracuse, district and 8 m. S of Noto, on a height.

PAOLO-D'ARGON. See BUZZONE.

PAOLO-DE-LOANDO (SAN). See LOANDO.

PAOLOS, a village of Asiatic Turkey, 15 m. W of Sivas.

PAO-NING. See PAOU-NING-FU.

PAOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 38 m. ENE of Aveiro, and 21 m. NW of Visen, on the r. bank of the Vouga. Pop. 1,420.

PAOTE, or POOTE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. of Prez-en-Pail, 33 m. NNE of Mayenne. Pop. 3,261. It has a wax-work and bleachery.

PAO-TING. See PAOU-TING-FU.

PAOU, an island of the S. Pacific, in the Fiji archipelago, extending between 16° 18′ and 17° 1′ S lat., and between 178° 15′ and 179° 22′ E long. It

possesses a circumference of about 150 m., and is the principal island of the group. The interior is covered with mountains and forests. Sandal-wood abounds in the SW part of the island, and forms its principal production. The inhabitants, who are numerous, are represented as cruel, warlike, and perfidious, and to be addicted to cannibalism. An attempt was made by the crew of an American vessel which was wrecked here in 1808 to form a settlement on the island, but the savage character of the natives rendered it abortive. The name Tacanova, by which the W part is distinguished, is frequently used to denote the entire island.

PAOU, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, 99 m. SSE of Han-yang.

PAOU-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 12 m. NW of Han-chung-fu, in N lat. 33° 4′, and E long. 107° 7′.

PAOU-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 78 m. NNW of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 31° 42′, and E long. 103° 32′.

PAOU-CHUAN, a town of the Corea, in the prov. of King-ki, and 24 m. E of Han-yang.

PAOU-FUNG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan and div. of Joo-chu, 120 m. SW of Kae-fung-pu, in N lat. 33° 55′, and E long. 113° 6′.

PAOU-GAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Yen-gan-fu, in N lat. 37° 2′, and E long. 108° 37′.

PAOU-GAN-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. and 18 m. SE of Seuen-hwa-fu, and 75 m. WNW of Pe-king, in N lat. 40° 22′, and E long. 115° 14′. It is enclosed by a substantial wall, and is well-built. In its centre is a triumphal arch. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in carpentry.

PAOU-GING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Yang-chu-fu, in N lat. 33° 15′, and E long. 119° 20′.

PAOU-HOU-CHAN, a headland of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, at the NE extremity of the island of Hai-nan, in N lat. 20° 0′, E long. 110° 57′.

PAOU-KANG-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-pih and div. of Yun-fang-fu, 216 m. NW of Woo-chang-fu, in N lat. 31° 54′, and E long. 111° 15′ 12″.

PAOU-KE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se and div. of Tungkeang-fu, 102 m. W of Se-gan-fu, on the l. bank of the Hwei-ho, in N lat. 34° 20′, and E long. 107° 13′.

PAOU-KING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 135 m. SW of Chan-sha-fu, on the r. bank of the Lo-keang, in N lat. 27° 3′ 36″, and long. 111° 21′ 20″.

PAOULU, a village of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and 18 m. SE of Boli, on the N side of the Ala-dagh. It has several thermal baths.

PAOUM, a small island of the South Pacific, in the archipelago of the New Hebrides, between the islands of Ambrim and Apee, in S lat. 16° 30′, E long. 170° 28′ 45″. It presents from one point of view the appearance of two distinct islands.

PAOU-NING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Kwang-nan-fu.

PAOU-NING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen. The div. comprises 9 districts. The town is 135 m. NE of Ching-tu-fu, on the l. bank of the Kia-ling-keang, at the junction of the Tom-ho, in N lat. 31° 32′ 24″, and E long. 105° 58′ 30″. It is small but well-built, and is advantageously situated for trade. The surrounding country is mountainous. The musk cat is common in the locality.

PAOU-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su and div. of Tae-tsang-chu.

PAOU-SHAN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan and div. of Yung-chang-fu.

PAOU-TE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shunteen-fu, 54 m. ESE of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 45′, and E long. 117° 20′.

PAOU-THYNE, or Heugha, a river of British Indo-China, which separates the prov. of Yé from that of Tavoy, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, to the SE of that of Martaban. The tide extends to the distance of about 21 m. above the mouth of this river.

PAOU-TIH-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se. The div. comprises 1 district. The town is 135 m. NW of Tae-yuen-fu, near the l. bank of the Hwang-ho, in N lat. 39° 4′ 44″, and E long. 110° 48′ 30″. It is very irregularly built, on the summit of a steep mountain, and is enclosed by a wall constructed partly of brick and partly of stone.

PAOU-TING-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le. The div. comprises 17 districts. The town is 90 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 38° 53′, and E long. 115° 35′ 59″. This town ranks next to the capital, and is the residence of the viceroy. The district in which it is situated is one of the most fertile in China.

PAOU-TING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le and div. of Shun-teen-fu, 66 m. S of Pe-king, in N lat. 39° 2′, and E long. 116° 25′.

PAOU-TSING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hoo-nan and div. of Yung-shun-fu, in N lat. 28° 45′, and E long. 109° 31′.

PAPA, a headland of Greece, on the NW coast of the Morea, at the entrance to the gulf of Patras, in N lat. 38° 13′, E long. 21° 25′. It is the *Araxum Promontorium* of the ancients.—Also a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 29 m. NW of Veszprim, on the l. bank of the Tapolcza, an affluent of the Marczal. Pop. 13,540, of whom 2,672 are Jews. It contains a fine Catholic church.

PAPADULA, a name borne by two small rocky islets off the coast of Asiatic Turkey, near the port of Kelindri, in N lat. 36° 7′.

PAPAGALLO, a river of Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 18 m. SE of Acapulco.

PAPAGAYO (Gulf of), a gulf on the W side of the isthmus of Nicaragua, to the W of the lake of Nicaragua, from which it is separated by a narrow neck of land.

PAPAGAYO (Point), the S extremity of the island of Lancerota, in the Canary group, in N lat. 28° 51′, and E long. 18° 21′.

PAPAGAYOS, a group of small islets off the coast of Brazil, in N lat. 22° 50′.

PAPAKERRY, a river of Hindostan, which rises to the NE of Ballapur, in Mysore, and joins the Pennar, on the r. bank, after a NNE course of 120 m.

THE PAPAL STATES,

A district of Central Europe, comprising the dominions of the Pope, the Stato della Chiesa, or States of the Church, as it is commonly designated. It is a connected country of Central Italy, principally comprised between the parallels of 40° and 45° N, having only two insulated districts,—the duchy of Benevento, within the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and the principality of Ponte-Corvo, which is also surrounded by Neapolitan territory. The boundaries on the NW are the Lombardo-Ven-

etian states, from which it is separated by the Po; on the NE is the Adriatic; on the SE the kingdom of Naples; on the SW the Mediterranean, or, as it is called here, the Tyrrhenian or Tuscan sea; and on the W the grand-duchy of Tuscany, and the duchy of Modena. From the mouth of the Po on the NE, to Monte-Circio on the SW, the Papal states extend 260 m.; their greatest breadth from W to E is 95 m; in some parts it is only 20 m. Their coast line extends along the Adriatic from the Po to the Tronto, 175 m., and 120 m. along that of the Mediterranean. Liechtenstern calculated their superficial extent so low as 670 German sq. m., and Crome at 715. Balbi assigns to them a superficies of 17,000 British sq. m.; a very recent admeasurement estimated the area at 18,117 geog. sq. m. The States of the Church have remained nearly as they were settled by article 103 of the treaty of Vienna. That article restored to the Holy see the Marshes, with Camarino and their dependencies, also the duchy of Benevento and the principality of Ponte-Corvo. In virtue of the same article, the Holy see retook possession of the legations of Ravenna, Bologna, and Ferrara, saving, however, that part of Ferrara situated on the l. bank of the Po, which Austria gave to herself, as well as the right of garrisoning the forts of Ferrara and Comacchio. The protest made by the Pontifical government in favour of its ancient possessions has hitherto remained a dead letter. In 1816 a census of the pop. gave 2,354,719 souls; in 1835, the pop. was returned at 2,732,036. In 1848, during the revolutionary regime, the following statement of the population of the different states, and the number of representative deputies assigned to each by the new constitution was officially issued:—

	Pop.	Deputies.
Bologna,	350,588	12
Ferrara,	219,109	7
Ravenna,	172,595	6
Forli,	202,546	7
Total for the legations,		—32
Urbino-et-Pesaro,	235,386	8
Ancona,	167,117	6
Macerata,	233,004	8
Fermo,	104,003	3
Ascoli,	83,980	3
Camerino,	37,705	1
Total for the marshes,		—29
Perugia,	216,587	7
Orvieto,	25,253	1
Spoleto,	126,360	4
Rieti,	69,755	2
Total for Umbria,		—14
Viterbo,	123,874	4
Civita-Vecchia,	24,700	1
Roma,	171,380	6
Comarca,	142,894	5
Frosinone,	142,234	5
Velletri,	58,313	2
Total for Rome and comarca,		—23
Benevento,	22,422	1
Total number of deputies,		—99
Aggregate pop.,	2,929,807	

Physical features.] The States of the Church compose a mountainous country, having any large extent of level country only in the N towards the Po, and in the SE towards the mouth of the Tiber. The mountains belong to the Apennines, and are as barren as those of Tuscany and the Genoese dominions, but much higher. Their highest points are the Velino to the NW of Rome, and the Monte-della-Sibilla on the boundaries of Abruzzo. The principal ridge of the Apennines, which intersects the Papal territories nearly in their centre, is granite, upon which lie mica, schist, and in some instances gneiss; the lateral branches are partly calcareous, partly volcanic tufa, basalt, and lava. In the large valleys which spread between the mountain-ridges, the whole fertility of an Italian soil and climate is displayed. The northern plain between the Po, the Apennines, and the Adriatic, resembles the plain of Lombardy. It includes the marshy district of the Valle-di-Comacchio. The Campagna-di-Roma, or plain of Rome, is a continuation of the Maremma of Sienna, but is interrupted by the vanguards of the Apennines. What is properly called the plain of Rome, begins at the foot of the mountains of Viterbo, and stretches to the boundaries of Naples, exhibiting an undulated surface. The summits of the mountains are barren, their declivities and glens are fertile, but there is no great extent of forest-land, or of timber. Along the level coast pestilential swamps frequently overflown by the sea occur. Here, along the arid plains, the traveller journeys often many miles without encountering a human being; extensive wastes variegated by bare swellings of earth sprinkled with a few wretched shrubs, alone meet his eyes; for the least sign of life he looks in vain; perhaps a solitary patch of cultivated ground at a distance, serving by contrast only to increase the horrors of the scene, is the sole proof that man has not entirely quitted even this land of death. Towards the SE the plain declines pretty rapidly. The Astura, the Amiseno, and other small rivers form the Pontine marshes, which stretch from the mouth of the Astura to Terracina, and of which the ancient Cæsars and the popes of modern Rome have often but in vain attempted the draining. Pius VI., indeed, succeeded in draining and putting parts of them into cultivation at great expense, and a high road has been established through them; but the air continues unhealthy, and the unwholesome influence of the swamps still spreads over all the surrounding country.

Rivers and lakes.] The Mediterranean washes the SW coasts of the States of the Church from Montalto to Terracina, and the Adriatic from Po-di-Primaro to Tronto; there are no large bays, but good harbours exist at Civita-Vecchia and at Ancona. The Mediterranean receives the Tiber, the Fiora, the Palidoro, and the Amiseno. Into the Adriatic fall the Po with its different arms, the Mentone, the Savio, the Uso,—a small coasting-river in Forli, remarkable for having been by a papal decision in 1756 declared to be the famous *Rubicon*, though the inhabitants of Cesana believe the Pisciatella to be the true Rubicon, — the Chienti, the Tenna, and the Tronto. The Po is the largest river, but the Tiber is the most celebrated. See articles Po and Tiber. —There are several navigable canals, of which those of Bologna, Cento, and Imola, are the most remarkable.—Of inland lakes, the largest is that of Perugia or Trasimeno, famous for Hannibal's victory over the Romans. The other principal lakes are the Lago-di-Bolsena, formerly called *Vulsinius;* the Lago-di-Bracciano, formerly called *Sabatinus;* the charming lake of Albano; the Lago-di-Nemi; the lakes of Fogliana, Monaco, Crapolace, and Saressa in the Pontine marshes; and the extensive Valli-di-Comacchio, which is rather a swamp into which the sea flows than a lake, but is remarkable for the quantity of fish it contains. — There are numerous mineral springs, among which those at Rome, the warm bath at Bracciano, the Bagni-di-Staliano, and the springs at Viterbo, are the most remarkable.

Climate.] The climate of the Papal states is very mild, and mainly belongs to the second Italian region: the Apennines are, however, covered here with snow from October to April, and the orange does not flourish in the legations N of the Apennines. The heat is softened by the sea-breeze; but the sirocco is felt on the coasts of the Mediterranean. In the Maremma near the Mediterranean, particularly in the neighbourhood of the Pontine marshes, pestilential exhalations spread fevers and ague, which is also the case in the neighbourhood of the Po, and over the whole

plain of Rimini. See articles CAMPAGNA and MAREMMA.

Agriculture and productions.] Agriculture is carried on in the same manner here as in the rest of Italy: the lands are in the hands of great proprietors, and are either split into small farms, or cultivated in large estates by factors. But the activity of Lombardy and Tuscany is only found in the plain of the Po; the rest of the country is quite neglected, for the Romans are even more lazy than their northern neighbours, though five-sevenths of the whole pop. depend on agriculture. Beans are a common article of food; in the marsh of Ancona onions are reared in immense quantities; vegetables and melons are abundant; saffron and soda are exported; hemp is a staple-ware of Bologna; olives prosper everywhere, but the oil is not well prepared; tobacco is grown in several places; and the sugar-cane, indigo, and cotton, are cultivated near Terracina. The best wine is raised at Montefiascone, Orvieto, and Monte-Cavo. The plain of Rome produces oranges and lemons which are considered the best in Italy, pomegranates, almonds, figs, chestnuts, and pistachio-nuts; laurel and myrtle adorn the groves; lilies, narcissi, carnations and other flowers cover the meadows; and where nothing else will prosper, or has got possession of the soil, the oleander, rosemary, and cistus grow abundantly. The Apennines produce almond, fig, and chestnut-trees, and the forests of oaks and firs in which the blow of an axe has never been heard. In the forest of Terracina the cork-tree is found, which is rare in Italy. Horses are numerous, but little is done to improve the breed. On the mountains, asses and mules are generally used. The oxen are very fine and employed in agriculture; cows are also numerous, on some large estates 2,000 are kept only for their calves, the milk being of no value. Sheep are extensively reared on the coasts of the Mediterranean. They are of two species: the *Negretti* is a small and lively breed, with short legs, and a coarse wool of which the frocks of all the orders of mendicants, and the coats of shepherds, postillions and coachmen, are usually made. The Pouille has long legs, long hanging ears, and a fleece of snowy whiteness, and as fine as that of the Aragon breed. About the middle of May these sheep are driven from the plains of Rome to the mountains of Norcia and Abruzzo, whence they return in October. Goats are numerous; herds of swine, sometimes amounting to 2,000 in number, are kept on the large estates of the Campagna, where they run about half-wild in the forests.—Alum mines are wrought at Tolfa; and about 4,000,000 lbs. of sulphur are raised. Iron ore is abundant but little wrought. From 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 lbs. of salt are annually made, of which one-half is exported. Fishing might be rendered very productive if it was carried on with more activity and industry, for the Adriatic abounds in fish, and the Mediterranean also; and fish to the value of 1,500,000 scudi are annually imported to supply the enormous consumption occasioned by 160 fast days. Bees are extensively kept and honey is exported; but there is not sufficient wax produced for the enormous consumption of the churches. The climate is very favourable to the silk-worm, and the mulberry is extensively planted. The silk of Fossombrone is thought to be the finest in Europe; that of Bologna is also very good. Gall-nuts and cantharides are objects of exportation.—The present pope has distinguished himself by his efforts to improve the agricultural resources of his territories. At an early period of his pontificate, he called together at the Quirinal palace a numerous assembly of the principal landowners of the Roman territory, who chiefly held in mortmain of the chapter of St. Peter, and in a vigorous allocution told them that he would no longer tolerate individual neglect in allowing so many broad acres to remain unproductive, and so many peasantry to remain unemployed; he gave them notice that a vigilant eye would be kept on the management of the gigantic territorial districts confided to their care; denied that they might do as they liked with their own while there existed hands unemployed and mouths unfed within the boundary of their estates; told them that if he found labourers in want of work on their properties he would himself find occupation for them at the proprietors' expense; and finally dismissed the astonished feudal lords with a new, but firm, impression that duties as well as rights formed part of their landed inheritance. To understand the full value of this bold step on the part of Pius IX., besides exhibiting him as inclined at that period of his fortunes, to rely on the support of the people alone, without reference to the suffrages of an effete aristocracy, it is necessary to bear in mind that, as already stated, five-sevenths of the whole pop. depend on agriculture, which forms the real resources of the kingdom. Among nearly 3,000,000 of inhabitants, if the produce of the soil were equally distributed, each native of the Papal dominions would be entitled to exactly 750 lbs. weight of good available food. The annual

Pastoral and grazing produce amounts to	350,000,000 lbs.
Grain of all sorts, rice, vegetables „	1,900,000,000 lbs.
Total lbs.	2,250,000,000

Now the surface of the country, hill and plain, has been ascertained to present, in the form of cultivated ground, an area of 16,071 sq. m.; while there remains in a state of neglect, though susceptible of culture, an extent of 1,315 sq. m., in addition to only 731 sq. m. quite incapable of improvement; presenting a total of 18,117 sq. m.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The existing manufactures in the Papal states merely supply the home-consumption. Woollen fabrics are the principal, but their total yearly value does not exceed 300,000 scudi. Silk-weaving is carried on at Bologna, though not to the same extent as formerly; other articles of manufacture are broad-cloths, paper, leather, alum, vitriol, sulphur, cords, plate, artificial flowers, and stone-ware. The most flourishing branch of manufacture as regards exportation, is the refining of sulphur. The Papal dominions possess two good harbours on two different seas, and more might easily be established; nevertheless there is no active commerce, and little navigation. Commerce is mostly carried on by foreigners. The Tiber and the Po are the only navigable rivers. The free navigation of the Po has been secured by treaty of 3d July 1849. The roads, with the exception of those which lead to Rome and Naples, are very bad. A system of railroads has been projected, to consist of six main lines: viz.—1st, from Rome to the frontiers of Naples; 2d, from Rome to Civita-Vecchia; 3d, from Civita-Vecchia to the confines of Tuscany; 4th, from Bologna to the frontiers of Tuscany; 5th, from Bologna to Ferrara; and 6th, from Forli to Ravenna. These lines were to be executed by the State in conjunction with private companies. Their total length was estimated at 1,025 kilometres or 620 m., and the expense at £10,500,000. These lines are yet only projections; but thanks to English capital and activity, the Romans may expect to traverse the Campagna per rail, at least to Frascate, before another year. The Pia-Latina line now forming will pass by Frascate, Albano, and Velletri, to Frosinone, where for the present it will end, the jealous fears of King Ferdinand having interposed to prevent its being brought any nearer to his frontier. The rapid transmission of

news however appears not to present so many objections as the rapid transmission of travellers, for the electro-telegraphic line from Naples to Rome is now complete, and the magic wires have actually entered the Eternal city at the Lateran gate, and stretch across the ample piazza to the staircase of Pontius Pilate. The communication with Tuscany is less advanced, and the whole of the interior arrangements are yet to be made.

Inhabitants.] With the exception of about 15,000 Jews living at Rome and Ancona, the mass of the inhabitants of the Papal dominions are Italians and descendants of those Romans who once governed the whole civilized world; the modern Romans possess lively feelings often rising to enthusiasm, a luxuriant fancy, and a penetrating understanding; they are irritable and passionate, susceptible to grandeur and beauty, and generally possess an extraordinary talent for music. Even the lowest classes have little of that rudeness, ignorance, and heaviness, which are so often seen in northern nations; they are cheerful and gay like the sky and the face of nature around them, which everywhere invites to enjoyment. Such a nation seems created to occupy a high station; but if their happier qualities have been repressed or ill-directed, and what was virtue in the fathers has become vice in the children; an irresistible inclination to idleness and pleasure is prevalent among all classes, and to this is often joined an unbounded jealousy and vindictive temper, prompt to seek satisfaction even at the dagger's point. The pomp and ceremony of the Roman church seem almost necessary to a people who feel only through the medium of their eyes, and who are rarely devout but when surrounded by glare and magnificence. The spirit of military idleness which the laws of Romulus rendered sacred, is still maintained in its fullest extent, though under another form, and the diversions of the people continue to be necessities for which the State must provide. 'Bread and sports' is still the watchword of the Romans. From the game called *mora*, and the exercise of quoits and foot-ball, both favourite diversions among the ancient Romans, to horse-racing, and wading through the inundated Piazza-Navona in the dog-days—from the festivities of the vintage to the Saturnalian carnival—from the fire-works of the castle of St. Angelo to the illuminated cupola of St. Peter's,—all is pleasure and amusement. The opera is the favourite recreation of the well-educated class of the Italians, and particularly of the Romans. It is the policy of all despotisms, to encourage the enervating arts, and to turn, if possible, the energies of youth into the voluptuous paths and mazes of elegant sensuality. 'Motus docere gaudet Ionicos,' and music has effectually done for Italy what tobacco did for the Turks. Ever since the introduction of operas here, and chibuks there, all energy has departed from the children of Dante, as well as from the followers of the prophet. The old Saracen sword was left to rust in the scabbard, to be replaced by the peaceful pipe, and the war-cry of the Viscontis, the Gonzagas, old Dandola, and old Doria, has been superseded by the modern modulations of Signor Squallini, late from the Scala or the Pergola. It is pitiful to see the young nobles of this once valorous land, totally absorbed, day and night, in the frivolities of the gamut." The Romans delight in *conversazioni*, and in the coffee-houses the public journals are read with the utmost eagerness. Their language is not so pure as that of Florence; but their pronunciation is much more harmonious.

Religion, &c.] The Roman Catholic church is established here in its greatest splendour. At the head of the ecclesiastical establishment stand the pope and the college of cardinals. The *cardinal vicarius* who is at the same time bishop of Rome, and the *cardinal pœnitentiarus* who issues all dispensations and absolutions, are both important officers. Besides the college of cardinals, there are 6 archbishops and not less than 72 bishoprics! Innumerable convents—of which the greater part had been abolished during the French domination—have been re-established. The training of the future priest is begun early enough. "Persons intended for the priesthood," says Mr. Vicary, "are dedicated to its service from childhood; their habits are thus early formed, and, by a long and rigorous education they acquire the power of parting with every consideration, and place their pleasures and their hopes in the profession to which they look forward. The innocent recreations, intended by nature as an exercise whereby body and mind receive equal accessions of strength, are pastimes of the world, and must not be shared by the embryo priest. From the earliest years, also, they are equipped in complete ecclesiastical dress, they are perfect parish priests in miniature, with the black flowing robe, the slouched hat, and shoes adorned with white buckles. You meet them of various sizes, from the boy 'just breeched' to the youth entering his twentieth year. It is wonderful how these children have acquired, even in their features and gait, the gravity of their order. As they pass you in the strada or piazza, from the air of dignity they assume and the look of consequence they bear, you can scarcely refrain from believing that they have not just concluded some service, or are hastening to their clerical duties." The different religious orders are immensely rich.—The number of universities, of which there were 10 formerly, has been reduced to 3, which exist at Rome, Bologna, and Perugia. There are several learned societies and academies, and a considerable number of public libraries. Printing-offices are numerous; that of the Propaganda has done much to advance the knowledge of Oriental languages. It has ever been a lamentable custom with the papal government to grant an employment rather with a view of serving the individual employed than of having the duties of the office satisfactorily performed, and although the Vatican was once excepted from this rule, it appears to be no longer a department sacred to literary distinction, if we may judge by the appointment of an obscure abate to the post so honourably occupied in the last cent. by Garampi, Giovenazzi, Gaetano Marini, and Assemanni, and in our own times by the astounding linguist Mezzofanti, recently deceased, and the learned Cardinal Mai, the chief and perhaps only literary character amongst the members of the sacred college. Rome is still the school of fine arts for the whole world. The greater part of the landed property is in the hands of the clergy, who are divided into regular and secular clergy. The former are very rich; but the latter, with the exception of the higher ranks, are poor and uninfluential. The clergy govern the state, and fill all the higher offices. The nobility are rich, and the higher classes enjoy great privileges; the citizens are poor, and the peasants are oppressed and miserable. The nature and tenets of the Roman Catholic religion are too well-known to require any detail from us. The machinery provided for keeping up the influence of Rome throughout its wide spiritual domains is thus described and commented on by Mr. Vicary: "The college of the Propagation of the Faith is on an extensive scale. Its front extends towards the Piazza-di-Spagna. In the construction, accommodation has been consulted rather than ornament. Here there are professors of almost all languages in which young men are instructed for the

ministry, and sent upon foreign missions. The wealth of this college is unbounded; and it is all expended for the purpose of increasing the confines of the church. A cardinal resides in the house, and is prefect or president, with a long string of officers under him. The scholars vary from 200 to 400, and are of all nations. I have seen Jews of Asia Minor, Africans, and even a Chinese, in the academical dress,—a long gown with a red border. I attended a rehearsal, which takes place upon every Epiphany, in the theatre. The youths had each a written subject, which they in their turn read aloud to the audience. The number of languages, to which some dialects were, however, added, was 49. Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Hebrew, Irish, were among the number. They acquitted themselves well, and showed how perfect is that system of education which is pursued in the establishment. When they are complete masters of the language, and have received orders, they proceed upon their mission; and, as they are generally accomplished men, they are no doubt successful. This college has ever been a favourite of the popes, and the great engine of conversion. It was established for the very purpose of supplying a superior class of ministers, not so much to combat the positions of the reformers, as to counterbalance the inroads they have made upon the church, by fresh accessions in other lands. Hence, India and the Pacific are supplied from this source; and from their knowledge of the tongues of the people to whom they are sent, joined also to an acquaintance with their character, we cannot be surprised if they are favourably received, and that the cause they have in hand progresses. I am surprised that we have not taken a leaf from their book, and established a similar institution, and for a similar purpose." Thus far Mr. Vicary: but there is force in the remark of one of his reviewers, that "ecclesiastics trained from infancy as above described cannot fail to be deficient in the necessary robustness and versatility of character. Among civilised and educated nations the modern *elèves* of the Propaganda may do to keep within the pale of their church those who have been brought up in it, but with the exception of some bookish dreamers, and effeminate minds craving excitement, they have little chance with the pupils of any alien sect. Not thus were the missionaries trained who carried the Roman Catholic faith into Ethiopia, China, and the isles of ocean, before the Protestant churches had been awakened to the duty of 'teaching all nations.' The Xaviers, and other devoted teachers of this class, were men before they were priests—and they were all the better priests in consequence." Within these few years evening schools have been established for the instruction of the working classes of Rome. The founders of the system were two citizens, Michel Gigli, an advocate, and Giacomo Casoglio, a poor wood-engraver. The instruction given in these schools consists in reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious teaching; to each school an oratory is attached, in which the scholars collect on holydays for religious service, and for games of exercise and diversion. There are in Rome elementary schools besides, in which children are taught reading and writing, leaving them to follow religious duties in their parishes; but the children are scarcely able to handle the instruments of any occupation whatever before they leave the school, thus leaving their moral and intellectual education quite imperfect. Signor Morichini, in the preface to the regulations for the evening schools for artisans, states that there exist in Rome 55 of these schools for children; two pious schools, one of which directed by the fathers of the faith; 3 Christian schools and several parish schools, in all, 64. Supposing each to receive 60 individuals, the number of children frequenting schools in Rome would be 3,600. In 1839 a subscription was opened to found 4 schools for artisans, upon the system of Senors Gigli and Casoglio. In 1842 Duke Cæsar Cesarini founded himself a new evening school, contiguous to his palace, so that, adding to it the schools of Gigli and Casoglio, which contained 335 pupils, Rome had 8 evening schools, receiving 1,002 young workmen. The directors and masters serve gratuitously. The expenses for 6 of these schools, with three oratories, amounted to 1,118 crowns, from which, deducting 114 for the charges of the oratories, it results that each of the schools costs about 167 crowns.

Government.] The government of the Papal states is an elective monarchy. The pope, who has the legislative and executive power, is elected by the college of cardinals from amongst themselves. The number of cardinals is generally about 70—seldom more than 2 or 3 under or over that number. Of these the greater part are altogether insignificant and passive, and mere tools in the hands of a few active leaders, who are generally divided, when a conclave is held, into two factions or parties,—the one consisting of those who had held office in the time of the last pope,—the other of those who had been raised into consequence by his immediate predecessor: for as popes are generally elected in advanced life, their partisans survive them for a long time, and by experience and management, exercise an influence quite equal to that which belongs to the more recent possessors of authority. A third interest in conclaves—and often the most considerable of any—is that of the foreign cardinals, who represent the political views of the Catholic states to which they respectively belong. Since the middle of the 16th cent., when the overbearing supremacy of the holy see first began to be questioned, the Catholic powers have commonly insisted on the papal election being made on the principle of the balance of power,—and France, Spain, and Portugal, have always claimed and exercised the power of interposing with an absolute *veto* against any individual nomination. It is enough to exclude any candidate, that the representative of any of these powers shall announce *Il mio Re non vuole.* Austria substantially enjoys the same right, though it is not formally recognised. Since the time of Adrian VI., who was obtruded by Charles V., all the popes have been Italians. The cardinals are resolute not to give themselves a foreign master; and the states that must otherwise contend for the preference, are generally content with the compromise. The only other general principle seems to be, that the choice shall fall on one with talent enough to save the office from degradation and abuse, but not of that commanding genius which would defy control or disdain assistance. Constitutionally, the pope is a very absolute sovereign; but, in practice, he is generally only the head of an oligarchy. Being elected, the successor of St. Peter reigns and governs: but it must be admitted, that if his power be absolute in principle, there does not exist any government surrounded with more controlling power. In fact, the sacred college, whether met in consistory, presided over by the pope, or divided into numerous special congregations, decides on all spiritual and temporal matters belonging to the church. To speak of the latter only, they are submitted to civil congregations or boards, which are like the divisions of a great council of state attached to the different departments. Thus, there is the Congregation of Good government, the Consulting board, the Congregation of Rivers and Roads, the Study commission, the Congregation for auditing Public accounts, and revising Public administrations, &c. Each of these special councils is presided over by a member of the sacred college, and has specified powers. Over these councils there is the pope and his council of ministers. When the election is completed, the new elected pope is publicly proclaimed, and crowned with great solemnity with the triple crown, which is attached to a mitre, after which he takes possession of his episcopal church of the Lateran. His residence is at Rome, where he has two splendid palaces, the Vatican and Quirinal. He is obliged always to wear a particular kind of dress, and the ring of St. Peter. He calls himself *Servus Servorum*, and *Catholicæ Ecclesiæ episcopus;* and is addressed by the titles of 'Holiness' and 'Holy Father.' He has a numerous court. The cardinals are equal in rank, and have a particular dress, with a red hat. Their dignity is not accompanied by any revenue; but they are of course always in possession of rich benefices. They are named by the pope; but most of the Catholic powers have a right of presentation. The principal ministers of the pope are chosen from among them. Each cardinal, and consequently each pope, has to swear to certain articles, among which are the inalienability of all the benefices and lands of the Church considered as the dominions of St. Peter.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 11th September 1850 publishes two of the long-expected organic laws promised by the *motu proprio* of his holiness of the 12th Sept., 1849. Both these laws are promulgated by Cardinal Antonelli in the name of the pope; one relates to the organization of the ministry, and the other establishes a council of state. By the former law all the branches of public administration are divided into 5 ministerial departments, viz.—the interior, grace and jus-

tice, finance, war, and, lastly, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, fine arts, and public works. This division, however, is declared not to be definitive, the number of ministers being liable to be increased or diminished by his holiness according to circumstances. Besides the titular ministers, his holiness may grant the title of minister of state, without special functions, to any person he may think deserving of the distinction. Every minister has a deputy to represent him in the management of his department. The relations of the Holy see with the other Powers are always and exclusively confided to a cardinal secretary-of-state, who is the organ of the sovereign for the promulgation of legislative acts, and to whom also belong all matters relating to treaties, protection of pontifical subjects, passports, naturalization, and legalization of foreign documents. The 5 ministers form a council-of-ministers, to which their deputies are not admitted. The cardinal secretary-of-state is president of the council-of-ministers. Each minister proposes to his holiness the laws and regulations he may think necessary in his department; and such proposals are discussed in the council-of-ministers. The minister of the interior presides over the internal administration of the state, provinces, and municipalities, and has control over the governors of provinces, the provincial councils, the magistrates and councils of communes, the direction of woods and forests, and the censorship of the press. The minister of grace and justice controls the tribunals of the state, judges, advocates, attorneys, and chancellors; he grants pardons and commutations of sentences in the name of his holiness, and regulates the discipline of the judicial order. The tribunals of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, however, depend from the cardinal secretary-of-state. The minister of finance has the direction of the property of the state, the mint, custom-house, public debt, stamp and registry duties, post-offices, and lotteries; the revenue force also is under his orders. The minister of commerce, agriculture, manufactures, fine arts, and public works has control over chambers and institutions of commerce, the exchange, brokers, mercantile navy, declarations of literary or manufactural property, weights and measures, agricultural institutes, fairs and markets, ancient and modern monuments, and public roads, canals, and bridges. The minister of war has the superintendence over the army, fortresses, arsenals, &c. All affairs of importance, to whatever department they belong, are to be discussed in the council-of-ministers. Those which have already received the papal sanction cannot be again discussed by the council without the special permission of his holiness. The council of ministers has the right of general control over all the ministerial departments. By the second law the council-of-state is composed of 9 ordinary and 6 extraordinary councillors. It is presided over by the cardinal secretary-of-state, and has a prelate for vice-president. The ordinary and extraordinary members must be at least 30 years of age, pontifical subjects, and in the exercise of their civil rights. The extraordinary councillors have no habitual duties; they are only called to the sittings in case of absence, or to increase the votes of the council in certain cases. The vice-president, ordinary and extraordinary councillors, the secretary, and the subaltern functionaries of the council-of-state are named by his holiness. No councillor of state can exercise the business of advocate or attorney. The council-of-state discusses matters relating to government or to administration, as well as to disputed affairs. It is divided into two sections: one for legislation and finance; the other for the interior. The former section takes cognizance of all matters belonging to finance and justice; the latter discusses all affairs relating to the other ministerial departments. The more important matters referred to the council-of-state consist of projects of new laws, the interpretation of existing ones, questions of competence of ministers, the examination of municipal laws and of the acts of provincial councils, and all affairs directly sent to the council-of-state by the pope. The power of the council-of-state in undisputed matters is merely consultative; its resolutions, whether taken in the general or in the sectional sittings, are considered as mere opinions. In all disputed matters of administration the council exercises the functions of a magistrate within the limits to be determined by a special regulation. The ministers may be present at the general and at the sectional sittings. When, at a general sitting, the cardinal president or the vice-president declares the discussion closed, the council immediately proceeds to the vote. Six councillors, 5 of whom must be ordinary, and either the president or vice-president, form a quorum. The sections cannot deliberate unless there be at least 3 councillors present, two of whom must be ordinary. All the members present sign the resolution or opinion which they have voted; it is then submitted by the president to the pope if the affair has been sent by him to the council; if not, it is submitted to the council of ministers, or to the competent minister, upon whose report the pope decides. The general sittings of the council-of-state take place once a-week; the sittings of the sections twice a-week. The cardinal president may convoke extraordinary sittings when he thinks proper. The ordinary councillors and the secretary have a fixed salary.

Provincial administration.] The territory of the States of the Church is divided into 20 provinces. under the appellations of *comarca*, legations, and delegations, as follows:—First, the comarca or province of Rome, and the commissariat of Loretto. Second, the 6 legations of Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Urbino-et-Pesaro, and Velletri. Third, the 13 legations of Ancona, Ascoli, Benevento, Camerino, Civita-Vecchia, Fermo, Frosino, Macerato, Orvieto, Perugia, Rieti, Spoleto, and Viterbo. These provinces are administered by a legate, assisted in the 6 legations by councillors taken from among the more influential inhabitants. In these legations the legate is always to be selected from among the cardinals. The municipalities of Rome and Bologna are administered under a special organization.

Revenue.] The revenue of the Papal states is greatly diminished in comparison with those times when the pope received tithes from the whole Christian world. Balbi supposes it may amount to £1,237,000; but there is a considerable deficit, the expense always exceeding the revenue; and the debts are supposed to amount to nearly £25,000,000. A statement of the revenues and expenditure of the pontifical government was for the first time published in 1847. It appears by it that for the year 1846 the amount of the customs was £1,012,000. The total revenue amounted to £1,895,720. The actual expenditure amounted to £2,000,000, leaving a deficit of about £110,000. The following is a general statement of the receipt and expenditure of the pontifical states:

I. Receipt.	
1. Predial imposts, landed property, &c.,	3,280,000 cr.
2. Monopolies, customs, and taxes on consumption,	4,120,000
3. Stamps and registries,	550,000
4. Post-office,	250,000
5. Lotteries,	1,100,000
Total gross revenue,	9,300,000
Deduct expenses of administration	2,220,000
Nett revenue,	7,080,000
II. Expenses of Administration.	
1. Predial imposts, landed property, &c.,	760,000
2. Monopolies, customs, and taxes on consumption,	460,000
3. Stamps and registries,	90,000
4. Post-office,	150,000
5. Lotteries,	760,000
Total,	2,220,000
III State Expenses.	
1. Sacred palaces, sacred college, ecclesiastical congregations, and diplomatic body abroad,	500,000
2. Public debt,	2,680,000
3. Expenses of state government,	530,000
4. Justice and police,	920,000
5. Public instruction, fine arts, and commerce,	110,000
6. Charities, and acts of public beneficence,	280,000
7. Public works, cleaning & illuminating Rome,	580,000
8. Troops of the line and carabineers,	1,900,000
9. Other military charges, health and marine,	290,000
10. Public festivals, and extra expenses,	44,000
11. Reserve fund,	100,000
Total,	7,934,000

Military and Naval force.] The army consisted in 1840 of 9,300 infantry, of which 6,000 were natives, and 3,300 Swiss; 640 dragoons, 160 mounted chasseurs, 800 artillerymen, 1,700 gendarmes, 300 arquebusiers, 1,200 customhouse officers, and 80 men of the noble guard,—in all 14,600 men, not including a reserve of 6,000 men and 3,000 national guards for Rome and Bologna. The annual expense of keeping up this force was 1,756,029 Roman scudi, or about £380,000. The States of the Church are divided into 3 military divisions, those of Rome, Bologna, and Ancona. There is no navy; there were formerly a few galleys, but they have been destroyed. It is in contemplation to build a few small vessels of war.

Ancient or Roman history.] We have adverted to the origin of Rome in our general historical paragraph upon Italy. Rome was governed by kings for nearly two and a half centuries, until 509 B. C. Junius Brutus and Tarquinius Collatinus were placed

at the head of the new-created republic as first consuls in that year. Long wars with the Etrurians and Latins mark the beginning of this epoch; the people also maintained a perpetual struggle against the power of the patricians or Roman nobility, and at last obtained the appointment of tribunes to protect their rights. Nevertheless, a series of perpetual wars, during which in great necessities a dictator was placed for six months at the head of affairs, exhausted the resources of the common people, and reduced them to the situation of dependents upon their creditors the patricians. In 499 B. C. the laws of the Twelve Tables, which partly confirmed ancient customary laws, and partly introduced a constitution borrowed from the Greeks, were promulgated. The decemvirs or first magistrates were chosen only among the patricians, and were invested with dictatorial powers. The people at last, after many struggles, obtained political equality with their patrician brethren in 366 B. C., when it was decreed that one consul should be elected from among the patricians, and the other from the plebeians,—an arrangement which was afterwards extended to other offices. In 389 Rome, with the exception of the capitol, was sacked by the Gauls under Brennus. After the defeat of the invaders by Camillus, the Romans appeared at the head of the Italian tribes. A long struggle with the Samnites, which lasted for 50 years, at last terminated in favour of Rome, and rendered her the most powerful state in Italy. When the Romans sought to extend their dominions over Lower Italy, and attacked the Tarentines, they became involved for the first time in a war with a foreign king, Pyrrhus of Epirus, whom the Tarentines invited to their aid. Pyrrhus was twice victorious, at Pandosia and at Asculum; but was defeated in 275 at Benevento. After the conquest of Tarentum, the Romans next directed their views abroad, and towards Sicily. This brought on the first struggle with Carthage, which lasted 23 years, during which the Romans formed a navy and defeated the Carthaginians at sea B. C. 260. From this period the struggle between Rome and Carthage was a contest for the command of the Mediterranean. Hamilcar the Carthaginian general endeavoured to maintain possession of the eastern point of Sicily; but the naval victory of the Romans in 241 forced Carthage to make peace, and to yield Sicily and the neighbouring small islands to her rival. In 237 the Romans took possession of Sardinia; and in 227 Carthage became bound by treaty not to extend her possessions in Spain beyond the Ebro, and not to attack Saguntum which had formed an alliance with Rome. During this period Cisalpine Gaul also became a Roman province by conquest. In 218 a second war broke out between Rome and Carthage, which lasted 17 years. Hannibal, the general of the Carthaginians, conquered Saguntum, crossed the Pyrenees, marched through Gaul, and, scaling the Alps, descended upon the N of Italy, and won the battle of Cannæ; but whilst his army rested at Capua, the Romans collected their forces; and after several desperate struggles the Carthaginians were compelled to evacuate Italy. In 201 Hannibal lost the battle of Zama in Africa, and Carthage was forced upon a humiliating peace by which she lost all her possessions in Spain. The Romans also conquered part of Asia; but in becoming acquainted with the wealth and manners of the East, they laid the foundation of that national luxury which finally consumed the vitals of the state. By the conquest of Corinth, B. C. 146, the whole of Greece became a Roman province, and in the same year the ancient and powerful republic of Carthage was annihilated after the defeat of its last army, the city itself laid in ashes, and the whole state annexed to the Roman empire. The thirst for conquest had now become unappeasable at Rome, while internal contentions agitated the republic, and her leading generals struggled for the supreme power. Sylla was created perpetual dictator, which office he voluntarily resigned in B. C. 79; Pompey having completed the conquest of Spain, of Syria, and other parts of Asia, was honoured with a brilliant triumph at Rome in 61. Cæsar,—whose deep-laid plans were not then anticipated by any one,—returned from Lusitania in the year 60, and allied himself to Pompey and Crassus, persuading them that their common interest demanded this coalition. Cæsar having been named proconsul of Gallia, completed the entire subjection of the Gauls, and crossed over to Britain, a part of which he overran. In the meanwhile civil dissensions distracted the state, and led to those events in which Cæsar and Pompey played a leading part. After many struggles the fate of the latter was decided in the battle of Pharsalia, B. C. 48, and Cæsar was named dictator for ten years, with the title of Imperator. A strong party, however, headed by Brutus and Cassius, opposed his growing power; and he fell by the hands of conspirators in the senate-house. Another triumvirate was now formed against the republican party by Octavianus, Cæsar's adopted son, Antony, and Lepidus, and a new civil war arose. Brutus, Cassius, and the republicans, were defeated by Octavianus and Antony at Philippi; and the two victors afterwards contended between themselves for the dominion of the world, when Octavianus defeated Antony and his ally Cleopatra, in the battle of Actium, and made himself master of the republic. Octavianus accepted the title of Augustus, declining that of dictator; he left all the forms of the republic nominally subsisting, but united all the real power of the state in his own person. Augustus died A. D. 14, and was succeeded by his step-son Tiberius, who was at last strangled in his bed by his own favourites, in A. D. 37. His successor Caligula, too, was assassinated in 41. He was succeeded by Claudius, a weak old man, whose adopted son and successor, Nero, surpassed in tyranny and cruelty all his predecessors. He fell by the hands of one of his freed slaves, in 68. In the two succeeding years no fewer than four emperors assumed the supreme power; viz., Galba in January 68, Otho in January 69, and Vitellius in April 69; and Vespasian, who reigned from 69 to 79, and under whom tranquillity was re-established in the empire. Vespasian was succeeded by his son Titus, whose short reign from 79 to 81 was marked by justice, benevolence, and mildness. Under his brother Domitian, who succeeded him, all the despotism of Tiberius and Nero seemed to awake anew. He was strangled, and Nerva succeeded him, and reigned till 98. Trajan, one of the noblest princes who ever adorned a throne, reigned from 98 to 117. Successful in war, he united Dacia, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania to the empire, and also made Armenia a Roman dependency. His successor Hadrian, who reigned from 117 to 138, improved the internal institutions of the country; but the most happy times of Rome were under the reign of his two successors, Titus Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, which epoch lasted 42 years. From the close of this period we date the decay of the Roman empire. Marcus Aurelius's son, Commodus, proved himself a monster in cruelty. His successor Pertinax was an excellent man, but reigned too short a time to carry into effect his plans for the improvement of the empire. After his reign the imperial dignity was sold by the guards, and bought by Didius Julianus, who was superseded by Septimius Severus, who reigned from 193 to 211, and restored something like order to the empire. His son, Caracalla, proved another Nero. Heliogabalus reigned from 218 to 223. His successor, Alexander Severus, who reigned from 223 to 236, was a model of virtue in a degenerate age. Under Maximinus, who reigned from 236 to 238, the military despotism which had been fostered in the state reached its greatest height. From the death of this prince the empire gradually declined; Decius was defeated and slain by the Goths in 251, and Valerian defeated and taken prisoner by the Persians in 261; but in 272 Aurelian defeated the empress Zenobia and carried her captive to Rome. Constantine, who succeeded to the diadem of the Roman empire in 323, embraced the Christian religion. Under him the whole constitution of the state was changed, and the seat of empire transferred to Constantinople. Dissensions, however, again broke out, and the empire was several times divided and reunited, until, after the death of Theodosius, it was divided between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius, of whom the latter received the western empire in 395. An epoch of exterior wars and internal disputes followed. In the reign of Maximus, Genseric plundered Rome in 455. Nine insignificant emperors succeeded Maximus till the entire dissolution of the empire under Romulus Augustulus in 476, when Odoacer, the chief of the Heruli, made himself master of Rome, and assumed the title of king of Italy. He was conquered by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, of whom we have spoken in our general historical introduction to Italy.

Modern history.] When Narses, the general of Justinian, had conquered the Goths and their allies in 552, the central part of Italy was treated like a conquered province of the Eastern empire, and governed by an officer who had the title of *exarch*, and held his court at Ravenna. Aistolph, king of the Langobards, conquered Ravenna and the whole of the exarchate; but was forced by Pepin in 755 to relinquish it to Stephen, bishop of Rome. This donation was renewed by Charlemagne in 774. The policy of the popes in favouring the Normans in Lower Italy procured them the protection of these warriors. Under Gregory VII., in 1075, the power of the popes reached its greatest height. The crusades in 1096 favoured the policy of the Roman see, of which the power was also increased by inheriting the territory of the countess Matilda of Tuscany. To oppose the house of Hohenstaufen in Italy, the pope called the house of Anjou to the throne of Naples in 1265. Internal convulsions, excited by the boundless ambition of the popes and their vicious lives, forced them to transfer their court from Rome to Avignon, where it remained from 1360 to 1378. Avignon had been bought by Clement VI. from Joanna, queen of Naples and countess of Provence. The popes while at Avignon being wholly under the influence of the kings of France, were scarcely recognised by the Romans and Germans; but in 1378 the papal see was again re-established in Rome. The greatest pope of the 16th cent. was Leo X., who was elected in 1513. Julius II. acquired Bologna in 1513, and Ancona in 1532. Ravenna was taken from the Venetians; Ferrara in 1598 from Modena; and the last duke of Urbino left his states in 1626 to the pope. The temporal and spiritual power of the popes began to decline gradually from this date. Sextus V. by his politic administration retarded for a while the decay of the power of the popedom; but the prodigality and follies of his successors produced new evils and fresh civil dissensions. Clement XIV., a wise and liberal man, in 1773 abolished the order of the Jesuits. In 1783 Naples freed itself from the feudal obligations it had hitherto held towards the pope; and the emperor Joseph II. checked the influence and power of the priests in the Austrian dominions. The victories of the French in Italy forced the pope to yield, in the peace of Tolentino, Avignon to France, and Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara, to the Cisalpine republic. A movement in Rome against the French in 1797 afforded a pretext for the taking of that city by the French troops, and the carrying away of Pius VI. as a prisoner to France. Pius VII. was enabled by the Austrians to resume possession of Rome on the 14th of March 1800. By the concordat made with Buonapate in 1801, the pope again lost part of his worldly power. In 1807 new disputes with France arose, in consequence of which Ancona, Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino, were incorporated with the kingdom of Italy; and in 1809 the whole papal dominions were seized and partly incorpo-

rated with France. A revenue of 2,000,000 francs was assigned to the pope, who was compelled to take up his residence in France, until the events of 1814 allowed his holiness to resume possession of the States of the Church. He was succeeded by Leo XI., who died in February 1829, and was succeeded by Pius VIII. The elevation of Pius IX. to the pontificate, in 1846, was at first attended with many auspicious omens. Cardinal Mastai Ferrati had just entered his fifty-fifth year when elected, an age in which the intellectual powers are full of vigour, and when ambition dominates in heroic minds. The new pontiff granted a general amnesty to political offenders, with few exceptions; and the reader may be surprised to hear that there were 2,000 victims incarcerated out of a population of only 3,000,000. He then dismissed the mercenary troops, and organized a national guard. His next measure was to appoint a permanent mixed council of civilians as well as ecclesiastics: all men of approved liberal sentiments. He abolished the cruel laws which oppressed the Jews, and remitted many oppressive imposts which distressed the people, particularly the duty on salt. Unhappily the revolutionary furor of 1848 was carried to excess in Rome, and Pius IX. was induced to flee to Gaeta, and from that town to address an appeal for support to the different Catholic powers of Europe. Austria and Naples gladly prepared to march upon Rome; while France hastened to anticipate their influence on Roman affairs by despatching a strong body of troops to Civita-Vecchia, whence General Oudinot ultimately marched upon and took possession of Rome. The results of this complication of affairs are thus summed up in a message of the French president: "Our arms have overthrown at Rome that turbulent demagogy which throughout the Italian peninsula had compromised the cause of true liberty, and our brave soldiers have had the signal honour of replacing Pope Pius IX. on the throne of St. Peter. The spirit of party will fail in obscuring this memorable deed, which will form a glorious page for France. The constant aim of our efforts has been to encourage the liberal and philanthropical intentions of the Holy Father; the pontifical power pursues the realization of the formulas contained in the *motu proprio* of the 2d of September 1849. Some of the organic laws have already been published, and those which are to complete the *ensemble* of the administrative and military organization in the States of the Church will not long be delayed. It is needless to say that our army, yet necessary for the maintenance of order at Rome, is equally so for our political influence, and which, having rendered itself illustrious by its courage, is no less admired for its discipline and its administration."

PAPALLACTA, a village of Ecuador, at the base of the E flank of the Andes, on the Coco, 60 m. ESE of Quito. It formerly possessed a considerable trade with the surrounding country.

PAPALOAPAN. See Alvarado.

PAPANDAJANG, a volcano in the W part of the island of Java, and prov. of Sukapura, 102 m. SE of Batavia. This volcano was previous to the eruption in 1772 one of the loftiest in the island. On that occasion it was considerably reduced in alt., and buried 40 villages with its debris, while 2,957 of the inhabitants of the surrounding district perished.

PAPANODIZIA. See Prinkipos.

PAPANTLA, a village of Mexico, in the state and 135 m. NW of Vera-Cruz, in a fine plain, watered by the Nautla. The adjacent woods abound with vanilla. About 6 m. from the village are some curious Aztec ruins.

PAPAS, a lake of New Grenada, at the SW extremity of the dep. of Cundinamarca, and in the prov. of Neiva, 36 m. SSE of Popayan. It is about 9 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth at its widest part. The Magdalena issues from its E side.

PAPASQUIARO, a town of Mexico, in the state and 330 m. S of Chihuahua and 75 m. WNW of Durango. Pop. about 5,000.

PAPA-STOUR, one of the Shetland islands, forming the principal part of the p. of Walls. It lies on the S side of the entrance of St. Magnus bay, about 2 m. from Sandness. It is 2½ m. in length from SE to NW, and 1½ m. in breadth. Its soil is comparatively fertile. The pop. in 1841 was 382; in 1851, 359.

PAPA-STRONSAY, one of the Orkney islands, divided from the NE side of Stronsay by a channel from 2 to 4 furl. broad. It is about 3 m. in circuit. Pop. in 1841 and in 1851, 28.

PAPA-WESTRAY, one of the Orkney islands, 23 m. N of Kirkwall. It is 3½ m. in length from N to S, and 1 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1841, 340; in 1851, 371.

PAPAZLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia and sanj. of Sophia, 15 m. ENE of Philoppopoli, near the r. bank of the Maritza, between two branches of the Lark.

PAPENBERG. See Takabokousima.

PAPENBURG, a town of Hanover, in the gov. of Osnabruck, circle and 30 m. NNE of Meppen, and 27 m. SSE of Embden, in a marshy locality, on several canals, the principal of which joins the Ems on the r. bank, at the Drostersyhl. Pop. 3,620. It has two Catholic churches and three schools, and possesses extensive building-docks, manufactories of sail-cloth and cordage, several saw-mills, distilleries of brandy, and lime-kilns.

PAPENDRECHT, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, arrond. and 12 m. W of Gorcum, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Sliedrecht, on the r. bank of the Merwede, a branch of the Meuse. Pop. 1,000.

PAPERVILLE, a village of Sullivan co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 309 m. E of Nashville, on a branch of Holston river.

PAPEY, a small island of the Atlantic, near the E coast of Iceland, in N lat. 64° 12′, and W long. 16° 30′.

PAPHOS. See Baffa.

PAPIMUAGEE, a lake of Lower Canada, 165 m. NE of lake St. John. The Belsiamitis issues from its SE extremity, and flows into the N side of the estuary of the St. Lawrence.

PAPINACHOIS, a river of Lower Canada, which flows SSW, and after a course of about 60 m., joins the Saguenay on the l. bank. It gives name to a tribe of Indians who inhabit the NE part of Lower Canada.

PAPMEZO, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss and comitat of Bihar, 10 m. NNW of Belényes, on the r. bank of the Hollada.

PAPO, a mountain of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Assin, near the l. bank of the Birrim, 19 m. NE of Cape Corse.

PAPOCZ, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube and comitat of Eisenburg, on the Raab, 28 m. NE of Steinamanger, and 12 m. W of Marczalto. Pop. 760. It has a considerable trade in poultry. Tobacco is extensively reared in the environs.

PAPOUL (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 5 m. E of Castelnaudary, on the Limbe. Pop. 1,396. St. P. was originally an abbey, the foundation of which is attributed to Charlemagne; and of which it still possesses some remains.

PAPOUS. See New Guinea.

PAPOZZE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina, district and 6 m. SSW of Adria, and 15 m. ESE of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 2,283. It has a considerable trade in bread, grain, and cattle.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Bavaria, the cap. of a seignory of the same name, in the circle of Middle Franconia, on the r. bank of the Altmühl, 32 m. SE of Anspach. Pop. 2,100. It has two castles, two Lutheran churches, a school and an hospital. Tape is its chief article of manufacture. The counts of P. were hereditary marshals of the German empire.

PAPRA, or Papara, a town of Burmah, on the N coast of the island of Junkceylon. A narrow strait by which the island is separated from the mainland bears the same name.

PAPROLZAN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 66 m. SE of Oppeln, circle and 7 m. NNE of Plesse, in a marshy locality. Pop. 289. It has extensive iron-works.

PAPSO-DERVEIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 23 m. SSE of Monastir.

PAPUA. See New Guinea.

PAPUDO, a port of Chili, in the district and 30 m. NW of Quilota, and 39 m. N of Valparaiso, on the North Pacific, in N lat. 32° 31′ 15″, and W long. 71° 29′ 8″.

PAPWORTH-SAINT-AGNES, a parish partly in Cambridgeshire, partly in Hunts, 4½ m. NW of Caxton. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 151.

PAPWORTH-SAINT-EVERARD, a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,091 acres. Pop. in 1831, 107; in 1851, 126.

PAQUET BAY, a bay of the NE coast of Newfoundland, between capes Partridge and St. John. This is the most easterly point to which liberty of fishing is permitted to French vessels.

PARA, or Gram Para, the largest and most northerly of the provinces of Brazil, extending between the parallels of 4° 30′ N and 9° 40′ S, and between 45° 10′ and 72° 40′ W long.; and bounded on the N by Venezuela, from which it is to some extent separated by the Serras Tunahy and Pacaraina, and by English, Dutch, and French Guayana, the boundary lines of which are marked by the Serra-Tumucumac and the Oyapok river; on the E by the Atlantic, the Turyassu towards the prov. of Maranham, and the Uraguay towards that of Goyaz; on the S by the prov. of Mato-Grosso; and on the W by Peru, from which it is separated for some distance by the Javary, and by Ecuador. It has an area of about 950,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 290,000, of whom 100,000 were Indians. With the exception of part of its N frontier, in which there are some mountains, its surface is generally flat. It is watered by the Amazon, by which it is intersected from W to E, and by its gigantic affluents, the principal of which are the Javary, the Jutay, the Jurna, Teffé, Coary, Purus, Madeira, Tapajos, and Xingu, on the r.; and on the l., the Yapura, the Rio Negro and its tributary, the Rio Branco, the Yatuna, the Paru, and the Anaurapara. These great rivers constitute a vast system of water-communication, offering facilities for the inland navigation of this large territory unequalled perhaps in the world. The main stream of the Amazon, 180 m. wide at its entrance, is navigable for large vessels more than 2,000 m. On the E it is watered by the Tocantins, the embouchure of which is separated from that of the Amazon by the island of Marajo. Several other islands stud the coast, the general character of which is low and marshy.—The climate is warm at all seasons of the year; but the heat is tempered by the morning and evening breezes which blow alternately from the land and the sea. The surface is to a great extent covered with trees of the most magnificent dimensions, and a variety of productions little known in the other provinces of the empire prove the soil to be of the richest description. Rice, manioc, millet, legumes, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, numerous varieties of fruit, some of them unknown in Europe, are here extensively cultivated. The cocoa-tree and the *pechurim*, the fruit of the latter of which is valued as forming a good substitute for the nutmeg, are also common. The fig and vine thrive in a few localities. The forests afford excellent timber, tan and dye-woods, oils, gums, and medicinal plants.—Domestic and wild animals, and birds of the species common to other parts of Brazil, are here to be met with in great numbers. The rivers and sea-coast abound with fish. Of the latter, one of the most remarkable is a large species locally named the *Peixe-Boy*, which yields considerable quantities of oil, and the flesh of which bears a close resemblance to veal. Turtles of enormous size are common; and a silk-worm, the cocoons of which are three times the size of those of the ordinary species, and of a fine yellow colour, occurs here on the orange trees.—The mineral productions of the prov. consist chiefly in silver, emeralds, crystal, granite, ochre, often approaching in colour to the finest vermillion, and white clay. In 1839 the total value of the imports of the prov. amounted to 1,559,338,000 reis = £389,834. Its exports at the same period, consisting chiefly of rice, dye-woods, timber, cacao, drugs, spices, and caoutchouc, were estimated at 1,236,837,000 reis. The bounties of Nature are unfortunately neutralised here by absurd fiscal and prohibitive duties, and the gov. of the prov. does not at present pay its expenses. The general revenue for 1844 was only £14,791, while the expenses amounted to £23,958.—The prov. returns 1 senator and 3 deputies to the Brazilian congress. Its provincial assembly consists of 28 members.—This province comprises—1st, the districts or comarcas of Para proper, viz.: Xingutania, Tapajonia, and Mundrucama; 2d, the Solimoes territory, comprising the districts of Purus, Coary, Teffe, Jurua, Intay, and Javari; and, 3d, Brazilian Guayana.—The chief town, named also Para, Para-de-Belêm, Belêm, or Santa-Maria-de-Belem, is situated in a fine plain, at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the estuary of the Tocantins—here also called the Para—at the confluence of the Guama, in a plain, 1,650 m. NNW of Rio-de-Janeiro, and 75 m. from the shore of the Atlantic, in S lat. 1° 28′, W long. 48° 22′. Pop. in 1840, 10,000. The streets are straight, and the chief ones paved. The houses, which are chiefly built of stone, are substantial and elegant. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, and seminary formerly a Jesuit's college, and the governor's palace. It contains, besides numerous churches and chapels, several convents, a college, a normal school, an hospital, an arsenal, and a printing establishment; and possesses a botanic garden and several squares. The tide rises 11 ft. in the harbour, and affords depth for vessels of the largest size. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in rice, cacao, cotton, coffee, cloves, tapioca, chestnuts, caoutchouc, sarsaparilla, and isinglass.

PARA, a river of Russia, which rises 42 m. SE of Sapojok, in the gov. of Tambov; flows NW; and joins the Oka on the r. bank, at Chilovo, after a course of 90 m.

PARA (Rio). See Amazon.

PARABIAGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the delegation and 15 m. WNW of Milan, district and 7 m. SSW of Saronno, on the r. bank of the Olona. Pop. 2,120. It has manufactories of silk.

PARABITA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-d'Otranto, district and 12 m. E of Gallipoli, and 24 m. S of Lecce. Pop. 1,700. It has two convents.

PARACALE, a village and port of Luzon, on the NE coast, 135 m. ESE of Manilla.

PARACATU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sabara. It descends under the name of the Rio-Escuro from the Serra-de-Tiririca, a little to the W of Paracatu-do-Principe; runs in a generally E direction; and throws itself into the São-Francisco, on the l. bank. See also Sabara.

PARACATU-DO-PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Sabara, 300 m. NNW of Villa-Rica, in an elevated and salubrious situation, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,000. The streets are straight and well-paved; and it contains 2 handsome fountains, a parish church, 3 chapels, and a Latin school. The houses are built of wood and earth. In the environs are mines of gold and diamonds.

PARACELS, an assemblage of islands and rocks in the China sea, extending between 15° 46′ and 17° 8′ N lat., and between 111° 10′ and 112° 44′ E long., 150 m. SE of Haïnau, and at about an equal distance from the E coast of Cochin-China. They form several groups, the principal of which are those of Discovery, Amphitrite, and Voadore. This archipelago is politically considered a dependency of the Annam empire. It abounds with turtle and fish, and some of the larger islands are covered with wood. It is resorted to for fishing by the Cochin-Chinese.

PARACLET (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine, and commune of Saint Aubin, on the Ardusson. Pop. 15. It has an extensive manufactory of files and of steel. It contains the ruins of the monastery founded by Abelard in the 12th cent., and of which Heloise was abbess for 32 years.

PARACLIFTA, a village of Sevier co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., 142 m. SW by W of Little Rock, on the N side of Little river, a branch of Red river.

PARACOMBE, a parish of Devon, 11 m. NE by N of Barnstaple. Area 4,363 acres. Pop. in 1831, 409; in 1851, 460.

PARACORIO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 12 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sinopoli-Superiore, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 850.

PARACUELLOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SE of Cuenca, on the summit of a mountain. Pop. 640. It has a considerable trade in household linen of local manufacture.

PARACUELOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Guadalaxara, and 20 m. N of Alcala-de-Henares. Pop. 500. It has a Franciscan convent.

PARACULLOS-DE-XILOCA, a village of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 3 m. S of Calatayud, on the r. bank of the Xiloca, at the foot of a calcareous mountain. Pop. 886. It has several thermal springs. Gypsum is quarried in the environs.

PARAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 26 m. NNW of Hevest, 16 m. W of Erlau, at the foot of the Matra mountains, and on an affluent of the Tarna. It has mineral baths, and mines of gold and silver.

PARADA-DO-BISPO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 6 m. ENE of Lamego, near the confluence of the Tavora and Douro.

PARADAS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Seville, and 3 m. WSW of Marchena. It derives its name from the castle of Las Paradas, situated in its centre, and belonging to the dukes of Arcos. Pop., chiefly agricultural and pastoral, 4,320. It has an hospital.

PARADE (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Castelmoron, and 17 m. SE of Marmande, on a height, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,243.

PARADELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. N of Trancoso, and 11 m. W of San-João-da-Pasqueira.

PARADILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. W of Palencia. Pop. 90.

PARADINAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Zamora, and 27 m. NE of Salamanca, on the l. bank of the Guarenna. Pop. 264.

PARADISE, a village of Strasburg township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 52 m. W of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, 125.—Also a township of York co., in the same state. Pop. 2,117.—Also a village of Cole co., in the state of Illinois, 81 m. E of Springfield, near the head of Little Wabash river.

PARADISO, a village and port on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, 11 m. S of the town of Rhodes.

PARADOX LAKE, a lake in Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S. It is 4 m. long, and from a ½ m. to 1 m. broad.

PARAGOA. See Palawan.

PARAGUA, a river of Guayana, which rises on the N flank of the Sierra-Pacaraina; runs N, and then W; and joins the Caroni, on the l. bank, in N lat. 7° 5′, after a course of 250 m.

PARAGUANA, a peninsular prov. of Venezuela, in the dep. of Sulia, which stretches out into the Caribbean sea, to the NE of the gulf of Maracaybo. It is about 48 m. in length from SSW to NNE, and is intersected by the parallel of 12° N. An elevated mountain-ridge intersecting it longitudinally terminates in Cape-San-Roman. Its surface is chiefly occupied with pasture-grounds.

PARAGUASSU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the E flank of the Serradas-Almas, and, running E, flows into the bay of Todos-los-Santos, after a course of 280 m. Its principal affluent is the Jacuhipe, on the l.

PARAGUAY, an inland state of South America, lying between the parallels of 24° and 27° 30′ S, about midway between the Atlantic and the Andes; and bounded on the N and E by Brazil, from which it is separated by the Xexuy, an affluent of the Paraguay, and the river Parana; on the SE, S, and W by the provinces of the Argentine confederation, from which it is separated by the Parana and the Paraguay; and on the NW by Bolivia. The country has an area of about 74,000 sq. m.; but appears never to have been otherwise than very scantily peopled; from 300,000 to 400,000 being the utmost limit of its pop. Its figure is compact, and is nearly circumscribed by the Parana and its tributary the Yajuari, and the Paraguay and Rio-Blanco. The Serra-Amambahy enters P. on the N from the Brazilian frontier, and sends off a branch towards the Paraguay, which terminates a little to the S of the city of Assumpcion; while another branch runs SSE, for some distance in a direction nearly parallel to the Parana, and then crosses that river, and runs on to join the mountains of Corrientes. These two branches of the Serra-Amambahy enclose the basin of the Tebiquariguazu, an affluent of the Paraguay, and the largest river which has its rise within the frontiers of P. The other streams which originate within the P. territory are the Haimbeguazu, the Ibiticuray, the Acaray, and the Monday, all affluents of the Parana; and the Carimbuti, an affluent of the Xexuy. The larger frontier-rivers, when swollen during the rainy season, overflow their banks, and inundate the adjacent country, often to the extent of several hundred miles; and after the inundations subside, these waters remain spread out into lakes of great superficial extent but of little depth, while large tracts which have been submerged are left dry, and present a soil of extreme fertility, enriched as it annually is by the depositions of the river.

Climate and productions.] The climate of P. is in general moist and temperate, though in some parts it is cold, and white frosts are common in July and August. All kinds of grain, beans, pease, potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables, are early grown. There is a species of vine of which good wine is made; magueys, sugar-cane, and maize, from the latter of which the Indians make their favourite drink, are abundant; tobacco, and chinchona or Jesuit's bark, sarsaparilla, rhubarb, jalap, sassafras, guaiacum, dragon's blood, nux vomica, vanilla, and cacao, are abundant. Among the larger trees are the *timbabi*, supplying a fine yellow gum which is formed into beads and necklaces; the cedar, the *curi*

or pine, and the algarrobo or carob tree, which is here made to supply a species of bread. One of the most important vegetable productions is *matté*, or Paraguay tea, a plant which rises about a foot and a half high, with slender branches, and leaves something like those of senna. The gathering and preparing of this herb afford considerable employment. The operation consists in drying the leaves, which are scattered on shelves for the purpose over a fire, and are then put up into packages of from 7 to 8 arrobas of 25 lbs. each. There are two sorts of this leaf. The first, which is most esteemed, is that which is made of the tender part of the leaves; the other, or inferior sort, is made of the thick part. The consumption of this article, not only in P., but throughout the Argentine provinces, Peru, and Chili, is incredible. All drink two or three times in the course of the day, making an infusion of it like tea, with warm water and sugar. So indispensable is this species of Western tea that the mines would stand still if the owners were to neglect to supply the workmen with it. It has been calculated that 2,000,000 piastres worth of this herb is exported from P. every year. It is infused and made nearly in the same way as Chinese tea, excepting that the branches are used along with the leaves, and that it is drank out of the vessel it is made in through a silver or glass pipe, and as soon as possible after infusion. Its smell and colour are said to resemble and to be nearly as fine as that of the best Indian teas.—The pomegranate, peach, fig, lemon, and orange, flourish in P., as do the cocoa-nut and other palms. The native fruits are very numerous. Among them are the jujube, the *chanar*, the *yacani*, the *quabira* from which candles are made for the churches, the *quembe* yielding a delicious pulp, the *mammon* growing on the trunk of a tree and resembling a melon, the *tatay* having a fruit like the mulberry, the *alaba*, the *anguay* whose pips of a rich violet colour and triangular shape are used by Indian women for necklaces, the *tarumay* resembling the olive, the *molle* yielding a fragrant gum, the *bacoba*, banana, anana, and manioc. The cotton tree grows to a great size. The most ferocious animal is the jaguar or tiger, which often commits great havoc amongst the cattle. The puma or congar, called also the American lion, is a fierce animal, though not to be compared to the African lion; and the black bear is here large and ferocious, destroying the cattle whenever they are exposed to his ravages. The ant-bear is a very common animal, feeding principally on ants, which it catches by placing its long tongue on their nests. The tapir or river-cow, the capibara or water-pig, and various other amphibious animals, frequent the rivers of P.—The cassowary or American ostrich is the largest bird seen in the plains of P. It is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. There are several different species of humming-bird. Geese and other water-fowl abound in the lakes and along the shores of the great rivers. Goldfinches, nightingales, larks, green parrots, long-tailed parrots, and peacocks, enliven the forests; nor are there wanting ostriches and birds of prey, amongst which there is one called *tuca*, resembling the crow, but having a beak of singular length, and beautifully variegated with a distribution of red, yellow, and black streaks.—Mosquitoes and an innumerable variety of insects are the plague of this fine country, and infest both the waters and the land. Snakes, vipers, and scorpions are numerous. The boa constrictor haunts the moist places adjoining the rivers. The vampire bat, which, seizing on a person asleep, sucks the blood so as to endanger the life of its victims, occurs in many places.

Commerce.] The trade of P. consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, and leather. Hitherto, what little external commerce it has possessed has been chiefly carried on by the river Paraguay, the journey to Buenos Ayres by land being seldom performed excepting by couriers, who are obliged to wade and swim over rivers, and are exposed to the attacks of the wandering Indians. Even the navigation of the Paraguay itself has been impeded by them; the Payaguas tribe often collecting 60 or 70 canoes, with 5 or 6 men in each, who, armed only with long lances and clubs, would attack and carry any vessel unprovided with means of resistance. The whole territory is surrounded by native tribes equally inveterate and ferocious. On the W are the Tobas and Moscobies; on the S the Abipones; on the N the Guaycurus or Mbayas, and the Panaguas; the E alone is free from any immediate neighbours of this description, though on the distant mountains in this quarter called Yerva, are the Monteses, who give much trouble to the people employed in collecting *matte*, which grows spontaneously in their vicinity. P. is not a country adapted to the production of wheat, and must always rely on a foreign supply of breadstuffs, except Indian corn, which it produces very well. It has no manufactories, and must supply itself also from abroad with most of the articles of that class which its new wants and its vast resources will at the same time demand and enable it so easily to pay for. By treaty concluded on 15th July 1852, between Urquiza, then provisional director of the Argentine confederation, and Don C. A. Lopez, president of the republic of P., the river Parana was opened up by the confederation to the flag of P., and the Paraguay and its affluents, in like manner to the Argentine flag, and the P. government undertook to grant a port on the river Pilcomayo, as high up as possible to facilitate the commercial transit by land route to Bolivia. A writer in the *British Packet* remarks that "as regards commercial prospects, the amicable recognition of the political independence of the republic of P., and the consequent opening of our interior rivers to foreign flags, the right hand of fellowship and intercourse extended to Bolivia, and the convergence of Argentine interests in a national focus, cemented by reciprocal interests, and guaranteed by recognised rights, cannot fail to give a salutary and lasting impulse to the trade of the river Plate. In due course P. must become an important outlet for European manufactures; but after the fairy tales that have been told of its wealth and teeming population, we think there is a danger of its immediate importance, as a consumer of foreign products, being greatly overrated. As to primary necessities, the Paraguayans require nothing, as an isolated existence of more than 40 years clearly demonstrates; and a reasonable period must be allowed to foster, if not create, a taste for the fineries and luxuries that will doubtless follow in the course of their progressive advancement." Formerly all goods from Great Britain destined for the Argentine confederation, the republic of P., and even the S part of Brazil, were sent to Monte-Video or Buenos Ayres, and appear in the returns of the Board-of-Trade under the head of 'Shipments to the river Plate;' thence they were reshipped into smaller vessels, carrying the Argentine colours, but manned in general by French or Italian seamen, and thence ascended the rivers to where they were destined, bringing back country produce in return, which was again reshipped into larger vessels destined to Europe, at the ports of either Montevideo or Buenos-Ayres. A civil war, of course, interrupted even these communications. The value of the importations for 1852—a year of over-supply—was supposed to be about £80,000; the average

annual wants of the people was estimated at £60,000. All the other cities in the interior consumed a full proportion of British goods; and we know from official sources that, while in 1851, 100,000 tons of shipping was sufficient to convey the whole of the productions of Europe to Buenos Ayres, no less than 2,000 vessels, of an average of 36 tons each, or an aggregate of 72,000 tons, were employed from Buenos Ayres on the river coasting trade. See articles PARANA, and PLATA.

Towns and villages.] Since the dictatorship of Dr. Francia terminated, this country has been administratively divided into 8 departments, and 28 municipalities. The number of Indian villages, originally founded by the missionaries, is very considerable. They generally consist of stone or mud houses covered with tiles, having a large square in which are the priest's house and a good church, the number of inhabitants in each being seldom less than 600, and often exceeding 2,000. The only towns of importance are the capital Assumpcion, Villa-Rica, and Concepcion.

History.] P. was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, who entering the river Plata, in 1526, sailed up the Parana, and thence entered the Paraguay. He was succeeded in 1536, by Juan-de-Ayalas, whom Don Pedro-de-Mendoza, the first governor of Buenos-Ayres, despatched with a body of troops, military stores, and other necessaries to explore the territory. Juan-de-Salinas founded the city of Nuestra-Senhora-de-la-Assumpcion, the capital of the prov. The discovery of the country was prosecuted by Alvarez Nunez, whose eminent services, on the death of Don Pedro-de-Mendoza, procured him the government of Buenos-Ayres. In subjugating this country, the Spaniards exercised great cruelty on the unfortunate inhabitants. In 1554 the first bishop of P. brought with him laws and regulations for the protection of the Indians; but there being no power to enforce the due execution of these regulations, the natives still continued under bondage, and their numbers gradually wasted away. To supply workmen for the Spanish plantations, Parana was afterwards conquered. The city of Ciudad Real was founded; and 40,000 Indians were reduced to slavery. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance in P., and by gentleness and policy, succeeded in obtaining an ascendency over the minds of the natives, and in reducing them under the yoke of civilized life. Their success in this benevolent work was truly astonishing. They collected the natives into towns and villages, which soon increased under their influence and direction, spreading over the wilderness, and gradually extending on all sides. The principal missions of the Jesuits were in Uruguay, on the S of the Parana. This country was one of the first of the South American states which threw off the authority of the mother country. Its geographical position, on the head waters of the Rio-de-la-Plata, or rather at the head of navigation, and 1,500 m. from the Atlantic, has not only secured its independence, but protected it entirely from any attempt at its re-subjugation. It exchanged the authority of old Spain for the rule of one of the most remarkable men who has performed a part in the government of states during the present century. For upwards of thirty years the celebrated Dr. Francia continued to maintain his authority over P. by a system of the most remorseless tyranny and capricious cruelty of which there is any example in the history of the world. One of the means by which his power was continued unimpaired to the moment of his death, was a policy of non-intercourse and isolation, as complete and inflexible as that of the island of Japan. The laws of the country (which were nothing but the edicts of Francia, who united all power in his own person), forbade the entry of any human being into the territory of Paraguay, on any pretext whatever. Of the few who by any chance did enter, none were permitted to return; a very few did escape, and from their imperfect reports only has the world for half a century had any consciousness of the existence of this republic, so called. The talents of Francia, profiting by the perpetual confusions and civil wars of the surrounding provinces, enabled him to protract so long this singular anomaly. Being himself the strongest power, and standing perfectly aloof from all connections whatever, he was allowed his own way for the third of a century, and died in the full possession and exercise of his power. After his death the present President, Lopez, was appointed. Although Lopez is not a tyrant, he has still but very gradually relaxed the system of Francia in respect to foreign intercourse. He long steadily refused to make treaties, though repeatedly solicited thereto, not only by the South American states, but by the European powers. In 1852, after the success of General Urqueza against Rosas, he was persuaded to make a treaty with the Argentine confederation, and now has signed and caused to be ratified, one with England, the United States, France, and Sardinia. All these powers, acting at one and the same time, and in concert, have at last succeeded in obtaining the same conditions of intercourse and trade.

PARAGUAY, a noble river of South America, which has its origin in the lofty mountains with which the central part of the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso is covered, in some small lakes on the S side of the Sierra-Pary, under the parallel of 13° 30′ S; and flowing S through that prov. to Pildoris, a little below Fort Nova Coimbra, in S lat. 20° 20′, from that point to its junction with the Parana, at the SW extremity of Paraguay, forms the western frontier of Brazil and of Paraguay, separating the former state from Bolivia, and the latter from Bolivia and from the Argentine confederation. Its total length of course exceeds 1,200 m. Within the Brazilian territory, its great affluents are the Jauru on the l., and the San Lourenco and Tacoary on the r. The Pilcomayo is the only large stream it receives on the l. bank below Pildoris, at the confluence of the Tacoary; and the Corrientes, Ipane-Guazu, Xexui, and Tabiquari are its chief affluents on the r. bank within the territory of Paraguay. The navigation of this noble river was long closed to the commerce of Europe by the policy of Dr. Francia, the dictator of the state to which it gives name, and his successor Lopez on the one hand, and that of Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos-Ayres, on the other. On the fall of the latter chief, however, the navigation of the Parana, and all its great sister-streams, were thrown open to all flags; and steam-navigation will gradually penetrate to the higher portion of the P., which presents an uninterrupted inland navigation through nearly 19° of lat., over a mud bottom, and without a rock or stone to impede the passage. Brazil is preparing to reap her share in the advantages of this treaty by founding a new city, Albuquerque, on the r. bank of the river, on the extreme frontier of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which already numbers 1,000 inhabitants; and Bolivia will doubtless exert herself in the establishment of steam-navigation on the Pilcomayo. A treaty has recently been negociated with the president of Paraguay, by which British subjects are free to navigate the river, and to settle and carry on commerce in any of the towns of that state, instead of being restricted to the city of Assumpcion as hitherto. Similar treaties have also been made with France, Sardinia, and the United States. By a treaty of 15th July 1852, between the Argentine confederation, and the republic of Paraguay, the river P. from bank to bank, is declared to belong in perfect sovereignty to the republic of Paraguay; but the republic concedes to the Argentine flag the free navigation of the P. and its affluents. See PARANA.

PARAHIBA, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N by that of Rio Grande-do-Norte; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the prov. of Pernambuco; and on the W by that of Ceara. It is 360 m. in length from E to W, and about 90 m. in breadth, and comprises an area of nearly 20,000 sq. m. Its surface is generally mountainous; the Serra-de-Cayriris intersecting it in the W, and spreading its ramifications over the entire country. The principal rivers are the Parahiba, the Mamanguape, the Camaratuba, the Gramame, the Guaju, and the Miriripe. From its elevated character, this portion of Brazil is exposed to high winds and frequent droughts, but the climate generally is temperate and salubrious. The soil is fertile, and produces besides cotton of excellent quality, sugar, varieties of fruit and legumes, rice, mandioc, millet, and tobacco. The woods afford excellent timber, gums, resin, &c. The ounce and jaguar are occasionally met with here; the mountain-goat, locally called *veados*, pigs and cattle are abundant. Birds are extremely numerous. The pop., estimated in 1838 at 55,124, but, which 5 years previous is said to have amounted to 100,000, comprises two Indian nations, viz.: the Cahités to the S

of the Parahiba, and the Potyguaras to the N of that river; each of which is subdivided into several tribes. The prov. contains 3 comarcas, viz.: São-Brejo-d'Area, Parahiba, and Pombal. It returns 5 deputies to the imperial assembly, and 2 senators to the upper house. Its provincial assembly is composed of 28 members.—Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 75 m. N of Olinda, and 1,380 m. NNE of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, and about 12 m. from the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. 15.000. It consists of an upper and a lower town. The latter, locally distinguished as the Varadouro, is the commercial quarter. The principal streets are broad and paved; the houses, some of which are spacious, are generally only a single story in height, with arcades in front, usually employed as shops. The principal buildings are the churches, the governor's house, formerly the Jesuit's college, the town-house, the treasury, and the intendency. It has also numerous convents, 2 fine fountains, 2 hospitals, a prison, a Latin-school, and barracks. The port is defended by two forts, near which is good anchorage. The trade consists chiefly in cotton, sugar, dye-woods, drugs, gums, &c. The environs are fertile and well cultivated, producing grain, legumes, sugar, and cotton.—Also a river, which has its source in the Serra Jabitaca, a branch of the Cairiris-Velhos; traverses in a ENE direction the prov. of the same name; passes Parahiba, and 12 m. below that town, throws itself into the Atlantic, by a wide embouchure divided into 2 channels by the island of São-Bento, and after a course of upwards of 300 m. It has an easy and spacious entrance to the S, near Cape Ledo, and is defended by a battery. Its principal affluent is the Guarahu.

PARAHIBA, or Parahiba-do-Sul, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the E part of the prov. of São-Paulo, on the N side of the Serra-do-Mar; runs first W; then bends abruptly ENE; enters the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro; and after a tortuous course of 600 m. throws itself into the Atlantic at São-João-de-Parahiba, and in S lat. 21° 38′.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. of district, 2,000.

PARAHIBUNA, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes.—Also a small town of the prov. and about 60 m. NE of the town of São-Paulo, and district of Jacarehi. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, find their chief employment in the culture of tobacco, coffee, and millet, and in the rearing of pigs.—Also a river formed by the junction of the rivers Barros and Preto. It divides the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro from that of Minas-Geraes, and falls into the Parahiba near the SW extremity of the prov. of Espiritu-Santo.—Also a small river of the prov. of São-Paulo, which joins the Parahiba on the l. bank, about 6 m. below Parahitinga.

PARAHIM, a deep but narrow river of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhi. It has its source in the N side of the Serra-Gurguêa, and falls into Lake Pernagua.

PARAMARIBO, the capital of Dutch Guayana, situated on the l. bank of the Surinam river, 6 m. above its mouth, in N lat. 5° 49′. It is regularly built in the form of an oblong square; and its streets, which are perfectly straight, and lined with neat timber-built houses of from two to three stories in height, are bordered in the true Dutch taste with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees. The town, besides the government-offices and courthouses, contains several churches of different denominations, and a large hospital. P. is the commercial mart of the colony, and possesses a fine roadstead for shipping in the river, which is above 1 m. in breadth opposite the town. Its exports are coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, and indigo; its chief imports consist of salted and dried fish, and articles of European manufacture. Its pop. is estimated at 20,000. It was greatly devastated by fire in 1820.

PARAMATTA. See Parramatta.

PARAME'-ET-ST.-JOLEUL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. E of St.-Malo. Pop. 3,392.

PARAMO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Villafranca, on the l. bank of the Sil. Pop. 450.

PARAMYTHIA, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 39 m. SSE of Delvino. Pop. 3,500. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, the former occupying the summit of a rock of considerable height, and being a place of considerable strength. The surrounding country is mountainous, and inhabited by a rude tribe, whose subjection to any authority beyond that of their own chiefs is only nominal. They speak the Greek language, but profess Mahommedanism.

PARANA, a great river of South America, which has its origin in the confluence of the Rio-Grande and the Paranahyba, on the common frontier of the Brazilian provinces of Minas-Geraes, Goyaz, and São-Paulo, under the parallel of 20° 25′ S. From this point it flows first SW by S, dividing the prov. of São-Paulo on the E from that of Matto-Grosso on the W; and in this part of its course is swelled by the tribute of the Rio-Tiete on the l., and the Rio-Pardo on the r. From the parallel of 22° 45′ S, at the junction of the Ivinheyma or Iguarey, which forms the N frontier of Paraguay, it flows SSW to Candelaria, in the Argentine prov. of Corrientes, where it turns W, and forms the S boundary of Paraguay to its junction with the Paraguay river, a little above the town of Corrientes. From this point the united stream of these two great rivers, under the name of the P., pursues a SSW course to about the parallel of 32° S, when it turns SE, and contributes with the Uruguay to form the great estuary known as the Rio-de-la-Plata. The free navigation of the latter great estuary, and its superior waters, embracing a coast of 2,000 m., forming the only means of communicating with the vast and fertile regions in the interior of South America, bounded by Brazil on the E and by the Andes on the W, was long and justly considered an object of the highest importance by the commercial states of Europe; and in 1846 it was deemed advisable by the English and French governments to force the passage of the P. and convoy a fleet of about 100 sail of merchant-vessels to bring down produce belonging to European merchants. But the emancipation of the upper provs. of the Argentine confederation from the thraldom of Buenos-Ayres and its dictator Rosas, was speedily followed by the formation of general federal arrangements which have accomplished all that European arms and diplomacy had hitherto failed to effect. After a ten years' siege, Monte-Video was liberated by the advance of the combined army of Brazil, Entre Rios, and Corrientes; and on the 29th May, 1851, a treaty of alliance was concluded between these states. "One of the articles of that treaty provided that the governments of Entre Rios and Corrientes should allow the free navigation of the P. to the contracting parties, and that Paraguay should be invited to join the alliance on the same terms of reciprocity and equality. The result was, that the government of Paraguay, which had taken no part in the military operations, now for the first time entered into regular commercial arrangements with her neighbours for the encouragement of trade, and that this line of river communication was opened from the 1st of October to an extent unknown since

the dissolution of the Spanish vice-royalty of Buenos-Ayres in 1810. An abortive attempt was made in that year from Buenos-Ayres to invade and subdue Paraguay. This attack was repulsed, and for nearly thirty years Paraguay remained under the absolute control of its dictator Francia, as much isolated in the heart of the South American continent as the empire of Japan in the Eastern ocean. Francia died in 1840, but all communication had been so long cut off from Paraguay that it was not easily restored. Lopez, the successor of Francia, dreaded the aggressive and arbitrary policy of Rosas, who had never recognised his independence, and Rosas intercepted and arrested the trade of the rivers with the interior. The immediate effect of the fall of that arrogant and oppressive dictator was the restoration of that freedom of intercourse which is indispensably needed to open and improve the country." On the 15th of July 1852, General Urquiza, as provincial dictator of the Argentine confederation, and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, president of the republic of Paraguay, concluded a treaty of which the following are articles:

1. The river Parana is the boundary between the Argentine confederation and the republic of Paraguay, from the Brazilian possessions to 2 leagues higher up than the lower mouth of the island Atajo.

2. The island of Yaureta remains belonging to the territory of Paraguay; and that of Apipe, &c., to the Argentine. The other firm or inundable islands belong to the territory to which they are nearest.

3. It is stipulated as a special condition of this treaty, a frank communication between the towns of the Parana and San-Borja-del-Uruguay, for the Paraguayan and Brazilian posts, with the necessary escorts for their safety.

4. The river Paraguay, from bank to bank, belongs in perfect sovereignty to the republic of Paraguay, to its confluence with the Parana.

5. The navigation of the Bermejo is perfectly common to the two states.

6. The landward coast from the mouth of the Bermejo to the river Atajo, is neutral territory for the distance of one league, so that the high contracting parties shall not form military cantonments, nor police guards, not even for the purpose of observing the barbarians that inhabit the banks.

7. The confederation concedes to the republic the free navigation of its flag through the Parana and its affluents, extending to it all those immunities and advantages that civilized governments, united by special treaties of commerce, grant to each other; it will not detain, or prevent, or impose duties on the passage of any mercantile expedition that may have occasion to pass through the fluvial or terrestrial territory of the confederation to ports of Paraguay, or from the latter to any other foreign ports, without subjecting them to fiscal charges, duties, searches, undoing of packages, &c., &c., which, at the same time that they incommode commerce, annihilate it, by alarming it, and deterring it from frequenting the most productive routes.

8. In the same terms as the preceding article, the republic concedes to the Argentine flag the free navigation of the Paraguay and its affluents, and a free passage through its terrestrial territory.

9. It is distinctly understood that both states are entitled to dictate the regulations that they may consider expedient, to avoid contraband during the transit, to provide for their security, &c., with a complete reserve of the lawful use of their perfect sovereignty in their fluvial territory, that is not limited by public law or express treaties.

10. The confederation shall give a free transit through the Parana to other foreign flags, as soon as it has made the arrangements demanded for the same.

11. The government of the republic of Paraguay, in accordance with that of the Argentine confederation, will co-operate with the means afforded it by the topographical situation of the republic, to facilitate the navigation of the river Bermejo, removing the obstacles that may have formed in its channel, doing certain works that may render its navigation practicable, and establishing positions that may serve as touching points for vessels, in the sites and places that may be agreed upon and pointed out by both governments.

12. The government of the republic of Paraguay, when the case arrives of its being invited so to do by that of the Argentine confederation, shall sanction and garrison with previous accord a port in the river Pilcomayo, as high up as it may be navigable, so that from it a land route, the shortest possible, may be afforded to commerce through the Paraguayan territory, to the frontier of Bolivia.

On the 28th of August 1852, the Buenos-Ayrean government published a decree opening the rivers Plate, Parana, and Uruguay to all foreign flags exceeding 120 tons burden; but declaring that "all vessels coming from foreign ports, and going to the established ports of the republic on the Parana or Uruguay, or to those of Paraguay, shall only enter by the channel of Martin-Garcia; and in case of their being found in the channel of Las-Palmas or Arroyos which leads to it, shall incur for this act alone the penalty of confiscation of both vessel and cargo; that every vessel which passes by Martin-Garcia, in ascending the river, shall anchor at the port of the island, and shall be immediately visited by an individual of the preventive service." The island here named is a small low island with scarcely any vegetation, but important from its commanding the only entrance to the rivers Uruguay and P. for vessels of large burden. It lies about 2 m. from the coast of the Banda-Oriental, and 25 m. from that of Buenos-Ayres. About 10 m. above Martin-Garcia the junction of the two noble rivers takes place. The broad channel of the P., here called P. Guaza, averages about a ½ m. in width, and is separated on the r. bank from other channels by numerous islands covered with rank grass and low trees, and uninhabited. There is little variety on the banks of the river at its mouth. On the l. bank, low swampy land, covered with grass and low trees, meets the view; on the r., the islands just noticed, which separate the Guaza from the other channels. At Obligado, the river narrows, the land on the Enter-Riano side coming to a kind of point; and two or three wooded heights present themselves on the Buenos-Ayres side. It was at this point that Rosas planted his batteries, and stretched chains across the river, when the English and French fleet determined to force the ascent.

Navigation.] Captain Hotham, who has furnished the latest details respecting the navigation of the P., says that the Martin-Garcia channel presents a long wide expanse of shoal-water not unlike the Nore. "The channel you have to find has from 14 ft. to 16 ft. of water, and is difficult to light upon from want of buoying, but if buoyed would be easy enough; but vessels drawing more than 14 ft. water are in general excluded from entering the P. or the Uruguay. This difficult passage passed, there is no impediment whatever to the navigation of the P. for 150 m. The channel is very deep, and easy to find. Ships can sail up in clear nights, and if they get ashore it is their own fault: 150 m. brings them to the city of Rosario, the most important spot on the P. It is the most important, because it is the most western, and therefore nearest the markets of Western South America. The anchorage is excellent; ships can lie close to the shore, and discharge and load with ease; and, as I mentioned before that ships drawing 14 feet water can get there at all seasons of the year, there can be no doubt that a direct trade with Europe can be established for a large class of brigs or corvettes, and with advantage, from Rosario. Ascending the river higher, we find the P., like all rivers flowing from the tropics, has a high and low season. Six months in the year—from December to June—the river may be considered high, and six months low. Where the river is wide, 3 ft. may be the rise; where narrow, 8 ft.: taking the whole, perhaps an average of 4 ft. will be near the mark. Of course, larger ships can ascend in the high season than in the low; but one point is clear to me, that, taking into consideration the uncertainty of sea-voyages from countries so distant as Europe, and, when the vessel has arrived up these rivers, the uncertainty of getting immediate return freight, no direct trade can be established between these countries and Europe unless carried on in vessels which can ascend and descend the rivers at all times in the year; because, if any accident occurs to a ship which cannot descend in the low season, it involves a detention of six months up the country, which is a risk which no merchant will run when he can avoid it by getting his goods up in small vessels certain of being able to ascend and descend at all seasons. Therefore my narrative will consider the river at the low season only. Leaving Rosario, 90 m. brings us to the towns of Santa-Fe and Bajada; but there are three or four shallows in the way, which prevent vessels drawing more than 10 ft. of water arriving here at all seasons of the year. Leaving Bajada, 160 m. further up, we arrive at a very bad shallow, called 'The Pass of San Juan.' Here vessels of more than 7½ ft. water are stopped in the dry season. At 180 m. further up we come to Corrientes, the most rising place after Rosario, on the P. The trade of three great rivers, the P., Paraguay, and Vermejo, meets here. 200 m. further up, or 150 as the crow flies—for here the river winds very much—brings us to the city of Ascension in Paraguay. Further than that I have not been, and the rivers at present are not opened beyond to other than Paraguayan vessels; but the river is said to be navigable 800 m. above Ascension, but to what class of vessels, and if at all seasons of the year, I have no personal

knowledge, and it is very difficult to arrive at the truth through other persons' reports. The distance of Ascension from the Martin-Garcia channel is 800 m. as the river winds, or 700 m. following the general course of the stream, but not the particular bends. The pass of San-Juan is the pass which stops the whole of the upper rivers. Vessels drawing more than 7½ ft. water cannot pass that in the dry season; but over that barrier they can get to Ascension, and certainly a great distance beyond at all seasons of the year. Even if large ships could always ascend, they would not find it answer, because they would always be beaten in competition by the river-craft. The average of these vessels is from 36 tons to 50 tons. I come therefore, generally, to the conclusion that, as far as sailing-vessels are concerned, the opening of the P. will benefit us very little, but that the trade, with the exception perhaps of Rosario, will continue to be transshipped at Buenos-Ayres or Montevideo, and sent up in river-craft as before. I have never ascended the river Uruguay," continues Captain Hotham, "and cannot, therefore, speak from personal observation; but from what I have heard, I think I can give a general good idea of the capabilities of this river. The entrance is through the Martin-Garcia channel; therefore the river, as a general rule, is closed to all vessels drawing more than 14 ft. water. In the navigation, the same difficulties of shoal-water are encountered. The navigation extends to 31° 23′ S, where a ridge of rocks across the river impedes it. The whole navigable distance is about 250 m. I cannot say where vessels of 12 ft., 10 ft., and 8 ft. draught are successively stopped, but the river in general has the same characteristics as the P., and gives vessels of small draught a very considerable advantage over vessels built for sea-voyages. I now turn to the remaining consideration, whether river steamers under our flag or the flag of any other nation can compete successfully, and in any degree supersede the river-craft at present employed. And here again we have to consider the character of these rivers. The former part of this memorandum referred chiefly to the depth of water, but I now enter upon the principal impediments to sailing vessels—namely, the strength of the stream and prevailing winds. The current down these rivers varies, according to the season of the year, from about 2 to 4 m. an hour. Hence sailing-vessels cannot ascend, unless they have not only favourable winds, but winds of such strength as to impel them above 2 or 4 m. an hour. The P. appears to form a natural channel for the winds—for they almost always blow either directly up or directly down. Meteorological observation at Buenos Ayres in 1822 gives about two days N wind to one day S the whole year round, or, to ships ascending the river, two days' foul wind to one fair. The passage from Buenos Ayres to Ascension, a distance of upwards of 800 m., is therefore very tedious. The average time is 70 days, or about 13 m. a-day. It takes longer to get to Ascension from Buenos Ayres than to England. Now see what has been done by steam. An American merchant-steamer, a slow boat, drawing 8 ft. water, reached Ascension in 12 days, and returned to Buenos Ayres in 8 days. But vessels built on the plan of the Mississippi boats, drawing 5 ft. water, could in my opinion reach Ascension in 8 days and return in 5. Wood for fuel in the upper part of the river is abundant, and of excellent quality. It could be floated down in rafts to form depots where required, and sawmills erected, worked by the force of the current, to cut it to convenient lengths. To conclude: the rivers are of such a character that, as a general rule, it will not answer for sea-going ships to ascend them, but they are eminently adapted to steam. But this business will in all probability get into the hands of the Americans, partly because they have much more experience in steam river-navigation than we have, and partly because they have always a supply of boats unequal to the competition on their own rivers, which they will be glad to employ out here. It is immaterial to us what nation gets the transit trade as long as they will carry our merchandise cheaply and safely into the interior. A saving of time to us is a saving of money. But sea-going ships from Europe will still have to unload and transfer their cargoes to steamers or river-craft, and the port where this important change should take place is Montevideo. I annex a statement of the vast interior navigation of these countries:—

RIO DE LA PLATA

From Montevideo to Martin-Garcia channel, 100 m.; open to vessels drawing 16 to 18 ft., ...	100 m.

RIO PARANA.

From Martin-Garcia channel to Corrientes, 540 m.; open to vessels drawing from 14 to 7½ ft.; becoming generally shallower as you ascend, ...	540
From Corrientes to Candelaria, 150 m.; open to vessels drawing from 7½ ft. to — ft., uncertain; rapids at Candelaria, ...	150

RIO PARAGUAY.

From Corrientes to Ascencion, 200 m.; open to vessels drawing 7½ ft. water, ...	200
From Ascencion to Cuyaba and Matto-Grosso, in Brazil, 800 m.; believed to be open to vessels drawing from 7½ ft. to 2½ ft. water, according to the season of the year, &c., ...	800

RIO VERMEJO.

From junction with Paraguay to latitude 23° S, 500 m.; no personal knowledge; from 7½ ft. of water to 2½ ft., according to the season of the year, &c., . . .	500

RIO URUGUAY.

From Martin-Garcia channel to 31° 23′ S lat., 250 m.; open to vessels drawing 14 ft. to probably vessels drawing 5 or 6 ft., ...	250
General total, ...	2,540"

The following extract from a leading article in the *Comercio del Plata* affords abundant evidence of the feeling and views of the people of the South American states on the general question of the opening of the navigation of their great rivers. "The Parana is a great river. A merchant-vessel entering any of its mouths which disembogue in the river Plate may steer a course from S to N of 1,800 m., traversing various latitudes, through countries diverse in climate and productions. Nature has destined it to be the channel of life and motion for the vast regions that skirt its banks. Corn, wine, wool, and the cattle which are produced in such abundance on the shores of its southern tributaries, will go, accompanied by the manufactures of Europe, to be exchanged for the sugar, the yerba, the cotton, and the woods of Paraguay, the gold and the diamonds of Cuyava and Matto-Grosso; and these countries, so long locked up in the centre of America, will at length find themselves in communication with the rest of the world. The realization of this future will commence as soon as the governments which rule upon its banks, inspired with a pacific and tolerant policy, allow man the right to labour and secure to him the fruits of his industry; as soon as the increase of population, the augmentation of industry, the advanced civilization and strength of the people begin to check the power of the tyrant who has speculated upon their poverty and their misfortunes to establish a barbarous and egotistical dominion; or rather, as soon as this tyrant has ceased to exist. At the present day the Parana bounds a great part of Buenos-Ayres, the richest and most populous prov.; and all one side of the prov. of Santa-Fe, where its produce and that of the northern provs. of the confederation may find an advantageous market; skirts in its whole extent the prov. of Entre-Rios, and wends its way northward through that of Corrientes. Those two provs., whose extensive plains are covered with sheep and cattle, furnish a considerable contingent to the exports of the Argentine republic, and would rise to a twofold importance if freed from the harassing trammels with which the government of Buenos-Ayres clogs their commerce, to the depression of their industry and the promotion of discord among their people. The free navigation of this river, facilitating the exchange of produce, and diminishing the costs of transport, will increase the amount of exports, and direct a stream of riches into these provs., affording a stimulus to their industry, and establishing a progressive increase in their pop., their exertions, and their wealth, with immense benefit to the producers, the carriers, the foreign and native merchants, and the states at large. Territorial property will be augmented in value; the points of traffic and markets will increase in number; and a tendency towards the cultivation of the arts and peaceful occupations will banish that spirit of war and of discord, without object or motive, which exercises so unfortunate an influence on the most energetic portion of these populations." The article from which the foregoing extracts are made, is a reply to assertions made by a Captain Page, who was sent out by the French government on a secret mission to Buenos-Ayres, that the navigation of the P. was chimerical, and if attempted would only tend to anarchise the states of the interior. This Captain Page, during his residence in Buenos-Ayres, became strongly imbued with the principles of General Rosas, and from him and those who surrounded him de-

rived all his information as to the traffic, produce, or constitution of the states bordering the River Plate and its tributaries. Hence the bias in his opinions. The writer in the *Comercio*, in reference to them, makes the following forcible observations: "So soon as the navigation of the P. shall be open to a free foreign export and import trade, so soon as stranger flags shall float upon those waters, they must necessarily be subject to the regulations established by the authorities on its banks, and be guided by them. No one has ever imagined that the permission to navigate a river puts an end to the exercise of the legitimate territorial authority: anarchy cannot be brought about by the mere fact of the existence of a free navigation. But this navigation will give great importance to the province of Santa Fé, which will become an entrepôt and market for the produce of the interior, now wasted on account of the difficulties of transport; it will give new life to the commerce and industry, and will increase the power of the other provinces of the confederation, and augment more especially the trade and wealth of Entre-Rios and Corrientes."

PARANAGUA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and comarca of Curitiba or Paranagua, on the S side of a bay of the same name, and 201 m. SSW of São-Paulo. It is chiefly built of stone; and contains several churches, a town-house, an hospital, a custom-house formerly a Jesuit's college, and a school. Its port is excellent, and affords easy access to vessels of 400 tons burden. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, rice, grain, flour, coffee, and cattle.—The bay of P. presents an irregular outline, 24 m. in depth, and about 15 m. in breadth, and is studded with numerous islands.—Also a small river of the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which flows into the channel opposite the island of São-Francisco.

PARANAHIBA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and district and 24 m. WNW of São-Paulo, on the river Tiete, in S lat. 23° 31′. It has a church and an hospital.—Also a town in the Brazilian prov. of Piauhy, on the r. bank of the E arm of the river of the same name, 320 m. NNE of Oeiras. Its inhabitants, about 7,000 in number, find their chief employment in the cultivation of sugar and cotton and the rearing of cattle.—Also a river of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Rio-Porrudos or São-Lourenco.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which descends from the E flank of the Serra-dos-Vertentes, and runs SW to its junction with the Rio-Grande under S lat. 19° 20′, after a course of 600 m., in which it receives the Corumba and the Annicuns on the r., and the Rio-das-Velhos on the l. —Also a river of Brazil, which rises under the parallel of 11° S, and the meridian of 47° W; runs NNE, separating the provs. of Piauhy and Maranhão; and flows into the Atlantic by several arms after a course of 800 m. Its principal affluents are the Urussuhy, the Gorungueia, the Piauhy, the Pety, and the Piracuraca, on the r.; and the Balcas on the l.

PARANA-MIRIM, a river of Brazil, which rises in the district of Bom-Jesus, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and flows into the Rio-Capibaribe.—Also a river of Brazil, which flows into the E side of the bay of Todos-os-Santos.

PARANAN, a river of Brazil, which rises on the W flank of a serra of the same name, within the prov. of Goyaz, and is enlarged in the upper part of its course by numerous tributaries from the Serra-dos-Couros, the Serra-Arares, and the Serra-dos-Viadeiros.—Its general course is NNE to its confluence with the Rio-da-Palma, with which it forms the Paranatonga. It receives in the lower part of its course the Corrente, Galheiro, Almas, and Arraias.

PARANAN (Serra), a mountain-ridge of Brazil, in the E part of the prov. of Goyaz. It gives rise to the Rio-Grande, an affluent of the Parana.—Also a ridge which divides the comarca of São-Francisco, in the prov. of Bahia, from the prov. of Goyaz. The Rio-Paranan descends from its W, and the Rio-Correntes, an affluent of the São-Francisco, from its E flank.

PARANAPANEMA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source on the N side of the Serra-Geral, and near a town of the same name; runs WNW; and unites with the Parana on the l. bank, in S lat. 22° 25′, and after a course of about 450 m.—Also a town in the same prov., comarca and 90 m. SW of Hytu, and 150 m. WSW of São-Paulo.

PARANAPETINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Rio-Porrudos, or São-Lourenço.

PARANAPIAÇABA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, a ramification of the Cordilheira-Cubatão. It forms the line of separation between the districts of São-Paulo and Santos.

PARANAPITANGA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Itapeva.

PARANAPUCUHI, a village of Brazil, in the island of Fundão or Gato, in the prov. and at the entrance to the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is inhabited by Tamoyos Indians.

PARANATINGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, generally believed to be formed by the junction of two streams, and running N a distance of about 20 m. to join the Maranhão in 12° lat.

PARANAUHA, or Pernagua, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhy. It is about 4 m. in length and 2 m. in breadth, and is traversed by the Rio-Parahim. Its waters abound with fish. A village named Pernagua is situated on its W bank.

PARAPAMBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, which, in junction with the Jaboatão, flows into the Atlantic at a village of the same name.

PARAPA-OYA, a river of Ceylon, in the SE part of the island. It traverses the districts of Ouvah and Mahagampattu, and throws itself into the gulf of Bengal, under the name of Yahli, after a course, first in a S and afterwards in an E direction, of 60 m.

PARAPITI, or Apere, a river of Bolivia, which descends from the mountains in the district of Charcas; runs first ESE, then NE; traverses the Laguna-Grande; issuing thence at the E extremity, it directs its course through the Pampas-de-Huanacos, and falls into Lake Ubahy. On its N bank, near its entrance into the Laguna-Grande, is a village of the same name.

PARATARI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which joins the Amazon on the r. bank, 24 m. below the principal embouchure of the Rio-Puru.

PARATOUNKA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, formed by the junction of several streams, which descend from the Vilouitchiskoï-Sopka. It runs ESE; and after a course of 60 m. throws itself into the bay of Avatcha. It is navigable for canoes. On its l. bank, a little above its mouth, is a village of the same name, enclosed with palisades.

PARATI, a port of Brazil, in the prov. and 50 m. W of Rio-Janeiro, at the embouchure of a small river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Angra-dos-Reys, on its W coast. It is a well-built town, with a pop. of about 10,000. It is a place of some trade in native manufactures, and conducts a considerable coasting traffic.

PARAUTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. WSW of Malaga. Pop. 1,400.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. and 8 m. W of Charolles, intersected by the river Bourbince and the Canal-du-Centre.—The cant., comprising 11 coms., had a pop. of 8,422 in 1841; the com. 3,364.

PARBUTPORE, a town of Hindostan, in Bengal, 40 m. S of Buxar. Mulraj, the ex-dewan of Multan died here in August 1851, while on his way to the fortress of Allahabad, where he was to be detained a prisoner.

PARCAY, or Parce', a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. and 14 m. NW of La-Fleche, on the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 2,226. It has factories for the weaving and dyeing of woollen stuffs, and the fabrication of siamoise goods.—Also a com. in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. S of Fougeres. Pop. 1,050.—Also a com. in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 18 m. SE of Raugé. Pop. 1,546.

PARCELLY, a mountain-ridge of European Turkey, in the sanjak of Sophia. It branches from the Despoto-dagh, and runs NE, between the Stanimaki-su and the Urundja rivers, to Mount-Jongu.

PARCHIM, or Parchen, a town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the cap. of the duchy of Schwerin, situated on the r. bank of the Elde, at an alt. of 53 yds. above sea-level, 21 m. SE of Schwerin. Pop. in 1845, 6,489. It is walled, and is divided into an upper and a lower town. It contains 2 churches, a Latin school, an hospital, and the offices of the supreme court of appeal for the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg. Tanneries, breweries, distilleries, dye-works, tin and copper foundries, tobacco factories, and the fabrication of straw-hats and coarse flannels, afford employment to the inhabitants.

PARCHWITZ, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 9 m. NE of Liegnitz, on the r. bank of the Katzbach. It is walled, and has two Lutheran and a Catholic church. Pop. in 1837, 1,188. On the 15th of August, 1760, the Prussians defeated the Austrians at this place.

PARCO, a village of Sicily, 6 m. SW of Palermo.

PARCOU, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. W of St. Aulaye, on the l. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 650.

PARCQ (Le), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of St. Pol. The cant. had a pop. of 11,370 in 1841; the com. 804.

PARCZOW, a town of Poland, in the woivode and 48 m. SE of Siedlec, in a marshy district, on the river Pivonia. Pop. 2,826.

PARDAILHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. and 6 m. from St. Pons-de-Thomieres. Pop. 1,190.

PARDAILLAN, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. S of Duras. Pop. 800.

PAR-DE-RUBIAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Vigo. Pop. 200.

PARDILLA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Segovia, near the l. bank of a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Riaza. Pop. 190.

PARDINES, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Issoire. Pop. 340.

PARDO, a river of Brazil, formed by the confluence of the Sanguexuga and the Vermelho. It flows SE, between the provs. of Matto-Grosso and Goyaz, and joins the Parana on the r. bank, in S lat. 21° 55′, after a course of 240 m. It has a rapid current.

PARDO (El), a chateau and hamlet of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Madrid, on the l. bank of the Manzanares. The chateau is a royal residence of considerable extent and magnificence.

PARDOUX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 2 m. W of Marcillat, and 13 m. S of Moutluçon, on the r. bank of the Buron. Pop. 900. It has mineral wells and baths.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Mazieres, and 6 m. SW of Parthenay, on a height. Pop. 1,450. It has a small hospital.

PARDOUX, Pardoux-la-Riviere, or Perdoux (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, and arrond. of Nontron. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,047; in 1841, 10,533. The town is 5 m. SE of Nontron, and 24 m. N of Perigueux, on the r. bank of the Dronne. Pop. 1,557. It has a paper-mill, several tanneries, a forge, and a manufactory of locks.

PARDOUX-LES-CARDS, or Pardoux-les-Quarts (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Chenerailles, on the r. bank of the Rozeille. Pop. 1,274. Coal is found in the locality.

PARDOUX-DE-FEIX (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and a little to the N of Brantome, and 15 m. NNW of Perigueux. Pop. 1,200.

PARDOUX-EN-RANÇON (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 5 m. SW of Bessines, and 13 m. SE of Bellac, near the r. bank of the Couze. Pop. 1,100.

PARDUBITZ, or Pardubice, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 7 m. N of Chrudim, and 14 m. S of Königgratz, on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the confluence of the Chrudimka. Pop. 3,546. It is the capital of a considerable seignory; and has a castle and an hospital, iron and copper works, and a paper-mill.

PAREDES, a town of New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Toledo, partido and 3 m. NW of Escalona. Pop. 350.—Also a town in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Guadalajara and partido of Atienza, in a deep valley. Pop. 217.—Also a town of Galicia, in the prov. of Oviedo and partido of Luarca, in a valley on the Rio Lesba. Pop. 1,490. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 24 m. N of Francoso, and 12 m. SW of S. João-da-Pesqueira.

PAREDES-DE-NAVA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Palencia and partido of Frechilla, in a plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, and near the Rio-Villarumbroso. Pop. 4,662. It is ill-built and ill-paved, and contains 4 parish churches, several convents, and an hospital. It has extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several tanneries. Cattle are extensively reared in the vicinity.

PAREDON-GRANDE, an island of the Antilles, in the old Bahama channel, to the N of Cuba, in N lat. 22° 25′, and W long. 78° 8′. It is 11 m. in length, and about 3 m. in breadth. On its N side is good anchorage.

PAREJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. E of Guadalajara, partido and 5 m. NE of Sacedon, in a mountainous tract, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 868. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PAREN, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Okhotsk, which descends from the SE side of the Stanovoï mountains, and which, after a course in a generally SE direction of 120 m., throws itself into the bay of Penjinskaia. Its principal affluent is the Tylka, which it receives on the l.

PARENTIS, a village of France, in the dep. of

Landes, 45 m. NE of Mont-Marsan, near the E extremity of the etang of Biscarosse. Pop. 1,450. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

PARENZO, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 45 m. S of Trieste, on a peninsula, which, projecting into the Adriatic, forms with some small adjacent islands, a secure harbour. Its pop. is about 4,000. A lighthouse erected on one of the protecting islets stands in N lat. 45° 13′ 37″.

PARETO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Acqui. Pop. of district 2,000.

PAREY, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 24 m. NE of Magdeburg, on the r. bank of an arm of the Elbe, near the canal of Plau, which joins the Havel. Pop. 1,000.

PARGA, a port on the coast of Albania, in the sanj. of Delvino, opposite the S point of the island of Corfu, in N lat. 39° 16′, and E long. 20° 24′, 35 m. WNW of Arta, and 13 m. E of Paxo. The town, built in the decline of the Roman empire, on a rock washed on three sides by the sea, and backed by a precipitous cliff, having on the summit an almost impregnable citadel, stands near the mouth of the Fanar river, the *Acheron* of the ancients. It is surrounded with walls, and has a double harbour, formed by a small island defended by a battery. The streets are narrow, steep, and dirty; and the place has no buildings of any importance; but the prospect from the citadel is magnificent. The district which belongs to the town is divided from the Albanian frontier by lofty mountains. It is well watered, and fertile in oil, tobacco, fruits, and wine. This place is hardly mentioned in history until 1401, when it entered into an alliance with Venice, which it maintained until the subversion of the latter power in 1797. While independent of Ali Pacha, the tyrant of Albania, this place afforded an asylum to refugees from his violence, and it became an object of importance to him to obtain possession of it. In 1798, he found means to reduce Bucintro, Prevesa, and the other fortified places on the adjacent coast; but P. alone bade defiance to his arms. In 1814, Ali marched against it with a military force: the Pargiots withstood the attack, but applied to the British authorities in Corfu, and received a garrison from them. To this arrangement, however, the British government did not give effect. The apprehension of continued strife with the Albanians led to a negociation for its surrender, on Ali paying a pecuniary indemnity to such of the inhabitants as should refuse to remain after a change of government. This compensation amounted to about £200,000; but hardly any of the Pargiots chose to submit to the tyrant of Albania. The evacuation took place in 1819, most of the inhabitants removing to Cephalonia and Cerigo. The former inhabitants were mostly Albanian Greeks, and about 4,000 in number; the present inhabitants are chiefly Turks.

PARGOIRE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. and 10 m. SSW of Gignac. Pop. 1,380.

PARHAM, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. NE of Arundel. Area 1,264 acres. Pop. in 1831, 46; in 1851, 55.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 14 m. NE of Ipswich. Area 2,212 acres. Pop. in 1831, 502; in 1851, 532.—Also a small town and harbour on the N side of the island of Antigua, 5 m. W of St. John's.

PARIA, a province of Bolivia, bounded on the N by Sicasica; on the NE by Cochabamba; on the E and SE by Chayanta and Porco; and on the W by Carangas. It takes its name from a lake along the NE border of which it extends, but which is more commonly called the lake of Chucuito. It is of a cold temperature, and produces little grain, but cattle and sheep are numerously reared on its pastures. It contains salt and silver mines, saline lakes, and hot springs.—The town of P. is 210 m. NW of La Plata, and 25 m. NE of Oruro, in S lat. 18° 50′.

PARIA (Gulf of), a large gulf of the Caribbean sea, on the NE coast of Venezuela, lying between the prov. of Cumana on the W, and the island of Trinidad on the E. From each of these two territories a point juts out on the N, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean sea. The largest opening being 2 leagues broad, is that on the W, between Point Paria of Venezuela and the island of Chacachacares. Between the latter island and that of Navios is a second mouth, smaller than the first, called the Vessels. The third entrance lies between the isle of Navios on the W, and that of Monas on the E. It is called the Mouth of Huevos, or the Egg's Mouth. It is much more convenient to enter from, than to go out by. The fourth channel lies between that island and Point Chaguaramas, the NW extremity of the island of Trinidad. It is called the Boca-de-Los-Monos, or Monkey's Mouth. It is narrow and difficult, at the same time that the land of Trinidad, by excluding the winds, preserves a calm in it which is rarely interrupted by momentary gusts. The gulf is 25 leagues from E to W, and 15 leagues from N to S: there is anchorage in all that extent, but the depth varies from 8 to 30 fath., and upon the coast of Paria the soundings are much less. It has a muddy bottom, except near the W coast, where there are shoals and banks of sand. On the S and SE, it receives a considerable volume of water by the Gurapiche, the Manamo, and other mouths of the Orinoco, which enter it with a velocity that incommodes vessels entering the gulf on the SE, between Cape Soldado, the SW extremity of Trinidad, and Point Folets in Venezuela. The water thus poured into the gulf, must find its way into the Caribbean sea by the Mouths of the Dragon, which it is therefore impossible to enter unless when favoured by the wind, and it is at least as difficult to enter the gulf on the S when the wind is from the SE. There are several ports and roads along the coast of Paria, on the peninsular projection of Venezuela, as the NW side of the gulf is termed, which greatly facilitate the communication with Trinidad. The tide is not only perceptible, but even formidable in the gulf of Paria, where it discovers a violence not to be conceived by those who are not well acquainted with the great ebbings and flowings of the sea.

PARIA (Lake of). See Chucuito.

PARIA (Point), a headland of Venezuela, which runs into the sea for many leagues, opposite the island of Trinidad, in N lat. 9° 12′, and W long. 62° 1′.

PARIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. N of Fougeres. Pop. 1,400.

PARIGNE L'EVEQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 9 m. SE of Mans. Pop. 2,900.

PARIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 1½ m. NE of St. Hilaire-du-Harcourt, and 8 m. SW of Mortain. Pop. 1,365.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Loire, and cant. of Perreux. Pop. 1,365.

PARIGNY-LES-VAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 3 m. E of Pougues, and 8 m. N of Nevers. Pop. 888. In the environs are the castle of Bizy, and extensive iron-works.

PARILLA. See Santa.

PARIMA (Sierra), a mountain-system of Guayana, stretching between the parallels of 4° and 7° N, in a NW direction, from the Sierra Pacaraina to the banks of the Orinoco; and forming the water-shed between the Cayuni of Guayana, and the Caura, a great tributary of the Orinoco, on the E; and the upper course of the Orinoco, and its affluent the Ventuari, on the W.

PARIMBALA, a headland of the island of Timor, one of the Sunda islands, Asiatic archipelago, in S lat. 8° 35′ 10″, and E long. 125° 7′ 10″.

PARIN. See Barin.

PARINA (Point), a headland of Peru, of which it forms the most westerly point, in the intendency of Truxillo and district of Piura, 30 m. NNW of Cape Payta, in S lat. 4° 42′ 30″, and W long. 86° 5′ 55″.

PARINACOCHAS, a province of Peru, in the S part of the intendency of Guamanga, in the midst of the Andes, and is intersected by the Pausa and several other streams of water. The climate is cold, but large numbers of sheep and cattle are pastured

on the mountains. It contains mines of gold and silver, and has manufactories of gold and silver. Pop. 16,011, of whom 8,475 are Indians, and 6,451 Creoles. Its capital is Pausa.—Also a lake in the prov. of the same name, to the N of Pausa. It is 24 m. in length from NW to SE, and about 3 m. in breadth, and is traversed by the Pausa.

PARIS, the capital of France, built on a plain on both sides of the river Seine, here flowing in a direction from SE to NW, at the distance of 70 m. from the sea, and 210 m. direct distance SSE of London; in N lat. 48° 50′ 13″, E long. 2° 20′ 15″, at an alt. of 193 ft. above sea-level. Its road-distance from Brussels is 189 m.; from London, 254 m.; from Geneva, 315 m.; from Marseilles, 504 m.; from Vienna, 678 m.; from Madrid, 775 m.; from Rome, 925 m.; from St. Petersburg, 1,405 m.; and from Constantinople, 1,574 m.—Its original name, as mentioned by Cæsar, was *Lutetia*, a word, the etymology of which is unknown, though it is supposed by some to have been derived from *lutum*, 'mud,' as descriptive of the wet and marshy nature of the ground,—the '*palus perpetua*' of Cæsar,—on which the town stands. Of its present name a more satisfactory account can be given. The *Parisii*, who anciently inhabited the district in which Lutetia was situated, would in process of time naturally impart their name to the capital of the prov. in which they dwelt. At what time, however, this modern appellation was first applied to it, cannot be exactly determined. It could not have been earlier than towards the end of the 5th cent.; for Julian, who resided here for some time, speaks of it in 458 as his 'dear Lutetia.'—The country on all sides of the city is level, and presents little diversity of physical appearance. On the N and NE it rises into low hills. Instead of being adorned, like the neighbourhood of most other large towns, with villas, gardens, and pleasure-grounds, the country surrounding the metropolis of France exhibits, almost to the very gates of the city, the features of a rural and even sequestered district. The roads display few symptoms that a populous city is at hand; and, when compared with those in the vicinity of the British capital, are enlivened with uncommonly few travellers. On entering P., we seem to pass at once from the silence and solitude of the country to the noise and bustle of a crowded metropolis. The approach to P. on one side, however, is incomparably beautiful. From the bridge of Neuilly, on the road to St. Germains, a spacious avenue of stately trees, skirted on either side by elegant houses and gardens, extends for 1½ m., in a straight line, to the very gates of the city. By this entrance, some of the most splendid public edifices of the French metropolis present themselves in succession to the admiring traveller; while in front, the view is beautifully terminated by the triumphal arch named L'Arc d'Etoile. The Seine at Paris is not above half the width of the Thames at London. Its breadth at the Pont-d'Austerlitz is 544 ft.; at the Pont-de-Jena, 446 ft. Its mean velocity is 20 inches in a second of time. During the summer-months its channel becomes comparatively dry, and it is enlivened by nothing that merits the denomination of shipping. Though its banks are termed quays, and though a few small boats, chiefly for the purpose of internal navigation, are frequently seen to diversify its surface, yet Havre-de-Grace, at the mouth of the Seine, may be regarded as the harbour of P., and the communication between that place and the capital takes place chiefly by land-carriage,—the river being seldom used except to transport wood, charcoal, coal, and other bulky articles. Yet the Seine is far from being deficient in beauty and ornament. Its banks or quays are built of stone, and extend 5 m. along the river on each side. They form one of the most pleasant walks about P.; and on one side, along the S bank, there extends for more than a mile a row of edifices of an elegant and massy description. Its numerous and spacious bridges are highly deserving of notice. The Pont-Neuf, the largest and most ancient in Paris, contains 12 arches, and is 1,020 ft. in length, and 90 ft. in breadth. The Pont-Royal or Pont-National, and the Pont-Louis XVI. or Pont-de-la-Concorde, each consisting of 5 arches, were built respectively by Louis XIV. and Louis XVI. In the time of Buonaparte, several bridges, of which the Pont-de-Jena or des-Invalides, and the Pont-d'Austerlitz, are the most important, were erected. The arches of all these bridges are characterized by only a slight degree of elevation, as the quays or stone embankments on which they are built are considerably raised above the level of the river. The total number of bridges over the Seine between the barriers is 27, 7 of which are suspension-bridges.

Form and extent of the city.] P. is nearly of a circular form. It stretches along the Seine about 4½ m.; its breadth, at right angles with the river, here flowing from SE to NW, is about 4 m. It was surrounded in 1785, to prevent the illicit introduction of all exciseable articles, by a wall 17 m. in circumf.; but as this wall encloses towards the W the Champs-Elysées and a considerable space of ground unoccupied with buildings, its real extent may be comprised in a circuit of not more than 14 m. London with its suburbs is extended over a much larger surface, but the French capital is more compactly built, contains much higher houses, and is more densely inhabited. It consists of three principal divisions,—the *Cité*, which lies in the centre,—the *Ville* on the N,—and the *Université* on the S. The *Cité*, which is built on one of the two islands—L'Isle St. Louis and L'Isle Notre-Dame—formed by the Seine, comprises the site of the ancient *Lutetia*, the original capital, and contains the greater number of important edifices. There are numerous subordinate divisions, designed to facilitate the administration of justice. The Fauxbourgs, which lie between the Boulevards and the new wall, still retain their individual names; but as in every sense they form no inconsiderable part of the French cap., they are included in the foregoing description. The general statistics of its buildings were thus summed up in 1846. With a pop. of 912,035, P. covered a superficies of 3,439 sq. hectares. There were 42,000 houses, 1,922 public thoroughfares, 57 barriers, 46 chemins-de-ronde, 37 quays, 20 boulevards, 37 avenues, 133 squares, 37 bridges, 105 'courts' or 'cities,' cloisters, &c., 9 palaces, 23 remarkable edifices, 6 public gardens, 4 principal arches, 5 columns, 1 obelisk, 35 libraries, 15 museums, 28 fountains, 38 churches, 25 convents, 26 hospitals, 4 equestrian statues, 24 theatres, and 39 barracks. There are now upwards of 45,800 houses and 13,000 shops in P.

Streets.] In P., as in London, the oldest and worst-built parts of the city are to the eastward, viz., the insulated spot called the Cité, the suburb of St. Antoine, and the quarter of the Marais. From the Cité, the streets were in the course of ages extended northward towards the Temple, and southward towards the Pantheon, but without acquiring width or elegance, until the labours of the builder were extended westward, to the Tuileries on the N, and the suburb of St. Germain on the S. The streets of the Cité can be compared only to Warwick-lane or East-Cheap. Of the streets adjoining it, whether to the N or S, the great defect consists in their being narrow, and in the houses having, as in the old part of Edinburgh, an inconvenient degree of height. Several of them, such as the streets of the Temple, St. Martin, St. Denis, and Montmartre, are long, but

have not half the width of Bishopsgate-street. The suburb of St. Germain contains the Rue-de-l'Universite, the Rue-des-Augustins, the Rue-de-Bourbon, and a number of other streets, all straight and well-paved, but not wider than the streets of London adjacent to Soho-square, which, like them, were built towards the close of the 17th cent. The Rue-St.-Honore, stretching from the central part of P. to the W, bears, with the exception of width, some resemblance to the Strand and Piccadilly. In the quarter of the Tuileries a few new streets, the Rue-de-Rivoli, Rue Castiglione, Rue-de-la-Paix, are exempt from this defect, but they are of inconsiderable length. Many of the best streets run parallel to the river. The total number of streets in 1850 was 1,688; of avenues and alleys, 32. The most recently founded streets are in the N and NW suburbs; and considerable additions have been made to the quays at the E end of the city.—The old coarse pavement of the city, which seemed contrived for the very purpose of breaking horses' legs, is gradually, though very slowly, being replaced by an improved species approaching in form to the admirable pavement of London. Good materials, however, are wanting, for not a morsel of trap or granite is to be found within 100 m. of P. A compact and hard sandstone, procured from the outskirts of what is geologically called 'the Paris basin,' is used for the pavement of the streets and squares. The trottoirs are now formed generally of asphalte and gravel, and judging from their condition, it seems to answer the purpose admirably. From official returns lately published, on the paving and maintenance of the pavements of P., it appears that the paved surface of the streets of that capital is 3,321,000 sq. yds., of which the state maintains 1,083,000, and the corporation of P. 2,238,000 yds. The charge of keeping up this pavement is fixed at £53,000. To this must be added the cost of keeping up the public roads laid with gravel, bitumen, or small flints, such as the roads, side-walks, and alleys of the promenade of the Champs-Elysées, the Quai-Montebello, the exterior and interior Boulevards, and a great number of other places. A sq. yard of pavement costs 3½d. per annum for keeping up. The most considerable operation—and which, from its expense, only occurs at distant periods—is taking up and replacing the old pavement, which costs 1s. 10d. per sq. yard, not including, of course, the cost of the new stone. The budget of the corporation of P. allots £10,000 per annum for this purpose, a very insufficient sum, as the complete repaving takes place every 25 or 30 years in the quarters situated in the centre of P., such as the neighbourhood of the Palais-Royal, the Boulevards, the Bourse, and the Place-Vendôme. In the suburbs and more distant quarters, however, a complete repaving is required only every 40 years. "There is a great improvement in the lighting of the city since 1839, though the principal streets are still far behind those of London in this respect. The old lamps suspended with ropes over the middle of the street are now fast disappearing. The new houses are generally of 5 stories, with iron balconies at each window; a few are of polished stone, but nineteen-twentieths have their fronts covered with plaster, and by way of ornament a heavy cornice at the top, with a slighter one at each story, and neat plaster mouldings round the windows. It is the universal use of plaster fronts, even in the meanest buildings, which gives P. an aspect so much more gay and cheerful than London. No canopy of smoke broods over P., obscuring its streets and blackening its buildings. A plaster front, after receiving its coat of paint, will last some nine years, without needing another application of the brush. The old form of building, which seems so strange to an Englishman, is still invariably adopted. A tenement, or 'land,' as we say in Scotland, has a little open court in the middle, 20 or 30 ft. broad, with a '*grande porte*' to the street, large enough to admit a carriage, and shut at nightfall by an iron, wooden, or bronze gate. Into this parallelogram two, three, or four common stairs open, and there are often two doors at each landing-place. Hence you have sometimes 20 families lodged in one tenement. This mode of living *en masse*, though it dates from the palmy days of the old monarchy, is essentially democratic in principle. In the same stair you may find a baron or vicompte on the first flat, a general or colonel in the second, a bourgeois in the third, and a tailor or carpenter in the fourth. A *portier* or janitor sits in a small booth behind the '*grande porte*,' and keeps an eye on every one who enters the tenement or leaves it, stops loiterers and beggars, and receives messages or letters from those who are from home. There are absolutely no self-contained houses arranged in streets in P. The rich bankers, and men of large patrimonies, live in mansions completely isolated, each forming a sort of *rus in urbe*, separated from the street by a high wall, and surrounded with a garden or shrubbery of an acre or half-an-acre. The number of these, however, is extremely limited, and, as might be expected, they are found chiefly in the suburbs. Yet the system of living in flats built round parallelograms is not universal in the French towns. In Marseilles, all the new streets, and there are many, consist of self-contained houses, with front doors like ours. Rents are extremely high in P. I was shown a parallelogram in the Rue-St.-Honore, 6 stories high, including the ground flat, with a front probably 90 ft. in length. It lodged 18 families, and with 4 or 5 little shops in the side fronting the street, yielded £2,400 per ann. of rent. It was for sale at an upset price of £40,000. The rent of one of the best flats is about £200 per ann. Think of such a sum paid for a flat in a common stair! The situation was good, but had no peculiar advantages." [*Mr. C. Maclaren in* 1847.]

Boulevards and squares.] The Boulevards occupy the space appropriated to the defence of the city in former ages, when its circumf. did not exceed 7 m. This space—happily unencumbered with buildings—has been converted into a spacious and magnificent street about 2 m. in length, and running along the N part of the city. In the middle is a wide unpaved road, which until recently had a long row of lofty trees on each side; and between each row of trees and the parallel row of houses were spacious gravelled walks for foot-passengers. Their waving line adds greatly to the beauty of the Boulevards; and the uncommon width of from 200 to 300 ft. is productive of no vacuity or dulness,—so brisk is the movement of carriages and passengers, so lively the scene presented in the shops, hotels, and coffee-houses on either side. On the S side of the city, the Boulevards extend a still greater length, but are not yet lined with houses.—In squares, P. differs greatly from London,—the aspect of the buildings which surround them being lofty and grand, while the extent of the space forming the square is often insignificant. At present, the finest square is the Place-Vendôme, an octagonal space surrounded by elegant stone buildings, but much smaller than the principal squares in London, being little more than 500 ft. in length, and 400 ft. in breadth. The Place-Royale, a square in the E of P., built in the reign of Henry IV., is of nearly similar dimensions, while the Place-des-Victoires, a central and busy spot, is still more restricted. The Place-de-Grève, the scene of so many revolutionary executions, is a small square in the centre of P., in front of the Hotel-de-Ville.

The Place-Dauphine on the S, and the Place-du-Châtelet on the N of the river, are, like many other openings, very convenient for carriages or passengers, but have no title to the name of squares. A very different character is due to the Place-du-Carrousel, a spacious oblong between the Tuileries and the Louvre, extending a ¼ m. in length, and having the long picture-gallery on its S side. This is used for the occasional exercise of the troops. Every open space at the junction of streets, of more than usual size, is termed a *place*.—The Champ-de-Mars is an oblong park on the SW of Paris, extending from the Military school to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees.—It is 3,280 ft. in length, by 1,640 ft. in breadth; and is flanked by ditches faced with stone.—The Palais-Royal, situated in the centre of P., has long ceased to be a royal residence; but it contains within itself a little world, and is deemed one of the principal curiosities of the French capital. It is not only a bazaar on a large scale, but a centre of amusement, and the general rendezvous of the foreigners who visit P. The nocturnal loungers, and the votaries of dissipation, scattered in London over so wide a space, are in P. collected on this central spot, which, besides the palace, contains a garden 700 by 300 ft. in length, surrounded by arcades and a broad gallery filled with shops.

Public edifices.] In palaces and public structures of the first rank, P. is greatly superior to London. The church of St. Geneviève, or the Pantheon, is a magnificent modern building with a fine cupola. The church of Notre-Dame is a noble Gothic edifice, 390 ft. in length; those of St. Roch and St. Eustache are also very fine buildings. The church of St. Paul-et-St. Louis is a beautiful edifice in the Italian style. The splendid Madeleine was designed under the empire, and founded under Louis-Philippe.—The Tuileries, the present imperial residence, was begun in the 16th cent., and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It extends from N to S above 1,000 ft., and exhibits several orders of architecture. —A little to the E of the Tuileries, on the same side of the Seine, stands the Louvre, of which the chief part is of the age of Louis XIV. Its E front is 525 ft. in length, and 85 ft. in height. The length of each side is 408 ft.—The Palace of the national assembly, originally the Palais-Bourbon, and now the Chamber-of-Deputies, has a façade of 12 Corinthian columns resting on a flight of 29 steps, and supporting a triangular pediment.—The hotels of the ministers are in general splendid residences.—The finest of the municipal buildings is the Hotel-de-Ville. The Louvre is used as a depot for objects of taste and art. It contains above 1,000 paintings, 500 statues and busts, and 20,000 drawings.—The Palace of the Luxemburg is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. It is more regular than the Tuileries, but less animated; more chaste and elegant, but less striking. One of its halls forms the chamber of Peers; another contains a national gallery of paintings; but the most striking object in its interior is the grand staircase, which is adorned with a number of statues of French generals and legislators. The adjoining gardens are spacious and beautiful.—Since the elevation of the present emperor to the throne of France, much has been done and is doing to embellish P. Without speaking of the works on the Bois-de-Boulogne, the construction of the central markets, the prolongation of the Rue-de-Rivoli, the enlargement and embellishment of the vicinity of the Louvre, the creation of the Rue-de-Strasburg, and the Rue-des-Ecoles, are among those gigantic operations which can only be conceived and realized at a great epoch and by a great city. All the streets leading to the markets, the Louvre, and to the great arteries newly opened, have had to be enlarged, levelled, and embellished, while new sewers have been constructed on a vaster and better system. In several places the Seine has been narrowed, to afford a wider space to public thoroughfares, its bridges have been lowered, and their issues disengaged; every day sees the disappearance of inequalities of soil which offended the eye, retarded the circulation, and rendered it more painful and more dangerous; and in a short time the double line of quays which runs for 2 leagues on each side of the river, will be complete and rectified through all its extent. The termination of the Louvre has been the dream of all the governments of France which have succeeded each other since the commencement of the cent. The first empire undertook the work with vigour; the restoration added little; the monarchy of July confined itself to projects which failed; and the provisional government to a decree which remained a dead letter. The completion of this grand edifice, in all the magnificence of its first conception, is also meditated by the present emperor. The Louvre terminated will continue to be at once the palace of the nation, and the great temple of the arts to Frenchmen.

Public monuments.] The most striking of the public monuments of P. is the column of the Place-Vendome, erected by Buonaparte to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805. It is a great brazen pillar, the materials of which were obtained by melting the cannon of the vanquished. The diam. of the shaft is 12 ft.; its height 135 ft.; its form, an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. It is surrounded with bas-reliefs, disposed in small groups following each other in a spiral direction round the pillar, from the base to the entablature. A spiral band separates each range of bas-reliefs; on the summit is an acroterium, upon which is placed a statue of Napoleon 11 ft. high. The total cost of this monument was 1,500,000 fr.—The column of July, erected on the Place-de-la-Bastille, is 154 ft. in height, and 12 ft. in diam. It is composed of metallic cylinders, and is inscribed with the names of 504 citizens killed during the Three days of 1830. Next to this, but of inferior rank, comes the triumphal arch in the Place-du-Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806. Its height is 45 ft., but it lost much of its attraction after the Prussians removed the bas-reliefs representing the victories obtained over them, and the Austrians carried off from its summit the well-known Venetian horses and car of victory.—The Arc-de-Triomphe-de-l'Etoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly, is a noble erection. The Porte or gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch erected by Louis XIV., is admired for the harmony of its proportion and the finish of its execution; the Porte St. Martin, constructed also in that reign, is less rich in decoration, but nowise inferior in workmanship. A fine bronze statue of Henry IV. was erected in 1818 on the Pont-Neuf. Of the public fountains of P.—no fewer than 80 in number—several are much admired. Among others the Fontaine-des-Innocens, the Fontaine-Desaix in the Place-Dauphine, the Fontaine-de-Bondi on the Boulevard of that name, &c.

Hospitals.] The hospitals of P. are numerous: and, since the beginning of the present cent., have been particularly well managed. The largest by far is the Hotel-Dieu; after it come the hospitals de-la-Charite, St. Antoine, Beaujon, des Enfans-Malades, and others, to the number in all of 14. They are in several cases badly situated and ill-planned; but the interior management is always good, and the attendance assiduous and kind. There were placed in the Foundling-hospital of Paris

Between 1640 and 1664	. .	9,002 children.
... 1665 and 1689	.	19,374 ...
... 1690 and 1714	. .	47,448 ...
... 1715 and 1732	. .	56,216 ...
... 1740 and 1764	.	104,041 ...
... 1765 and 1789	. .	153,839 ...
... 1790 and 1813	. .	103,940 ...
... 1814 and 1835	(21 years)	123,310 ...
Total for 195 years,	.	617,170

Distinct from these are the hospices, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The Salpetrière corresponds to our Bedlam; the Bicetre, to Bridewell. The name of *hospice* is given also to hospitals for the incurables of both sexes, and to asylums for orphans. The hospitals in P. have not, as in England, each its separate board of management; but are all under a general board appointed by and dependent on government. The funds for their support arise less from private donation than from town-dues and the public treasury, and a tax of 8 per cent. on the receipts of all places of public amusement.—There are in Paris several establishments, called *maisons-de-santé*, forming a medium between an hospital and a private house, separate rooms and medical attendance being given, on moderate terms, to a limited number of patients.—The prisons of P. also are much amended in their management since the beginning of the present cent.

Before the first revolution, the churchyards in P. were not numerous; but since the promulgation of a law which prohibited the burying of the dead in churches, and even within the precincts of the city, two great necropoli have been formed, one for the S, the other for the N division of the city. The latter is beautifully situated on the ascent to Montmartre.—The catacombs are subterraneous quarries, excavated in the course of ages for the building of P., and converted in the latter part of the 18th cent. into a great burying repository. They stretch along the S part of Paris, and occupy an area of about 200 acres, and contain the remains of at least 3,000,000 of human beings. They are no longer used for purposes of interment. A subterranean map of P., begun in 1844, has been completed in 45 sheets. It exhibits quarter by quarter all the labyrinthine sinuosities of the ancient quarries and catacombs over which P. is built, with the corresponding edifices, squares, and streets above ground.

Literary institutions, &c.] The literary institutions and scientific collections in P. are numerous, and formed upon the most liberal principles. Its libraries—some of them the largest in Europe—are accessible at all times, and equally to the rich and to the poor. The Royal library or Bibliothéque nationale has above 860,000 printed books, besides as many tracts collected into vols., and 72,000 manuscripts; the library of Monsieur possesses 150,000 vols., and 5,000 manuscripts; the library of St. Geneviéve, 110,000 vols., and 2,000 manuscripts; the Magazine library, 92,000 vols., and 3,000 manuscripts; the library of the city of Paris, 60,000 vols. All these are daily open to the public. There are also in P. a number of private libraries to which access may be easily obtained. The principal of these are—the private libraries of the Tuileries, of Fontainbleau, St. Cloud, Trianon, and Rambouillet; the library of the Legislative body; of the Council-of-state; of the Institute; of the Invalids; of the Court-of-cassation, formerly the library of the advocates; and of the Polytechnic school. Among the printing-offices, the Imprimiere Royale claims the first place, on account of its extent and admirable arrangement. The gallery of the Louvre, the museum of natural history in the Jardin-des-Plantes, and the Jardin-des-Plantes itself, are not to be equalled in any city of Europe. The new Exchange in P. is the full size of the Parthenon at Athens; and, like that famous temple, has the form of an oblong quadrangle, surrounded with pillars nearly of the same dimensions, but more numerous. After having passed the steps which ascend to the peristyle, and traversed a vast porch, we enter the great hall, the rendezvous of the merchants. The hall is an immense apartment, and a cover of glass crowns it. A double portico on the ground floor and the first story goes quite round. The ornaments are in the best taste, and the *tout ensemble* is at once elegant and grand.

Places of amusement.] In 1851, the number of theatres in the 86 deps. of France was 361; and of this number 36 were in the small dep. of the Seine. Under Louis XIII. there was only one theatre in the capital; under Louis XIV. they increased to 5; there were 6 under Louis XV., and under his ill-fated successor 10 theatres were in full play. In 1791, all monopolies having been abolished, 51 theatres sprang up all at once; but by the year 1807, they had decreased to 34. At that period privileges were re-established, and in the following year only 9 were in existence. P. had 10 theatres from 1810 to 1814; 11 from 1814 to 1819; 14 from 1819 to 1830; 16 in 1831, 21 in 1832, 23 in 1846, 25 in 1849, and 23 in 1851. These 23 theatres contain about 34,000 places, and the average number of spectators every night is calculated at 20,000 Besides theatres there are 145 places of amusement open in the cap. and its vicinity, principally during the summer season,—public balls, such as Malfille's, café concerts, Guinguettes, &c. These establishments are frequented by, it is estimated, 24,000 persons per diem, thus carrying the number of pleasure-seekers in P. to 44,000 daily. The receipts of the metropolitan theatres have undergone many variations. From 1807 to 1811 their average was nearly 5,000,000 fr.; from 1822 to 1826 nearly 7,000,000 f.; from 1837 to 1841 they averaged more than 9,000,000 f.; from 1842 to 1846 more than 10,000,000 f.; in 1847 they rose to 11,000,000 f.; in 1848 they were 6,747,408 f.; in 1849, 7,775,570 f.; in 1850, 9,959,785 f.; in 1851, 10,460,000 f. Of the *personnel* employed in the P. theatres, it appears that, commencing at the lower end of the scale, there are upwards of 400 boxkeepers, male and female; and 750 employés, clerks, &c., in the administrations, whose aggregate salaries amount to 740,000 francs. The dressmakers, carpenters, sceneshifters, &c., are more than 600 strong, and their aggregate salaries amount to 500,000 f. The number of musicians in the various orchestras is 630, and their aggregate income is 600,850 f. Of performers, according to M. Rondot, there are 1,152 men, and 891 women. Of these 793 are artistes, and the remainder choristers and figurantes. The emoluments of this numerous *personnel* average per annum 3,534,990 f. At the time the statement was drawn up (1851) the highest salaries were 4,500 f., and the lowest 25 f. per month. Formerly, in 1713 for instance, the first singer at the grand opera only received 1,500 f. per ann.; in 1783, Madame St. Huberti's salary was 4,000 f. a-year; and the celebrated danseuse, Mddle. Guimard, only received 4,330 f. How different at present, when at the same theatre artistes scarcely of first-rate excellence receive as much as 80,000 f. a-year—nearly double the remuneration of the president of the high court-of-cassation!

Population.] In the 13th century, P. contained 120,000 souls; in 1474, 150,000; under Henry II., 210,000; in 1590, 200,000; under Louis XIV., 492,600; in 1719, 509,640; from 1752 to 1762, 576,630; in 1776, according to Buffon, 658,000; in 1778, according to Mohan, 670,000; in 1784, ac-

cording to Neckel, 660,000; at the end of the reign of Louis XVI., 610,620; in 1798, according to census, 640,504; in 1802, 672,000; 1806, 547,756; 1808, 580,609; 1809, 794,595; 1817, 743,966; 1827, 890,434; 1831, the commencement of the quinquennial census, 774,328; 1836, 909,126; 1841, 912,033 (exclusive of soldiers, absentees, and children at nurse); 1846, 1,053,897; and the dep. of the Seine, 1,364,467. The pop. of the dep. was thus divided in 1846: 1st arrondissement, 111,245; 2d, 117,768; 3d, 64,675; 4th, 48,233; 5th, 96,628; 6th, 104,484; 7th, 72,893; 8th, 112,170; 9th, 52,604; 10th, 106,878; 11th, 66,119; 12th, 100,203; 13th (St. Denis), 187,513; and 14th (Sceaux), 123,057. The pop. of France in 1700 was 19,669,000 souls; in 1831, 32,560,934; and in 1846, 35,400,486.—Some curious calculations have been made in France, with respect to the average duration of human life, &c., in P. during the 18th cent. It appears that the average of marriage was for men about 29¾ years; for women, about 24¾ years; and that the average age of parents at the birth of a son was for women about 28¼ years; for men, about 33¼ years. It follows that there were nearly three generations in P. during the last cent. It is a remarkable fact that this estimate coincides with that of the Greeks in their chronological tables. —M. Falret prepared from the official records of the police a memoir on the suicides in Paris from 1794 to 1823. In these 30 years the whole number of attempted suicides discovered by the police was 6,782, of which 4,720 were effected. This amounts to 223 per annum on an average, but the number has been increasing; in the ten years ending 1803, it was 107 per annum; and in the ten years ending 1823 it was 334. In the ten years ending 1823, the whole number was 3,340; and of these it is surprising to find that 181 were under fifteen years of age; and 479 between fifteen and twenty! But the age at which suicide is most common is between 35 and 45, the number for that period being 2,370, or two-thirds of the whole.—The following are the results of an inquiry instituted into the condition of the working classes of P., so far as regards the state of education amongst them, and the way in which they are lodged: The information obtained relative to instruction only applies to 169,431 men, and 86,616 women, but it is thought that even if it had reached the whole of the working-classes of both sexes, the proportions would not have been materially altered. In 1847, 147,311 men could read and write, being about 87 per cent. This general proportion is not invariable in each of the 13 groups of trades; the differences, however, are not very great, ranging between 83 and 97 per cent., excepting those employed in the trade of skins and leather, amongst whom the proportional amount is 73 per cent. Printers, engravers, and stationers stand in the first rank in the table, as might be expected; the proportion of those who read and write is 97 per cent. In the persons employed on the precious metals it is 96 per cent.; in Parisian articles, 95 per cent.; in food, 92; in building, 91; and in furniture, 90. In those employed on articles of clothing, the proportion is only 88 per cent. In the persons connected with building, the proportions vary from 95 per cent. for joiners, to 78 for carpenters, and 60 for masons. All the men employed in making the bannisters for stairs can read and write. Out of the 86,616 women, 68,219 had received elementary instruction, being a proportion of 79 per cent. If the table of the subdivision of the numbers in the different groups be examined, the following singularities will be found: The proportional number of those connected with the skin and leather trade is the highest, say 97 per cent.; for the men, on the contrary, it is the lowest, or 73. For the females employed in the printing, engraving, and stationery trades the proportion is 93 per cent.; for the men, 97. In Paris articles the men stand for 95 per cent., and the women for only 83. The most unfavourable proportion as regards women is to be found in the turnery and basket trades, where it is only 72 per cent.; for the men it is 73. The following are the results obtained from the inquiry into the question of lodgings. 122,922 men, and 68,691 women are in their own furniture; 4,200 of the former, and 12,141 of the latter reside with their relations; 5,661 and 2,214 with their employers, and 34,311 and 4,158 in furnished lodgings. For the men who possess their own furniture the proportion is 74 per cent., and for the women 79; for those of the former, who live in furnished lodgings 21, and for the latter only 5. What is singular is that the number of men, whose lodgings have been stated, is lower by 2,337 than that of those on whose education particulars have been procured, while the difference for the women is more by 598. As compared with London one circumstance would lead us to suppose the pop. of P. miserably poor. In Paris, burials are allotted to privileged undertakers, who pay a tax for the privilege—and the rites of inhumation being considered expensive, (although the charge for the lowest class is only about 41 francs or £1 13s., every thing included,) a vast proportion of those who die are buried by certificates of indigence! In an average statement of the burials from 1821 to 1823, it appears that of persons who died in their own houses scarcely one-fourth were buried at the expense of their families.

Municipal government.] P. is divided into 12 arrondissements, over each of which presides a mayor; each arrondissement is divided into 4 quarters; in each quarter is a commissary of police, and in each arrondissement a justice-of-peace. The municipal council of P. is the council-general of the dep. of the Seine, at the head of which is the préfet of the dep. A préfet of police, whose jurisdiction extends over the whole dep., has the charge of the public safety, and has under him a municipal guard, and a corps of sapeurs-pompeurs or firemen.—As the city of P. is divided into 12 sections or arrondissements, so, for the purpose of affording effectual relief to the poor at their houses, an office or board of charity, denominated *bureau de bienfaisance*, is established in each arrondissement, which is regularly organized, and to which are attached an indefinite number of visitors (*visiteurs*) and charitable ladies (*dames de charité*) residing in the arrondissement, for the purpose of visiting the sick and indigent at their houses and ascertaining their wants and condition. The relief to the poor is administered chiefly in kind, but sometimes also in money. They are provided with medicine and medical assistance when requisite. Some are furnished with materials to work up, and are paid for their labour. Temporary relief is sometimes afforded by means of small loans of money. In their litigious concerns, the poor have the advice of counsel gratis, and to that effect a jurisconsult is attached to each board of charity. In short, there is in P. a most minute, and extensive, well-digested, and excellently organized system of benevolent inspection into the wants and condition of the poor. The administration of public assistance, in a statistical account of the indigent pop. of P. for 1850, stated that the number of poor families in that year was 28,724, numbering 63,133 persons. In 1829, the number was 62,705; in 1832, 68,986; 1835, 62,539; 1841, 66,487; 1844, 66,148; 1847, 73,905. The average number of indigent, as compared with the total pop., would be in 1829, 1 in 13.0; in 1832, 1 in 11.1; in 1835, 1 in 15.3; in 1841, 1 in 13.3; in 1844, 1 in 13.7; in 1847, 1 in 13.9;

and in 1850, 1 in 16.3. All P. forms one jurisdiction, both in a municipal and in a political sense. Its constitution in this respect is thus explained by M. Horace Say. While each of the other departments into which the kingdom is divided has one préfet, the dep. of the Seine and of the town of P. has two; the Préfet-de-la-Seine and the Préfet-de-Police. The préfet, everywhere, is what we may call the universal representative of the king, or his ministers; but in the case of P. there is this peculiarity, that each minister may act, and often does act, in his own department without the intervention of either préfet; "or, at least," says M. Say, "the personal responsibility of these officers is concealed, in most cases, by the absence of all initiative action on their part. But," he proceeds, "if the two préfets of the dep. of the Seine have less of prefectoral action than those of the other deps., their functions acquire a high importance from the municipal duties which devolve upon them. They are the real mayors of P., and it is solely with them that the municipal council is called upon to debate the interests of the commune. There is yet another distinction to be made, the municipal duties themselves not being all included in the division which is made of them between the two préfets. The latter are not charged with the keeping of the registers of the civil state of the dep., nor with the celebration of marriages, any more than with the details respecting the national guard, elections, and what concerns the administration of charities, and the local committees of elementary instruction; for all these current matters the town of P. is divided into 12 sections, improperly called *arrondissements*, each of which has a mayor and two assistants. These mayors and assistants were nominated under Louis Philippe's regime by the king, out of a list of 12 candidates formed by election. They have no correspondence with each other, and are without influence in the direction of the affairs of the commune, the management of which is thus placed in the hands of the direct agents of the government, who do not stand upon any elective basis." This organization, which, M. Say remarks, is in general little known, was established in 1834; but some parts of the system remain insufficiently settled or developed. Each préfet is also mayor of P.; and in the latter capacity each has to discuss, in so far as his particular dep. is concerned, the budgets and accounts of the department and of the town, before the general and municipal councils of Paris. "Previously to 1830," says M. Say, "these two councils were confounded together into one; since that date, and in conformity with the definitive arrangement made by the law of the 20th of April, 1834, the municipal council is composed of 36 members, taken from among the members of the general council, and of which three are elected by each of the 12 communal arrondissements, with renewal of a third part of the three every three years; so that each councillor is, in fact, elected for 9 years. The departments are all composed, in fact, of arrondissements, which are subdivided into cantons, and these into communes, while the dep. of the Seine is composed of two arronds. and a commune, which latter also differs from other communes. The town of P. makes no part of any arrond., or of any canton, and is itself, on the contrary, divided into 12 districts, presided over by justices-of-peace. The general council, then, is composed of 36 members, nominated at P., and of 8 other members, 4 of whom are elected by the department of Sceaux, and 4 by that of St. Denis, making in all 44 members. The general council of the dep. of the Seine meets once a-year, like those of all the other deps.; only a little later than the others; its session usually taking place in Nov., and lasting only a fortnight. The conservative spirit of the central government, or its interest of conservatism, as our author phrases it, has introduced many precautions into the law which regulates the proceedings of these general councils. The municipal council of P. meets every year in the month of May, and continues assembled for 6 weeks, during which it is employed in examining and voting the budget for the year following; and it also meets once a-week for current business throughout the rest of the year, with the exception of a vacation of two months; but it has no right of initiating anything.

Municipal revenue.] The gross revenue of P. from all sources amounted in 1847, to 46,000,000 frs., or £1,840,000, exclusive of £300,000 belonging to the hospitals. The produce of the *octroi* was £1,250,000; the remainder arose chiefly from the rents of the *abattoirs*, or slaughter-houses, the *halle-aux-vins*, markets, canal of Ourcq, &c., and of course was principally obtained from capital previously expended. But one-tenth of the produce of the octroi was paid over to the government, and the sinking fund for the extinction of the debt absorbed as much more. The capital of the city debt was stated as 31,500,000 fr., or £1,260,000; the interest, assuming the average rate to be 5 per cent., formed an annual burden of £62,000. The expense of collecting the revenue, including the administration of the octroi, amounted to £120,000. These various charges made a deduction of £420,000, or thereabout, leaving a net revenue of £1,420,000. The expenses attending the organisation of the national guard in legions, were £40,000 per annum. Another sum of £40,000 was expended in the support of 227 primary or infant schools, which afforded education to 25,490 boys and 16,416 girls. A monthly fee of 1s. 6d. was paid by the scholars, but those whose parents pleaded poverty paid nothing; and in the period from 1837 to 1841 these gratis scholars were 88 per cent. of the whole number. The municipal schools of P., therefore, are maintained chiefly for the instruction of the poor. A sum of £344,000 was expended in the support of charitable institutions, and might perhaps be considered as the poors'-rate of P. The department of public works absorbed £100,900. This included £46,000 for paving the streets, but the government adds £20,000 for certain streets which are considered as part of the *routes royales*, or great roads: the sum expended on paving, therefore, was £66,000. The entire length of the streets of P. was estimated at 420,000 metres or 270 m. The police cost £430,000 in 1847, and the principal items were:

Cleaning and water for the streets,	£44,000
Lighting,	66,400
The corps of *sapeurs pompiers* (firemen), 850 strong,	24,200
Municipal guard, 2,733 infantry and 620 cavalry,	160,000
The Municipal police, corresponding to what is called City police in London and Edinburgh, consisted of 24 'Peace officers,' 183 'Inspectors,' and 329 'Sergents-de-Ville,'	35,900
The Commissariat of police,	22,000
Other items not specified,	77,500
	430,000

The whole number of persons employed and paid by the city, as municipal guards, firemen, policemen, paviers, scavengers, inspectors, &c., was about 8,500 in 1847. Besides the usual heads of expenditure, there was a large disbursement under the head of *extraordinaries*, which in 1846 amounted to £356,000, and probably comprehended the erection or repair of churches, quays, markets, and other public buildings. The municipal commission upon the budget of the city of P. for 1850 reported that at the breaking out of the revolution of February the city possessed a sum of 17,000,000 f. in account-current at the treasury, intended to meet the purchase of houses neces-

sary for the enlargement of the *halles* and various other contemplated improvements. The city had been besides authorised to contract a loan of 25,000,000 f., which, united to successive credits which it was proposed to add to it, constituted a provision of 80,000,000 f. of works which were to have been executed in ten years. All these plans were overturned by the revolution. The ordinary expenses of 1850 were estimated at 41,000,000 f.; the ordinary receipts at 43,500,000 f., of which sum the *octroi*, it was estimated, would furnish 33,000,000 f. In order to obtain this amount, however, it would be necessary to continue the receipt of the second provisional decime, and to add to the present tariff of the octroi dues.

Manufactures.] Since the beginning of the present century, the manufactures of P. have rapidly increased, and it is now the principal manufacturing city in the kingdom. The value of exports for 1829 was 42,493,341 francs. Among the principal articles manufactured are—

Salts, acids, and oxides, to the amount of	3,500,000 fr.
Refined sugar,	28,300,000
Cotton goods,	18,200,000
Silks and cashmeres,	12,500,000
In horology,	19,765,000
In typography,	8,800,000
Bronzes,	5,250,000

&c. &c. All sorts of articles of luxury and fashion are made with the greatest elegance and taste. Numerous diligences run to all quarters of the kingdom, and a ready communication between all parts of the city is kept up by fiacres, cabriolets, &c. &c.—The following are a few facts lately pointed out by M. Blanqui in a lecture on political economy at the *Conservatoire des Artes et Métiers*, where he is professor of that science:—Parisian industry produces annually from 14 to 1,500,000,000 of francs' worth of goods of various species. There are 325 principal branches of industry, 64,000 patented masters, 342,530 workpeople, of whom 204,000 are men, 112,000 women, and 26,530 children. The 1st arrondissement, in which the carriage-trade is chiefly carried on, produces to the value of 102 millions; the 2d, 177 millions; the 3d employs 32,000 workmen, producing 127 millions; the 4th employs 21,000 workmen, producing 72 millions; the 5th, 51,000, producing 169 millions; the 6th, 68,000, producing 235 millions. The last arrond. is especially Parisian. In it the artisan is truly a magician,—a Proteus,—he excels in every branch. This arrond. produces annually 235 millions' worth of goods out of nothing, but it contributes its genius to the work. It is here that Paris goods are manufactured,—fancy turnery, buttons, brushes, canes, umbrellas, jewellery, plated work, lace, and a hundred thousand marvels of ingenuity known and sought after in every part of the world. The 7th numbers 41,000 workmen, and produces 153 millions. It is very nearly related in character to the 6th. The 8th employs 50,000 workmen, and produces 132 millions: this is the quarter for cabinet-making, paper-hanging, carpentry, and brewing. The 9th numbers 15,000 workmen, producing 55 millions. The 10th numbers 20,000 workmen, producing 68 millions. The 11th numbers 19,000 workmen, producing 63 millions. Lastly, the 12th, which is the great quarter for tanners, rag merchants, and brewers, numbers 70,000 workmen, producing 100 millions. Proceeding then to the study of special branches of industry, the professor noticed that of bronze work, unrivalled in the world, and producing 20 millions; hat making, 16 millions; glovemaking, 14 millions. The wages vary among this immense pop. of workpeople from 20 centimes (2d.) a-day to from 35 f. to 40 f. (from 28s. to 32s.) The average wage is 3 f. 80 c. (3s. 2d.) a-day for a man, and for a woman 1 f. 65 c. (1s. 4½d.)—The report upon the manufactures of P. in 1847 says:—Taking the statement of each of these 64,816 employers, the total amount of the industry of P. in 1847 was 1,463,628,350 francs. This sum includes the value of the material employed, as the statements refer to sales. The comparative amount of each of the 13 groups is as follows:

	Amount.	Workmen.
Clothing,	240,947,293 fr.	90,064
Food,	226,863,080	10,428
Building,	145,412,679	41,603
Furniture,	137,145,246	36,184
Work in precious metals,	134,830,276	16,319
Fancy articles (articles de Paris),	128,658,777	35,679
Thread and fabrics,	105,818,474	36,685
Works in metals,	103,631,601	24,894
Chemical production and pottery,	74,546,606	9,737
Carriages, saddlery, &c.,	52,357,176	13,754
Printing, paper, &c.,	51,171,873	16,705
Hides and skins,	41,762,965	4,573
Carving, baskets, &c.,	20,482,304	5,405
Total in 1847,	1,463,628,350	342,530

There is a number of large public establishments at P., employing workmen, the statistics of which could not properly have a place with the statistics of private industry. These establishments are the national manufacture of the gobelins—carpets and hangings—the manufacture of tobacco, the national printing-office, the mint, the stamp-office, the bakery of the army, the bakery of the hospitals, the bakery of the prisons, spinning establishments for the poor, prison workshops, the funeral establishments, and the theatres.—The *Debats*, commenting on the manufacturing industry of P. in 1852, says: "Parisian manufacture has been exceedingly active during the whole of the last year. Its general production, both for home consumption and for foreign countries, has certainly exceeded that of 1851, and yet that year was a most excellent one for the articles which P. sends abroad. The exports of P. in 1851 had been 219,500,000 f., whilst, in 1852, they have been 221,500,000 f. The difference, it is seen, is not very great; but it is worthy of remark, that the last year offers an augmentation over 1850 of nearly 24,000,000 f., and over 1849 of 50,000,000 f. We do not speak of 1848, when all the manufactures of P. had to suffer so much from the political tempest, and when the exports fell to 157,000,000 f., notwithstanding the artificial movement which it was endeavoured to impart to them by the system of drawbacks. But since then the exports of P. have gone on increasing, and represent at present about the seventh part of all that we export, and about the fourth part of our special exports in manufactured produce. The reason is, that P. is in fact for our country the centre of all the fabrications of taste and of art. It not only sends to foreign countries what its able workmen prepare, but likewise a crowd of products in wood, leather, and metal sent in a rough state from the departments, and finished in Paris. The work done in P. consequently is not only that of the metropolis, but of many towns in the provinces. It is right to add that the amount of the exports of P., such as they are shown by the customs returns, comprehends many articles furnished by Lyons, Sedan, Mulhausen, and St. Etienne. P. in 1852 had to supply large orders sent from the United States and S. America. In addition to our silks and printed stuffs, which have everywhere an incontestable success, our articles of dress, our furniture, jewellery real and false, our clocks and watches, gloves, saddlery, and glass have found ready markets at Valparaiso, Lima, La-Plata, Rio-Janeiro, and Pernambuco. Large quantities have also been sent to the countries of the Baltic, to Russia, and to the countries of the Danube, where the taste for French articles is increasing

more and more, and where it would become a regular branch of trade, giving us a large profit, if through unpardonable carelessness we did not allow the merchants of London and Trieste to carry there our own goods, which naturally they charge with their profits on the goods. But, however that may be, Parisian exports occupy a considerable place in the commerce of the world—a place worthy of the rank which they obtained at the exhibition of London; and it is to be remarked that they have increased in a proportion which exceeds the general progress of our foreign commerce. During the last 15 years—that is, since 1837—the general movement of our exports has not increased more than half, whereas the special exports of P. rose from 94,000,000 f., representing a weight of 11,852,000 kilogrammes, to 221,000,000 f., representing a weight of about 33,000,000 of kilogrammes, and has thus more than doubled the value and tripled the quantity of goods which they furnish to foreign countries."

Supply of water.] P. is divided into two distinct zones for the distribution of water. All the lower portion, that is to say four-fifths of P., might be supplied by the water of the Canal-de-l'Ourcq, arriving naturally from its own weight, without the aid of machines and the expense of fuel. This is the first zone. The other portion, less important as to extent, cannot receive the water except by artificial means, on the l. bank. It comprises the Montagne Ste. Genevieve and the neighbouring quarters, which are supplied by the waters of Arcueil, the well of Grenelle, and the forcing pump of Notre-Dame. On the r. bank, the second zone forms the line running parallel to the octroi wall; these are the richest and best built quarters of the capital, yet they are the worst supplied with water from the Seine. The forcing pump at Chaillot gives a very insufficient supply. Wanting the means of action, either on account of the small number of its pipes or of their small size, the city of P. cannot utilize the mass of water which it has a right to draw from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. In consequence of the inconveniences which every day arise from this state of things, in the simultaneous service of the fountains at the corners of streets, the watering, and the public fountains, the city has decided on utilizing all the water it can draw from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. After providing for the service of the fountains at the corners of the streets, the watering, and the monumental fountains, the city now derives from the sale of its water a revenue of nearly 1,200,000 francs. This revenue is every day increasing, and will be still further increased by the ameliorations we have just spoken of. The receipts for the sale of water in

1830, were	575,641 fr.
1840, ...	845,571
1848, ...	1,065,683
1851, ...	1,187,368

The city of P. possesses very peculiar advantages for such an undertaking. In London the quantity of water consumed daily is 168,826 cubic metres for 191,066 houses. In P. we may reckon 40,000 houses, or little more than one-fifth of those in London. The expense of pumping by steam-engines this quantity of water from the level of the Thames at London to an elevation equal to the Canal-de-l'Ourcq above the Seine, would cost £69,000 per year, the whole of which would be saved by a supply from the Canal-de-l'Ourcq. The length of the pipes required for P. will not exceed a fourth part that of London, and their dimensions will be less, on account of the descent of the water affording a greater velocity. M. Girard estimates the quantity of water supplied by the Canal-de-l'Ourcq at 260,820 cubic metres per day. Supposing this calculation to be exact, it will be necessary, first, to deduct all the water necessary for the supply of the present public fountains and markets; and secondly, what is consumed by the locks on the canals St. Martin and St. Denis, which may be calculated at 1,054 cubic metres for the passage of a barge, or of 105,400 cubic metres for the passage of 50 barges on the two canals. The quantity of water consumed daily in each house in London in 1810, before the establishment of the new water companies, did not exceed 50 gallons, but since that period the consumption has reached 200 gallons per house per day. This includes manufactories, baths, water-closets, &c. If a similar increase in the consumption should take place in P., the quantity required would be 140,000 cubic metres per day for the use of 909,126 inhabitants. London pays annually for water the sum of £284,188, averaging about 32s. per house for 6 persons; consequently, if P. were called upon to pay £60,000 per year, it would average about 8s. for every family of 6 persons for an equal supply.

Fortifications.] P. within the barriers is of an oval form, and comprises a space of 5 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth, but much of the surface is occupied by public and private gardens. The fortifications consist of two lines or systems,—1st, the *enceinte*, a continued wall or rampart, 35 ft. high, surrounded by a ditch counter-scarped with masonry, and capable of being filled by the Seine to the depth of 8 ft., with 50 gates, each forming a small citadel; and 2dly, a series of 17 detached forts at a distance beyond the *enceinte*, and connected with each other by military roads. The circumf. of the continued wall is 33,165 metres, equal to 36,000 yds., or 20½ English m. But as the salient and re-entering angles of the bastions make an addition of 5,500 metres, the line of development will measure 24 m. The breadth of the open space betwixt the wall and the barriers of course varies, but averages about a mile. The inner defence of Paris, therefore, consists of a wall 24 m. long. The outer defence of the city is to consist, we have said, of a series of 17 detached forts, placed in commanding situations, not less than 1½ m., nor more than 4½ m. from the wall. They are to embrace a circumf. of 20 leagues, or 50 m.! Their average distance from the centre of P. will be 8 m ; from the barriers, 5 m.; from the wall, 3¼ m. The armament of the *enceinte* employs 20,000 heavy guns; that of the fortresses, 700. The magazines of the fortresses are adapted to contain 5,000,000 lbs. of gunpowder, with other ammunition. A military servitude has been established over all the ground within 250 metres (273 yds.) of the wall; that is, no buildings will be allowed to be erected in that space. The expense of the works was originally thus estimated:

	Francs.
For the wall and price of ground, .	69,691,000
For the detached forts, . . .	58,596,000
Indemnity for the military servitude,	4,000,000
	132,287,000

In round numbers the expense is estimated at 140,000,000 f., or £5,600,000. If the city were defended by detached forts only, even though divided by smaller intervals, it would be very insecure. After the enemy had reduced one or two of them, Paris would be completely open to him. Nay, with such a prize in view, he would not wait for the reduction of the forts, but push his columns through the intervals at the expense of a great sacrifice of life. The continued wall would also by itself form an imperfect defence, and requires the cordon of forts to render it complete. The forts have various advantages. First, they prevent the enemy from establishing the works necessary for a regular siege in the space between the cordon and the wall, at least till he has reduced two or three of them. Next, they form an outer line of defence, and throw the enemy to a distance which renders bombardment impossible; for bombs fired from any point beyond this outer circle could not reach the skirts of P. This, as the report states, is an object of vast importance; for many men will cheerfully expose their own persons on the ramparts or in the field, who would tremble at the thought of bombs falling on their wives and daughters in the streets, or setting fire to their houses. Thirdly, the cordon of forts would compel the enemy to spread his force over a line of 50 m., intersected by woods and rivers, and expose him to be beaten by a much smaller army acting from the centre, and choosing its point of attack at pleasure. Fourthly, the great tract of ground on the W side of P., comprised in the bend of the Seine, between St. Denis and Sevres, and included within the cordon of forts, would shelter and feed herds of cattle, and supply fresh meat, the only want for which it would otherwise be difficult to provide. P., with the addition of a garrison and 200,000 inhabitants from the neighbouring villages, could be provisioned for 60 days. There are always laid up in P. grain and flour for 35 or 45 days, besides an immense quantity of animal and vegetable food, and six months' store of wine. The pop. of P. is roughly calculated at 1,000,000, that of the banlieu at 200,000, the garrison would be 100,000, and 80,000 additional sacks of flour would support the whole for two months. The troops might be encamped between the lines; the national guard would defend the *enceinte*. The sphere of action of a simple fortified post is the range of its artillery; of a fortress, the distance to which its garrison can act with safety; of a grand fortified position, the whole range of country on which an entire army can operate. There are in France 123 fortified places,—23 of the first class, 46 of the second, and 54 of the third. But the two principal points of national defence are P., which now has 20 fortresses, and Lyons, which has 16. The national guard amounted to 800,000; and the *arriere ban*, or general pop., are liable to be called out to take charge of the capital and the fortresses, leaving the regular army disposable for the field.

Canals and railroads.] All the canals on the N of P. are branches of the Canal-de-l'Ourcq, made for supplying the city with water from the Ourcq beyond Mareuil, about 24 m. from P. —The Seine communicates with the Loire by the canals of Briare and of Orleans; with the Saone by the Canal-de-Bourgogne; and with the Somme and the Scheldt by the Canal-de-St.-Quentin.—Ten railroads have stations in P., viz., the St. Germains, Rouen, Versailles, Rennes, Orleans, Corbeil, Sceaux, the Northern line, Strasburg, and Lyons.

History.] A Gotho-Celtic tribe, called *Parisi*, founded P. on an island of the Seine. They burned it on the approach of the Romans; but the conquerors rebuilt it, and called it *Lutetia*. It was a place of small importance, however, until Julian established his winter-quarters here in 360. In the 5th cent. it was conquered by the Franks; and it became the cap. of their kingdom in 508. Clovis embraced the Christian faith, and lived in the palace of the *Thermæ*, of which ruins are found to this day in the street Laharpe. Clotilda, his wife, completed the church Ste. Geneviève, which he had begun. About 550 Childebert commenced the building of Notre-Dame; 100 years after St. Landry founded the Hotel-Dieu. Towards the end of the 8th cent. Charlemagne instituted the schools from which at a later period sprung

the university. In 845 the Normans besieged the city; and they burnt it about 857. After Hugh Capet, count of Paris, the first king of the third race, ascended the throne in 987, P. remained the residence of the kings, until Louis XIV., whom the Fronde had driven from the cap. in 1649, made Versailles the royal residence. Hugh Capet resided in the present palace of justice. Under Louis the Fat, not more than about 12 francs of taxes were collected monthly at the N gate, in the neighbourhood of the present street St. Martin. In 1163 Bishop Maurice-de-Sully erected the cathedral of Notre-Dame, as it is still to be seen. In the same cent. the Templars built their palace on the square where at present is the Market-du-Temple. In 1190, Philip Augustus, who had caused P. to be paved, ordered a third enlargement, and divided the city into eight quarters. Until that period it had but 3 gates; now it received 15. After the abolition of the order of the Templars in 1312, Philip the Fair, in 1314, caused the grand-master Molay and several knights to be burned in the Place-Dauphine. Under Philip of Valois, P. contained 150,000 inhabitants. The *black death*, so called, which ravaged Europe about the middle of the 14th cent., destroyed half of the inhabitants of P. About this time the Hotel-de-Ville, on the Place-de-Grève, was begun. In 1367 the fourth enlargement of P. took place under Charles V., and P. was divided into 16 quarters; 20 years later the Bastile was begun. Until that time P. had two bridges,—one towards the N, called Le-Pont-au-Change, the other towards the S, called Le-Petit-Pont; in 1378, the third, Le-Pont-St.-Michael, opposite the present street Laharpe, was built. The fourth bridge, Pont Notre-Dame, was built soon after. In 1418 P. was visited by famine and pestilence, and 100,000 people perished in three months. In 1420 the cap. of France was taken by the English. Charles VII. drove them out in 1436. In 1465, some attempts, though very imperfect, were made to light the streets at night. Under Louis XI. P. contained 300,000 inhabitants. In 1563 the Jesuits established themselves here. Henry IV. besieged P.; the city surrendered in 1594, and Henry made a triumphal entry. Henry IV. completed in 1604 the Pont-Neuf, begun by Henry III. in 1578. In 1614 the equestrian statue of Henry IV.—the first monument of this kind in France—was erected. In 1615 the Palace-Luxembourg was begun; in 1629 the Palais-Royal in its old form; and in 1635 the Jardin-des-Plantes. Louis XIV. enlarged the city, and did much for the embellishment of it. In 1664, the Tuileries, begun by Catharine of Medici, were completed; in 1665 Perrault built the colonnade of the Louvre; and almost at the same time the Hotel-des-Invalides, the observatory, the gate St. Denis. Under Louis XV. the Ecole Militaire was erected, and the church Ste. Genevieve completed. In 1763 the city erected the statue of Louis XV. on the place of his name, and a number of magnificent buildings. The Revolution interrupted the embellishment of P., which Napoleon, zealous as he was to make the French nation the ruling power of Europe, and P. the capital of the world, pursued with ardour. The history of P. is to a considerable degree the history of France, so much has this city during the last centuries concentrated in itself all the vital action of France. This has had several good and many evil consequences; true liberty, the life-blood which should animate all parts of the body politic, cannot be domesticated in France until the departments and provincial towns have resumed their proper importance. The preponderance of P. over all France, not only in a political sense, but in literature, arts, customs, &c., is immense, and was most strikingly manifested during the revolution of the last cent. On the 31st of March 1814, the taking of P. concluded the campaign of the Allies against Napoleon. The taking of P. cost the Allies 9,000 men; the French lost 4,000, besides prisoners, and 109 cannons. When, after a series of blunders on the part of the Bourbons, Napoleon returned to P. in 1815, and lost the battle of Waterloo, Davoust received the command of about 60,000 men for the defence of P.; but a capitulation was concluded at St. Cloud. The subsequent history of P. is sketched in the historical section of article FRANCE.

PARIS, a flourishing village of Upper Canada, in the S part of the township of Dumfries, and partly in Brantford, 22 m. W of Dundas and 6 m. from Brantford, at the junction of Smith's creek with Grand river. Pop. 1,000. It is finely situated, and consists of an upper and lower town. Gypsum abounds in the environs.

PARIS, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 39 m. W by S of Augusta. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. It is watered by Little Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 2,454.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 8 m. S of Utica, and 96 m. WNW of Albany. It has an elevated and undulating surface, and is drained by Sadaquada creek. The soil consists of sand and calcareous loam. Pop. 2,844. The village contains about 150 inhabitants.—Also a village of Fauquier co., in the state of Virginia, 129 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. about 125.—Also a village of Henry co., in the state of Tennessee, 98 m. W of Nashville, on the S side of a branch of Little Sandy river. Pop. 250.—Also a village of Bourbon co., in the state of Kentucky, 36 m. E of Frankfort, on the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 1,197.—Also a village of Stark township and co., in the state of Ohio, 135 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. 300.—Also a township of Stark co., in the same state. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Sandy creek. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 2,474.—Also a township of Portage co., in the same state. Pop. 936.—Also a township of Union co., in the same state. Pop. 789.—Also a village of Jennings co., in the state of Indiana, 77 m. SSE of Indianapolis, near the S fork of Muscatatack creek. Pop. 150.—Also a village of Edgar co., in the state of Illinois, 114 m. E of Springfield, on the borders of a rich prairie. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Monroe co., in the state of Missouri, 71 m. N of Jefferson city, on the S side of Middle fork of Salt river. Pop. 400.

PARIS-EN-ARDENNES. See BASTOGNE.

PARIS-EL-LA-RUE-HAUTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Meldert. Pop. 495.

PARISBURG, a village of Giles co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the S side of New river, a branch of Great Kanawha river. See GILES.

PARISH, a township of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. E of Oswego, and 147 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Salmon creek and its tributaries. Pop. 1,543. It has a village, containing about 150 inhabitants.

PARISHVILLE, a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. E of Canton, and 221 m. NW by W of Albany. It is hilly in the S, and is watered by St. Regis, Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie rivers. The soil consists of sandy loam Pop. in 1840, 2,250. The village is on Regis river, and contains 300 inhabitants.

PARISIAN, an island in the SE part of Lake Superior, in N lat. 46° 30′, W long. 85°. It makes part of the North-West Territory, U. S.

PARISIS, formerly a district of France, in the central part of the ancient prov. of the Ile-de-France, and now comprised in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise and Seine. Its chief place was Louvres.

PARISOT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 4 m. SSE of L'Isle, and 11 m. SSW of Gaillac. Pop. 800.—Also a town in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 10 m. NE of St. Antonin, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seye, an affluent of the Aveyron. Pop. 1,500.

PARITA, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Istmo, on a gulf of the same name, at the mouth of a small river, 110 m. SW of Panama. The gulf of P. forms an indentation on the W side of the gulf of Panama, extending from Point-Chaume on the N, to Point-Mala on the S. It receives the Choque and Salado, and several minor rivers.

PARITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 24 m. SSE of Bobronisk, on the r. bank of the Berezina.

PARITSCH, or PIRICSKE, a pass of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, and see of Csik, in the mountains to the N of Gyergyo-St.-Miklos.

PARIZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 26 m. E of Miranda-de-Ebro, on the r. bank of the Somoaguda, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 135.

PARIZE-EN-VIRY (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Dorne, and 21 m. S of Nevers. Pop. 1,200.

PARIZE-LE-CHATEL (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 6 m. NNE of St. Pierre-le-Moutier, on an extensive plateau, which rises above a valley watered by the l

branch of the Colatre. Pop. 1,202. It has several mineral springs, and a tile-work. In the vicinity is a mine of iron.

PARKANG, or Baracan, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 1 m. NNW of Gran, on the l. bank of the Danube, a little above the confluence of the Gran. Pop. 1,370. The Turks here sustained a defeat by the Imperialists and Poles in 1683.

PARKE, a county in the W part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 450 sq. m., bounded on the W by Wabash river, and drained by Big and Little Racoon and Sugar creeks. Pop. in 1840, 13,499; in 1850, 15,049. Its cap. is Rockville. —Also a township of St. Joseph's co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. in 1840, 331.

PARKER, a mountain of New South Wales, in the district of Darling Downs, at the head of Ann's creek, an affluent of Condamine river.—Also a river of Australia Felix, in the Portland bay district, which flows into the sea 4 m. NE of Cape Otway.

PARKERSBURG, a village of Wood co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 335 m. NW by W of Richmond, on the N side of Little Kanawha river, at its junction with the Ohio.

PARKGATE, a township in Neston p., in Cheshire, 11½ m. NW of Chester, on the river Dee.

PARKHAM, a parish of Devonshire, 7 m. SW of Bideford, on the S bank of the Yeo. Area 5,808 acres. Pop. in 1831, 923; in 1851, 951.

PARK-HILL, a village and missionary station of the Cherokee nation, Indian territory, U. S., a little to the N of Arkansas river.

PARKIA, a town and port of the Archipelago, in the Cyclades, on the W coast and capital of the island of Paro, 12 m. W of Naxia, and 111 m. SE of Athens. Pop. 800. It has a castle, a handsome church, and several chapels. The ancient *Paros*, on the site of which Parkia stands, was one of the largest, richest, and finest in the Archipelago. Fragments of its cornices and columns, to be seen here and there built into modern edifices, are all the traces now existing of its former magnificence.

PARKMAN, a township of Piscataquis co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 71 m. N by E of Augusta. It is drained by a head-branch of Piscataquis river, and has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,205.—Also a township of Geauga co., in the state of Ohio, 162 m. NE of Columbus, on the head-waters of Grand river, and drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river. Pop. 1,181.

PARKSTEIN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Ober-Pfalz, 5 m. WSW of Neustadt-an-der-Waldnab, and 30 m. SE of Bayreuth, on a mountain. Pop. 670.

PARKU, a village of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jhalawan, 12 m. NW of Nal, in a fertile locality. It was nearly reduced to ruins by Mehrab, khan of Kelat.

PARKUNDY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malva, and district of Mundessur, near the l. bank of the Chumbul, 75 m. NNW of Ujein.

PARKUR, a district and town of Hindostan, in the SE part of Sinde. It forms a peninsulated tract, about 40 m. in length from NW to SE, and 12 m. in average breadth, extending into the Runn of Cutch, and connected on the N with the Thurr or Indian desert. It consists of a sandy plain, intersected in the E by a range of porphyritic hills, rising to the height of 1,000 ft., and covered with jungle. The soil possesses little fertility; and water, though plentiful at the depth of 40 cubits, is in most parts brackish. The district contains upwards of 30 villages, but in 1820 half of these were uninhabited. The chief town is Parinuggur or Nuggur. A large revenue was formerly obtained by the local government from the numerous pilgrims who resorted to this locality, to perform their devotions at the shrines of Goreecha and Mandow Ray, noted deities of the Shrawacks and Banyans. The inhabitants are chiefly Soda Rajputs, and are governed by an independent rajah.

PARKUTA, a town and fortress of Little Tibet, on the Indus, 25 m. SE of Iscardo. It is noted for its saddlery, and possesses a considerable trade.

PARLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Madrid, and partido of Getafe, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,036. It has a parish-church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PARLAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. WSW of St. Mamet, and 17 m. SW of Aurillac, near the Veyre. Pop. 1,000.

PARLEY (West), a parish of Dorset, 5½ m. ESE of Wimborne-Minster. Area 3,407 acres. Pop. 286.

PARLO. See Palos.

PARMA, a duchy in the N of Italy, between the parallels of 44° 20′ and 45° 7′ N, and the meridians of 9° 15′ and 10° 34′ E; bounded on the E by Modena; on the S and W by Tuscany; and on the N by the Po, which divides it from Milan. Including the districts of Placentia and Guastalla, it contains 2,280 sq. m. Its pop., according to the census taken by order of the French government in 1806, was 377,000, or 165 to the sq. m.; in 1833 it was 465,673; in 1846, 496,803; and in 1851, 497,343. It presents little diversity of surface, being almost an uniform plain, excepting the S parts which are traversed by several branches of the Apennines. The appearance of the country is extremely delightful, the whole being divided into enclosures, which are surrounded with rows of mulberries, poplars, and oaks, from whose branches the vines hang in beautiful festoons. It is watered by numerous rivers, which have their source in the Apennines, and which, proceeding in a N direction, discharge themselves into the Po. The principal of these are the Taro and its affluent the Stirone, the Tidone, the Nura, Larda, Ongina, Enza, Parma, and Trebbia.—The soil is a rich sandy or gravelly loam, which produces abundantly wheat, maize, vines, and olives, and likewise hemp, saffron, and all sorts of fruits. The pastures are extensive and rich, and support a great number of cattle, which are reared on account of the dairy. The Parmesan cheese has been long held in great estimation, and is exported to almost every country in Europe. The metayer system of cultivating the ground is chiefly pursued, and the farms are very small. In the S districts there are some mines of copper, iron, vitriol, and salt, and also some mineral springs.—The trade of the duchy is small, and consists chiefly in the exportation of cattle, hogs, and the raw produce of the soil.—The executive power is vested solely in the prince, whose authority is not controlled by any separate order in the state. The revenues of the duchy amount to £170,000. The military force on the full establishment is 8,597 men. It is subdivided into the districts of P., Borgo-San-Donnino, Placentia, Val-di-Taro, and Lunigiana-de-Parma.

Parma, a city of Italy, the cap. of the duchy of the same name, situated in N lat. 44° 48′, and E long. 10° 26′, in a beautiful and fertile country, on the banks of the river Parma, which runs through the town, dividing it into two unequal parts united by bridges. Pop. in 1844, 40,927. It is surrounded by a ditch and walls flanked with bastions; on the S side of the town is the citadel, a regular pentagon, formerly reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in Italy, but now falling to decay. The streets of the town are broad, regular, and clean, and meet in the centre, forming a handsome square, which is surrounded with arcades. The houses are of an in-

different appearance, being in general low; many of them are painted on the outside. The public buildings are not remarkable for their architecture; but the paintings with which many of them are enriched attract the attention of tourists. It is here, in particular, that we are to look for the master-pieces of Correggio, Parmeggiano, and Lanfranco, the two last of whom were natives of P. The ducal palace is an extensive but unfinished range of buildings, without regularity and without ornament. It is occupied by several public establishments, amongst which are the academy of fine arts, the museum of sculpture and painting, and the public library. The library consists of 80,000 vols. In the gallery of the academy is the celebrated fresco picture of the Virgin and Child, accounted Correggio's master-piece. The same gallery contains many other fine paintings, and several ancient statues found in the ruins of Velleia. The theatre, which also forms a part of the palace, is a building of Vignola, on the plan of the Olympic theatre at Vicenza. It is said to be the largest in Europe, being capable of containing 9,000 spectators: but, on account of the great expense of fitting it up, it is never used, and has therefore been suffered to fall to decay. There are 5 collegiate and 30 parish churches in P. The cathedral is Saxon, but lined in the inside with Roman architecture; it is celebrated for its cupola, painted by Correggio. The university was founded in 1412, by Nicolas d'Este. Its buildings, which are large and handsome, contain an anatomical theatre, an observatory, a chemical laboratory, and a museum of natural history; there is also a botanical garden attached to it: the number of students seldom exceeds 400. A college for the sons of nobility, founded in 1600 by Ranuzio Farneze, is fitted for the accommodation of 500 students, but is seldom attended by more than 50. The royal printing press of P., established in 1765, has produced several elegant editions of the classics. P. is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Genoa, and likewise the seat of the ducal administration. Its trade consists chiefly in silk; there are also some small manufactories of hats and fustian. Near the town is the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace surrounded with fine gardens. This spot was, in 1734, the scene of a bloody engagement between the French and Sardinians on the one side, and the Imperialists on the other, in which the latter were defeated.—P. was founded by the ancient Etruscans. It became a Roman colony in the 568th year of the city. It is said to have suffered severely during the triumvirate, from the cruelties of Antony. It was several times taken and retaken by the Goths and Romans, the Lombards and Greek exarchs. On the destruction of the kingdom of Lombardy, it was given by Charlemagne to the Holy see. It afterwards came successively under the dominion of the house of Este, the Scaligers, Visconti, Sforzas, and the Popes; and in the 16th cent. it was given by Paul III. to his son Luigi Farnese. It remained in the Farnese family till the extinction of the male branch in the beginning of the last cent., when it passed to Spain, by the marriage of Elizabeth Farnese to Philip V. Their son, Don Carlos, in 1731, took possession of the duchy; but, on his obtaining the crown of Naples, P. was ceded to the Emperor. On his death, it was again claimed by Spain, and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was arranged that Don Philip, second son of Elizabeth Farnese and Philip V., should be put in possession of the duchies of P. and Placentia. In 1801, the Duke of P. obtained the crown of Tuscany, with the title of king of Etruria; but, on his death, P. and Placentia were occupied by the French troops, and united to France, forming the dep. of the Taro. On the overthrow of Bonaparte, they were given by the treaty of Paris, in 1814, to the ex-empress Maria Louisa, reverting, on her death, to Austria and Sardinia; but, by later arrangements, it was settled that these provinces should eventually fall to the duke of Lucca. See articles Lucca, and Modena.

PARMA, a river of the duchy of Parma, which has its source in the N side of the Apennines, a little to the SW of Cormiglio; runs through the capital; and throws itself into the Po, on the r. bank, above Guastalla, and after a course in a generally NNE direction of 75 m.

PARMA, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 10 m. NW of Rochester, and 231 m. W by N of Albany. It has a generally level surface, bounded on the N by Lake Ontario, and drained by Salmon and Little Salmon creeks. The soil consists of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,652.—Also a township of Cuyahoga co., in the state of Ohio, 6 m. S of Cleveland. It has a level surface, is drained by a branch of Cuyahoga river, and has a fine loamy soil. Pop. 963.—Also a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 525.

PARMAKA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 44 m. SSW of Monastir, on the Levkaritza, and to the S of Mount Barcetesios.

PARNA, a village of Sind, 40 m. NE of Omercote.

PARNAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. NE of St. Benoit-du-Sault, and 23 m. SE of the Blanc. Pop. 1,510.

PARNAHIBA. See Paranahiba.

PARNASSUS. See Liakuri.

PARNDON (Great), a parish of Essex, 5 m. NNW of Epping. Area 2,211 acres. Pop. in 1831, 296; in 1851, 488.

PARNDON (Little), a parish of Essex, 1½ m. NE of Great Parndon p. Area 534 acres. Pop. in 1831, 90; in 1851, 62.

PARNE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. S of Argentre, and 7 m. SE of Laval, near the r. bank of the Ouette. Pop. 1,020.

PARNELLAH, or Parnalaya, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur and 32 m. W of Merritch.

PARO. See Beni.

PARO, a small island, near the SW coast of Guatemala, in the gulf of Salinas. Pearls are fished near its coasts.

PARO, or Paros, an island of the archipelago, in the Central Cyclades, to the W of the island of Naxia, from which it is separated by a channel 5 m. in breadth. Its highest summit, mount St. Elias, is in N lat. 47° 2′ 46″, and E long. 25° 11′ 30″. It is 14 m. in length from NE to SW, and 11 m. in breadth; and is nearly oval in form. Pop. 2,000. Its coasts form several excellent harbours, viz.: Naussa, on the N, one of the finest in the archipelago, Parkia on the W, and St. Maria, Marmora, and Trio on the E. This island though mountainous is generally fertile, and in some parts well-cultivated. Its principal productions are olives and cotton; but corn, wine, fruit, and legumes are also extensively cultivated. Sheep, goats, and pigs are reared in great numbers on its upland pastures. Its marble quarries, noted for the whiteness and durability of their stone, and celebrated in the annals of ancient art, have since the decay of the eastern empire, fallen into neglect. This island still contains some antiquities; in one of its quarries about 5 m. from Parkia, is a bas-relief cut in a rock. Here also, the Arundel marbles, called the Chronicles of Paros, were discovered in 1627.

PARO, Parogong, or Rinjipo, a district, town,

and fortress of Butan. The district extends from the frontiers of Bengal to those of Tibet, and comprises also the tract of low land near the Luckidwar mountains, on the l. bank of the Pa-chu, 15 m. SW of Tassisudon. It is the residence of the governor of the district, and is noted for the manufacture of images and of arms. The valley of P., which is of considerable extent, runs in a NW direction and is intersected by a river.

PAROLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, 75 m. ESE of Nândurbar. It is large and flourishing, and was formerly strongly fortified.

PARONA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. and 14 m. SSE of Novara and prov. of Lomellina, mand. and 3 m. NNE of Mortara.

PAROPAMISUS. See HINDU-KUSH.

PAROS. See PARO.

PAROUSIA, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Novgorod and district of Staraïa-Rous, which has its source on the confines of the gov. of Pskov, a little to the SE of Prouskoé; runs in a generally N direction; and throws itself into the Polest, on the r. bank at Staraïa-Rous, and after a course of 78 m.

PARPAN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 6 m. S of Coire. Pop. 115. In the adjacent mountain of Rothenhorn are mines of gold, silver, and copper.

PARR, a township of Lancashire, in the p. of Prescott, 3 m. WSW of Newton in Makerfield. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,310; in 1851,

PARRA (LA), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 33 m. SSE of Badajoz, partido and 12 m NW of Zafra, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,885. It has a convent, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and several tanneries. It contains some Roman antiquities.—Also a town in the prov. and partido and 18 m. S of Cuenca, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Cuenca, in a cold but salubrious situation. Pop. 790. It has an hospital.

PARRAMATTA, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, which has its source in the W part of the district of the same name; flows through the town of Parramatta, and discharges itself into the W extremity of Port Jackson, after a course in a generally E direction of 15 m. It receives Duck river on the r., and, although rather shallow, is navigable as far as Parramatta, between which and Sydney, a distance of 18 m., steam-boat communication has been regularly established.—Also a hundred, district, and town in the same co. The hundred comprises 6 parishes, and contains 7,887 inhabitants.—The district comprises the hundreds of Parramatta and Dundas, and the p. of Concord, and contains an area of 151,105 acres. Pop. 9,400.—The town, which is the second in New South Wales, and the seat of the county executive, is partly in the parish of the Field of Mars, and partly in that of St. John, on the river of the same name, and 15 m. by land distance from Sydney. Pop. 4,454. It is situated in a valley, enclosed on the S by a chain of hills, and is about a mile in length. The streets are regularly laid out, but only a small portion of the houses are built of brick. The greater number are constructed of wood and earth. The principal buildings are the government and court houses. It has also two Episcopalian and two Scotch churches, a Roman Catholic, an Independent, and two Wesleyan chapels, a Protestant and a Catholic orphans school, an observatory, several hospitals, a gaol, barracks, and at the distance of half a mile, a factory or female penitentiary. Several coaches and steam-boats run daily between this town and Sydney.

PARRAS, a town of Mexico, in the state and 240 m. SSE of Chihuahua, and a little to the E of a lake of the same name. Pop. 7,000. The vine is cultivated with success in the environs. The lake of P. is 32 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth, and abounds with fish.

PARRAS-DE-CASTELLOTE (LAS), a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel and partido of Castellote-y-su-Barrio-Montijo, 66 m. SE of Zaragoza, and 17 m. SSW of Alcaniz, near the r. bank of the Guadalupe. Pop. 425. It has manufactories of linen.

PARRET, a river of Somerset, which rises to the E of Crewkerne; flows NNW, past Bridgewater; and flows into Bridgewater bay, in the Bristol channel, after a course of 36 m. Its principal affluents are the Isle and the Tone on the l., and the Yeo on the r.

PARRILLA (LA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. S of Cuenca, near the r. bank of the Xucar. Pop. 2,160. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PARRILLAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 69 m. W of Toledo, and 9 m. NNE of Oropesa, near the Sierra-de-Gredos and the r. bank of the Guayerbas. Pop. 455.

PARRY, a river of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains.—Also a mountain in the same district, on the confines of the co. of Bligh.—Also an inlet of Western Australia, on the S part of the co. of Stirling. It is named by the natives Hordabup.

PARRY (CAPE), a headland of British North America, on the E side of Franklin bay, on the Polar sea, in N lat. 70° 18′, and W long. 123° 0′.—Also a headland of the W coast of Greenland, in the Arctic Highlands, near the NE extremity of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 77° 6′, and W long. 71° 23′.—Also a headland of the E coast of Greenland, in N lat. 72° 27′, and W long. 21° 45′.—Also a sound and island of Upper Canada, on the E side of Georgian bay, Lake Huron.

PARRY (ISLANDS), a group of islands in the N. Pacific, in the Bonin or Arzobispo archipelago, in N lat. 27° 44′, and E long. 142° 0′.

PARSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. and 4 m. NE of Jarnage, and 11 m. SSW of Boussac, on the E bank of a pond formed by the Veraux. Pop. 1,400.

PARSBERG, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, and to the SW of Hohenfels. Pop. 594. It has a castle, and contains several breweries.

PARSBOROUGH, a town of Nova-Scotia, in King's county, on the N coast of the basin of Minas, and 60 m. NW of Halifax.

PARSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and 12 m. E of Munich. Pop. 132.

PARSIPPANY, a village of Hanover township, Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 60 m. N of Trenton, on a river of the same name. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

PARSIS, a tribe scattered over our Indian possessions, and forming the most numerous and wealthy class of merchants in Bombay, Surat, and Barouch. They are the descendants of a body of Persians, who about the year 651 fled from the invasion of the Caliph Omar, and, carrying with them the doctrines of Zoroaster, first appeared in India, in the island of Diu or Dew, off the S coast of the peninsula of Guzerat, in 766. From Diu, they migrated to Damaun on the E coast of the gulf of Cambay; and from this point they sent colonies to Surat at the embouchure of the Tapti, and to Barouch at that of the Nerbudda. In the city of Bombay their numbers are estimated at 120,000; in other parts of the British dominions in Western India they are estimated to be 130,000. They are chiefly engaged in trade and handicrafts, never as soldiers or sailors. After above 1,000 years' residence in India, they still preserve the colour, blood, and religion of their ancestors the countrymen of Cyrus or Darius.

PARSONAUTH, or PARSWANATHA, a place of pilgrimage of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, and district of Ramghur, in a mountainous locality, 136 m. SW of Boglipur. It is

held in great reverence by the Janis, the founder of which sect died at the age of 100 years on Mount Sameya or Samet in this locality.

PARSON-DROVE, a chapelry in Leverington p., in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. W of Wisbeach. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 755; in 1851, 946.

PARSONFIELD, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 86 m. WSW of Augusta. It has a hilly surface; and is watered by Ossipee river, the outlet of a large pond in the E part of the township. Pop. in 1840, 2,442.

PARSON'S CREEK, a township of Linn co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 501.

PARSONSTOWN, a parish of co. Louth, 4 m. ESE of Dunleer. Area 524 acres. Pop. in 1841, 237.

PARSONSTOWN. See Birr.

PARSONNIER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Cul-des-Sarts. Pop. 176.

PARSOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie and obwodie of Radom.

PARTALOBA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Almeria, partido and 18 m. E of Purchena, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Aguaderas, and near the l. bank of the Almanzo. Pop. 820.

PARTANNA, a market-town of Sicily, in the prov. and 33 m. SE of Trapani, district and 21 m. E of Mazzara. Pop. 3,000.

PARTE (La), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 23 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 7 m. N of Bribiesca, near the r. bank of the Oca. Pop. 122.

PARTEEN, a village in the p. of St. Patrick's, co. Clare, 2½ m. N by E of Limerick, on the r. bank of the Shannon.

PARTENICO, a district and town of Sicily, in the prov. and 18 m. WSW of Palermo. Pop. 8,000. It has manufactories of silk and woollen fabrics, and carries on a considerable trade in wine and oil.

PARTENKIRCHEN, a market-town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, near the r. bank of the Loisach, and 54 m. SSW of Munich. Pop. 1,055. It has a Latin school, and possesses numerous wells and a gypsum quarry.

PARTHA, a river of Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, which has its source in the bail. of Colditz; runs first NW, then SW; and joins the Pleisse, on the r. bank, at Leipsig, and after a course of 30 m. It bathes the towns of Naunhof and Taucha.

PARTHENAY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, 27 m. NNE of Niort, and 31 m. W of Poitiers, on the slope and summit of a hill, on the r. bank of the Thoue. Pop. 3,900. It has a town-hall, a communal college, a theatre, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and several tanneries. Grain and cattle form its chief articles of trade. This town was formerly capital of the small district of Gâtine, in Upper Poictou, and sustained several sieges against the English.

PARTICK, a village of Lanarkshire, in the p. of Govan, on the Kelvin, a little above its junction with the Clyde.

PARTICLES, a parish in co. Limerick, containing the v. of Glenosheen. Area 8,497 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,431.

PARTINGTON, a township in Bowden p., in Cheshire, 8 m. N by W of Nether Knutsford. Area 803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 466; in 1851, 485.

PARTNEY, an island of Spencer's gulf, in Sir Joseph Bank's group, to the W of Reevesby island, co. of Flinders, South Australia.

PARTNEY, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2 m. N by E of Spilsby. Area 919 acres. Pop. in 1851, 489.

PARTOW, a parish in the N division of Kirkcudbrightshire, at the head of Urr-water. Area 28 sq. m. A large portion of its surface is covered with heath. Pop. in 1831, 827; in 1851, 731.—Also a township in Moresby p., in Cumberland, 2 m. N of Whitehaven. Pop. in 1831, 559; in 1851, 778.

PARTREE, or Partry, a village in the p. of Ballyovey, co. Mayo, 5 m. NW of Ballinrobe.

PARTRIDGE, an island of the bay of Fundy, on the N coast of New Brunswick, and near the entrance to St. John's harbour, in the bay of Fundy. It has a lighthouse in N lat. 45° 19′ 40″, W long. 66° 1′ 30″. —Also a headland of Newfoundland, on the NE coast, a little to the E of White bay, in N lat. 50° 15′, W long. 56°.

PARTSCHENDORF, or Bartossowice, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 8 m. ESE of Fulnek, and 17 m. NE of Weisskirchen, near the r. bank of the Oder. Pop. 1,670.

PARU, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guayana, which runs parallel to and at a short distance from the l. bank of the Amazon, between Onteiro and a river of the same name. The river has its source in the Serra-de-Velha; runs S past Desterro and Almeiram; and joins the Amazon between the embouchures of the rivers Urubuquara and Jari, and after a course of 300 m. Many of the affluents of this river are auriferous, and its banks are noted for their tobacco and sarsaparilla. It was formerly named Genipapo.

PARUL, a small island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sulu group, between Borneo and the Philippine islands, in N lat. 6° 1′, and E long. 121° 43′.

PARURO, a province and town of Peru, in the intendency of Cuzco. The prov. occupies the central part of the intendency, and is to a great extent covered with mountains. Pop. 20,236, of whom about 15,000 are Indians. It produces considerable quantities of grain, and pastures large herds of cattle. The town is 15 m. SSW of Cuzco and 24 m. NE of Tambobamba, at some distance from the r. bank of the Apurimac.

PARVICH, Parvichio, or Bocca-de-Segno, a small island of the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quartero, on the coast of Dalmatia, and circle of Zara, between the island of Veglia on the NW and that of Arbe on the S, and 7 m. SW of Segna, from which it is separated by the canal of Morlacca, here about 5 m. in breadth. Pop. 1,000. It is about 4 m. in length, and has a harbour named Dubaz.

PARWANATHA. See Parsonauth.

PARWICK, a parish of Derbyshire, 6 m. N of Ashbourne. Area 3,247 acres. Pop. in 1851, 493.

PARYSSCHESTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, and dep. of Astene. Pop. 258.

PARYSSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Binckom. Pop. 102.

PARYZOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 33 m. WSW of Siedlec, obwodie and 32 m. W Lukow. Pop. 375.

PARZENCZEW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Mazow, obwodie and 9 m. S of Lenezy, and 87 m. WSW of Warsaw. Pop. 580, of whom about 200 are Jews.

PAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Arras, 17 m. SW of Arras, and 8 m. E of Doullens, on the Guilienne, an affluent of the Authie. Pop. 800. It has manufactories of oil and of cotton velvet, a spinning mill, and several tanneries.

PAS, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Santander, which has its source on the N side of the Cantabrian mountains; receives the Gurueba and Pisuenna on the r.; and throws itself into the Suanes, on the r. bank, a little above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. It has a total course, in a generally

NNW direction, of about 36 m. Also a valley watered by the river of the same name. It is 15 m. in length, and contains 3 villages, the inhabitants of which, named Pasiegos, employ themselves extensively in smuggling and as carriers.

PASA. See Fesa.

PASACAB, a defile of Guatemala, in the state of that name, and dep. of Sacatepequez and Chimaltenago, intersected by the Pancacoya.

PASACAO, a village of the island of Luzon, Philippine islands, on the W coast of the Caramines peninsula, opposite the bay of San-Miguel.

PASADO, a headland of Ecuador, in the prov. of Pichincha, on the Pacific, in S lat. 0° 21′, W long. 80° 35′ 17″.

PASAGE, or Caburao, a small island of the Philippine archipelago, a little to the E of the island of Leyte, in N lat. 10° 20′, E long. 120° 48′.

PASAGES, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. of Giupuzcoa, partido and 4 m. E of San-Sebastian, 6 m. from the French frontier, on an extensive bay, at the foot of the Jaizquivel mountains. Pop. 895. It is divided by the harbour into two parts, communication between which is maintained by means only of ferries. It possesses two parish-churches, one of which, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, contains a fine statue of that saint, a convent, an hospital, a marine school, and several magazines. The port is the only one to the distance of Corunna capable of affording safe anchorage. The bay is enclosed by steep mountains; and its only opening to the sea consists of a gorge running between two walls of rock, and wide enough to admit but a single vessel. This port, formerly so celebrated in the annals of Spain, is now incapable, from accumulations of sand, of receiving vessels of the first class; and possesses but little trade. The entrance is defended by the castle of St. Isabella, and by other works and batteries, all now in a dilapidated condition. Fishing and boat-building form the chief branches of local industry. Freestone is quarried in the environs.

PASARON, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Caceres, and partido of Jarandilla, at the foot of a mountain, and on a small river of the same name. Pop. 1,482. It has manufactories of tiles and bricks.

PAS-A-WASINE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Bailloeul. Pop. 130.

PAS-BAYARD (Le), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and com. and 3 m. NE of Hirson, and 15 m. NE of Vervins, in a woody locality. It has several iron-works.

PASCA, a river of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, which has its source on the W side of the E branch of the Andes, 30 m. N of Caguan; runs first N, then W; and, after a course of about 105 m., joins the Somma-Paz, on the r. bank, to form the Fusagasanga, an affluent of the Magdalena.

PASCAGOULA, a river of the state of Mississippi, U. S., formed by the junction of the Chickasawhay and Leaf rivers, and which, after a course of 200 m., falls into a sound of the same name. The sound extends along the shores of the states of Mississippi and Alabama, and is separated from the gulf of Mexico by a series of low narrow islands. It is about 55 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 8 m. On the E side of the river, at its entrance into the sound, is a village of the same name.

PASCHESCHINITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 21 m. W of Klattau, and 4 m. SW of Tauss, near the Czerchowberg, and not far from the source of the Radbuza. It has an alum manufactory.

PASCHLEBEN (Gross), a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen, to the NW of Kothen. Pop. 440.

PASCHLEBEN (Klein), a village of the duchy of Anhalt-Kothen. Pop. 470.

PASCO, or Cerro-Pasco, a mining-town of Peru, in the prov. and 60 m. S by W of Huanaco, on the table-land of Bombon, at an elevation of upwards of 14,000 ft. above sea-level. The pop. varies with the season of the year and the state of the mines, from 4,000 to 15,000. Previously to 1825, it consisted of a few mud and reed huts covered with thatch. The arrival of the English agents of the Peruvian Mining company, in that year, introduced many comforts to which the inhabitants had previously been strangers, and gave an impulse to the place. From 1825 to 1836, the surrounding silver-mines yielded ore to the value of £3,500,000; but the mines were with difficulty kept clear of the water, which, impregnated with sulphur, was found to generate vitriol, and to corrode the iron work of the steam-engines. Coal is mined within 5 or 6 m. of this place. A recent traveller describes the town as containing several good houses, the property of mine-owners and shopkeepers, though presenting, in some of its best streets, the conical Indian hut in juxtaposition with its best edifices. Within many of these huts are the mouths of silver-mines, of which more than 1,000 are opened in and around the city; the mine-owner can often pass at once from his dining-room into his mine. The streets and foundations of the houses are thus everywhere honey-combed and ruinous; but the mines are comparatively shallow, rarely exceeding 100 ft. in depth, whilst many are only from 30 to 40 ft. Two great veins of silver traverse the site of the town. One of these lies nearly due N and S, and extends to an ascertained length of at least 2 m., with an average breadth of 130 yds. The other great vein crosses this, at an angle of 70°, in a WNW direction, and has been traced above a mile. From these principal arteries numerous veins diverge in every direction. Nearly the whole mining-work is performed by Indians; and the majority of the mine-owners are little superior to the Indians either in intellect or morality. With a few great exceptions, the mine-owners are rarely wealthy. The silver is all cast into large flat oblong bars, weighing 100 lbs. each, and in this shape is conveyed to the coast, and shipped for Europe at Callao.

PASCOE, an islet of North Australia, in the gulf of Carpentaria, about 10 m. from Point Tanant.

PASCUARO, or Patzquaro, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, 33 m. WSW of Valladolid, on the W bank of a small lake of the same name, at an alt. of 2,406 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 6,000. In the vicinity are mines of copper.

PAS-DE-CALAIS, a department of Northern France, organized from the prov. of Artois and part of Basse-Picardie; lying between the parallels of 50° 2′ and 51° 0′ N, and between 1° 35′ and 3° 10′ of E long.; and bounded on the N and E by the dep. Du Nord; on the S by that of Somme; on the W by the English channel; and on the NW by the Straits-of-Dover, or, as the French term it, the Pas-de-Calais. It has a superficial area of 655,645 hectares. The pop. in 1836 was 655,215; in 1851, 692,994.—The surface exhibits a few chains of low hills, which give rise to the Aa, the Lys, and the Scarfe, all flowing into the Northern sea; the Liane, the Canche, and the Authie, flow into the straits of Dover. With the exception of the neighbourhood of Boulogne, the coasts are low, and are in some places only protected from the invasion of the sea by a ridge of sandy downs. There are some extensive marshes.—The soil is fertile, and well-cultivated. Of the total surface nearly 500,000 hect. are arable; 20,000 are in heaths and wastes. In addition to the ordinary cereals, oleaginous seeds, beans, potatoes, beet-root, and tobacco,

are extensively grown. Oxen, cows, sheep, and pigs, are reared in considerable numbers. There are rich coal-mines in this dep., and considerable indications of copper and iron. Manufacturing industry is active. Beer, malt-spirits, and beet-root sugar, are largely manufactured. Lace, linen stuffs, yarns, leather, gunpowder, soap, pottery-ware, and glass, are among the principal articles of manufacture. Calais and Boulogne are the principal seaports: see these articles.—The dep. is divided into the 6 arrondissements of Arras, Bethune, Boulogne, Montreuil, Saint-Omer, and Saint-Pol, which are subdivided into 43 cantons, and 903 communes. It forms the diocese of the bishop of Arras. In 1838-9 it sent 8 members to the chamber-of-deputies, who were chosen by 4,512 electors.

PASE', or PASAY, a port on the N coast of the island of Sumatra, 120 m. ESE of Acheen. It has considerable commerce, and the adjacent country is fertile in grain, and produces large timber.

PASEWALK, a walled town of Prussia, in the reg. and 25 m. W of Stettin, on the r. bank of the Ucker. It has large distilleries of brandy, and manufactories of woollens and hats. Pop. in 1846, 5,620.

PASIECZNA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 3 m. NNW of Stanislawow, near the l. bank of the Bistrica.

PASIJAN, one of the smaller Philippine islands, between Leyte and Zebu, in N lat. 10° 36′.

PASIMONI, or PACEMONI, a river of Guayana, which skirts the N frontier of Portuguese Guayana, and flowing W, joins the Cassequiari, on the l. bank, under the parallel of 2° N. It appears to inosculate by a head-branch with the Cababuri flowing S to the Rio-Negro.

PASITANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 15 m. WSW of Salerno, and 6 m. W of Amalfi, on the gulf of Salerno. It has a small harbour, and some coasting-trade. Pop. 4,000.

PASKACK, a village of Washington township, Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 88 m. NNE of Trenton, on the W side of Hackensack river.

PASKAU, or BORZIKOW, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 10 m. S of Mahrisch-Ostrau, and 30 m. ENE of Weisskirchen, near the l. bank of the Ostrawitza. Pop. 440. It has a castle.

PASLEY, a headland of South Australia, in Nuyts land, in S lat. 33° 57′, E long. 121° 6′.

PASMAN, an island of the Adriatic, on the Dalmatian coast, from which it is separated by the Zara canal, 6 m. SSE of Zara, in N lat. 43° 57′, E long. 15° 18′. It is about 10 m. in length from NW to SE, and less than a third of that extent in breadth. Its coasts are extremely irregular, and its surface mountainous. The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces wine and oil in considerable quantities. It contains 7 villages and 2 convents.

PASO (EL), an old presidio or military post of the Spaniards, on the r. bank of the Rio-del-Norte, in N lat. 32° 15′. In the recent treaty with Mexico, the commissioners agreed to fix the point where the S boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio-Grande, at the parallel of 32° 22′, on the authority of Disturnell's map, executed in 1847. On examining the ground, however, it was ascertained that the true position of El P. was 32° 15′, instead of 32° 45′, as in the map referred to. The treaty says the line shall follow the Rio-Grande from its mouth until it strikes the S boundary of New Mexico. Now, on examining this map, the boundary referred to is plainly laid down; and the question arises, how is it to be found? Must its position be measured from any particular town, river, mountain, or other natural boundary, or must its lat. be ascertained and determined accordingly? Nearly every state in the Union has, for one or more of its boundaries, a line running E and W, or N and S, laid down and defined by their lat. or long.: no one would define them by their distance from any particular town or city. Without reference to the position of El P., Mr. Bartlett, the United States commissioner, agreed upon the boundary-line as it is on the map, at 32° 22′. But Mr. Gray, the United States surveyor, objected to Mr. Bartlett's line, on the ground that the parallels of lat. were wrong, and not the position of the town El P., and that the boundary must be but 8 m. from that place. When El P. is correctly placed on the map, at 32° 15′ N lat., and the S boundary of New Mexico 8 m. above it, the line, Mr. Gray argued, will be about 7 m. below the 32d parallel, while the treaty-map lays it down at 32° 22′. The United States commissioner insisted that if the map is adhered to according to treaty, his point is correct; but if the map is taken for one admeasurement, and the United States commissioner goes to the ground for another, and fixes the point in question 8 m. above the true position of El P., it would be a departure from the map and the treaty. But, in addition to the error of 30 m. in the position of El P., it was found on examination that the Rio-Grande was still more out of place, being laid down on the map more than 2° too far to the E. The result of this was, that by placing it in its true position, the S boundary of New Mexico would be contracted to less than 1°, instead of having an extent of 3°, which the treaty-map gives it. This double error placed the commissioners in a dilemma: but it was finally settled by fixing the initial point where the S boundary of New Mexico strikes the Rio-Grande at 32° 22′, and prolonging it W 3°, two of which were in a portion of the state of Sonora, gaining thereby a section of territory embracing about 6,000 sq. m.

PASQUA, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Jereja, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the San Pedro, and 45 m. SSE of Vintang. It is enclosed by six rows of palisades, and contains about 300 inhabitants, chiefly Bagnons, the remainder Portuguese. The environs are fertile, and produce rice and melons in great abundance.

PASQUAL, or PASCUAL (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. N of Avila, and partido of Arivalo. Pop. 152.

PASQUAL-COBO, or PASCUALCOBO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Avila, and partido of Piedrahita. Pop. 357.

PASQUOTANK, a river of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., which has its source in Dismal swamp, and runs SE into Albemarle sound. It is connected with Elizabeth river by a canal 23 m. in length, and which forms a communication between Hampton roads and Albemarle sound.—Also a co. in the NE part of the same state, comprising an area of 300 sq. m., bordered on the NE by a river of the same name. The surface is level and in some parts marshy, but it is generally fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 8,514; in 1850, 8,950. Its cap. is Elizabeth.

PASSADUMKEAG, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 100 m. NE of Augusta, on the E side of Penobscot river, and drained by Passadumkeag and its tributary Coldstream rivers, affluents of the Penobscot. Its soil is generally fertile. Pop. 394.

PASSAGE, a small seaport town in the p. of Kill-St.-Nichols, co. Waterford, on the W shore of the estuary of the Suir, or upper part of Waterford harbour, 5½ m. E by S of Waterford, and 81¾ m. S by W of Dublin. The tideway in front of the town is about a ½ m. broad; any number of vessels may here ride in safety during storms, and a ferry has long

been established to Ballyhack. A pier projects into a sufficient depth of water to afford large vessels convenience for loading and discharging. Pop. in 1831, 658; in 1841, 624.—Also a village on the E shore of Kinsale harbour, adjacent to the town of Kinsale, co. Cork.

PASSAGE (East), a hamlet on the E shore of the E channel of Cork harbour, 3¼ m. E by N of Cove, co. Cork. A ferry here connects Great Island with the mainland of Barrymore and with Imokilly.

PASSAGE (West), a seaport town in the ps. of Marmullane and Monkstown, co. Cork, on the W shore of the estuary of the Lee, opposite Great Island, 1½ m. N of Monkstown, 3 m. NW of Cove, and 5½ m. ESE of Cork. The environs are romantic and beautiful. The town itself consists chiefly of two central irregularly built streets, about a mile in length. The quay is a substantial structure, and affords accommodation to the steam-vessels which ply on the river and down the estuary. Near the quay is a dock-yard; and at the S end of the town are large and convenient baths. Passage is the port of Cork for all very large vessels; it is, as its name imports, the grand thoroughfare or ferry-station between Cork and Cove; it is also an increasingly frequented place of at once commerce, ship-building, and sea-bathing; and, in all these capacities, it is the scene of much resort and of considerable bustle. "The disadvantages and difficulties of the navigation of the river between P. and Cork," says Mr. Windele, "are much in favour of the former. In the channel the greatest depth is 16 ft., but at the neap tides it falls 13 and sometimes 11½ ft. It cannot be generally used with a NE wind, and very frequently sailing vessels are detained at P. by the tides. To reach Cork from P. after the first hour of ebb would require a fast vessel; and after the tide has retired for a couple of hours, the transit becomes very doubtful. The upper part of the river is not, therefore, practicable at all for large vessels exceeding 150 tons burthen; while, on the contrary, at P. there is a great depth of water in front of the town, with a safe channel, which, added to the necessity of large vessels unloading there, are facilities from which P. derives considerable advantage." A proposal was made a number of years ago, to construct a railway from Cork to P. Pop. in 1831, 2,141; in 1841, 1,721.

PASSAGE, a small island of the Indian ocean, near the W coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 2° 27′, and E long. 97° 30′. It is low and sandy, but abounding in wood.—Also an island of the Molucca group, between the islands of Gilolo and Ceram, in S lat. 1° 32′ 35″, and E long. 128° 37′ 15″.—Also two islands in Bank's strait, to the E of Bass strait, between Clark's island on the E, and the SW extremity of Cape Barren island. They are of granitic structure, and abound with seals and penguins.—Also an island of the Antilles, in the group of the Leeward islands, in the chain of islets to the WNW of Anguilla, in N lat. 18° 19′ 30″, and W long. 63° 20′.

PASSAGE, or Karakita Islands, a group of islands, in the Celebes sea, between the NE extremity of Celebes and Sangir island.

PASSAGE (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 4 m. NE of Virieu, and 5 m. SE of La Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 800.

PASSAGE-CANAL, an inlet in Prince William's sound, on the W coast of N. America, in N lat. 60° 48′, explored by Vancouver.

PASSAGE-FORT, a small town and fort of Jamaica, in the co. of Middlesex, and parish of St. Catherine, at the mouth of the Cobre, 7 m. SE of Spanish town, on the road thence to Port Royal.

PASSAGE POINT, the E point of Elizabeth's bay, in the straits of Magalhaens, in S lat. 53° 15′.

PASSAGEM, a suburb of the town of Cabo-Frio, in Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the canal or Rio Itajuru.—Also a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Ouro-Preto, and between the town of that name and Marianna.—Also a village in the same prov., in the district of Paracatú, on the l. bank of the São-Francisco, above the confluence of the Rio Abaite.—Also a village of the same prov., in the district of São-Romão, on the l. bank of the Paracatú.—Also a military station in the same prov., on the l. bank of the Jequitinhonha, on the road from Serro to Januaro, established at the beginning of the present century, for the protection of the gold and diamond mines.—Also a village of the prov. of Alagoas and district of Villanova-da-Assemblea.

PASSAGEM-DO-RIO-DA-PRATA, a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district and 30 m. SE of Paracatú.

PASSAGEM-FRANCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, and comarca of Pastos-Bons.

PASSAGES (Los). See Pasages.

PASSAIC, a river of the United States, which rises in a large swamp in Morris co., in New Jersey, and flows NE and then S into Newark bay. It is navigable 10 m. for small vessels. At Paterson is the cataract or great falls, where the river, 40 yds. wide, moves in a slow gentle current until within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, over which it falls 70 ft. perpendicular in one entire sheet.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of New Jersey. Area 180 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 16,734; in 1850, 22,577.

PASSAIL, a town of Styria, 12 m. N of Grätz, on the r. bank of the Raab. Pop. 480.

PASSAIS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, near the small river Pisse, 6 m. SW of Domfront.

PASSAMAN, a state of Sumatra, on the W coast between Natal and Padang, formerly under the dominion of Menangcabu, but afterwards under Achin. Its cap., of the same name, 45 m. SE of Natal, was formerly a place of considerable trade; and besides a great export of pepper, received considerable quantities of fine gold from the mountains of the Ran country, lying about three days' journey inland.

PASSAMAQUODDY. See Sainte-Croix.

PASSAMAQUODDY BAY, a bay which belongs partly to the British prov. of New Brunswick, and partly to the state of Maine, in the American federacy. It is about 6 m. from N to S, and 12 m. from E to W, and contains a number of islands, amongst which are Campo-Bello, Deer, Moose, Dudley, and Frederick.

PASSANDAVA, a town of Madagascar, on the NW coast, in S lat. 13° 45′.

PASSARGE, a navigable river of E. Prussia, which, rising a little to the NE of Hohenstein, flows NNW, and falls into the Frische haff, near a village of the same name, after a course of about 86 m.

PASSARIANO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Udino. Pop. 3,000.

PASSARO, or Passero, a small barren island in the Mediterranean, at the SE extremity of Sicily, 24 m. S of Syracuse, in N lat. 36° 41′. It has a fort and garrison, and is used as a place of exile, particularly for military offenders.

PASSARO, or Passero (Cape), a cape on the SE coast of Sicily, in N lat. 36° 40′, the *Pachynum promontorium* of the ancients. Off this cape Sir George Byng defeated a Spanish fleet in 1718, and captured 23 sail of large ships.

PASSAROS, an island of Brazil, in the Tacoari, near its junction with the Paraguay.

PASSAROWITZ, a town of Servia, near the

Morawa, 32 m. ESE of Belgrade. It is remarkable for the treaty concluded here in July 1718, between Charles VI. and the Porte.

PASSARUANG, a town and fort on the N coast of the island of Java, towards the E extremity of the island, the cap. of a principality, which in 1808 contained 108,812 inhabitants, on an area of 1,952 sq. m. The town is in S lat. 7° 40′, 32 m. SSE of Sarabaya. It is crossed by a wide river, which is navigable some leagues for coasting vessels. The surrounding country is fertile, and produces abundant crops of rice and maize.

PASSA-TEMPO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near the source of the Para, an affluent of the São-Francisco. Pop. 1,200.

PASSAU, a town of Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and Danube, 88 m. ENE of Munich, in N lat. 48° 34′, and E long. 13° 28′. It consists of three parts: P. proper, situated on the peninsula between the two rivers; the Innstadt on the S side of the Inn; and the Ilzstadt on the N side of the Danube, along the small river Ilz. The three parts are connected by two long wooden bridges, and contain together nearly 10,000 inhabitants. P. proper is well built, and contains several public edifices, such as the cathedral, the bishop's mansion, several public hospitals, and a gymnasium. The Ilzstadt consists of a row of meanly built houses inhabited chiefly by fishermen and labourers. The Innstadt is of somewhat superior character to the Ilzstadt. P. has large breweries and tobacco manufactories, shipbuilding docks, and some trade arising from its command of river-navigation. The town is strongly fortified, and is defended by two citadels and a line of small forts.—Here was concluded in 1552, between Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the Emperor Charles V., the famous peace, considered by the German Protestants the grand charter of their liberties. In 1652, the greater part of the town was burnt down; and in 1800, 1805, and 1809, it suffered greatly from contributions and the passage of troops. The bishopric of P. comprised a tract of country lying between Bavaria, Bohemia, and Upper Austria. Its superficial extent was 470 sq. m. It was secularized in 1803; and since 1815, the part lying to the W of the Inn has belonged to Bavaria, and the rest to Austria.

PASSAVANT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of Vihiers, and 20 m. SW of Saumur, on the l. bank of the Layon. Pop. 400.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saône, cant. and 13 m. NE of Jussey, and 27 m. NNW of Vesoul. Pop. 1,240. It has 2 steel-works.

PASSBERG, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 44 m. SE of Trieste, and 8 m. ENE of Pisino, on an elevated plateau.

PASSCHENDAELE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Ypres. Pop. of dep. 2,971. The town is 8 m. NE of Ypres, and 26 m. SSW of Bruges, on a height, near the source of the Mandelbeke, an affluent of the Lys.

PASSE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of St. Nicolas. Pop. 272.

PASSE, a nomade tribe of Indians, in Brazil, who inhabit the banks of the Rio-Negro and of its affluents, and frequent the towns in the vicinity of these rivers See also Muritiba.

PASSEENOE, or Passance, a village of Beluchistan, on a bay of the Indian ocean, enclosed on the S by a cape of the same name.

PASSENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. NNW of Merseburg, circle and 1½ m. SW of Halle. Pop. 270. It has a manufactory of gloves, and a considerable trade in mercery.—Also a village in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 57 m. SW of Breslau, circle and 14 m. WNW of Glatz, in the midst of lofty mountains. Pop. 362.

PASSENHAM, a parish of Northamptonshire, 8½ m. SE of Towcester, on the Ouse. Area 2,230 acres. Pop. in 1831, 820; in 1851, 969.

PASSENHEIM, or Passim, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and 78 m. SSE of Königsberg, circle and 11 m. NW of Ortelsburg, on the r. bank of a considerable lake. Pop. 1,230. It has 2 suburbs.

PASSER, a river of the Tyrol, in the circle of Botzen, which descends from a ramification of the Stuben-Ferner, and joins the Etsch or Adige about 20 m. NNW of Botzen.

PASSERAU, a group of islands in the Querimbé archipelago, channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 11° 30′, and E long. 40° 20′.

PASSERIANO. See Passariano.

PASSERO. See Passaro.

PASS-IF-YOU-CAN, a hamlet in the p. of Rathconnel, co. Westmeath, 3 m. NE of Mullingar.

PASSIGNANO, a village of the Papal states, in the delegation and 12 m. NW of Perugia, on the NE shore of the lake of that name. Pop. 600. The streets are narrow and tortuous, and its situation insalubrious.

PASSIM. See Passenheim.

PASSIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. N of Champagne, and 13 m. N of Belley. Pop. 456.—Also a village in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Morestel, and 10 m. N of La-Tour-du-Pin. Pop. 850.

PASSION, a rock of the North Pacific, off the coast of Mexico, in N lat. 16° 45′, W long. 109° 5′.

PASSIR, a town and district on the E coast of Borneo, in S lat. 1° 57′, E long. 116° 10′. The town is situated about 50 m. from the mouth of a river of the same name, near the bottom of a large bay. The river near the town is very rapid. The tide rises in it 9 ft., and ascends above the town. Over the bar at its mouth there is 2 fath. water, with a muddy bottom. The town in 1808 consisted of 300 houses, built of wood, and most of them inhabited by Bugi merchants. The house or palace of the sultan was on the S side, a short distance from the river; while the rest of the town stood on the N side. About 1772 the East India company attempted to settle a factory here for the sale of opium, piece-goods, &c., and for the purchase of the many valuable articles brought hither by the Bugi traders from Celebes, the Sulu archipelago, and other islands; but the scheme was frustrated by a commotion amongst the natives, at which the English took alarm, and quitted the country, much against the wishes, it is reported, of the principal inhabitants. The adjacent country is flat and unhealthy; but produces rice, benzoin, musk, aloes, pepper, cassia, and nutmegs, also various kinds of fruit, excellent mastic and other gums, particularly dragon's blood, honey, gold dust, and camphor. The language of the place is the Malay, mixed with Bugi.

PASSIRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Brossac, and 11 m. SSE of Barbezieux, on a mountain. Pop. 580.

PASSO, a river of Mexico, which has its source in the state of Oaxaca, about 48 m. N of Tehuantepec; runs N; forms a portion of the boundary line between the states of La-Vera-Cruz and Tabasco; and after a course of 90 m. throws itself into the Huasacualco, on the l. bank, 30 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Mexico.

PASSO, or PASA-DEL-CABALLO, or Corpus-Cristi, a channel of Texas, forming the entrance to Matagorda bay, between Pto.-Cavallo and the SE corner of Victoria co. It contains Pelican island.

PASSO-DO-CAMARAGIBA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Camaragiba.

PASSO-DO-CONTRATO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DOS-CORDEIRAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DO-COUTO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

PASSO-DO-LUMIAR, or Paço-do-Lumiar, a small but ancient town of Brazil, in the island of Maranhão, 9 m. E of São-Luiz, on a small stream named São-João. It has a church, and an elementary school. The houses are constructed of wood, and thatched with straw. Tobacco, rice, and mandioc are cultivated in the environs, and with fishing form the chief objects of local industry.

PASSO-DEL-NORTE. See Paso-del-Norte.

PASSWANG, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Soleure, and bail. of Ballstall, in the Jura, 15 m. S of Bâle. It has an alt. of 3,730 ft. above sea-level, and is crossed by the road from Beinweiler to Guldenthal.

PASSY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 3 m. S of Neuilly, and 8 m. SW of St. Denis, to the W and closely adjacent to Paris, of which it now forms a suburb. Pop. 5,625. It rises amphitheatrally on a height, on the r. bank of the Seine, and near one of the entrances to the Bois-de-Boulogne. The principal street is handsome, and of considerable length. Among the numerous mansions in its vicinity is the ancient castle of La Muette, the frequent residence of Louis XV. and the ancient seignory. It has also two large bathing establishments, a manufactory of pottery, a sugar-refinery, a manufactory of shot, and a spinning mill. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wine, brandy, and oil.

PASTAN, a village of Afghanistan, 15 m. E of Herat.

PASTAZA, or Pastaca, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, at the foot of Cotopaxi, in the prov. of Chimborazo; flows first SSE, under the name of São-Felipe; then directs its course SE and ultimately S to the Maranon, which it joins on the l. bank, 45 m. NW of La Laguna, and after a total course of 405 m. Its principal affluents are, on the r, the Pinches, Huassaga, and Sugachi, and on the l. the Barbonaca.

PASTENA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 21 m. N of Gaïta, cant. and 5 m. N of Pico. Pop. 1,625. It has a collegiate and several other churches.

PASTO, a province and town of New Granada, in the S part of the dep. of the Cauca. Pop. of prov. 27,325. The town is 102 m. SSW of Popayan, and 150 m. NE of Quito, in the midst of the Andes, in a fine plain which forms a portion of an extensive plateau, and a little to the E of a volcano of the same name, in N lat. 1° 13′ 5″, W long. 76° 41′, at an alt. of 2,857 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 7,000. It is noted for its cabinet work.

PASTOUR (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NE of Mondar, and 8 m. NW of Villeneuve-d'Agen. Pop. 1,400.

PASTON, a parish of Norfolk, 3¾ m. NE of North Walsham, near the coast. Area 1,445 acres. Pop. in 1831, 286; in 1851, 303.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2½ m. N of Peterborough. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 836; in 1851, 1,058.—Also a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, Northumberland, 9½ m. NW by W of Wooler. Area 2,336 acres. Pop. in 1831, 207; in 1851, 208.

PASTOS-BONS, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, in a comarca of the same name, 262 m. SSW of St. Luiz, between the Parnahiba and Itapicuru. The pop. consists chiefly of Indians. Hunting, fishing, the culture of cotton, and rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

PASTRANA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in New Castile, and prov. of Guadalajara. The partido comprises 30 pueblos. The town is 17 m. SE of Guadalajara, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Arles. Pop. 3,021. It is of considerable antiquity; and contains a collegiate church, numerous chapels, 2 convents, and 2 hospitals. It has a paper and several oil mills, several manufactories of silk, and extensive dye-works.

PASTROVICH, a village of Dalmatia, in the circle and 11 m. SSE of Cattaro, and 2 m. ENE of Budua, on the gulf of that name. Pop. 2,400.

PASVIG, or Patsjoki, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, which issues from Lake Enara; flows E; traverses the W part of Lake Kiolme; and throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Arctic ocean, near the entrance into the gulf of Varanger, and after a total course in a generally NNE direction of about 90 m.

PASZTO, or Pastucha, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves, 19 m. N of Hatvan, on the l. bank of the Zagyva, at the W extremity of the Matra mountains.

PATA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Heves. 7 m. WNW of Gyöngyos, and 29 m. WSW of Erlau, at the foot of the Matra mountains. Pop. 2,580.

PATA, an island of the Sulu archipelago, between the island of Borneo and the Philippines, and a little to the S of the island of Sulu, in N lat. 5° 45′, and E long. 121° 10′. It is from 9 to 12 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is inhabited. It affords large quantities of saltpetre.—Also a town on the N coast of the island of Luzon, 150 m. N of Manilla.

PATACHOS, a tribe of Indians who inhabit the banks of the Jussiape or Contas and of the Grugungi, in the prov. of Bahia, in Brazil.

PATADA, or Pattada, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Sassari, prov. and 7 m. ESE of Ozieri, in a deep valley. Pop. 3,019.

PATAFUFIO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-das-Velhas.

PATAGONIA, an extensive region of South America, bounded on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the straits of Magellan, by which it is separated from the islands of Tierra-del-Fuego; and on the W by the Pacific. The boundary line by which this tract is divided from the Argentine provs. and Chili commences, on the side of La Plata, on the coast of the Atlantic, under the parallel of 37° S, and is carried across the continent, as far as the Chilian Andes under the same parallel, an extent of 660 m. from E to W. The western boundary runs along the E flank of the Chilian Andes to 41° S lat., when it strikes the Pacific to the S of Araucania. On the western side, the coast extends about 770 m., to the W entrance of the straits of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52°; on the Atlantic coast it has an extent of upwards of 1,050 m.; its utmost central length, from 37° S lat. to the southernmost point of the straits in S lat. 54°, is 1,175 m. The region embraced within these limits is little known, and at present of very little importance. The name *Patagonia* was bestowed on the S part, by Fernando Magalhaens, or Magellan, the first discoverer of its E coast, and of the straits called by his name. This appellation, derived from a tribe of savages denominated Patagons by him, was afterwards extended to the whole tract lying to the S of the Spanish settlements. That part of it which stretches along the shore of the Southern Atlantic, from Tuyu to Cape Virgin Mary, is denomi-

nated *Costa Desierta* by the Spaniards; and from the vast saline plains which skirt its eastern shore, it is also called *Comarca Desierta*, or 'the Desert of Comarca,' in Spanish maps. The sea-board only of this country is known, having been successively explored by Magalhaens, Diego-Ramirez, Sarmiento, Drake, Cavendish, Hawkins, Narborough, Anson, Byron, Carteret, Wallis, Cook, Cordova, King, and Beechey. During the 17th cent., in search of a safer passage to the great South sea than the long and hazardous navigation through the straits, the Dutch examined all these coasts: hence the successive attempts of Oliver Van-Noort, Schouten, Le-Maire, De-Weert, Hermite, and others.

Gulfs and bays.] The principal gulfs, bays, and capes on the Atlantic side are the gulf of St. George, extending from S lat. 45° to S lat. 47°; the gulf of San-Antonio, extending from 41° to 43° S lat.; the bay of Nuevi, and Great bay, to the S of Port St. Julian; the entrance of Ballaco; Port Desire; Port San-Julian; and the bay of Nodales.—The capes are those of Corrientes, Blanco, Tres-Puntas, Curiosa, Barrera, Possession, and Virgin Mary, at the E entrance of the straits of Magalhaens. Port Famine and Cape Forward form the S extremity of the South American continent, at the middle of the straits. To the NW of the straits, the W coast presents capes Victory, Isabella, San-Lucia, and the gulf of the Holy Trinity, Cape Corso, the peninsula of the Three-Mountains, with the isthmus of Orfin, the gulf of Pinas, Point St. Andrew, the archipelago of Chonos, and the gulf of Chiloe.

Geological formation and mountains.] The vast chain of the Andes, which pervades this region from N to S, having on the E a large extent of flat saline country interspersed with innumerable small streams ending in small lakes, appears to form here a continuous cordillera, the summits of which near the middle of the strait are generally about 3,000 ft. high, although some attain the height of 4,000 ft. The line of perpetual snow in the strait is about 3,500 ft. above the level of the sea; between Chiloe and the strait, the height is above 3,000 ft., with a few summits rising to the height of 5,000 and 6,000 ft. There are several active volcanoes, as those of Osorno, in S lat. 41°; Huanauca-Corcobado, in S lat. 43°; Quechucabi-Iluytaca, in S lat. 44° 20′; Minchimavida and St. Clement, in S lat. 46°; and Volcan-des-Gigantes, in S lat. 52°. A chain of mountains, called Casuhati or Gazuati, stretches SE from the Chilian Andes to the district of Tuyu, forming the NW boundary of P., but it is of small elevation, seldom exceeding 1,500 ft. Immediately to the S of the Rio-Negro is another small chain of mountains passing E from the Andes, called Caquicalel, and seemingly chalky, appearing at a distance like snow. The Patagonian tertiary formation has been traced by fossils for 1,100 m., but, according to Mr. Darwin, has a far greater extent. At Santa-Cruz it stretches across the whole continent, its thickness on the coast being 800 ft., and considerably more in the interior. Including the newer Pampean deposit, some doubtful strata in Eastern Tierra-del-Fuego, and the boulder-formation, Mr. Darwin says: "We have a line of more than 27° of lat., equal to that from the straits of Gibraltar to the S of Iceland, continuously composed of tertiary formations. Throughout this great space the land has been upraised, without the strata having been in a single instance, as far as my means of observation went, unequally tilted or dislocated by a fault." Its most remarkable portion is a great mass of basaltic lava, which has poured like a deluge down from the cordillera to a distance of about 100 geog. m. At the lower end it is 130 ft. thick, increasing 35 m. inland to 322 ft. It consists of several beds, which seem to have flowed over the very gently sloping bed of the ancient ocean. On various parts both of the E and W coasts, Mr. Darwin observed metamorphic rocks like those of Europe. Thus, for 1,200 m., from Tres-Montes to Copiapo, and he believes for a much greater distance, the shore of the Pacific consists, with few exceptions, of gneiss, mica-schist, and altered clay-slate, with granite, greenstone, and sienite.

Rivers.] The chief rivers of this tract fall into the Atlantic, having their sources on the E flank of the Andes, and generally running in a SE direction. The first of these, to the SE of the pampas of Buenos-Ayres, is the Tleuque, which, rising in the Andes of Cuyo, in S lat. 29°, after a comparative course of 700 m., falls into the bay of Anegada, in 38° S lat. The next stream is the Desaguadero or Rio-Colorado, called Moya-Lec-Leubu by the Indians, and the largest river of P. It takes its rise from a multitude of small streams which issue from the eastern cordillera under the 30th parallel, and after passing through the Laguna-de-Guanachuache and the Laguna-Grande, and sending off a branch at a large marsh called the Reedy swamp, to the river Tleuque, falls into the Atlantic, in S lat. 39° 50′. Its comparative course is upwards of 1,000 m., and it is a deep and rapid stream. The third river, called the Rio-Negro or the Cusu-Leubu, is formed by a variety of brooks which have their sources on the eastern declivity of the Andes, between the 35th and 36th parallels of S lat. It runs first S, then W, and finally S, and falls into the Atlantic, in 41° S lat., after a winding course of more than 700 m. It is joined in the early part of its course by the Sanguel or Moya-Lec-Leubu, a large stream coming from the N. Beyond the Rio-Negro is the Rio-Camarones, a large stream running SE from the Andes into the gulf of St. George, in S lat. 44°. It is supposed that the source of this stream is not far distant from the gulf of Chiloe, and that a communication might be opened between it and another stream which falls into the above gulf at Estero-del-Aysen, by means of a short canal. Farther to the S is the river of Desire, falling into the port of the same name. In S lat. 48° 51′ is the deep bay of San-Julian, which is supposed to run so far into the interior as to be connected by means of lakes with the river of Campana, which falls into the Pacific; but the governor of Buenos-Ayres having in 1746 sent persons to examine this imaginary or pretended communication between the Atlantic and Pacific, it was found that no such communication existed. On the W coast, the rivers of P., though numerous, all run short courses from the western declivities of the Andes, and merit no particular description.—There are a considerable number of large lakes in the interior, besides smaller ones of little consequence. Among the principal discoveries made by King, are two spacious lakes, which extend to a considerable distance inland from the W shore of the continent. One, named Otway-water, is a large inland sea of salt water about 50 m. in length: this communicates by a narrow channel with another, named Skyring-water, about 34 m. long, and 20 m. wide. Another opening extends to the NW from Skyring-water, which Captain King had not time to explore. The tracks of horses were noticed in many places on the shores of these lakes; and the bones of guanacoes were scattered over them.

Soil, &c.] So little is known of the interior of P., that no idea can be formed of the nature of the soil, or whether it be comparatively barren or fertile. At the mouth of the Rio-Negro, the land has been found fertile on both sides of the stream, the banks of which are often woody, though the rest of the country is represented to be a sandy waste. Around Port-Desire

there is nothing but sand; while in the vicinity of San-Julian there is much gravel, on a hard stiff soil. Though a few valleys here and there along the coast are tolerably fertile and warm, yet navigators universally concur in representing the soil of the Patagonian coasts as barren, and hardly producing any grain, and the climate excessively cold. The country abounds with wild animals, as deer, guanacoes, hares, and ostriches, while multitudes of water-fowl frequent the rocky shores. Prodigious numbers of seals, from 14 to 18 ft. long, and thicker in the body than a bull, are to be found in the vicinity of Port-Desire.

Inhabitants.] The region we have now described is thinly peopled, and that only by savages as barbarous as the country is desolate. According to Falconer, a well-known Jesuit missionary, the various tribes which roam over the mountains and wastes of P. are all Puelches or Patagonians. The term *Puelches* is an appellative, signifying 'Eastern men,' indicating their relative situation to the Moluches or Araucanians. They are tall in stature, fond of the chase, and often change their habitations, so that they may be called the Tartars of S. America. There is such a similarity of character between the natives of P. and their kindred tribes in Chili and Araucania, that the description of the latter might serve for that of the former, with this exception, that, roaming over a more barren and inhospitable country, and having less communication or rather none at all with Europeans, they are more barbarous, cruel, and savage. The tribes of the Moluches, like their Araucanian neighbours, have hereditary chiefs, called *elmens* or *yas*; and they sometimes choose an *apo*, or commander-in-chief. They appear to venerate the sun and moon, whom they call *antu* and *quien*; but the only ceremony known amongst them that looks like a religious one is when they kill an ox, and sprinkle some of the blood upon the ground, with these words, 'Give me and my people to eat.' Around Port-Desire and San-Julian, the pop. is scanty and poor. The Indians of the pampas bordering on Buenos Ayres do not exceed 5,000 or 6,000, including 1,000 warriors. The Tuelcoes are still more numerous, and are much dreaded by the Pampas Indians, but often join with them in their attacks on the Spanish settlements. Much has been said of the gigantic stature of the Tehuels or Patagonians of the straits, and, after making every reasonable allowance for the exaggerations of navigators who have represented them as from 8 and 9, to 11 and 12 ft. high, it does appear that many, if not the most of them, are considerably above the ordinary stature of human beings. Falconer measured a cacique of the Tehuels, and found him to be 7¼ ft in height. Their stature, measured with great accuracy by the Spanish officers of Cordova's expedition, in 1785 and 1786, was found to be at the utmost 7 ft. 1¼ inches, and the common height from 6½ to 7 ft. It is to be remembered, however—as the translator of Cordova's narrative has remarked—that the *vara*, or yard of Burgos, the standard of Spain, contains 33·06132 inches, or 2 ft. 9 ins. and 1-16th English; the tallest Patagonian, therefore, did not exceed 6 ft. 6¼ ins., English. Those of the common size were from 5 ft. 11 ins. and 2-3ds, to 6 ft. 5 ins. and 1 7th English. "But even this height," says Cordova, "is not so striking as their corpulence, or rather bulkiness,—some of them measuring 4 ft. 4 ins. round the breast. But their feet and hands are not in due proportion to their other parts. They all give evident signs of strength of body; they are full of flesh, but cannot properly be called fat. The size and tension of their muscles evince their strength; and their figure, on the whole, is not disagreeable, although the head is large, even in proportion to the body; their face is broad and flattish, their eyes are lively, and their teeth extremely white, but too long. Their complexion, like that of other Americans, is *cetrino* (pale yellow), or rather verging on a copper-colour. They wear thin black straight hair, tied on the top of the head with a piece of thong or ribbon brought round their forehead, having the head entirely uncovered. We observed some with beards, but which were neither thick nor long. Their dress adds much to the effect of their size, being composed of a kind of cloak made of the skins of lamas or zorillos, arranged with some skill, with stripes of different colours in the inside. They wear it fastened round the waist, so that it covers them below the calf of the leg, that part commonly hanging down which is intended for covering the shoulders; when cold or other cause induces them to put it over them, they hold the upper part of it with the hand, and so cover themselves entirely with this cloak. Some also, besides this skin-cloak or mantle, wear *ponchones*, and breeches or drawers, of the same shape and sort with those worn by the creoles of Chili and Buenos Ayres. There were, however, few Patagonians who enjoyed all these conveniences: the far greater number were almost naked, having only their skin-cloak, with a sort of leather purse hanging by a thong fixed round the waist, and fastened between the legs, with one or two thongs, to that passing round the waist." The Italian Pagifeta, in the romance which he published as a history of Magalhaen's expedition, is the first who gave to the Patagonians a stature of more than 4 yds. Maximilian Transilvanus —who in his work only translated Pagifeta's book—repeats the same absurd story, and even embellishes it with some improbabilities of his own invention. As these two were the only works on P. which for some time had general circulation in the world, they fell into the hands of authors of more simplicity than discernment, such as Gonzalo Fernandez Oviedo, who translated the above and many other fables into his *General and Natural History of the Indies*, enlarging much on the Patagonians, and confiding in the information he received from Arizega, who, wantonly abusing his credulity, told him that even a tall man could not reach with his hand to the waist of a Patagonian; that these people devoured a couple of pounds of raw flesh at a mouthful; that they drank off 6 or 7 arrobas (18 or 20 gallons) of water at a draught; and other equally ridiculous tales. Gomara not only copied Pagifeta, but added many other absurdities which he had industriously collected from other quarters. The latest account, from personal observation, furnished us of the Patagonians, is that recently published by a Mr. Bourne, mate of an American vessel, who spent an accidental captivity amongst them in 1849-50. "In person," he says, "the Patagonians are large: at first sight, they appear absolutely gigantic. They are taller than any other race I have seen, though it is impossible to give any accurate description. The only standard of measurement I had was my own height, which is about 5 ft. 10 ins. I could stand very easily under the arms of many of them; and all the men were at least a head taller than myself. Their average height, I should think, is nearly 6½ ft.; and there were specimens that could be little less than 7 ft. high. They have broad shoulders, full and well-developed chests, frames muscular and finely proportioned; the whole figure and air making an impression like that which the first view of the sons of Anak is said to have made on the children of Israel. They exhibit enormous strength whenever they are sufficiently aroused to shake off their constitutional laziness, and exert it. They have large heads, high cheek-bones like the North-American Indians, whom they also resemble in their complexion, though it is a shade or two darker. Their foreheads are broad, but low, the hair covering them nearly to the eyes. The eyes are full, generally black, or of a dark brown, and brilliant though expressive of but little intelligence. Thick, coarse, and stiff hair protects the head, its abundance making any artificial covering superfluous. Their teeth are really beautiful, sound and white—about the only attractive and enviable feature of their persons. They have deep heavy voices, and speak in guttural tones—the worst guttural I ever heard—with a muttering indistinct articulation, much as if their mouths were filled with hot pudding. Their countenances are generally stupid; but on closer inspection there is a gleam of low cunning that flashes through this dull mask, and is increasingly discernible on acquaintance with them. When excited, or engaged in any earnest business that calls their faculties into full exercise, their features light up with unexpected intelligence and animation. They are almost as imitative as monkeys, and are all great liars: falsehood is universal and inveterate with men, women, and children. To these traits should be added a thorough-paced treachery, and, what might seem rather inconsistent with their other qualities, a large share of vanity, and an immoderate love of praise. They are excessively filthy in their personal habits. They never wash themselves; hands and faces are usually covered with a thick deposit of dirt. The men sometimes paint or bedaub their faces with a kind of red earth. Charcoal is also used as a cosmetic. A broad line of red, alternating with a stripe of black, in various fantastic figures, is a favourite style of decoration. The women make themselves, if possible, still more hideous than the men, by the application of a pigment made of clay, blood, and grease. Some of them would be very comely, if only cleanly, and content to leave nature less strenuously adorned." They are good riders, and have many horses, most of which have been stolen from the settlements near the N border of their territory. The highest accomplishment of a young Patagonian is to be an expert horse-thief. Their habitations are small and moveable, consisting merely of a framework of stakes, covered with skins of the guanaco. This creature is a quadruped allied to the Peruvian llama; its flesh is their chief article of food, and its skin is used for clothing and various other purposes. The only weapons of the natives are their long knives, and the *bolas* or 'balls,' a curious implement with which they capture their game. It consists of two round stones, or leaden balls when these can be procured, weighing each about a pound, and connected by a strap or thong of leather 10 or 12 ft. long. When engaged in the chase, his horse at the highest speed, the rider holds one ball in his hand, and whirls the other rapidly above his head. When it has acquired a sufficient momentum, it is hurled with unerring aim at the object of pursuit, and either strikes the victim dead, or coils inextricably about him and roots him to the spot.

PATAI, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Pest, 9 m. S of Solt, near the l. bank of the Danube.

PATAK (NAGY), a town of Hungary, in the com. and 10 m. SW of Zemplin, on the r. bank of the Bodrog.

PATAMUNDI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 52 m. ENE of Ketek, on the r. bank of the Berurah, an affluent of the Mahanadi.

PATAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, on the S side of the Chumbul, 22 m. SE of Bundi.—Also a town of Cashmere, 25 m. NW of

Serinagur, in N lat. 34° 7′.—Also a town of Nepal, the ancient cap. of the country, 3 m. SSE of Katmandu, the modern cap. It is chiefly remarkable for its temples, which are fantastic and singular structures. The durbar is a huge massive building of great extent, occupying one side of a square, and absolutely covered with black wood carving.

PATANA. See SERINGAPATAM.

PATANAGO, a town of Burmah, in the prov. of Mranma, on the l. bank of the Irawaddi, 80 m. NNW of Prome, in a well cultivated district. A little to the N of this town are rich asphaltum springs.

PATANI, a town of S. Africa, in the Betshuana territory, 36 m. WSW of Lithaku.

PATANS. See AFGHANISTAN.

PATANY, a state and town in the NE part of the peninsula of Malacca. The state is bounded on the N by Lower Siam and the gulf of Siam; on the E by the gulf of Siam; on the S by the state of Tringano; and on the W by the state of Quedah. It is watered by the Patani, the Tsena, the Sirku, and the Siha. The inhabitants are a mixed race of Malays and Siamese.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the Patani, 6 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 6° 56′. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, exporting gold-dust, canes, gums, and a variety of other articles, and an English factory existed here from 1610 to 1623.

PATANY (CAPE), a remarkable headland on the E coast of the Malay peninsula, in N lat. 7° 8′, E long. 101° 50′, defining the limit of the gulf of Siam on the SW.

PATAPSCO, a river of Maryland, U. S., which rises in Baltimore co., and flows SE, passing Baltimore, into Chesapeake bay, which it enters by a broad estuary after a course of 74 m.

PATARA, or PATERA, a ruined city of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak and 30 m. SE of Meis, on the coast of Caramania, a little to the SE of the embouchure of the Etshen-chai or *Xanthus*, and 12 m. S of the ruins of *Xanthus*. It still presents numerous remains of its ancient splendour, and the circuit of its walls may yet be traced; but the only inhabited dwellings within its area are the huts of a few shepherds whose cattle feed in the adjacent plain.

PATATAN, or POLATAN, a town on the NW coast of Borneo, on the river Patatan, which discharges itself to the S of Pulo-Gaya, and has a shallow bar. The town stands 3 or 4 m. up the river, and contains about 100 houses. Above the town are numerous pepper-gardens belonging to the Chinese; further down the coast is Papal river, the banks of which abound with cocoa-nut trees.

PATAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 13 m. NNW of Orleans. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactories of woollen blankets. In its vicinity, in 1429, Joan of Arc defeated the English forces.

PATAZ, a jurisdiction of Peru, in the intendancy and 120 m. E of Truxillo. It is situated on the slope and summit of the Andes, and has in consequence different climates favourable for fruits and grain; but the chief employment of the inhabitants is working the mines of gold with which it abounds. Caxamarquilla and Huamachucho, its chief towns, are of little note except for the gold-washings in their neighbourhood.

PATCHAM, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. N by W of Brighton. Area 4,398 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.

PATCHETTE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Ramghur, 9 m. ENE of Rogonatpur.

PATCHING, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. E by S of Arundel. Area 1,748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 271.

PATCHOW, or PATCHUSAN ISLANDS, a group of islands on the coast of China, the E extremity of which is formed by Typinsan, a large island having on its N side an extensive reef on which the Providence was wrecked in 1797, in E long. 125° 11′, N lat. 25° 6′. These islands, which are fertile in rice, potatoes, and fruits, are tributary to the Great Lieu-Kieu. After the loss of the Providence, her commander and crew were treated with great hospitality by the inhabitants of Typinsan, who supplied the schooner with water and refreshments to carry them to Macao. The southernmost island is in E long. 123° 52′, N lat. 24° 6′.

PATCHU, a town of Bhotan, which rises on the frontier towards Thibet, and flows SE to the Chintchu.

PATCHWARY, a town of Bengal, in the district of Rajeshy, on the high road leading from Murshedabad to Dara, celebrated for a fine kind of rice which is grown in its vicinity.

PATCUNA, or PATKUM, a town of Bengal, cap. of a small district of the same name, in the prov. of Bahar, situated among hills on the N or l. bank of the Corcorry, 50 m. SSE of Ramghur.

PATE (LE), a fort of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, situated on an insulated spot in the river Gironde or Garonne, 1 m. SSW of Blaye.

PATEETA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the district of Benares, 8 m. S of Chunar. It was taken by the British in 1781.

PATELEY-BRIDGE, a market town of the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the river Nidd, on the edge of Niddersdale forest, 14 m. NW of Harrowgate, and 22 m. N by W of Ripon. Extensive lead-mines are wrought in the vicinity. It is one of the polling-places for the W. riding of the co.

PATER. See PEMBROKE-DOCK.

PATER (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, 12 m. NW of Mamers, near the l. bank of the Sarthe. Pop. 780.

PATERA. See PATARA.

PATERNA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Almeria and partido of Canjayar, at the foot of a branch of the Sierra Nevada, and on a small river of the same name, which is here crossed by an ancient bridge. Pop. 1,627. It has manufactories of linen, and carries on a considerable trade in silk and in pigs.—Also a town in the prov. and 5 m. WNW of Valencia, and partido of Moncada, on the l. bank of the Guadalavier. Pop. 1,585.

PATERNA-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Huelva, and partido of La Palma, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,678. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PATERNA-DE-LA-RIBERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Cadiz, and partido of Medina-Sidonia, in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Xeres. Pop. 2,436. It has a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. The rearing of cattle and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.

PATERNE (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Neuvy-le-Roi, and 19 m. NNW of Tours. Pop. 2,150. It has extensive manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics.

PATERNO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 3 m. NE of Avizzano, cant. and 4 m. W of Celano, near Lake Fucino. 217.—Also a town in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 6 m. S of Cosenza, cant. and 1 m. SE of Dipignano, on a hill. Pop. 2,020. It contains 5 churches and a convent.—Also a canton and market town in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 9 m. WNW of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi, and

14 m. ENE of Avellino. Pop. 2,400. It contains 6 churches.—Also a canton and town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 11 m. NW of Catania, at the SW base of Etna. Pop. 10,800. It has a considerable trade in timber, oil, wine, flax, and hemp. In its vicinity are a ferruginous spring and a salt mine. This town, the *Hybla* of the ancients, was formerly noted for its honey.

PATERNOSTERS (Great), a group of islets and rocks of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sunda sea, to the N of the island of Sumbawa, and to the SW of Celebes. The group most westerly of the islands is in S lat. 7° 15′, E long. 117°. The entire group covers an area about 150 m. in length from E to W, and 60 m. in breadth.

PATERNOSTERS (Little). See Balabalayan.

PATERSON, a district and town of New South Wales, in the E part of the co. of Durham. The district comprises a superficial area of 273,243 acres, and contained in 1846, 3,733 inhabitants.—The town is situated in the p. of Houghton, on a river of the same name, 130 m. from Sydney. Pop. 141. The river P., originally named Yimming, has its source in the W part of the co., and throws itself into Hunter's river, at the town of Hinton, after a course, in a generally S direction, of about 60 m.

PATERSON, a village of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Passaic river, near the Great falls, 13 m. N of Newark, and 17 m. N of New York. Pop. in 1840, 7,596.

PATERSON (Cape), a headland of S. Australia, in S lat. 38° 38′, E long. 145° 36′.

PATERSON'S PLAINS, a level tract of the co. of Durham, New South Wales, intersected by the river of the same name.

PATGONG, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and prov. of Bengal, district and 51 m. NNW of Rungpur, on the r. bank of the Dorlah.

PATH-HEAD, a town in the p. of Dysart, in Fifeshire, ¾ m. W of Dysart. Pop. in 1831, 2,090; in 1851, 3,977.—Also a village in the p. of Crichton and shire of Edinburgh, 5 m. S of Dalkeith. Pop. 750.

PATHRI, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 120 m. NW of Beeder, and near the Doudna.

PATIA, a river of New Granada, which has its source in the Cordillera-de-Sindagua, a branch of the Andes, 33 m. WNW of Popayan; runs first SSW; then WNW; and, after a course of about 210 m., throws itself by several embouchures into the Pacific. It receives the Guaytara and Telembi, and several smaller streams.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, and district of Castro-d'Avelães, an affluent of the Amazon.

PATI-DO-ALFERES, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 9 m. S of the r. bank of the Rio-Parahiba, and watered by several of the affluents of that river. Pop. 2,000. Sugar, millet, coffee, and mandioc, are extensively cultivated in the environs.

PATIENCE, or Terpenica (Bay), an indentation of the E coast of the island of Saghalien, opening to the S, and extending from Cape Soimonov on the W, to Cape Patience on the E, a distance of about 90 m. Cape Patience is in N lat. 48° 52′, E long. 144° 30′.

PATIENTIA, a strait of the Molucca archipelago, between the island of Gilolo on the NE, and that of Batchian on the SW. It is about 48 m. in length from NW to SE, and at its narrowest point has a breadth of 6 m.

PATIGNIES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 261; of com. 255.

PATINO. See Patmos.

PATIPE. See Pardo.

PATITIBA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Parati, an affluent of the bay of Angra-dos-Reis.

PATIVILCA, or Patavirca, a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 105 m. NNW of Lima, prov. and 51 m. NNW of Chancay, on the l. bank of the Barranca, at its entrance into the Pacific. It now consists of only about 60 houses, but contains magnificent remains of a palace and fortress of the Incas.

PATJE, a province of the island of Java, to the N of the prov. of Panaraga, and to the E of that of Madion, and bathed on the E by the Kadiri.

PATMOS, or Patino, a small island of the Grecian archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, 11 m. NW of Lero, and 20 m. S of the W extremity of Samos. It is about 10 m. long, 5 m. broad, and 25 m. in circumf. It has a deeply indented coast-line, with steep and precipitous shores, and on its E side presents a good harbour called La Scala. On the ridge of a mountain overlooking this port stands the cap. of the island, a town of 500 inhabitants, in N lat. 37° 17′, E long. 26° 35′. Almost all the inhabitants of the island, says M. Michaud, dwell in the town. "They are poor, but they live in peace; the air is salutary, and the plague, which so often desolates the other islands, has never extended its ravages to P. P. has more than one celebrated college, and may be called the university of the archipelago. The course of education comprises classic Greek, Italian, rhetoric, and logic; pupils come thither even from the Morea. This rocky island holds out little temptation to the Osmanlis, who never show themselves in it, and are contented with a moderate tribute. Never was there seen in P. the shadow of a minaret; never was there heard the voice of a muezzin: the bell which sounds every hour from the summit of its mountain, announces at once that religion flourishes and that slavery is unknown. Whilst all the other islands are agitated by the question of independence, P. has needed no exertion to become free; liberty has sprung up here like a plant or flower of its own mountain."

PATMUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, district and 36 m. SE of Madura, in the island of Vavg-aru.

PATNA, a village of Ayrshire, in the p. of Straiton, on the l. bank of the Doon, 7 m. E of Maybole. Pop. 300.

PATNA, a celebrated city of Hindostan, the cap. of the prov. of Bahar, and supposed to be the *Palibothra* of the Greeks. It is situated on the S bank of the Ganges, which is here during the rainy season 5 m. broad, and deep enough to float a ship-of-war, in N lat. 25° 37′, E long. 85° 15′, 300 m. NW of Calcutta. The city within the walls is about 1½ m. in length, by ¾ m. in breadth, and is enclosed by a brick wall having small round bastions; but, including its suburbs, it extends 8 m. along the banks of the river, and 4 m. inland. It contains some mosques and temples, but few of the houses are of brick, or exceed one or two stories in height. It also possesses a small citadel; but neither this, nor the fortifications of the town, could resist a regular attack, although in 1574 it resisted the arms of Akbar for a considerable time. Its fortifications are in fact in a state of decay. In the neighbouring villages a quantity of white cotton cloths are made, which are carried to the city and stamped for chintzes; and the neighbouring country produces the finest opium, and great quantities of wheat, sugar, indigo, and saltpetre. The opium and saltpetre are monopolized by government, but a considerable trade is carried on in all the other articles. The houses of the Europeans

are in a suburb called Bankipur, 1½ m. to the W of it. In this suburb there is also an immense granary built with brick, and having a cupola roof. This edifice was erected during the government of Hastings, for the purpose of holding grain for the use of the city in seasons of scarcity. The building is surrounded by a spiral staircase, up which it was intended the grain should be carried, while it may be drawn off by a small door at the bottom; but it has never been filled, and is now used as a magazine and arsenal. It was the governor's intention to have built one of these granaries in the vicinity of each of the large cities of Hindostan. At the distance of 11 m. W stand the large military cantonments of Dinapore. The pop. of P. has been estimated at 300,000. —The growth of the white poppy, for the purpose of producing opium, is a monopoly now rented from the East India company by the Opium company of P. About 6,500,000 lbs. of poppy juice are annually manufactured at P., yielding a revenue of £3,500,000. Good poppy juice in its inspissated state is of a hard and brittlish white; the bad is light in weight, black in colour, soft, friable, and greasy, and mixed with impurities. The concrete substance is mixed up with water into a paste, and this paste is formed into balls, which are left to dry in baked earthenware cups, and then stocked for some time on open-worked shelves. The opium thus prepared is in due season packed in timber cases lined with hides, and sent down the river to Calcutta, where it is shipped on board the fine swift vessels styled 'opium clippers.'

PATNEY, a parish of Wiltshire, 4½ m. ESE of Devizes. Area 833 acres. Pop. in 1851, 184.

PATOKA, a river which has its source in Orange co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., and flows W to the Wabash river, opposite Mount Carmel, in the state of Illinois.—Also a township of Gibson co., in the state of Indiana, 138 m. SW of Indianapolis. Pop. in 1840, 2,343.

PATONES, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NNE of Madrid, partido and 4 m. NE of Torrelaguna, in a mountainous defile. Pop. 295. It is inhabited by descendants of refugees from some of the valleys and mountains of Old Castile, who, at the period of the Moorish invasion, fled hither and formed a state, remarkable not less for the smallness of its limits than for its duration: its kings having retained the hereditary sovereignty till the 18th cent., when the last of their number, a simple villager, relinquished his dignity, and annexed the state to the corregidorat of Uzeda. The Patones have always maintained their ancient customs and usages. They cultivate their territory, and rear goats and bees.

PATONGA, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Cumberland, an affluent of Hawkesbury river.

PATOS, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. and 240 m. W of Parahiba, in a valley enclosed by the lofty serras of Cairiris-Novos, Espinharas, and Borborima, and crossed by the road from the prov. of Ceara to that of Pernambuco. Pop. 2,000. Cotton is cultivated in the locality.—Also an extensive lake in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending between 30° and 32° S lat., and between 51° and 52° 20′ W long. It is 180 m. in length from NE to SW, and has a breadth at its widest part of 60 m. It is connected by the Jacuy on the NW with Lake Viamao, with Lake Mirim on the SW by the canal or rio of São-Goncalo, and with the Atlantic, from which it is separated in its entire length by only a narrow tract of land, by the Rio-Grande-do-Sul, 6 m. in length. On its W bank it receives the Rio-Camacuan and several smaller streams. This lake is navigable for vessels of large size. Its banks are generally low, and towards the S its waters become saline.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which runs N, and joins the Maranhão.

PATOS, a tribe of Carijos Indians, who live in the Brazilian prov. of Sao-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, on the banks of the lake of the same name.

PATRADJIK, a village of Turkey, 60 m. SSW of Larissa, on the Kilada river. Pop. 1,500. Cotton is extensively grown in the neighbourhood of this town.

PATRAS, or Baliabadra, a seaport of Greece, on the NNW coast of the Morea, on the E side of a gulf of the same name, about 5 m. SW of the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, in N lat. 38° 14′, E long. 21° 46′. It is situated on the side of a hill rising from the shore, and surmounted by its citadel, whence in clear weather the view extends as far as the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. The interior comprises one broad and well-built street, from which numerous narrow lanes and alleys branch off. A few of the houses are built of brick; and every considerable house is surrounded with a garden. Most of the ancient monuments of this town have disappeared in the lapse of ages, and the war of independence. It is favourably situated for commerce, being a central point for the coast of Livadia, the Ionian isles, and the N part of the Morea; and has a pretty extensive trade. The port is a little to the N of the town, or farther up the gulf; for the roadstead fronting the town is exposed to heavy seas during the winter months. The trade of P. is chiefly with Great Britain, Marseilles, Trieste, Corfu, and Zante, in currants, oil, wine, honey, wax, silk, wool, and skins.—P. occupies the site of the ancient *Aroë*. In 1770, while held by the Russians and Mainottes, it was surprised and burnt by the Turks. During the war of independence it formed the chief seat of the Turkish arms, and resisted all attempts of the Greeks to reduce it; but in 1828 it surrendered to a French force.—The gulf of P., entering between Cape Papa and Bakari-point, is about 7 m. in breadth, and 21 m. in length from E to W; and lies between the gulf of Lepanto on the E and the Ionian sea on the W.

PATRI, a town of Hindostan, in the province of Gujerat, the capital of a district of the same name. It is a large and populous place, defended by three walls, the inner one of which is surrounded by a wet ditch.

PATRIA (Lago), a lake of Naples, 15 m. NW of the city of Naples, and less than 1 m. distant from the coast. It is about 1 m. in diam. Near its S bank are the ruins of *Literna*, which was destroyed by the Vandals in 455.

PATRICE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. SW of Langeais, near the Loire. Pop. 1,020.

PATRICE-DU-DESERT (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Carouges, on the Cossée, an affluent of the Mayenne. Pop. 850.

PATRICK, a county of the United States, in the S part of Virginia. Area 541 sq. m. Its cap. is Taylorsville. Pop. in 1840, 8,032; in 1850, 9,620.

PATRICK (Cape Saint), a headland on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 41° 42′.

PATRICK'S WELL (Saint), a village of co. Limerick, in the ps. of Kilkeedy, Killonohan, and Mungrett, 3 m. NE of Adare. Pop. in 1841, 541.

PATRICK'S-BOURNE, or Patrixbourne, a parish of Kent, 3 m. SE of Canterbury. Area 1,637 acres. Pop. in 1831, 280; in 1851, 264.

PATRICKTOWN, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 15 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 550.

PATRIMONIO-DE-SAN-PIETRO, an ancient prov. of the Papal states, bounded by Orvietan on

PATRAS.

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the N; Ombria and Sabine on the E; the Campagna-di-Roma on the SE; the Tyrrhenian sea on the SW; and by Tuscany on the NW. It is now comprised in the S part of the delegation of Viterbo, in the delegation of Civita-Vecchia, and in the NW part of the comarca of Rome. Viterbo was its capital.

PATRINGTON, a parish and market-town in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 16 m. ESE of Kingston-upon-Hull. Area of p. 4,494 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,298; in 1851, 1,827. The church is a beautiful Gothic structure with a lofty spire. The town, which is a place of considerable antiquity, is situated near the Humber, where a creek forms a kind of haven for small craft which convey corn to Hull and London, and import lime and coal from the west riding.

PATRO, a canton of Corsica, in the E part of the arrond. of Calvi. Its capital is Olmi.

PATROCINIO, an island of the North Pacific, in N lat. 28° 9′, E long. 175° 48′.

PATROCINIO, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 60 m. N of Araxo. Pop. 1,500. The culture of a few common articles of provision, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief objects of local industry.

PATROCINIO-DO-MURIAHE′, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Presidio-do-São-João-Baptista.

PATRULHA (Santo-Antonio-da), a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 48 m. ENE of Porto-Alegre, on the road which crosses the prov. of Santa-Catharina to that of São-Paulo. Pop. at the last census 3,103, of whom 1,706 were whites.

PATSCH. See Paks.

PATSCHKAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 46 m. WSW of Oppeln, circle and 15 m. W of Neisse, on the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 2,240. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has 2 suburbs. It contains 3 Catholic churches, a Lutheran chapel, and an hospital; and has some woollen manufactures.

PATSJOKI. See Pasvig.

PATTA, a town and port of Zanguebar, in the kingdom and 90 m. NE of Melinda, on an island, at the mouth of a small river, in S lat. 2° 2′, and E long. 40° 39′. It was held by the Portuguese from 1503 to 1692, and during their occupation was the seat of a considerable trade in Indian goods, ivory, &c. Since their expulsion by the Arabs, it has been seldom visited by Europeans.

PATTAIG, a mountain-torrent of Inverness-shire, which flows by a N and then W course of 8½ m. into Loch Laggan.

PATTEE, a village of Sinde, on the l. bank of the Indus, 10 m. NE of Tattah, and 40 m. SSW of Hydrabad.

PATTEN, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Indus, about 10 m. above the confluence of the Cabul river.

PATTENSEN, a town of the kingdom and gov. of Hanover, in the principality of Kalenberg, 9 m. S of Hanover. Pop. 1,530. It has manufactories of silk fabrics.—Also a village of the principality and 12 m. NW of Lüneberg. Pop. 450.

PATTERDALE, a chapelry, with Hartsop and the hamlet of Deepdale, in the p. of Lowther, in Cumberland, lying around the head of Ulleswater. Area 8,314 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 686.

PATTERGOTTA, or Patarghat, a village of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. of Bahar, district and 24 m. ENE of Boglipur, on the r. bank of the Ganges, the navigation of which is here rendered dangerous by the masses of rock which appear to have become detached from the masses by which its channel is here enclosed. Its banks contain several excavations, and on the summit of a projecting rock is a small Hindu temple.

PATTERSON, a township of Putnam co., in the state of New York, U. S., 92 m. S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by Croton river. The soil in the valleys is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,349. It has a village situated on Croton river, with about 150 inhabitants.

PATTERSON'S PLAINS, a level tract of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Cornwall.

PATTESHULL, or Patshull, a parish in Staffordshire, 7½ m. W by N of Wolverhampton. Area 1,850 acres. Pop. in 1831, 132; in 1851, 112.

PATTI, a district, canton, and town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina. The district comprises 6 cants. The town is 42 m. W of Messina, on a plateau, near a river which flows into a gulf of the same name, on the N coast of the island. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed by old walls now much dilapidated, and has a fine cathedral and a castle. The streets are regularly built and terminate in a square. The manufacture of earthenware and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.—The gulf of P. forms a considerable embrasure, extending from Cape Calava on the WSW, to the promontory of Milazzo on the ENE, a distance of about 20 m. It receives numerous streams which descend from the Neptunian mountains. On its SW side, on Point Tyndaris, is Port Madonna.

PATTI, a town of Java, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Japara, and 42 m. ENE of Samarang, in the Dutch territory.

PATTIALAH, a flourishing town of Hindostan, capital of a small Sikh principality, in the prov. and 129 m. NNW of Delhi, and div. of Sirhind, on an affluent of the Gagor. It is enclosed by a strong mud wall and ditch, and in its centre is a massive square citadel, in which is the residence of the raja. It contains the tombs of several Sikh saints. This town is said to have been founded about the year 1,465, by Rai Ram Deo, who rented the prov. of the Punjab, during the reign of the Afghan emperor, Belol Lody. It was for a long time the residence of the collectors of the district, many of whom expended large sums of money in building temples and mosques, and constructing reservoirs and gardens for which it was much celebrated.

PATTINGHAM, a parish, partly in Salop, and partly in the co. of Stafford, 6 m. W of Wolverhampton. Area 4,042 acres. Pop. in 1831, 921; in 1851, 1,033.

PATTISHALL, or Pateshull, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 4¼ m. NNW of Towcester, intersected by the London and Birmingham railway. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 742; in 1851, 775.

PATTISWICK, a parish in Essex, 2½ m. NW by W of Great-Coggeshall. Area 1,297 acres. Pop. in 1831, 341; in 1851, 354.

PATTON (Cape), a headland of Australia Felix, to the SW of Port Phillip, in S lat. 38° 47′, and E long. 143° 39′. It is called by the French, Cape Marengo, and forms with Cape Otway, Talleyrand bay.

PATTONSBURG, a village of Bottetourt co, in the state of Virginia, U. S., 166 m. W of Richmond, on the N side of James river, opposite Buchanan, with which it is connected by a bridge. Pop. in 1840, 360.

PATTU (Serra do), a mountain-range in Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in the district and to the S of Porto-Alegre. It contains a considerable population, and has a chapel.

PATTUDA, a town of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the kingdom of Bouroumy, 55 m. NW of Guia, and 120 m. NE of Kumassie.

PATUN, a new and flourishing town of Hindos-

tan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 53 m. SE of Kola, on the l. bank of the Chumbul. It is enclosed by a substantial wall, about 9 ft. in thickness, and from 12 to 15 ft. in height, defended by several round bastions mounted with light guns. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are wide and regularly built. An abundant supply of water is obtained from a lake to the W of the town. This town contains a fine temple of Vishnu.—Also a town in the prov. of Nepal, 3 m. SSE of Katmandu. It is well-built, and contains a fine temple.

PA-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, and div. of E-chang-fu, 240 m. WNW of Wu-chang-fu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tze-keang, in N lat. 31° 2′, E long. 110° 17′.

PATURAGES, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 6,292. The town is 3 m. S of Jemmappes, and 5 m. SW of Mons, in a valley, on an affluent of the Haine. It has manufactories of steam-engines. Coal is wrought in the environs.

PATUXENT, a river of the state of Maryland, U. S., which rises in the N part of Montgomery and Anne-Arundel cos.; flows first SE, then S; runs for a distance of 50 m. nearly parallel to, and after a course of 108 m. throws itself by a large estuary into Chesapeake bay, on the W side, and 21 m. N of the embouchure of the Potomac. It is navigable to Nottingham for vessels of 250 tons burthen.

PATY, or Pathy (Alto), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 15 m. ENE of Steinamanger, near the l. bank of the Raab.

PATZAU, or Paczow, a town of Bohemia, 49 m. SSE of Prague. Pop. 2,600.

PATZIZIA, a town of Guatimala, in the dep. of Chimaltenango. Pop. 6,000.

PAU, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, situated on the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau, 15 m. NE of Aleron, in N lat. 43° 17′, W long. 0° 12′. It stands on an eminence rising above a delightful valley through which the Gave flows in a picturesque manner. The Pyrenees, among which the Pic-du-Midi-de-P. and the Pic-du-Midi-de-Bigorre are leading summits, rising behind, form a romantic boundary to the prospect. The town is well-built. Of its public places, the best are the square called the Place-Royale, and the promenade called the Cours-Bayard, extending about a mile along an elevated bank overlooking the Gave. P. possesses a public library, an academy of arts and sciences, and a university academy. The old castle, the residence in former ages of the princes of Béarn, and the birth-place of Henry IV., is magnificently placed, and was repaired under Louis-Philippe; and its *parc* still forms a fine public walk. The manufactures of P. consist chiefly of linen, table-linen, and towels; it has also some trade in hams, which are cured here, and shipped at Bayonne; and the environs produce abundance of fruit, and a good red wine. Pop. in 1846, 13,143. P. was the birth-place of Gaston-de-Foix, and of Bernadotte, the late king of Sweden.

PAU. See Paou.

PAU (Gave de), a river of France, formed by the union of the Gaves-de-Barreges and de-Gavarnie, near Luz-en-Barreges, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees. The united stream first flows N, then W, and then NW to its junction with the Adour, 3 m. W of Peyrehorade.

PAU (Santa), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Girona, on the l. bank of the Cer, an affluent of the Fluvia.

PAUCAROLLA, a province of Peru, bounded on the NE by the lake of Titicaca; on the E by the lake and the prov. of Chucuito; and on the S by the provs. of Arica and Pacajes. It is watered by several streams flowing into Lake Titicaca. Peruvian bark, papas, and barley are cultivated; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in breeding cattle, sheep, pigs, and lamas. Vicunas, deer, partridges, and lake-fowl, are caught or killed by the natives; and the lake also supplies the inhabitants with fish. Its chief town is Puno. Its former cap., which gave name to the prov., situated on the shore of Lake Titicaca, is inhabited by a few Spanish families.

PAUCARTAMBO, a province of Peru, bounded on the W and NW by the provs. of Calca and Lares; on the NE and E by the frontier of the Indians; and on the S by Quispicanchi. It is formed by a large valley, terminating in the mountains of the Andes, and traversed by a river of the same name, which rises in the cordillera of Vilcanota, and flows N, NW, and then WSW to the Apurimac. It produces wheat, barley, maize, seeds, and fruits of various sorts, in the lower grounds.—The cap. is situated on the E bank of the river of its name, 33 m. ENE of Cuzco.

PAUGHTUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 100 m. SW of Hydrabad.

PAUGHUR, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 132 m. NNE of Mysore.

PAUILLAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, 12 m. SE of Lesparre, and 28 m. NNW of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,830. It has a good port, and conducts an entrepot trade in the wines of Bordeaux.

PAUKPUTTAN, Pakapatana, or Adjodin, a town of the Punjab, 100 m. SSW of Lahore, to the N of the Sutlej.

PAUKTE, a village of Burmah, in the prov. and 6 m. below Ava, on the Irawady, opposite the pagoda of Kaong-Mhudaw.

PAUL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Alps, 11 m. NNE of Barcelonnette, near the r. bank of the Ubaye. Pop. 1,795.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Blaye, and 23 m. N of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 5 m. N of Auneuil, and 4 m. W of Beauvais. Pop. 1,198. It has a manufactory of earthenware.—Also a town in the dep. of the Upper Vienne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Pierre-Buffiere, and 11 m. SE of Limoges, on the Rozelle, an affluent of the Briance. Pop. 1,400.

PAUL (Saint), a department, commune, and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Termonde. Pop. of dep. 1,804; of vil. 363.—Also a commune in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Gammerage. Pop. 437.—Also a com. in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Walhain-Saint-Paul-Sart-lez-Walhain. Pop. 247.

PAUL (Saint), a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 50 m. NNE of Laybach, circle and 32 m. E of Klagenfurt, on the brow of a hill, near the r. bank of the Lavant. Pop. 500. It has a gymnasium.

PAUL (Saint), a captainry-general or Portuguese government, comprising Congo, Angola, and Benguela, in Lower Guinea, and of which St.-Paul-de-Loando is the capital.—Also a headland of Upper Guinea, on the Slave coast, in the kingdom of Kerapaz, and district of Augua, 15 m. E of the embouchure of the Volta, in N lat. 5° 45′, and E long. 0° 55′.—Also a small town of the island of Bourbon, on the NW coast, and to the W of a lagune into which the Bernica and several other streams throw themselves. The houses are well built, and several of the streets are lined with trees. It has no port, but the roadstead is excellent. The trade consists chiefly in coffee and cotton. This was the first establishment of the French in Bourbon.—Also an island of the Indian ocean, to the N of Amsterdam,

in S lat. 38° 42′, E long. 77° 48′. It is difficult of access, and is exposed to violent tempests. It is merely the crater of an extinct volcano, extending 10 m. in length, and from 4 to 5 m. in breadth. The crater now forms a circular lagune enclosed by steep and rocky walls from 300 to 700 ft. in height, covered with a stunted vegetation of scrub, coarse grass, and ferns, and forming a safe and commodious harbour for small craft. There is at present a small colony of Nossibe blacks upon it, under the superintendence of a Frenchman who conducts an active fishing establishment here, and carries the produce of his fisheries to Bourbon or Port-Louis.—Also an island in the E part of Behring's sea, near the coast of Russian America, in the group of the Pribylov islands, in N lat. 57° 15′, W long. 170° 10′.—Also a bay of Newfoundland, on the W coast, in N lat. 49° 50′, W long. 57° 40′.—Also a small island at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 12 m. NE of Cape North,—the N extremity of Cape Breton. It has a lighthouse. — Also a small bay of Lower Canada, on the N coast of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 60 m. NE of Quebec, opposite the Ileaux-Coudres. Its banks are lofty, and highly picturesque.

PAUL (Saint), a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. S of Penzance. Area 3,433 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,408.

PAUL (Saint), or Paghill, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. ESE of Kingston-upon-Hull, on the W bank of the Humber, including the townships of P. and Thorn-Gumbald. During the late war, a dockyard existed here in which ships of 74 guns were sometimes built. Area 8,914 acres. Pop. 884.

PAUL'S BAY (Saint), a bay of Malta, on the N coast, 8 m. W of Valetta. Its entrance extends between Point Kaura and the NE extremity of the little island of Salamonia a distance of nearly 1½ m., and is defended by several forts. It affords good anchorage during the summer months. This bay is identified by many with the scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul. At a little distance to the W is the castle of Selamonia.

PAUL'S ROCKS (Saint), a cluster of rocks in N lat. 0° 58′, W long. 29° 15′, 350 m. from Fernando-Noronha. The highest point of the cluster is only 50 ft. above sea-level; and the entire circumference only ¾ m.

PAULA, a fort of Russia, in the gov. of Caucasus, 20 m. W of Ekaterinograd.

PAUL-DU-BOIS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Vihiers, and 26 m. WSW of Saumur, on a plateau. Pop. 995.

PAUL-CAP-DE-JOUX (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Lavaur. The town is 9 m. E of Lavaur, on the l. bank of the Agout. Pop. 900. This was formerly a considerable town, and still exhibits the remains of its ancient fortifications.

PAUL-DE-COMMEQUIERS (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 2 m. W of Palluau, and 23 m. NNE of the Sables-d'Olonne. Pop. 500. It has extensive tanneries.

PAUL-LES-DAX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 1 m. N of Dax, on a height. Pop. 1,020. It contains mines of iron.

PAUL-LES-DURANCE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Peyrolles, and 18 m. NE of Aix, on the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,000.

PAUL-DE-FENOUILLET (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, and arrond. of Perpignan. The town is 24 m. WNW of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Gly. Pop. 1,928. It has a considerable trade in Spanish wool.

PAUL-DE-JARAT (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 5 m. SE of Foix, on the Belmont. Pop. 1,353. In the environs are several unwrought silver-mines.

PAUL-EN-JAREST (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 4 m. S by W of Rieve-de-Gier, and 11 m. NE of St. Etienne, near the l. bank of the Bourley, an affluent of the Gier. Pop. 4,356. It has numerous silk-mills and manufactories of crape.

PAUL-DE-LOANDA (Saint). See Loanda.

PAUL-DE-LOUBRESSAC (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 5 m. NE of Castelnau-de-Mont-Ratier, and 11 m. S of Cahors, near the l. bank of the Lutte. Pop. 1,100.

PAUL-LA-ROCHE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Grand-Jumillac, and 18 m. ESE of Nontron. Pop. 1,686.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 5 m. SE of Pierrelatte, and 16 m. S of Montelimart, at the foot of a hill, on the Roubinne. Pop. 2,183. It contains an ancient Benedictine convent, and has some manufactories of silk fabrics. Its trade consists chiefly in grain, almonds, nuts, wine, oil, and silk.

PAUL-DU-VAR (Saint), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 2 m. N of Vence, and 11 m. ENE of Grasse. Pop. 1,120. It has some old ramparts. The locality affords good wine.

PAUL-DE-VARAX (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 8 m. NNW of Chalamont, and 22 m. NE of Trevoux, in a marshy territory. Pop. 550.

PAUL-DU-VERNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. E of Balleroy, and 7 m. SSW of Bayeux. Pop. 1,050.

PAULAR (Santa-Maria-del), a convent of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, 9 m. SE of San-Ildefonso, or La-Granja, and 39 m. NNW of Madrid, at the extremity of the valley of Lozoya, and amidst the most elevated mountains of the Serra-de-Guadarrama. It is of fine architecture, and contains numerous pictures. It was founded by Don Juan I. in 1390, and finished by Henry III. and Don Juan II.

PAULDING, a county in the NW part of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 600 sq. m., drained by the head-branches of Tallapoosa river, and by tributaries of the Etowah. Pop. in 1840, 2,556; in 1850, 7,045. Its cap. is Van Vert.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Ohio, comprising an area of 932 sq. m. It has a level surface, and is drained by Maumee and Auglaize rivers. The soil is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,034; in 1850, 1,766. Its cap. is Charloe.—Also a village of Jasper co., in the state of Mississippi, 109 m. ESE of Jackson, on the head-waters of Leaf river.

PAULE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SSW of Mael-Carhaix, and 28 m. SW of Guingamp. It has a lead-mine.

PAULE (Sainte), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Bois-d'Yvingt, and 8 m. WSW of Villefranche, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 304. It has some coal-mines.

PAULERSPURY, a parish and village of Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Towcester. Area 2,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,092; in 1851, 1,162. The v. was the birthplace, in 1761, of Dr. Carey, the celebrated Indian missionary.

PAULES (Las), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 52 m. NE of Huesca. Pop. 300.

PAULHAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, 9 m. W of Saint-Flour, near the source of the Jorol. Pop. 1,800.

PAULHAGUET, a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 9 m. SE of Brioude. Pop. 1,330.

PAULHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Herault, 14 m. SE of Lodeve. Pop. 1,200.

PAULI, or PAULIGHUR, a celebrated fortress and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 40 m. SE of Bombay. The fort, which is said to have been built in the 17th cent. by the celebrated Mahratta chief Sevaji, but is probably of a much older date, is erected on the top of an insulated mountain about 1,500 ft. high, and is inaccessible except on the N side, which is well defended. There are several reservoirs of water in it; and the store-rooms and other places are dug out of the solid rock. This fortress was taken in 1818 by the British troops, after a siege of only three days.

PAULIEN (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, 6 m. NNW of Le Puy. Pop. 2,600.

PAULILATINO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Busachi, 16 m. NE of Oristano. Pop. 1,900. There is here a royal stud of horses.

PAULIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, 15 m. E of Alby. Pop. 2,900.

PAULINSKILL, a river of New Jersey, U. S., which runs into the Delaware, in N lat. 40° 54′, E long. 75° 9′.

PAULINZELLA, a village of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. W of Rudolstadt, on the Rinne.

PAULIPIRI, a village of Sardinia, 3 m. N of Cagliari. Pop. 1,200.

PAULITZA, a village of the Morea, 12 m. S of Fanari, built on the site of the ancient *Phigaleia*. The extensive circuit of the ancient city, defended by a number of circular towers situated on rocky eminences and tremendous precipices, may still be traced.

PAULO (SAO), a maritime province of Brazil, between the parallels of 20° and 26° S lat., and bounded on the N by the provs. of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes, from the former of which it is separated by the Rio-Grande or Para; on the E by the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Rio-de-Janeiro, and by the Atlantic; on the S by the prov. of Santa-Catherina, Rio-Grande-de-São-Pedro, and the Argentine prov. of Missiones, from the latter two of which it is separated by the Curitiba river or Rio-Yguazo; and on the W by the Rio-Parana, which separates it from Paraguay and the prov. of Matto-Grosso.—The Sierra-do-Mar runs along the E side of this prov., its distance from the sea increasing as it proceeds southwards, and the only large stream on its E side being the Iguape. The Sierra-de-Ibotacatu runs in a NW direction from the Sierra-do-Mar, between the upper courses of the great central rivers of the prov., the Rio-Tiete or Anhemby on the N, and the Rio-Paranapanema on the S. The Cordillera-de-Maracayu enters the prov. on the W, and runs across the S part towards the Sierra-do-Mar, between the rivers Piquiri, and Jaguary. All the larger rivers of the prov. flow W towards the Parana.—This prov. is one of the richest and most fertile of the empire, largely exporting rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, cotton, hides, tallow, timber, and smoked provisions, and conducting an active traffic with the surrounding provinces. Its principal cities are São-Paulo, Santos, and Curitiba; and its chief towns Itu, Jundiahi, Taubaté, and Franca. Its pop. in 1814 was 199,364; in 1829, 306,581, of whom 90,712 were slaves; it is now estimated at 360,000. It sends 9 deputies to the legislative chamber, and 4 senators to the senate. Its legislative provincial assembly consists of 36 members.

PAULO (SAO), the capital of the above prov., is situated in the vast plain of Piratininga, at the confluence of the Tamandataby and the Hynhangabahu, near the l. bank of the Tieté, in S lat. 23° 33′, 270 m. WSW of Rio-de-Janeiro, and 36 m. NNW of Santos. The town stands on an eminence of about 2 m. in extent, surrounded on three sides by low meadow-land, and washed at the base by rivulets, which almost insulate it in rainy weather, but connected with the high land by a narrow ridge. The streets are in general remarkably clean and well-paved, although narrow and irregular. There are several squares, 2 convents, 3 monasteries, and 8 churches, the greater part of which are built of earth: the walls being erected by means of a frame-work made of wood, into which earth is put, which the workmen beat, occasionally moistening it with water until it acquires solidity. The houses in the principal streets are two or three stories high. They are constructed with balconies, and are stuccoed in various colours. Though built of earth, they are durable; Mawe says that he saw some that had lasted 200 years. The shopkeepers here are a numerous class, who, as in most of the larger towns of Brazil, deal in almost everything. In the outskirts of the city live a number of Creolian Indians, who make earthenware for culinary purposes, large water jars, and a variety of other utensils ornamented with some taste. The greater proportion of the inhabitants consists of farmers and husbandmen. The situation of the town was chosen more on account of the gold which abounded in the neighbourhood, than the salubrity of the air and climate. The surrounding country, however, has for more than a century been exhausted of the precious metal, and the inhabitants have been compelled at length to betake themselves to the cultivation of their fertile soil. The pop. in 1810 was returned at 22,032; it now exceeds 30,000. There is a fine botanical garden about 1 m. from the city.

PAULO-DE-LOANDA (SAO). See LOANDA.

PAULO (MORRO-DE-SAO), a hummock on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 13° 21′ 40″, W long. 38° 54′ 48″, on which a lighthouse has recently been placed to guide ships making for Bahia. It is 10 leagues SW of Cape San-Antonio.

PAULOGRAD, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 36 m. E of Yekaterinoslav, on the Voltshey.

PAULOVO-SELO, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Nijni-Novgorod, on the Oka, 12 m. S of Gubatof. Pop. 8,000. It is distinguished for its hardware manufactures.

PAULOVSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 16 m. SSE of St. Petersburg, near the sources of the Slavianka, an affluent of the Neva. It is regularly built, and is the seat of an imperial palace with fine gardens.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronetz, on the l. bank of the Don, 76 m. SSE of Voronetz. Pop. 2,000. The chief employment of its female pop. consists in knitting worsted stockings and gloves. It was laid waste by inundation in 1728, and by fire in 1744, and again in 1793.

PAULOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in the gov. of Kherson, 36 m. ENE of Olviopol.—Also a fort in the prov. of Caucasus, on the r. bank of the Kura, 15 m. SE of Georgievsk.

PAULSTON, a village of co. Kilkenny, 3½ m. NNW of Goresbridge. Pop. in 1841, 265.

PAULTON, a parish of Somersetshire, 9½ m. SW of Bath. Area 1,056 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,104.

PAUNGUL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Hyderabad, in N lat. 16° 10′.

PAUNNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. SE of St. Alvère. Pop. 1,100.

PAUNTLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 3 m. NNE of Newent. Area 1,967 acres. Pop. 256

PAURAUTE, a river of Venezuela, which rises in the mountains of Carora, and empties itself into the E side of the lake of Maracaibo.

PAUSA, a town of Saxony, in the Voigtland, 8 m. WNW of Plauen. Pop. 1,600.—Also a town of Peru, 90 m. NW of Arequipa, in the prov. of Parinacochas.

PAUSEBACH, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which rises near Silberberg, and falls into the Neisse.

PAUSILIPPO, or Posilippo, a mountain of Naples, to the SW of the city of Naples, advancing into the sea opposite the island of Nisida. The grotto of P. is a tunnel cut through the tufa rock, 2,316 ft. in length, 22 ft. broad, and 87 ft. high. Over its entrance is the tomb of Virgil, situated in a vineyard amid tufa rocks, and hung round with ivy and other creeping plants.

PAUSRAM, or Pauzdram, a town of Moravia, on the Schwarza, 4 m. of Brunn. Pop. 900.

PAUSSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Montagner. Pop. 1,020.

PAUTE, a river of New Grenada, in the prov. of Cuenca, which rises in the mountains of Tarqui, and receiving the accession of other streams, becomes a large navigable river assuming the name of Santiago, and enters the Amazon, on the l. bank, near Borja.

PAVANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 2 m. S of Charly, and 9 m. SW of Chateau-Thierry, near the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 1,600.

PAVDINSKI, Pavdinskaia-Gora, or Pavdinskoi-Kamen, the loftiest summit of the chain of the Ural mountains, in Russia, on the confines of Europe and Asia, in the gov. of Perm, and 78 m. WNW of Verkhontorie. It has an alt. of 6,365 ft. above the level of the Caspian, and gives rise to the Kosva and Lialia rivers.

PAVENHAM, a parish of Bedfordshire, 5½ m. NW of Bedford. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. 556.

PAVESAN, or Pavese. See Pavia.

PAVESIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 6 m. SE of Rive-de-Gier, and 15 m. ENE of St. Etienne, on the N side of the Cote-des-Perouses. Pop. 1,020. It has a nail manufactory.

PAVIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 24 m. N of Evora, and 9 m. S of Avis, on an eminence on the l. bank of the Tera, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. 885. It has an hospital and an alms-house. The environs afford excellent lime.

PAVIA, a delegation or province of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan; bounded on the N by the prov. of Milan; on the E by that of Lodi-et-Crema; on the SE by the duchy of Parma, from which it is separated by the Po, which also separates it on the S from the Sardinian prov. of Alessandria; and on the W by the Sardinian division of Novara, from which it is separated by the Ticino. Its superficial extent is 320 sq. m.; its pop. about 150,000. Its surface is for the most part level, and of such fertility that it is regarded as the garden of the Milanese. It is watered by the Po, the Ticino, and the Olona; and traversed by the Naviglio-Grande, and the canals of Bereguardo and Pavia. Rice and vines form the principal objects of culture; but silk is also raised in large quantities, and the pastures feed a fine breed of cattle. The cheese of this district also forms an important branch of export. The trade of the prov. is carried on by the Po and the Ticino, as well as by a canal which forms a communication between the r. bank of the Olona and the l. bank of the Ticino, or cities of Milan and P. It is subdivided into the 8 districts of Abbiategrasso, Belgiojoso, Bereguardo, Binasco, Corte-Olona, Landriano, Pavia, and Rosata.

Pavia, the cap. of the above deleg., situated on a pleasant eminence on the bank of the Ticino, 4 m. above the spot where that river discharges itself into the Po, and 19 m. SSW of Milan, in N lat. 45° 10′ 47″, E long. 9° 9′ 48″. Its length from E to W is upwards of 1 m., and its breadth is nearly the same. Its pop. in 1837 was 23,531; in 1846, 28,169. Its streets are broad and straight, especially the Corso-di-Strada-Nuova, which extends from the bridge to the centre of the city; and many of the buildings are good, but the town in general has little of that splendour which might be expected in the ancient cap. of Lombardy, and 'the City of a hundred towers.' It contains several squares, the chief of which, situated in the centre of the town, is surrounded with piazzas. Some ancient towers of extraordinary height, the remains of Gothic ages, are still to be seen; and numerous palaces of great extent but half ruinous and dismantled. P. is surrounded with fortifications, forming an irregular polygon. One of the most remarkable structures in the town is the bridge of 7 arches, and 300 ft. in length, built in the 14th cent., and connecting it with the suburb of Borgo-Ticino, on the opposite side of the Ticino. Of the public buildings, the most remarkable are the churches. The church and convent of the Carthusians are grand and striking edifices. The court of the convent is said to be one of the finest in Europe. The ancient church of the Augustinians, in which the ashes of St. Augustine are said to be preserved, contains the tomb of the well known Boethius. The cathedral of P., a Gothic building in decay, has been rebuilt, but in bad taste. The university of P. is said to be the most ancient in Europe, having been founded by Charlemagne in 791. This seminary suffered in the wars of the French revolution, but received in 1802 a considerable grant, and in 1842 was attended by 1,484 students. The professors, 38 in number, have salaries of from £120 to £240. A library of 60,000 vols. is attached to the university. The city also contains a gymnasium, a high-school, and several hospitals. It is a bishop's see, and the seat of a superior court. Though the trade of P. is insignificant, its situation is favourable for commerce, the Ticino being sufficiently broad and deep for the conveyance of large barks from the Po, and affording an outlet for the corn, rice, hemp, wine, and other products of the country. Some trade in silk is carried on with Turin, Genoa, and Lyons. Wine is sent to Milan and Lodi, and rice to various parts of Italy. The excellent cheese made in the district is likewise exported in considerable quantities. Of manufacturing industry, the only branch is silk-weaving.—P., the ancient *Ticinium* or *Papia*, was founded by the Gauls, and fell subsequently under the dominion of the Romans. In the middle of the 5th cent., the Romans were driven out by the Goths. The latter in their turn yielded to the Lombards, who, towards the end of the 6th cent., made P. the cap. of their kingdom. It underwent various changes until the 12th cent., when it recovered its liberty, and erected itself into a republic. It was afterwards annexed to the territories of the duke of Milan. In 1525, Francis I. king of France, was made prisoner by the imperialists, in a battle fought near P. In 1527, to avenge this affront, the French under Count Lautrec sacked the town. In 1706 it was besieged by the imperialists, and the inhabitants compelled the French garrison to surrender. After this, P. remained in the hands of Austria till 1796, when it was taken by the French, by whom it was kept until 1814, when it fell again under the Austrian dominion.

PAVIE, or PAYRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 3 m. S of Auch, on the l. bank of the Gers. Pop. 850.

PAVILLY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Seine and arrond. of Rouen. The town is 11 m. ESE of Yvetot, and 12 m. NW of Rouen, on the Austreberte, at the confluence of the Saffembec. Pop. 3,008. It has an alms-house, and contains manufactories of soft-soap, and of linen, a paper and several cotton-mills.

PAVOLOTCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. SW of Kiev, district and 15 m. NW of Skwira.

PAVONATA, two small islands in the Dardanelles, at the entrance of the Black sea.

PAVONE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, prov. and 3 m. S of Ivrea.

PAVUNA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which has its source in the Serras-do-Bangu and Jarixino; flows for some distance between the parishes of Miriti and Iraja, and joins the Miriti.

PAWANGHUR, or PAVANAGHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, 30 m. W of Merritch.

PAWELS-POLDER (SAINT), a village of Holland, in the prov. of Zealand, 3 m. NW of Hulst. Pop. 1,250.

PAWEN, an island in the bay of Tomini, on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 0° 18′, and E long. 122° 5′. It is 9 or 12 m. in length.

PAWLET, a river of the state of Vermont, U. S., which has its source in the N part of Bennington co., passes through a township of the same name, into the state of New York, and enters Wood creek, a little above its entrance into Lake Champlain.—Also a township of Rutland co., in the same state, 87 m. SSW of Montpellier, watered by the river of the same name, and by Indian stream. It has a hilly surface, but a generally fertile soil. Pop. in 1840, 1,748.

PAWLETT, a parish of Somerset, 3¾ m. N of Bridgewater. Area 3,566 acres. Pop. in 1841, 595; in 1851, 536.

PAWLINGS, a township of Duchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 20 m. E of Poughkeepsie, and 89 m. S of Albany. It is intersected by an extensive valley, and is drained by Croton river. Pop. in 1840, 1,571.

PAW-PAW, a flourishing village of Van Buren co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 159 m. W of Detroit, on a river of the same name.

PAWREY, or PAUREY, a town of Upper Guinea, in Dahomey, on the coast road between the Salt and Whydah lakes.

PAWTUCKET, a river which has its source in Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S.; enters the state of Rhode island on the NE; and joins Providence river, a little below the town of that name. It bears in the upper part of its course the name of Blackstone.—Also a village, partly in N. Providence township, in the state of Rhode island, and partly in Pawtucket township, in the state of Massachusetts, 4 m. N of Providence, on both sides of the river of the same name, which is here navigable. Pop. in 1840, 6,000.—Also a township of Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, 4 m. N of Providence, on the E side of the river of the same name, and comprising a portion of the village of Pawtucket.

PAWUL, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay and prov. of Aurungabad, 33 m. NNE of Poona.

PAXAROS, or PAJAROS, two small rocky islets of the S. Pacific, near the coast of Chili, on which they are dependent, in the district of Coquimbo and 42 m. NW of La Serena, in S lat. 29° 35′, and W long. 71° 35′.

PAXAROS (FARALLON), or GUYS REEF, one of the most northerly of the Marianne islands, in the N. Pacific, in N lat. 20° 29′ 45″, and E long. 145° 30′.

PAXFORD, a district in Blockley p., county of Worcester, 3½ m. NW by N of Moreton-in-the-Marsh.

PAXIMADA, a small island of the Archipelago, to the N of Candia, and 3 m. E of the island of Standia, in N lat. 35° 26′ 4″, and E long. 25° 18′.

PAXIMADI, a small island of the archipelago, in the Central Cyclades, near the SW extremity of the island of Milos, in N lat. 36° 37′ 40″, and E long. 24° 18′ 50″.

PAXIMADIA, or KABRA, two islets of the Mediterranean, near the S coast of the island of Candia, at the entrance of the gulf of Messara. The highest summit of the larger island is in N lat. 34° 59′ 40″, and E long. 24° 34′ 35″.

PAXO, an island of the Mediterranean, one of the Ionian group, 9 m. S by E of Corfu, and 9 m. SW of the coast of Albania, having its N point in N lat. 39° 14′, and 20° 9′ E long. It is about 21 m. in circuit, and has an area of 26 sq. m. Its W and SW coast present a number of remarkable caverns penetrating the limestone rock. Its surface is hilly, and its soil dry and stony, producing little else than olives, almonds, and wine. Mules and goats are reared in considerable numbers; and fish are abundant on the coast. On its E side is Porto-Gaya, where small vessels may find good anchorage. Pop. 5,400.

PAXTON, a village of Berwickshire, in the p. of Hutton, 10 m. E of Dunse. Pop. in 1831, 270.

PAXTON, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 50 m. W of Boston, on the height of land between the Connecticut and Merrimac rivers. Pop. 670.—Also a township in Ross co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,226.

PAXTON (GREAT), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 3¼ m. NE by N of St. Neot's, on the E bank of the Ouse. Area 1,120 acres. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1851, 410.

PAXTON (LITTLE), a parish in Huntingdonshire, 1¾ m. N by E of St. Neot's, on the W bank of the Ouse. Area 2,040 acres. Pop. in 1831, 310; in 1851, 224.

PAXTON (LOWER), a township of Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. NE of Harrisburg, on Paxton's creek. Pop. 1,400.

PAXTON (UPPER), a township of Dauphin co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 22 m. N of Harrisburg, skirted on the W by the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,814.

PAYA, an Indian village of New Grenada, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Casanare, at the foot of the Lomas-del-Viento.

PAYAGUAS, a tribe of Indians, in New Grenada, inhabiting the l. bank of the Napo, and the borders of the Payagua river, to the S of the Parranah.

PAYAMINO, a river of Ecuador, which flows into the Napo, on the l. bank, 50 m. below Napotoa, after a SSE course of about 100 m.

PAYAS. See BAYAS.

PA-YEN-JUNG-KIH-TING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-su and div. of Sining-fu.

PAYERNE, or PETERLINGEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the r. bank of the Broye, 12 m. W of Friburg. It is an ancient place, and possesses a curious town-house.

PAYHEMBURY, or PEHEMBURY, a parish in the co. of Devon, 5¼ m. WNW of Honiton. Area 2,698 acres. Pop. in 1831, 542; in 1851, 544.

PAY-HO. See PEI-HO.

PAYLAD, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, on the Goma, 85 m. SW of Ahmedabad.

PAYLINGTON. See PAILTON.

PAYN-DUAYN, or MUNKHOM, a town of Burmah, in the district of Semsuk, in N lat. 26° 34′, E long. 96° 53′.

PAYNESVILLE, a village of Sumter co., in Alabama, U. S., 78 m. SW of Tuscaloosa.—Also a village of Onondaga co., in New York, 51 m. W by N of Albany.—Also a village of Pike co., in Missouri.

PAYN-GANGA, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the district of Nerwallah, in Berar, and joins the Vurda, on the r. bank, after an ESE course of 220 m.

PAYO-DE-PELLE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 9 m. S of Thomar, on the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 800.

PAYO-DE-VALENCIA-DE-FLORES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 80 m. SW of Salamanca, on the Sierra-de-Gata. Pop. 350.

PAYRA, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 4 m. SE of Salles, near the r. bank of the Lers-Mort. Pop. 400.

PAYRAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, 27 m. N of Cahors. Pop. 1,786.

PAYRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Vienne, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Couche. Pop. 1,020.

PAYSAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Joyeuse, near the r. bank of the Salendre. Pop. 1,000.

PAYS-DE-VAUD. See VAUD.

PAYSON, a village of Adams co., in Illinois, U. S., 22 m. W of Springfield.

PAYTA, or PAITA, a town and port of Peru, in the intendancy and 276 m. NW of Truxillo, prov. and 39 m. WNW of Piura, on the SE side of a fine bay of the Pacific, in N lat. 5° 6′ 4″, W long. 82° 12′ 28″. Pop. 5,000. It is situated in an arid plain of great extent, and consists of an assemblage of houses lightly constructed of bamboos, with high roofs covered with leaves. Rain is unknown in the locality, and the heat is intense. Water is conveyed from a distance of nearly 12 m. The port is excellent, and possesses an active trade in wine, salt, &c., with Panama, Guayaquil, and Callao. This town was destroyed by Admiral Anson in 1741, and again in 1810 by Lord Cochrane.

PAYTHORNE, a township in Gisburn p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. S of Settle, on the W bank of the Ribble. Area 2,627 acres. Pop. in 1851, 206.

PAZ (LA), a town and district of Bolivia, lying between the district of Chuluman on the N, and Ayoayo on the S, at the upper sources of the Beni, and in the vicinity of the western cordillera of the Andes, the spurs of which intersect it on the S and W. The adjacent cordillera, which is only 12 leagues distant, is very high, and some of its summits are covered with perpetual snow, which subjects the district to a severe climate; but the city enjoys a salubrious air, and considerable warmth. The pop. of the district around the city are mostly confined to the valley, as the higher grounds are covered with forests, which afford shelter to bears, jaguars, and pumas. Gold is occasionally found in the river, an affluent of the Beni, when it is increased by the melting of the snow which forces large masses of rock from the mountain of Illimani.—The city, in N lat. 17° 30′, W long. 68° 25′, 120 m. ESE of Arequipa, at an alt. of 1,906 toises = 4,063 yds. above sea-level, was founded in 1548, and called La Paz, or Peace, in memory of the public tranquillity being settled by the defeat of Gonzalo Pizarro and his adherents. Besides the cathedral, it has 4 churches, 5 convents, and 3 nunneries. It has, according to Helms, suffered considerably by the revolt of the Indians, but it is still rich, and, according to the same authority, has 20,000 inhabitants. One great article of trade in this place is *matté* or Paraguay tea.

PAZ (LA), a town of Lower California, on the S side of a fine bay of the same name, on the W coast of the gulf of California, and about 20 m. from the mouth of the bay, in N lat. 23° 45′. Pearl-fishing and silver-mining constitute the chief employment of the inhabitants. The vicinity is a good grazing country, but very dry.

PAZ (LA), a town of Entre-Rios, on the l. bank of the Parana, 40 leagues above the city of Parana.

PAZANNE (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. SSW of Pellerin. Pop. 1,900.

PAZZANO, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra Ima, 19 m. NNE of Girace. Pop. 1,000.

PCHOVJA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Novgorod, which rises near Khilino; runs NW; and flows into the Volkhov, on the r. bank, near Tchemitzy, after a course of 60 m.

PE, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. and 15 m. N of Ching-tu-fu, in N lat. 30° 47′, E long. 103° 56′.

PE′ (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, on the Gave-du-Pau, 8 m. NNW of Argeles, in the midst of a rude mountainous district. Pop. 2,700. Lead and copper are wrought in the environs.—Also a town in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the r. bank of the Nivelle, 12 m. SW of Bayonne. Pop. 2,100.

PEA, a river of Alabama, U. S., one of the principal affluents of the Choctawhatchie.

PEABODY, a river of New Hampshire, U. S., which joins the Androscoggin.

PEACE RIVER, otherwise called UNJIGAH, a river which, according to Mackenzie, who ascended it to its source in his journey across the American continent to the Pacific ocean, has its rise in the Rocky mountains, in N lat. 54° 24′, W long. 121°, only a few miles, or, according to recent report, only 25 yds. from that of the North branch of the Columbia river, which, taking an opposite direction, empties itself into the Pacific ocean. After a winding course through a vast extent of country, during which it is increased by the accession of many large rivers, the Peace river flows through the Lake-of-the-Hills, after which it is called Slave-river, and forms the main feeder of Slave-lake, on issuing from which it receives the denomination of Mackenzie's river, which it preserves until it empties itself into the Frozen ocean, in 70° N lat., and about 135° W long. Its stream is from 200 to 800 yds. wide. It is generally navigable, except within the Rocky mountains, where its course is much interrupted by rapids and cascades. Where it falls into Slave-lake it is upwards of 1 m. broad; the country between this and the Lake-of-the-Hills is so flat that it is frequently overflowed.

PEACHAM, a township of Caledonia co., Vermont, U. S., 36 m. E by N of Montpellier. Pop. 1,443.

PEACH-BOTTOM, a township of York co., Pennsylvania, U. S., 26 m. SE of York, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,074.

PEACH ISLAND, an island of Upper Canada, in Lake St. Clair, containing about 150 acres, and used chiefly as a fishing-station.

PEAGE-DE-ROUSSILLON (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. and 1 m. W of Roussillon. Pop. 1,400.

PEAK (THE). See DERBYSHIRE.

PEAKE-FOREST, a liberty in High Peak hund., co. of Derby, 2½ m. NW of Tideswell. The limestone quarries here are extensive. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1831, 573; in 1851, 596. See DERBYSHIRE.

PEAKIRK, a parish in Northamptonshire, 3¼ m

SE of Market-Deeping, on a branch of the Welland. Area 630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 223.

PEAOU-SHWUY, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Keang-ning-fu or Nan-king.

PEAOU-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Chin-keang-fu.

PEARCE POINT, a low and sandy point on the E shore of Spencer's gulf, on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 34° 28½′, E long. 137° 20′ 45″.

PEARL, a river of Mississippi, U. S., which rises under N lat. 33° and pursues a SW course for 60 m., and thence E 150 m., until it falls into Lake-Borgne, a little to the E of Lake Pontchartrain. It is navigable 150 m. At its entrance it has 7 ft., but deepens at the distance of 2 m. from the lake; the navigation, however, is obstructed by logs and drift wood. It flows through a fertile territory, and in the S part of its course, from N lat. 31°, it separates the state of Mississippi from Louisiana.

PEARL ISLAND, an island in the gulf of Mexico, towards the mouth of the Mississippi, a few leagues from Dauphin island. It is 6 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth.—Also a small island in the W. Indies, in N lat. 14° 53′, W long. 79° 13′.

PEARL KEYS, a group of islets or rocks off the Mosquito shore, in N lat. 12° 26′.

PEARL ROCKS, a cluster of low and dangerous rocks in the N. Pacific, near the S extremity of Calvert's island, in N lat. 51° 54′.

PEARSON'S ISLES, a cluster of small isles off the S coast of Australia, included by Flinders under the Investigator's group. The largest is remarkable for two high and sharp-pointed peaks.

PEASE, a township of Belmont co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on Wheeling creek. Pop. 2,471.

PEASEMORE, or PEYSMER, a parish in Berks, 3¾ m. SW by S of East Ilsley. Area 2,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 369.

PEASENHALL, a parish in Suffolk, 4¼ m. NW by N of Saxmundham. Area 1,995 acres. Pop. in 1831, 773; in 1851, 820.

PEASMARSH, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. NW of Rye. Area 3,718 acres. Pop. in 1851, 898.

PEATLAW, a hill in the co. of Selkirk, 2 m. NW of the town of Selkirk, rising 1,964 ft. above the level of the sea.

PEATLING-MAGNA, a parish in Leicestershire, 6½ m. NE by N of Lutterworth, on a branch of the Soar. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 301.

PEATLING-PARVA, a parish in Leicestershire, 4½ m. NE by N of Lutterworth. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 215.

PEAUGRES, or PAUGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 4 m. SW of Serrières, and 18 m. NNW of Tournon. Pop. 1,020.

PEAULE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. SE of Guestembert, and 21 m. ESE of Vannes. Pop. 2,250.

PEAUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. SE of Machecoul, and 23 m. SW of Nantes. Pop. 1,130.

PEBALK. See AA.

PEBBLE, or BORBON, an island of the Falkland archipelago, South Atlantic, a little to the N of Falkland island, in S lat. 51° 20′, W long. 59° 40′. It is about 24 m. in length from E to W, and from 6 to 9 m. in breadth.

PEBMARSH, or PELMARSH, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NE by E of Halstead, near the source of the Colne. Area 2,023 acres. Pop. in 1851, 683.

PEBRAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. S of Langeac, and 21 m. SSE of Brioude, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Dège. Pop. 850.

PEBWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. N by W of Chipping-Campden. It includes the hamlet of Broad-Marston. Area 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1831, 578; in 1851, 737.

PECCAIS, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Gard, in the cant. and 6 m. SE of Aigues-Mortes, 21 m. SSW of Nimes, and 5 m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, on the Silvereal canal. It is of irregular structure, with several bastions, and surrounded by a deep ditch; and was originally designed for the defence of the adjacent salines.

PECCIOLI, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Pisa, vicariat and 8 m. ESE of Lari. Pop. 2,000.

PECETTO-TORMISE, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 5 m. ESE of Turin, mand. and 3 m. W of Chieri. Pop. 2,100.

PE-CHE-LI, or CHIH-LE, a province of China, stretching between the parallels of 41° 25′ and 35°; and bounded on the N by Mandshuria, from which it is separated by the Great wall; on the E by Mandshuria, the gulf of Pe-che-li, and the prov. of Shan-tung; on the S by Shan-tung and Ho-nan; and on the W by Ho-nan and Shan-se. It has an area of 58,949 sq. m., with a pop. of 27,990,871. Its W side is flat in surface; and towards the W it rises in elevation towards the Shan-se frontier. The Pe-ho or Pei-ho, a river taking its rise beyond the Great wall, and flowing S and SSE to the gulf of P., is the most important river of the prov., as Peking, the cap. of the empire, is situated near it. The Great canal intersects the E part of the prov., and joins the Pei-ho in N lat. 39° 11′. The Yung-ting-ho also joins the Pei-ho. Though intersected by numerous large rivers, this prov. does not appear to possess even the average fertility of the rest of the empire. Large districts are impregnated with saline substances, and the soil is in many places scanty. The grain chiefly grown is a species of millet; a little rice is also produced, but the grain raised falls far short of the internal consumption of the vast pop. of this province. See article PEKING.

PECHINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and partido and 3 m. NNE of Almeria, in a fertile plain watered by the Anderaso, and near a mountain of the same name. Pop. 1,628. It has a parish church, a school, a custom-house, and thermal baths, and possesses some manufactories of common cloth. In the environs are a rich mine of antimony and quarries of gypsum.

PECHLARN, or PECHLARN (GROSS), a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Wienerwald, 8 m. ENE of Ips, and 22 m. W of St. Polten, on the r. bank of the Danube, a little below the confluence of the Erlaf. Pop. 700. It has a castle in the environs, and some mineral springs.

PECHLARN (KLEIN), a town of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and upper circle of the Manhartsberg, on the l. bank of the Danube, a little to the NNE of Pechlarn, and 25 m. SW of Krems.

PECHLEITE, a mountain of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, and principality of Hildburghausen, near the source of the Werra, in the chain of the Thuringerwald, of which it is one of the principal summits.

PECHOR, a town of Hindostan, in the Scindia's Dominions, 25 m. SSE of Gualior, to the E of the road thence to Jaunsy.

PECHTCHANOE, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 15 m. NW of Zolotonocha, at the confluence of the Kovra and Soupoï.

PECINGUABA, a bay of Brazil, towards the N of the prov. of São-Paulo, between Cape Cairucu and the bay of Ubatuba.

PECKAU, or PEGGAU, a market-town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 13 m. NNW of Grätz, at the foot of the Schöckelberg, on the l. bank of the Muhr. Pop. 310. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

PECKELSHEIM, or PEKELSEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, regency and 51 m. SSE of Minden, circle and 8 m. N of Warburg, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 1,600. It is enclosed by walls, now much dilapidated, and has 4 gates.

PECKFORTON, a township in Bunbury parish, Cheshire, 3¾ m. SSW of Tarporley. Area 1,729 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1851, 286.

PECKHAM, a village in Camberwell p., Surrey, 2½ m. SSE of St. Paul's, and 1½ m. W of the Croydon canal and railway.

PECKHAM (EAST or GREAT), a parish in Kent, 5¾ m. NE by E of Tunbridge. Area 3,358 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,018; in 1851, 2,254.

PECKHAM (WEST or LITTLE), a parish in Kent, 5 m. NE of Tunbridge. Area 1,583 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 545.

PECKLETON-WITH-TOOLEY, a parish in Leicestershire, 5¼ m. NE by N of Hinckley. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 294; in 1851, 39[illegible].

PECORA, a headland of the island of Sardinia, on the W coast, in the div. of Cabo-Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. NW of Iglesias, in N lat. 39° 37′, E long. 8° 25′. In its vicinity is the government fishery of Cala-Pecora, the most productive in the island.

PECORARA, a town of the duchy of Parma, 18 m. SW of Piacenza, and 8 m. N of Bobbio, near the r. bank of the Tidoncello, at the confluence of the Tidone-Merlingo.

PECOS, a half-civilized tribe of Indians, in the state of New Mexico, who claim a very ancient origin. They inhabit the banks of a river of the same name, which takes its rise within 15 m. of Santa-Fe, and pursues a course of several hundred miles to the Rio-Grande. About half-way between Santa-Fe and the town of San-Miguel upon this river, is the chief village of the tribe. They have no records, but are governed by oral traditions. They observe the Catholic faith, but they say they are waiting the return of their great king, and from time immemorial they have preserved the same fire that was burning upon his departure. They describe this personage as their great king and saviour, and they take by turns the watching of the fire, which is preserved in a deep well or cellar. In latter years great sickness prevailed amongst them, and the village went to decay; in consequence, about the year 1839, they moved to the W side of the Rio-Grande, to a small village called Jemas, about 50 m. from Santa-Fe, and carried with them the everlasting fire.

PECQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 1,522. The village is 7 m. NNW of Tournay, on the l. bank of the Scheldt. It has extensive coal-mines.

PECQ (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and a little to the E of St. Germain-en-Laye, 7 m. N of Versailles, and on the railway from Paris to St. Germain. Pop. 1,250.—The village is situated on the slope of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by a wooden bridge, and is well built. It has manufactories of soap, ceruse, potato-starch, glue, and leather; and possesses a small port. Its trade consists chiefly in wood and wine. Le Pecq is noted as the place at which the united armies effected the passage of the Seine, on the 1st July 1815.

PECQUENCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SW of Marchiennes, and 6 m. E of Douay, near the r. bank of the Scarpe. Pop. 1,300. In the environs is a Benedictine abbey, of which the abbot in 1750 was Cardinal York, a son of James II. of England.

PECROT-CHAUSSEE-AND-MALHAISE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Bossat-Gottechain. Pop. 440.

PECS. See FUNFKIRCHEN.

PECSKA. See PETSCHWAR.

PECZYNISZYNE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Kolomea, and 14 m. NW of Pystin, on the l. bank of the Soprowka.

PEDARA, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 9 m. N of Catania, on the S slope of Etna. Pop. 2,068.

PEDASO, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 9 m. SE of Fermo, on the r. bank of the embouchure of the Azone, in the Adriatic. Pop. 1,000.

PEDAVOLI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 11 m. SE of Palmi, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Sinopoli-Superiore. Pop. 1,060.

PEDDA-BALABARAM, or PEDDA BALIPUR, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 85 m. NE of Seringapatam. The fort, although built of mud, is very strong, as shot buries itself in the rampart without bringing down any part of the parapet. It commands the town, which consists of about 200 houses, and is also fortified by a wall and hedge. It carries on a considerable traffic.

PEDDAPORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, district and 28 m. ENE of Rajamundry. A battle was fought, in 1758, in the vicinity of this place, between the French and British forces, in which the former were defeated.

PE'-DE-CASTEX (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 2 m. W of Pujols. Pop. 1,000.

PEDEE (GREAT), a river of the United States, which rises in N. Carolina, where it is called Yadkin; runs SSE into S. Carolina; and uniting with the Waccama flows into Winyaw bay, which communicates with the Atlantic 12 m. below Georgetown. It is navigable for boats of 60 or 70 tons, about 200 m.—The Little P. also rises in N. Carolina, and unites with the Great P. 32 m. above its mouth.

PEDENA, or BIBEN, a town of Austrian Illyria, 15 m. SW of Trieste. Pop. 1,500.

PEDERNALES, a small river of the island of Hayti, which rises in the mountains of Baruco; runs W; and enters the Atlantic between Cape Colorado and the bay of Puer.

PEDERNEIRA, a small seaport of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, at the mouth of the river Alcoa, 18 m. NE of Peniche. It has a good harbour, on the N side of which is a fort of São-Miguel.

PEDERNOSO (EL), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 15 m. W of San Clemente. Pop. 1,400.

PEDERSTRUP, a village of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, 12 m. NW of Marieboe.

PEDESTAL POINT, the SW extremity of Angra Pequena bay, on the S coast of Africa, in N lat. 26° 38′, and E long. 15° 7′. A mining company have recently commenced operations at this point, and are sinking a shaft of considerable size. Some specimens of ore already procured are worth £45 a ton, but the supply as yet appears to be small, and difficult to separate from the quartz in which the veins of copper occur. It is expected that gold, platina, and precious stones will be met with. The geological structure of this coast is primitive quartz and granite rock, with abundance of mica and iron. The limestone and coal deposits do not occur. Abundance of inferior pebbles are found upon many of the islands, mostly opals, and some similar to the Ceylon moonstone.

PEDIR, a town on the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 5° 22′, E long. 91° 22′. It is the centre of a considerable traffic in betel-nut, pepper, gold-dust, canes, rattans, bees' wax, camphor, and benzoin or frankincense. The soil of the vicinity is fertile and well watered with rivulets; but in the low land next the sea are bogs and marshes which

produce only reeds, rattans, and bamboo canes. Horses of a small breed, buffaloes, goats, oxen, hog-deer, and poultry are reared; and tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, monkeys, wild hogs, spotted deer, and bears, abound in the mountains and forests.

PEDOR (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NNW of Barcelona. Pop. 2,450. It has manufactories of cottons and distilleries of brandy.

PEDRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, below the confluence of the Bosarahi. It contains about 100 families.

PEDRA-DOS-ANGICOS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-São-Francisco, consisting of a church and about 20 houses.

PEDRA-DE-BAIXA, or Pedra-de-Maria-da-Cruz, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the São-Francisco, 135 m. N of Barra-das-Velhas, on an eminence. It has a church.

PEDRA-BONITA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, to the NE of Flores.

PEDRA-BRANCA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, 15 m. WSW of Genipapo. It has a church and a school.—Also a little rocky island on the E entrance of the straits of Singapore.

PEDRA-DE-GALLE, a small island off the coast of Africa, in N lat. 22° 11′ 37″, W long. 16° 48′ 26″.

PEDRAJAS-DE-SAN-ESTEBAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Valladolid, and partido of Olmedo, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Eresma. Pop. 893. Madder is grown in the environs, and with corn and timber forms the chief article of local trade.

PEDRALBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Valencia, and partido of Villar-de-Benaduf or del-Arzobispo, on the l. bank of the Guadalaviar. Pop. 1,534. It has manufactories of baskets and distilleries of brandy.

PEDRA-LISA, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between Campos and Cantagallo.

PEDRAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the Porrudos or Rio-de-São-Lourenco, 78 m. NE of Cuiaba.—Also a village of the prov. of Bahia, 9 m. SW of Itapuan, on a river of the same name.—Also an island of the same prov., in the bay of Camamú. It is about 3 m. in circumf., rises to a considerable height, and contains several families.—Also a small river of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Guapore, which it joins on the l. bank, in S lat. 12° 53′.—Also a river of the prov. of Alagoas, which rises to the N of the Serra-de-Marambaia, passes Porto-Calvo, and 18 m. below Porto-das-Pedras enters the Atlantic.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in the district of Rezende, which, after a short course, flows into the Parahiba, on the r. bank.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which has its source in the Serra-do-Grão-Mogor, passes Santa-Quiteria, and joins the Ilucambira.—Also a lake of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rio-Muriare and the l. bank of the Parahiba. It discharges itself into the last-named river opposite Campos.

PEDRAS, or Pungo-Andoñjo, a fort of Lower Guinea, in Angola, in the territory of Dongo, near the r. bank of the Coanza, opposite the confluence of the Gango, and 300 m. E of St. Paul-de-Loango.

PEDRAS (Porto das), a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, 120 m. SSW of Recife, in S lat. 9° 13′ 32″, and W long. 35° 47′ 50″.

PEDRAS (Punta das), a headland of Brazil, at the SE extremity of the coast of the prov. of Ceara, in S lat. 4° 44′, and W long. 36° 21′.

PEDRAS-D'AMOLAR (Serra-das), a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which runs along the r. bank of the Rio-Paraguai, a distance of about 9 m., between 15° and 18° S lat. It takes its name from the mill-stone which abounds in it.

PEDRAS-DE-FOGO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 16 m. SW of Parahiba.

PEDRAZA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. of the Apure, prov. and 50 m. W of Varinhas. Pop. 3,100. Cacao, tobacco, and maize are cultivated in the environs.

PEDRAZA, or Pedraza-de-Cuidad-Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 15 m. NNE of Ciudad-Rodrigo, near the confluence of the Yettes and Morasverdes. Pop. 23.

PEDRAZA-DE-CAMPOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. W of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Salon. Pop. 730. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PEDRAZA-DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ENE of Segovia, partido and 12 m. S of Sepulveda, in the chain of the Samosierra. Pop. 1,018. It has a parish church, a castle of great strength, in which the two sons of Francis I. were detained, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has extensive manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PEDREGUER, a village of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante and partido of Denia, 36 m. ESE of S. Felipe, in a fine umbrageous valley, on the Alberca. Pop. 2,635. It contains an ancient palace, a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and carries on a considerable trade in oil and legumes.

PEDRERA (La), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 51 m. ESE of Sevilla and partido of Estepa, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,097. This town consists of only a single long street.

PEDREZUELA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Madrid and partido of Colenenar Viejo, near the l. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 425.

PEDRICKTOWN, a village of Upper Penns creek township, Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 55 m. S of Trenton, on Oldman's creek. Pop. in 1840, about 150.

PEDRO (San), a fort of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 32 m. E of Almeria, and 15 m. NE of Cape Gata, at the foot of the Serra-de-Aljamilla, on the Mediterranean, in N lat. 36° 53′.

PEDRO (San), a river of Upper Guinea, on the Ivory coast, which flows into the gulf of Guinea, ESE of Great Bereby or Kadahbu.

PEDRO (San), a bay of Mexico, on the coast of New California, in N lat. 33° 45′, and W long. 117° 47′.—Also a river which has its source in the state of Gautemala, near Teopisca, runs N into the Mexican state of Tabasco, and throws itself into the gulf of Mexico, in N lat. 18° 40′, and W long. 92° 25′.

PEDRO (San), a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, at an alt. of 2,500 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,847.

PEDRO (San), a town of Peru, in the intendancy and 46 m. NNW of Truxillo, prov. and 48 m. SSE of Sana, a little to the S of the entrance of the Picasmayo into the Pacific. It contains about 160 families, chiefly Indians.—Also a village in Lima, to the E of the town of that name.—Also a village of Bolivia, in the district of Moxos, on the Mamore.—Also an island between the island of Chiloe and the main, in S lat. 43° 21′, and W long. 73° 49′. It rises to an alt. of 3,200 ft.; and is wooded to its very summit.

PEDRO (Sao), a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, 4 m. from Cabo-Frio.

Pop. 400.—Also a village of the prov. of Sergipe, in the district of Propria, on the r. bank of the São-Francisco. It is inhabited by semi-civilized Indians. —Also a village of the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Amazon, 24 m. above Castro-d'Avelães.—Also a parish of Brazilian Guiana, on the l. bank of the Rio-Negro.—Also a missionary station on the r. bank of the Marmore, 40 m. below the confluence of the Jacuna. It is said to have formerly had a pop. of 3,000 persons.—Also a river of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, which descends from the Cordelheira dos Aimorés; runs from the N to the SE; receives on the r. the Rio-de-Frade, and on the l. that of the Homen-Deitado; and flows into the r. bank of the Macahi.—Also a small river of the same prov., in the district of Iguaçu, which descends from the Serra-do-Tingua; runs SW; and joins the Rio Guandu, below the confluence of the Rio-de-Santa-Anna.

PEDRO-DO-ACU-DA-TORRE (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia.

PEDRO-D'ALCANTARA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Tocantins, 80 m. in a direct line SE of the confluence of the Araguaya, and 350 m. NNE of Villa-Boa or Goyaz. —Also a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 20 m. SW of Araxa.—Also a new missionary settlement of the prov. of Bahia.—Also a colony of the prov. of Santa Catharina, founded in 1829.

PEDRO-DE-ARLANZA (San), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. S of Burgos, near the r. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 103.

PEDRO-DEL-ATARCE (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. W of Valladolid and partido of Mota-del-Marques, in a fine plain, on the l. bank of the Rioseco, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 948. It has a parish church and a custom-house, and possesses some linen manufactures.

PEDRO-DE-BATOPILAS (San). See Batopilas.

PEDRO-DE-BERCIANOS (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Leon. Pop. 235.

PEDRO-BERNARDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Avila and partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro, near the r. bank of the Tietar. Pop. 2,120. It has a parish church, a school, a custom-house and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and wooden-ware, a fulling mill and a dye-work.

PEDRO-DE-BIAPINA (Sao), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Viçosa.

PEDRO-DE-CANSOLES (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 66 m. NNW of Palencia, near the r. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 106.

PEDRO-DE-CANTAGALLO (Sao). See Cantagallo.

PEDRO-DE-CARDENA (San), a Benedictine convent in Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. E of Burgos, in a pleasant valley. It was founded by Rodrigo-de-Vibar, surnamed the Cid, and contains the tomb of that warrior.

PEDRO-DE-LAS-DUENAS (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Leon, in a hollow, near the l. bank of the Cea. Pop. 140.

PEDRO-DE-LA-HOS (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 19 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 2 m. W of Bribiesca, at the foot of lofty mountains. Pop. 55.

PEDRO-MANRIQUE (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NE of Soria and partido of Agreda, in a mountainous locality, near the river Linares. Pop. 627. It is very ancient, and has the remains of walls and of a fortress, 4 parish churches, 2 chapels, an hospital, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PEDRO-MARTYR (San), a village of Gautemala, in the state of that name, near the Michatoyat, which here forms a fine cascade.

PEDRO-MATAPAS (San). See Matapas.

PEDRO-MUNOZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 69 m. NE of Cuidad-Real and partido of Alcazar-de-San-Juan, in an extensive plain, at some distance from the r. bank of the Zancara, which in winter is liable to disastrous inundations. Pop. 1,958. It has a parish church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and tanneries.

PEDRO-DE-MACEDA-DE-LIMIA (San), a town of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. and 11 m. E of Orense. Pop. 800.

PEDRO-DE-LA-NAVE (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. NW of Zamora, on the l. bank of the Esla. Pop. 240.

PEDRO-NOLASCO (Sao), a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guiana, 10 m. above São-Raimundo, near the source of the Urubu, an affluent of the Amazon.

PEDRO-DE-OLLEROS (San), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Villafranca, on the summit of a hill, to the l. of the Ancares. Pop. 307. It has manufactories of linen and of coarse woollen fabrics. Slate is quarried in the environs, and to the W are the ruins of a fort.

PEDRO-PALMINCHES (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Cuenca, and 5 m. NNW of Canaveras, on a height, on the l. bank of the Guadiela, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 470. It has manufactories of baskets.

PEDRO-D'EL-REI (Sao), or Pocone, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, comarca and 66 m. S of Cuiaba, in an extensive plain, and 3 m. from a lake which becomes dry in summer. The inhabitants employ themselves chiefly in mining and agriculture. The soil is auriferous, but is scantily supplied with water.

PEDRO-DO-RIO-GRANDE (Sao). See Rio-Grande-de-Sao-Pedro.

PEDRO-DEL-ROMERAL (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Santander, partido and 17 m. NW of Villacarriedo, in the midst of the Cantabrian chain. Pop. 2,596. It has a parish church and several convents.

PEDRO-SACATEPEQUEZ (San), a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Sacatepequez and Chimaltenango, and district of S. Juan. Pop. 3,700.

PEDRO-ET-SAO-PAULO (Sao), a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the banks of the small river Lages. See also Parahiba-do-Sul.

PEDRO-SHOALS, or Banc-de-la-Vivora, a sand-bank of the Caribbean sea, a little to the S of Jamaica, the central part of which is in N lat. 17°, and W long. 78° 30′. This bank is 150 m. in length from E to W, and 45 m. in breadth. The cayo of Pedro on the N, of Sola on the E, and some others, rise above the surface of the water.

PEDRO-SOLOMA (San), a town of Guatemala, in the dep. of Totonicapan and Gueguetenango. Pop. 750.

PEDRO-DO-SUL (San), a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. NW of Viseu, on the r. bank of the Vouga, in a fertile locality. Pop. 1,000. It is said to have been founded in 1040, by the Moors.

PEDRO-DE-TORELLO (San), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. N of Barcelona, near the l. bank of the Ter.

PEDRO-DE-ZAMUDIA (San), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Zamora. Pop. 226.

PEDRO-ZULA (San), a town of Honduras, 90 m. N of Comayagua.

PEDROCHES, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Cordova and partido of Pozoblanco, on a hill in the midst of a wide valley, formed by the sierras Morena and Almodavar. Pop. 1,444. It is the capital of 7 small villages, and contains 2 convents and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics and of soap, a tannery, and several spinning-mills.

PEDROGAO GRANDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 36 m. NE of Thomar, on a mountain plateau, to the r. of the Zezere, which here makes nearly a complete circuit, and is crossed by a bridge remarkable for its height. Pop. 1,857. It has a convent, an hospital, and a Latin-school. The town is of Roman foundation. The locality is remarkable for its salubrity and the longevity of its inhabitants.

PEDROGAO-PEQUINO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, in the comarca and 57 m. NNW of Crato, near the l. bank of the Zezere.

PEDROLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Zaragoza, partido of Almunia, in a plain, near the Aragon canal. Pop. 1,627. It has a ducal palace now much dilapidated, a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PEDRONERAS-DEL-CAMPO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 3,112. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has manufactories of linen, and a considerable trade in wine and saffron.

PEDROSA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. NE of Leon, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Esla. Pop. 236.

PEDROSA-DE-DUERO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. E of Valladolid. Pop. 500.

PEDROSA-DEL-PRINCIPE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Burgos, on the l. bank of the Odra. Pop. 500. It has a fulling-mill and dye-works.

PEDROSA-DEL-REY, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. WSW of Valladolid. Pop. 615.

PEDROSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Logrono, in the partido and 10 m. SE of Magara, on the r. of the Nagerilla. Pop. 1,097.

PEDROSO (El), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NNE of Sevilla, on the r. bank of the Gazona. Pop. 1,569. In the vicinity are important iron mines.

PEEBLES, a parish nearly in the centre of Peebles-shire, 18,210 acres in area. The Tweed, running prevailingly eastward, moves majestically across the centre of the parish, over a distance geographically of 4½, and along its channel of 6 m. It is here 500 ft. above sea-level; and though it has performed only one-third of its course to the sea, it has fallen 1,000 ft., or two-thirds of the aggregate height between its source and its embouchure. The Lyne, Meldon-burn, Manor-water, Eddlestone-water, and three other considerable streamlets intersect the p. The hills are in no instances very high; and, in the aggregate, much lower than those of most other parishes in the co. Upwards of 3,000 acres are in tillage. The pastoral grounds produce a fine herbage, and sustain, besides black cattle, about 8,000 blackfaced and Cheviot sheep. Pop. in 1801, 2,088; in 1831, 2,750; in 1851, 2,673.

The ancient royal burgh of Peebles, the capital of Tweeddale, is situated 6 m. WNW of Innerleithen, 22 m. S of Edinburgh, and 54 m. NNE of Dumfries, on the N bank of the Tweed, and on both banks, but chiefly the E one, of the Eddlestone. It is divided into an old and a new town. All those parts located in the peninsula and along the l. bank of the Eddlestone, and a few houses on the south side of the Tweed, constitute the new town. The old town is of small extent, and consists almost entirely of a single street. Two bridges, one a stone erection of a single arch, and the other a timber bridge for foot passengers, connect the old town and the new. Tweed-bridge, a structure of unknown antiquity, has 5 main arches in the ordinary channel of the river, and 3 smaller ones at the ends to admit the transit of a flood. A little below the town a light, handsome iron-bridge, constructed in 1818 for foot-passengers, spans the Tweed, at a point where it is 108 ft. wide. As the metropolis of an extensive, though thinly peopled, district, it has a considerable depot trade; nor is it destitute of even a decent amount of manufacture. In a suite of waulk-mills on Eddlestone-water waulking and dyeing are an established employment, and the fabricating of plaiding, flannel, and coarse woollen cloth, in all parts of the process from carding onward, is somewhat briskly conducted. Stocking-making employs a few workmen; and the tanning and the working of leather are carried on in Northgate. The manufacture of fine cotton fabrics was introduced from Glasgow at the beginning of the century; but it has greatly declined. The fabrics woven are chiefly cambric handkerchiefs with borders. P., at the passing of the reform act, was disfranchised as a burgh, and thrown into the county; before that date, it united with Selkirk, Linlithgow, and Lanark, in returning a member to parliament. The streets and shops are lighted. The pop. within the royalty, in 1841, was 1,908; in 1851, it was 1,982. P. gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

PEEBLES-SHIRE, or Tweeddale, a county in the south of Scotland, situated between 55° 24′ and 55° 50′ N lat., bounded on the N and NE by Edinburghshire; on the E and SE by Selkirkshire; on the S by Dumfries-shire; and on the SW and W by Lanarkshire. Its form is irregularly triangular. The extreme length, from N to S, is about 30 m.; the extreme breadth, from E to W, is about 22 m. Area, according to Armstrong, 251,320 English acres; according to Findlater, 229,778 acres; and, according to Chalmers, the author of 'Caledonia,' whose data appear to be the most correct, 216,320 acres, or 338 sq. m. The surface lies aggregately higher than that of any other co. in the S of Scotland, and is a congeries of hilly clusters and mountain-ranges, directing their spurs and their terminations to every point of the compass. The lowest ground is in the vale of the Tweed, immediately within the boundary with Selkirkshire, and lies between 400 and 500 ft. above sea-level. The Tweed's entire course, in the segment of a circle, from the extreme SW corner, round by the very centre, on to the E angle of the co., over a distance along the channel of about 41 m., forms a great artery into which, with the exception of the few rills on some parts of the boundaries, all the water-courses pour their liquid accumulations; but this long sweep of central basin is, over a great proportion of its length, a series of mere gorges. On the S the surface is so densely mountainous as utterly to forbid all interior traffic, and barely to allow one wild outlet to Dumfries-shire; on the E it permits communication with the exterior world only by passes near the Tweed; on the north it is penetrable only through three gorges among the hills, and along an equal number of elongated furrows, the narrow glens of southward streams. The mountain watershed for 12 m., partly along the W but chiefly along the SE boundary are the summits of the Hartfell group, the highest Scottish ground S of the Forth and the Clyde, and the nucleus of the great mountain-ranges which extend from sea to sea, and constitutes the southern Highlands of Scotland. Along the SE, or the boundary with Selkirkshire, a lofty

series of heights maintains NE to the Tweed, an elevation but slightly diminished from that of the more alpine district. Among other summits, it sends up Blackhouse-hill to the alt. of 2,360 ft. above sea-level, Scawed-law to the alt. of 2,120, and the wide-spreading obese mountain of Minchmuir to the alt. of 2,285. Even along the NE boundary, the rim of the complicated county basin is so high as to have the summits of Windlestraw and Dundroich respectively 2,295 and 2,100 ft. above sea-level. Along the N the surface subsides, for a considerable way, into little more than hilly swell, and nowhere possesses a loftier summit than Cairn-hill, whose altitude is 1,800 ft. Along the W the highest ground, even where the boundary is a water-shed, lies somewhat in the interior, and, among other heights, has those of Pykestane, Broughton, and Cadon, with elevations above sea-level of respectively 2,100, 1,483, and 2,200 ft.,—and in the valleys, or rather on the streams at the base of these heights, the surface has an elevation of at least 800 ft.

Rivers.] The Tweed is so dominantly *the* river of the co. as to have popularly imposed upon it, since at least the 12th cent. the name of Tweeddale. The only streams which do not pay their tributes to the Tweed, are the Clydesdale, half of the Medwin on the W, and the head-waters of the North Esk and the South Esk on the N, two streams which traverse Edinburghshire, unite at Dalkeith, and enter the frith of Forth at Musselburgh. The other or interior streams, from their having at most only half the length of the co. to traverse, are necessarily all of inconsiderable bulk; and are chiefly on the r. bank of the Tweed, Fruid-water, Talla-water, Glensax-burn, and Quair-water, and, on the l. bank of the Tweed, Biggar, Lyne, Eddlestone, and Leithen waters, with Holms-water, a tributary of the Biggar, and West-water, and Tarth, or East Medwin, water, tributaries of the Lyne. Megget-water, on the S, finds its way to the Tweed, not in the indigenous manner of the other streams, but as a tributary of the Yarrow, and by it of the Ettrick, through Selkirkshire. The only lakes of the co.—additional to St. Mary's-loch, which touches its SE margin for about a mile, and conveys the Megget to the Yarrow—are Water, or Eddlestone-loch in Eddlestone, Gameshope-loch in an uninhabited glen in Tweedsmuir, and a small lake in Linton. The chief medicinal springs are those of Heaven-aqua well in Linton, and the celebrated spa of Innerleithen,—resembling respectively the medicinal wells of Tunbridge and of Harrowgate.

Climate, &c.] Tweeddale, like all hilly countries, is variable in its climate. Owing to its midland situation, it is exposed to rain equally from both seas; it has less aggregate fall of moisture than the sea-board on either the E or the W; it has been known to have, at its centre or at Peebles, only 24·936 inches of rain, when the town of Dumfries had 36·9; and yet, owing to flying clouds and partial falls, it has fewer days free from rain or snow than even the W coast. The medium height of the barom. at Peebles, is in summer 29·2, and in winter 29; the range of the therm. between 81° and 14° below zero.

Geology and soils.] P. is comparatively rich in minerals. Coal abounds in its NE extremity, forms the W termination of the coal-field which extends about 15 m., by a breadth of 7 or 8 m., on both sides of the North Esk to the sea at Musselburgh, and supplies with fuel the whole co., excepting parts which more conveniently obtain it from Lothian. Carboniferous limestone exists plentifully in the coal-district. An endless variety of clays lies over a considerable part of the carboniferous formation, including a very thick bed of fire-clay, like that of Stourbridge, and a small seam of fullers' earth. Alum-slate likewise abounds; and ochres, both red and yellow, with veins of manganese, occur. White freestone, in the same region as all these minerals, is plentiful; and red freestone, of a firmer texture than the white, furnishing good blocks for building, and containing seams whence excellent pavement-flag is obtained, forms a hilly ridge, bisecting the district lengthwise. Greywacke and greywacke slate are the prevailing rocks throughout the great body of the co. The blue clay-slate of Stobo, which occurs in two seams, has long been in esteem. Galena is found in the glen of one of the tributaries of the Quair: and gold was formerly found in the p. of Megget.—The soil of by far the greater part of P. never was, and probably never will be, turned up by the plough; that of the arable grounds comprehends a very extensive variety. Moss, from 4 or 5, to 10 or even 20 ft. deep, is found in almost every hollow and patch of level in the higher parts of the co. A mixture of sand and clay, in various proportions, very generally covers the skirts of most part of the hills, at the highest elevation to which cultivation is extended. A mixture of clay and sand, generally deep and fertile, with often a great proportion of gravelly debris, generally covers the lower and gentle gradients of the declivities, immediately above the troughs or little plains of the streams. A soil prevailingly light and sandy is spread out athwart the haughs.

Agriculture.] The co., as to its configuration and entire physical character, is essentially pastoral. The number of sheep upon its pastures was, in 1814, 112,800; at present only about 110,000; but it is likely to augment to its former amount. Nearly the whole annual produce in live stock is sent to the S of England. Over nearly one-half of the co., constituting the SE district, the Cheviot breed constitutes unmixedly almost the whole stock; over the rest of the area it yields to the predominance of the black-faced breed, or is crossed with the Leicester sheep. The number of black cattle is about 5,000. The Tees-water and the Ayrshire breeds are distributed very nearly in the same way as the two breeds of sheep,—the Tees-water corresponding in territory with the Cheviot, and the Ayrshire with the black-faced. Much attention is given in some districts, particularly in the N, to the dairy.—The smaller farms, chiefly arable, consist of from 40 to 100 acres, and in one or two instances rise to 200. Few of the sheep-farms comprehend less than 600 or 700 acres, and most comprehend from 1,000 to 4,000; but they are in general let out according to their capacity, or appreciated power of supporting so many head of black cattle and scores of sheep.

Manufactures.] Viewed in connection with the extent and resources of the co., and especially with the purity and great aggregate power of its waterfalls, the amount of existing machinery for factorial produce is small. Excepting the exportation of the surplus produce of the sheep, dairy, and arable farms, the whole commerce consists in the importation and retail of the small amount of goods required for local consumpt.—About one-fifth of the compact area of the co., lying on the r. side of the Tweed, is ill-provided with roads, having only footpaths or mere hoof-formed tracts. Other districts, considering that the country is so tumultuously hilly, are well-provided. The road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Biggar, passes through the NW wing; the better road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by way of Moffat, traverses the extreme length of the co., down the Dead-burn and the Lyne, and up the higher Tweed. The road between Glasgow and Kelso traverses the extreme breadth of the co. down the Tarth and the Lyne and the lower Tweed. The road from Edinburgh respectively to Peebles and to Innerleithen passes along the dales of the Eddlestone and the Leithen. A line of railway, connecting the co. town with the Edinburgh and Hawick branch of the North British railway, is now in process of execution.

General statistics, &c.] The only town is Peebles, till recently a royal burgh; and the only villages are Innerleithen, Linton, and Carlops. The co. returns a member to parliament. Constituency in 1841, 803; in 1848, 568. Real property, as assessed in 1815, £64,182; in 1842, £74,810. Pop. in 1801, 8,717; in 1811, 9,935; in 1821, 10,046; in 1831, 10,578; in 1841, 10,499; in 1851, 10,738.

History.] The portion of the ancient British *Gadeni* who inhabited the districts on the upper Tweed, are believed to have intermixed less with foreign races, and to have sent down their British blood to their modern successors on the soil in a stream of greater homogeneousness than their brethren either of their own tribe or of any of the tribes S or E of the Grampians. The co. accordingly abounds with the monuments of the Britons; and its topo-

graphical nomenclature is replete with denominations from their significant language. During the 9th cent., the Britons of Tweeddale, in common with those of Strathclyde, felt severe pressures from the Scoto-Irish on the W, and the Saxons on the E, and numerously emigrated to Wales. The districts on the upper Tweed were not formed into a shire or sheriffdom till near the close of the 13th cent. David I. and Malcolm IV. respectively call the co. Tueddal and Tuededale, and seem to have had no notion of designating it as 'a shire.' But owing to the existence of two royal castles, the one at Peebles, and the other at Traquair, there were, in the reigns immediately succeeding Malcolm IV., two sheriffdoms, named, not from Tweeddale, but from the seats of the royal castles. Before the epoch of Edward I.'s ordonance settling the government of Scotland, in 1305, the sheriffdom of P. had ingulfed that of Traquair, and extended over all Tweeddale. —Tweeddale gives the title of Marquis to the noble family of Hay, created Baron Hay of Yester in 1488, Earl of Tweeddale in 1646, and Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Gifford, and Viscount of Walden, in 1694.

PEEKS KILL, a village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. N of New York, on the E side of the Hudson. Pop. 2,000.

PEEL, a port on the W coast of the isle of Man, 10 m. NW of Douglas. Pop. 2,200, chiefly fishers. There are the remains of a fine old castle here. See article Isle of Man.

PEEL, a county of Western Australia, bounded on the N by the co. of Minto; on the S by that of Hay; and on the W by the co. of Wicklow. Its boundaries on the E are still undefined. In its NE corner is Lake Kondeniny, a large sheet of good water. Towards the W confines are Peel plains.—Also an extensive inlet in the co. of Murray, separated from the ocean by a long narrow tract of land, at the extremity of which is the town of Peel, and terminating in the N in a narrow channel. It is 23 m. in length from N to S, and swells at the upper half into a breadth of about 6 m. It receives Hervey, Murray, Currie, and Serpentine rivers. The town of P. is about 40 m. SSW of Perth.—Also a harbour in the same co., in Warboro sound, about 20 m. NNE of Peel inlet.—Also an island of New South Wales, in Moreton bay, in the co. of Stanley, 6 m. SW of Amity point.—Also a parish in the co. of Roxburgh, to the W of Eskdale.

PEEL, an extensive marsh of Belgium, in the W part of the prov. of N. Brabant, and NE part of that of Limburg, on the l. bank of the Meuse, comprising an area extending from Grave, on the NNW to Venlo on the SSE, of about 30 m. in length, and varying from 3 m. to 9 m. in breadth.

PEEL, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Arzobispo or Bonin islands, of which it is the largest.

PEEL, a town of Upper Canada, in the Wellington district. Pop. about 1,000.

PEEL, a river of British North America, which has its sources in the W side of the Rocky mountains, in about N lat. 65°, and which joins the Mackenzie river, on the l. bank, about 100 m. above the entrance of that river into the Arctic ocean. Its intermediate course is still undefined.

PEEL, or Nammoy, a river of New South Wales, supposed to be a head-stream of the Darling, which rises in about S lat. 31° 40′, W long. 151° 10′, and flows first N, and then NW, to about the parallel of 29° 40′, when it spreads its waters into an extensive marsh. Its course beyond this point is not known. Its principal affluents are the Conadilly and Turrabeile on the l.; and the Cockburn and the Gwychir on the r.

PEEL-PLAINS, an extensive tract in New South Wales, in the district of Darling-Downs, to the NNE of the Condamine river, at an alt. of 1,800 ft. above sea-level.

PEEL-RANGE, or Cocoparu, a chain of mountains in New South Wales, in the district of Lachlan, and to the S of the river of that name. It runs from N to S, between 33° 30′ and 34° 7′ S lat., and in about 146° 15′ E long., and between Mount Flinders on the N, to Mounts Caley and Brogden in the S.

PEENE, a river which has its source in the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, duchy of Mecklenburg-Güstrow, and bail. of Malchin; traverses Lakes Malchin and Kummerow; forms for some distance the boundary-line of the Prussian prov. of Pomerania; enters that prov.; separates the regs. of Stettin and Stralsund; joins the W arm of the Oder, about 3 m. NW of its exit from the Little Haff, and to which it thence gives its name; traverses Acher water; and discharges itself into the Baltic, to the E of Der Bodden bay. Its principal affluents are the Trebel and Tollen. Malchin, Demmin, Anclam, and Wolgast, are the chief towns on its banks.

PEENEMUNDE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 60 m. NW of Stettin, in the island and 18 m. NNW of Usedom, and circle of Usedom-Wollin, on the r. bank of the Peene, about 2 m. above its entrance into the Baltic. Pop. 291. It has a tolerable harbour, and is defended by a fort.

PEEN-KWAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, and div. of Ning-woo-fu.

PEE-PEE, a township of Pike co., in the state of Ohio. U. S. Pop. in 1840, 919.

PEER, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, and arrond. of Hasselt. Pop. of dep. 1,522. The town is 15 m. NNE of Hasselt, in the midst of extensive wastes, on the Dommel. Pop. 750.

PEER, Pe'r, or Ptyiru, a march or district of Transylvania, in the W part of the comitat of Middle Szolnok.

PEEREBOOM, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Cortemarcq. Pop. 125.—Also a commune in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Moerbeke. Pop. 160.

PEERSTON-JAGLIN, a township in Featherstone p., in Yorkshire, 2¾ m. SW of Pontefract. Area 984 acres. Pop. in 1851, 269.

PEGALAJAR, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 14 m. SE of Jaen, and partido of Mancha-Real, on the slope of a hill near the r. bank of the Rio-de-Jaen. Pop. 2,516. It has a parish-church, a school, and a public granary, and possesses numerous oil-mills.

PEGAU, a town of Saxony, capital of a district, in the circle and 15 m. S of Leipzig, on the l. bank of the White Elster. Pop. 3,360. It has manufactories of linen and shoes.

PEGGAU. See Peckau.

PEGNITZ, a river of Bavaria, which has its source in the circle of Upper Franconia, about 8 m. SSW of Bayreuth, and near that of the Red Main; passes a town of the same name; enters the circle of Middle Franconia, in which it waters Velden, Lauf, and Nuremberg; and, after a course from S to W of about 33 m., joins the Rednitz, on the r. bank, at Furth, whence the united streams take the name of Regnitz. This river gave its name in 1808 to a circle now comprised in those of Upper and Middle Franconia.—Also a town in the circle of Upper Franconia, 14 m. S of Bayreuth, and 30 m. NE of Nuremberg, on the river of the same name, near its source. Pop. 792. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb and 2 churches. In its vicinity is an iron-mine. The presidial of P. contains 20,000 inhabitants.

PEGNON-DE-VELEZ. See Penon-de-Velez.

PEGO, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante. The partido comprises 20 pueblos. The town is 26 m. ESE of San-Felipe de-Jativa, in a plain. It is well-built, with broad streets, and has a parish-church, a cus-

tom-house, a convent, an hospital, a public granary and a fine fountain. It possesses several oil and corn-mills.

PEGSWORTH, a township in Borhall p., in Northumberland, 1½ m. ENE of Morpeth. Area 1,267 acres. Pop. 215.

PEGU, or Begu, an ancient kingdom of Asia, recently forming the S portion of the Birman empire, but annexed in June 1853 to the SE frontier of the British dominions. The N frontier-line has been fixed so as to comprise within the British frontier the cities of Miaday, or Miede, on the Irawaddi or Irawady river, in N lat. 19° 26′, and Tunghu or Tongo, on the Setang river, in 19° S lat. On the E it is separated by the Salwin or Saluaen river from the British prov. of Tenasserim; on the S it has the gulf of Martaban and the Indian ocean; and on the W, the bay of Bengal and the British prov. of Aracan. Its breadth towards the N frontier is about 180 m., but gradually decreases towards the S. Its length from N to S is about 230 m. It is generally a flat country, but is intersected by several ranges of hills, which attain a considerable elevation on the Aracan frontier. The S part of the country presents a singular interlacement of streams, forming the delta of the great rivers Irawaddi and Saluaen. The soil is fertile, especially in rice; but the country has long been comparatively depopulated, and vast tracts are covered with teak-forests or jungle. Iron, tin, and lead, are known to exist within the country. The natives are a lively, active race, of low stature. They are Bhuddists, and appear to be descended from a common stock with the Siamese. The physical features, and the political history of this region up to its incorporation with Birmah, are sketched in the article Birman Empire.

Pegu, the capital of the above state, is situated on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Irawaddi, 75 m. N of Rangoon, in N lat. 17° 40′, E long. 96° 12′. The river empties itself into the Rangoon river by a wide mouth, but soon narrows to 200 yds., and near the city to as many feet. Before its capture, in 1757, by the Birmese monarch Alompra, it was a fortified city of a quadrangular form, each side measuring 1½ m. in extent, surrounded by a rampart 35 ft. thick, composed of bricks cemented with mud, and a ditch 60 yds. in breadth. At present it consists of only two streets, one running parallel to the river, and the other leading to a great pagoda built on the summit of an apparently artificial mound, composed of successive terraces, like the religious structures of the ancient Mexicans. The surrounding country exhibits a uniform level expanse.

Recent history.] The annexation of P. to our Indian empire, the most recent transaction of importance in our Indian annals, originated in two merchant-captains having become involved in litigation at Rangoon, and having their vessels detained by the Birmese authorities. Redress was, in the first instance, demanded from the governor of Rangoon, who met the application with a contemptuous refusal to listen to it. The court of Ava having approved of the behaviour of its officer, a large British force was despatched to the mouths of the Irawaddi; Rangoon and Martaban were captured, but without appearing to produce any impression on the Birmese. A force of 10,000 men, ascending the Irawaddi, then took possession of Prome. Meanwhile the Birmese monarch was dethroned by his brother, and an envoy was sent from Ava to sue for peace. The Birman envoy, confessing their inability to resist the power of the British government, announced his willingness to sign a treaty in accordance with the proclamation of the governor-general, by which the prov. of P. was annexed to the British dominions in the East, objecting only to the frontier being placed at Miaday. The governor-general in council consented to withdraw the frontier from Miaday, and place it, in strict conformity to the most literal wording of the proclamation, immediately to the N of Prome and Tunghu, cities which have been described at all times as within the northern limits of P. in the official records of transactions between the states; But when this concession was offered, the Birman envoy, wholly receding from his previous declarations, refused to assent to any treaty by which a cession of territory should be made. Thereupon negociations were at once broken off; the frontier of the British territories was finally fixed to the NW of Miaday and Tunghu, and the envoy was directed to quit the camp. Further proceedings were rendered unnecessary by the court of Ava expressing its desire for the cessation of war. The king announced that "orders had been issued to the governors of districts not to allow the Birmese troops to attack the territories of Miaday and Tunghu, in which the British government had placed its garrisons." Furthermore the king set at liberty the British subjects who had been carried prisoners to Ava; and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading." Accepting these pacific declarations and acts of the king as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty had not been concluded, the governor-general in council issued a notification permitting the raising of the river blockade, consenting to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava, and proclaiming the restoration of peace. "The army of Ava," says the notification, "will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time a force will be permanently retained in P. amply adequate for its defence and fully prepared for the event of war." P. is to Birmah very much what the delta of the Ganges is to Bengal: the holders of it command the whole maritime amenities of the country. It seems likely, therefore, that the annexation of P. will only prove the precursor to fresh collisions and the final annexation of the entire Birmese empire. In the meantime it is contended by some that the annexation of P. has not strengthened our SE frontier; that in addition to administrative difficulties with the prov. itself, the frontier line of the annexed territory is far from tenable From the Aracan mountains to the Irawaddi at Prome, a distance of about 30 m., the country is covered with dense jungle, affording admirable cover for the predatory incursions of a native enemy. From Prome to Tungu, a distance of about 100 m., the country is hilly and jungly; just such a tract as would perplex the minds of our British officers and embarrass the movements of our troops, while the Birmese would find it favourable to their more desultory operations. "Of the country beyond Tunghu to the eastward," says a high official authority, "I have seen no particular description; but that it should present any insurmountable obstacle to a Burman force I conceive to be improbable from what I know of the routes by which the Bundoolah's army advanced in 1824 to Ramroo, and returned at the most inclement season to the Irrawaddy. Supposing, therefore, our troops to be cantoned upon the contemplated frontier, one division at Tangoo and the other at Prome, with such intermediate posts as the nature of the country might admit of, are we warranted in supposing that such a distribution of our force would prove so imposing as to deter the Burmese from attempting to pass the boundary line to plunder our villages to the southward? Deprived as the monarch and his court would be of their revenues, and cut off, in common with their subjects, from many articles, not only of luxury, but of ordinary consumption, privation would combine with the hope of plunder to dispose the rulers to determine upon a system of marauding warfare, which, under such circumstances, the people of the upper provinces would furnish the means of carrying on. * * That predatory bands of Burmese could, in a country covered with jungle, pass between the Aracan mountains and the Irrawaddy, or between Prome and Tangoo, and probably past the latter place by a detour to the east, without their movement being detected before they reached the villages or other object of their attack, seems to me almost certain. That it would be very seldom possible effectually to intercept their retreat appears to me absolutely certain." On the other hand, it is clear that the present opportunity for securing the free navigation of the Irawaddi and opening up a commercial intercourse with Western China ought not to be lost sight of. It is well known that a considerable demand for some articles of British manufacture, especially woollens, exists in the lofty table-lands which skirt the N frontier of Birmah. "Hitherto, however, the Russians have monopolized the trade; and perhaps there cannot be a better proof of the natural capabilities of the market than the fact that it can be supplied at a profit from a centre so remote as the Muscovite entrepot of Kiakhta, and by traders who have to cross the deserts of Mongolia. Formerly, indeed, British cloths were sent to that place to be exchanged for the teas supplied by the Chinese; but Russia soon established manufactures of her own, in order to render her merchants independent of our wares; and now, with a trifling exception, the latter do not enter either Thibet or Western China. That exception, however, trifling though it be, has a material bearing on the question before us. The town of Bhanmo—situated on the river Irawaddy at about the 24th degree of latitude, and distant a few stages only [40 m.] from the Chinese frontier—is the entrepot from which a small quantity of British woollens yearly find their way into the celestial empire. [See article Bhanmo.] Here, then, is a market ready-made to our hands; and a traffic which can remunerate the Burmese retailers must be capable of being made still more profitable to the merchants who supply the goods in the first instance. Moreover, if Russia can ply a brisk overland trade with China on the confines of Siberia, with hundreds of miles of desert between her market and her consumers—and that so advantageously that she has found it politic to establish new staples of industry in order to meet the demand—we can scarcely be wrong in attaching considerable value to the possession of an entrepot not forty miles distant from the country to be supplied, and within eight or ten days' journey from the bay of

Bengal by the country-boats." [*Times.*] The distance from Rangoon at the mouth of the river, to Ava the capital of the Birman empire, is about 500 m., and the ascent of the river only occupies 10 days, even during the rainy season, when the descending current is most powerful, while the descent is often accomplished in four days. About 6 m. to the NE of Ava is Miaday, one of the two entrepots of trade between Birmah and China; and Bhanmo, the other entrepot, is about 120 m higher up the river.

PEGWELL, a hamlet of Kent, at the head of a fine bay about 1 m. W of Ramsgate.

PE-HING, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Shan-tung, 48 m. NE of Si-nan.

PE-HO, a town of China, of the third rank, in the prov. of Shen-si, on the r. bank of the Han-kiang.

PEI, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-su, and div. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 34° 49′, E long. 117° 14′.

PEI-CHU, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Seu-chu-fu, in N lat. 34° 30′, and E long. 118° 20′.

PEIGAMBER, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 90 m. WSW of Casbin.

PEIGNES (Les), several islets in the Grecian archipelago, situated near the SE coast of the island of Milo, in N lat. 36° 38′.

PEIH, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of E-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 18′, and E long. 118° 5′.

PEI-HO, or Pe-Ho, a considerable river of China, in the prov. of Pe-che-li. It rises on the borders of Tartary, and in its course southwards passes within a few miles of the capital, maintaining its communication with the Great canal and with the Yellow sea, into which the P. discharges itself in N lat. 38° 33′. Most of the country through which it flows is almost entirely a dead flat, so that there is scarcely any sensible rise as far as Pekin, and the tide is felt for 400 m. up; but the river is unfit for the ascent of large vessels.

PEIH-SHAN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Sze-chuen, and div. of Chun-king-fu, in N lat. 29° 45′, E long. 106° 18′.

PEIH-TSEE-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu, and div. of Ta-ting-fu, 102 m. WNW of Kwei-yang-fu, in N lat. 27° 12′, and E long. 105° 13′.

PEIH-YANG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, and div. of Nan-yang-fu, in N lat. 32° 48′ 40″, and E long. 113° 22′ 30″.

PEIL, a river of Prussian Silesia, which rises 6 m. S of Reichenbach, and falls into the Weistritz, on the r. bank, above Schweidnitz, after a NW course of 26 m.

PEILAU, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. of Breslau, 4 m. SE of Reichenbach, on the Peil. Pop. 1,700. Part of these are a colony of Moravian brethren, employed as usual in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods.

PEILENSTEIN, a village of Styria, 18 m. SE of Cilly, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Sotla. Pop. 300.

PEILHAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 26 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 1,750.

PEILSTEIN, a town of the archd. of Austria, 9 m. N of Limbach.

PEINA, a town of Hanover, in the principality and 18 m. NE of Hildesheim, on the r. bank of the river Fuse. It is surrounded with walls, and is defended by a castle. Pop. 3,000, chiefly Lutherans, who are employed partly in spinning yarn and weaving coarse linens, and partly in the manufacture of tobacco. Large cattle fairs are held here.

PEINGHEE, or Pying-ghy, a town of the Birman empire, situated on the Irawaddi river, in N lat. 18° 31′, 25 m. SSW of Prome. In the vicinity much teak timber is procured, which is conveyed to Rangoon, and thence exported to the British territories. This teak is not reckoned so close-grained as that which grows on the coast of Malabar, but it can be sold much cheaper at Calcutta and Madras. Ships of 400 tons burden have been built at this town, although at the distance of 200 m. from the sea.

PEIPIN, a village of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Roquevaire. Pop. 920.

PEIPUS (Lake), or Tschudskoe Osero, a large lake of European Russia, lying between the governments of Petersburg, Livonia, Esthonia, and Pskov. It is about 80 m. in length, and 35 m. broad; and communicates by a strait with the lake of Pskov, and with the gulf of Finland, by the river Narva. In its S part it presents several small islands. The rivers Embach and Kosa flow into it on the SW; the Tsherma on the E; and the Jaetsha on the SE. It abounds in fish, with which the markets of Petersburg are supplied. Its shores are low and marshy, and without any visible rocky formation. In some places it is 10 fath. deep; but in general it is much shallower.

PEIRAH. See Perak.

PEIRATTE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, 6 m. SW of Thenezay. Pop. 1,000.

PEIRE (Saint). See Sampeyre.

PEISAT, or Paysac, a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. E of La-Nouaille, near the r. bank of the Haute-Vezere. Pop. 400.

PEISENBERG, a mountain of Bavaria, near the Tegernsee. Alt. 5,676 ft. above sea-level.

PEISERN, or Pyzdry, a town of Poland, 34 m. NNW of Kalisch, on the r. bank of the Wartha. Pop. 2,000.

PEISEY, a village of the Sardinian states, in the Tarentaise, 12 m. NE of Moutiers. Pop. 1,200.

PEISKRETSHAM, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 36 m. SE of Oppeln. Pop. 1,900.

PEISO, a lake of Hungary, in the palatinate of Presburg, the capital of which was formerly called from it, Peissburg. Part of it is now dried up, the rest forms extensive marshes planted with alders. It is distinct from the lake of Neusiedel, which lies on the other side of the Danube.

PEISSANT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. 719.

PEITAPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, district and 21 m. NNE of Ahmedabad, near the r. bank of the Sabermutty.

PEITELSSTEIN, or Potestango, a village and castle of the Tyrol, in the circle of the Pusterthal, 3 m. NW of Cortina, and 14 m. SSE of Prunecken.

PEITI. See Baidi.

PEITZ, or Peiz, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 36 m. S of Frankfort, circle and 9 m. N of Kottbus, on the r. bank of the Matx, an affluent of the Spree, in a marshy locality. Pop. 2,100. It has a blast furnace, manufactories of cloth and linen, and several spinning-mills.

PEIXA-DE-COURO, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso.

PEIXE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and district of Mostardas, between the lake dos-Patos and the Atlantic, with which it is connected by a short channel. It derives its name from the fish with which it abounds.—Also a river of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, which has its source in the Cordilheira-Parecis; runs N; and throws itself into the Tapajaz, on the r. bank.—Also a river of the same prov., formed by the junction of the Raizame and Tacoaral, and which flows into the Araguaia, near the confluence of the Rio-das-Mortes.

—Also a river which has its source in the Serra-de-Luiz-Gomes, in the prov. of Parahiba; passes Villanova-de-Souza; enters the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and joins the Piranhas on the l. bank.—Also a river of the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the mountains, near Meia-Ponte; runs from SE to N; and throws itself into the l. bank of the Tesouras, near Santa-Ritta.—Also a river of the same prov., which waters the comarca of Santa Cruz, and joins the Corumba, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the São-Bartholomeo.—Also a river of the same comarca, which runs NW, and joins the Rio-das-Almas.—Also a river of the prov. of Minas Geraes, in the comarca of Ouro-Preto, an affluent of the Guallacho.—Also a river of the same prov., in the comarca of Campanha, which, with the Angai and Capivari, flows into the Rio-Verde.—Also a river of the same prov., a tributary of the Sapucahi.—Also a river of the same prov., in the comarca of Serro, which flows into the Rio-Antonio, an affluent of the Rio-Doce.

PEIXO-BRAZO (Serra do), a mountain-chain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, to the S of Januaria.

PEIZA-DA-REGOA, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 7 m. NNW of Lamego, on the r. bank of the Douro. Pop. 1,625. It has a fine quay, and extensive cellars for the reception of the wines of the environs.

PEJO, a village of the Tyrol, in the circle and 32 m. WNW of Trent, and 25 m. S of Glarus, near the source of the Noce, in the Val-di-Sol. It has a mineral spring.

PEKATONICA, a river which has its source in Iowa co., in the state of Wisconsin; runs S and E; and joins Rock river, in Illinois, 6 m. below the N boundary of the state. Its principal affluent is Sugar creek.—Also a village of Winnebago co., in the state of Illinois, 220 m. N of Springfield, at the junction of Pekatonica and Rock rivers.

PEKALONGAN. See Paccalungan.

PEKCHA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Vladimir, which has its source in the district and 15 m. W of Youriev-Polskoi; flows thence into that of Pokrov; and throws itself into the Kliazma, on the l. bank, 21 m. E of Pokrov, and after a course in a generally S direction of 60 m.

PE-KEANG, or Tchhing-Keang, a river of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which has its source in the N part of the prov., on the S side of the Nan-ling mountains; runs first W; passes the towns of Nan-heung and Chao-cheu; then flows S and under the walls of Canton joins the Ta-keung, on the l. bank, to form the Tchu-keang or Tigris. It has a total course of about 240 m.

PEKEL-AA, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Groningen, and 4 m. SW of Winschoten, in a marshy locality, near a small river of the same name.

PEKEL-AA (Nieuwe), a village of Holland, in the prov. and 21 m. SE of Groningen, and 8 m. SW of Winschoten, on the l. bank of the Pekel-Aa. Pop. 2,900.

PEKEL-AA (Oude), a village of Holland, in the prov. and 22 m. SE of Groningen, and 5 m. SW of Winschoten, on the r. bank of the Pekel-Aa. Pop. 3,000.

PE-KHENG, a name given by the Aborigines to Southern Camboja, in Annam.

PEKIN, a village of Tazewell co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 62 m. N of Springfield, on the E side of Illinois river. Pop. in 1840, 900.

PEKING, Pekin, or Peh-king, [*i. e.* 'the Northern capital,'] the modern capital, since 1471, of the empire of China, in N lat. 39° 54′ 13″, and E long. 116° 28′ 54″, 60 m. from the Great wall, and 100 m. from the sea; on a sandy plain, between the river Pei-ho and its affluent the Hoen-ho. By Marco Polo, and other early travellers in the 13th and 14th cents., it is mentioned under the name of Cambalu and as a city, which the Tartar monarchs had recently built adjacent to the Chinese city of Tay-du. The distinction between the Chinese and Tartar cities is still maintained. The latter forms the main body of P., being surrounded by the principal wall which encloses an area of 14 sq. m. It is called the *Nuy-ching*, or *Nei-tching*, or 'Inner city,' and contains the six supreme tribunals of the empire, the public granaries, the palace of the Russian embassy, and the 'forbidden enclosure,' or palace of the emperor. The palace-division forms the innermost of the three divisions. The northern part of P. also includes a college for the cultivation of the Chinese and Manchu languages, and one for the study of Tibetian, a Mahommedan mosque, a Russian and a Roman Catholic church, and numerous Buddhist temples, of which that called the White pagoda is the most remarkable. The Chinese city which lies to the S of the Tartar division, and is distinguished as the *Wai-tching* or 'Outer city,' has a wall of its own, which, however, is in many parts falling into ruin, but which encloses an area of about 9 sq. m. The suburbs are also very large. P., like most other Chinese cities, is laid out with mathematical precision. A street 4 m. long, and 120 ft. broad, reaches from one gate to the other of the Chinese section, and is crossed by another of similar length and breadth. At the point where these streets meet are lofty ornamental arches. The other streets leading from these two main lines of thoroughfare are narrow; many of them can only be considered as lanes. They are all unpaved, and covered with sand and dust, but are kept clean, and frequently watered. Each family has a large earthen jar into which all filth is thrown, and carefully preserved for manure: this practice greatly assists in maintaining the external cleanliness of Chinese cities. The principal streets consist almost entirely of rows of shops, which are painted, gilded, and adorned with much magnificence: sky-blue, and green mixed with gold, are the prevailing colours upon the walls. The goods are not only displayed within the shops, but are also exposed in front of the houses. Wooden pillars, whose tops are much higher than the roofs of the houses, bearing inscriptions in gilded characters, which state the nature of the goods to be sold, and assure the buyer of not being cheated, are placed before the shops; and the better to attract notice, these posts are generally hung with various coloured flags, streamers, and ribbons, exhibiting the appearance of a line of shipping, dressed in all the different colours used in Europe. Lanterns of horn, muslin, silk, or paper, and every variety of form, are also arranged before the doors. The regular form of the streets, the flat red-tiled roofs, and the various ensigns with which they are decorated, give P. very much the appearance of a large encampment. The streets are peculiarly crowded, in consequence of the number of trades that are carried on in the open air; the moveable workshops of tinkers and barbers, cobblers and blacksmiths, the tents and booths where tea, fruit, rice, and other eatables, are exposed to sale, the wares and merchandise arrayed before the doors, the troops of dromedaries laden with coals from Tartary, the wheelbarrows and hand-carts stuffed with vegetables, leave in the broadest street only a very narrow space unoccupied. Room is scarcely allowed for the frequent processions of men in office, with their numerous retinues and strange insignia, or for those pompous trains which pass through on occa-

sions of funeral and marriage; and over and above all the uproar and the confused voices of the multitude buying and selling their various commodities, rise the cries of jugglers, conjurors, fortune-tellers, mountebanks, quack-doctors, comedians, and musicians. Women are frequently seen among the crowd, either walking, or riding on horses, which they bestride like men; but they are all Tartar females whose manners alone admit of such exposure; Chinese ladies are more rigidly confined to the house in P., than in any other part of the empire. Hired carriages and sedan chairs are in common use. See article CHINA.

P. notwithstanding the number and splendour of its shops has few manufactures, and is not distinguished by any of peculiar excellence, unless perhaps that of printing books. The duties levied on imports at the gates of P. exceed the whole amount of duties raised in the western provs.; but the exports are only cut glass, felt, pictures, books, and a few trifling articles. The maritime emporium of P. is Teen-tsin near the mouth of the Pei-ho, in N lat. 39° 10′. The circulating medium in P. chiefly consists of paper notes issued by private banking-establishments.

P., according to Chinese ideas, is strongly fortified. It is surrounded with walls about 30 ft. high, and 20 ft. thick at their base; but their breadth on the top, within the parapets, does not exceed 12 ft., so that they have a considerable slope, especially on the inside, and rise by stages like pyramids. It is also surrounded with a ditch, and defended by square towers placed at the interval of 70 yds., or a bowshot. Each tower projects about 40 ft. from the line of the wall, and has a small guard-house on its summit. The body of the wall is composed of earth dug up from the ditch; but it is faced on each side with a mixture of brick and stone. Lord Macartney's embassy saw no cannon mounted on the walls or towers; but in an elevated fortification which surrounds the gates, rising to the height of several stories, there were representations of cannon, which at a distance somewhat resemble the sham ports in a ship of war.—Of the ornamental buildings of P., the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches, placed at the intersection of the streets, but which appear really to be monuments erected to the memory of distinguished men, particularly those who have attained to any extraordinary measure of longevity. They usually consist of a large central gateway, with a smaller one on each side, covered with narrow roofs; and, like the houses, are splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted.—The imperial palace is an enclosure within the city, formed by what is called the Yellow wall, from the colour of a small roof of varnished tiles which rises above the red brick of which the wall itself is built. The enclosing wall is 30 ft. high, and 12 ft. thick. The space contained within it, about 1 m. in length, and ¾ m. in breadth, is artificially formed into an imitation of rude and romantic nature. A number of lakes have been excavated, the earth dug up from which has been formed into eminences, while the lakes are studded with small islands adorned with trees and fanciful structures. The edifices destined for the accommodation of the emperor are placed on hills of different height; the loftiest summits being crowned with pavilions, kiosks, and other buildings, destined for pleasure and refreshment. The grand entrance to the palace is by the S gate, the central avenue of which is reserved exclusively for the emperor's use. Behind the gardens of this palace is a building said to contain a library of immense extent. The imperial palace of Yuen-ming, situated without the city, presents the same scene on a more extended scale. The grounds here are at least 10 m. in diameter, and comprise an extent of about 60,000 acres. All the great features of Nature,—lakes, mountains, forests, rocks, and rivers,—are here grouped in a bold and irregular manner. This palace contains 30 distinct places of residence for the emperor, each, with all the necessary appendages, forming a village of no inconsiderable magnitude. The buildings, however, are more remarkable for number than magnificence. The very dwelling of the emperor, and the grand hall-of-audience, when divested of their colours and gilding, are little superior to the barns of a substantial English farmer. The apartments are as deficient in proportion, as their construction is void of every rule and principle. The length of the audience-hall is 110 ft., breadth 42 ft., and height 20 ft.; the ceiling is painted with circles, squares, and polygons, whimsically disposed, and loaded with a great variety of colours. The Tae-ho-mun, or 'Hall of great harmony,' attached to the palace in the Tartar division of the city, is an apartment of about 130 ft. in length, and nearly square.

Population.] According to the best official information which Macartney could procure, P. contains a pop. of 3,000,000. This is a denser pop. than its magnitude suggests, especially when we consider that no house consists of above one story, and that much of the space within the walls is occupied by gardens and enclosures; but the lower ranks in China crowd into a very narrow space, several generations often living under one roof. At the same time it is highly probable that the above number, like some others reported by the mandarins to the ambassador, is very considerably exaggerated.—Klaproth estimates it at 1,300,000. Gutzlaff is of opinion that if the suburbs are included, the pop. may amount to 2,000,000, in which is comprised a stationary garrison of about 100,000 Manchus and their families. This pop. is mainly dependent on the supplies sent annually from the fertile low lands on both sides of the Yang-tse as far as the Yellow river on the N, and the bay of Hang-chow on the S, either by the Grand canal, or by sea from the port of Shang-hai, and up the Pei-ho. The city is chiefly supplied with water by the river Yuh, which rises in the Yuh-tseuen mountains to the NW of P., and, entering the Tartar city, divides into branches, after which it passes through the Chinese city, and then falls into the Pei-ho. The highest class of inhabitants is composed of the officers of the Manchu or Tartar troops, next to them rank the wealthy merchants.

P., under the name of Khan-Valig, was in 1314 made an archbishopric by Pope Clement V. The first bishop, John-de-Montecorvino, who was sent into Asia in 1288, spent six years in erecting a church in P., and baptized above 6,000 persons. In 1600, Christianity was reintroduced into P. by Matthew Ricci. In 1810 there were 11 Catholic missionaries in P., but the bishop of the diocese resided at Macao. The Russian government for more than a century and a quarter has had at P. a religious and scientific mission, not, as the translator of Timkowski's narrative says, "merely tolerated or connived at, but openly existing under the sanction of a formal treaty." Timkowski, referring to this treaty, thus commences the account of his journey: "On the 14th of June 1728, a treaty of peace was concluded between Count Vladislawitsch, Russian ambassador extraordinary, and the ministers of China. The 5th article is in the following terms: 'The Russians shall henceforth occupy at P. the kouan or court which they now inhabit. According to the desire of the Russian ambassador, a church shall be built, with the assistance of the Chinese government. The priest who now resides there, and the three others

who are expected, shall live in the kouan abovementioned. These three priests shall be attached to the same church, and receive the same provisions as the present priest. The Russians shall be permitted to worship their God according to the rites of their religion. Four young students, and two of a more advanced age, acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages, shall also be received into this house, the ambassador wishing to leave them at P. to learn the language of the country. They shall be maintained at the expense of the emperor, and shall be at liberty to return to their own country as soon as they have finished their studies.' According to this treaty, the Russian mission, composed of 6 ecclesiastical and 4 lay members, fixed its abode at P. The first do duty alternately in the convent of Candlemas and the church of the Assumption, situated in the same quarter of the city, and originally inhabited by the Russians, whom the Chinese government caused to be removed hither in 1685, after the destruction of Albazin, a Russian fortress, which had been built on the banks of the Amur. The lay members are young men, who are obliged to study the Mantchoo and Chinese languages, and to acquire an accurate knowledge of China. They all reside in the kouan, a vast building, part of which, known by the name of the court of the embassy, is kept in repair by the Chinese government, and the other, containing the convent, by Russia. The regular abode of the mission at P. is fixed at ten years, at the expiration of which time it is relieved by another; but the correspondence of the Russian ministry of foreign affairs, in the name of the directing senate, with the tribunal at P., is subject to so many delays, that the abode of the missionaries is protracted to a longer period."

PEKINI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 48 m. NNE of Valona, and 21 m. WSW of El-Bassan, on the l. bank of the Skombi or Stirnatza, 10 m. above the entrance of that river into the Adriatic.

PELAGIAN ISLANDS, a group in the Mediterranean, between the E coast of Tunis and Malta, three in number, Lampion, Lampedusa, and Linosa.

PELAGNISI, or Pelerissa, an island of the Grecian archipelago, in the group stretching ENE of the channel of Trikeri, in N lat. 39° 21′, and E long. 24° 5′. It is 5 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth, and was the frequent resort of corsairs. It is the *Solimnia* of the ancients.

PELAGO, or San Clemente-Pelago, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 11 m. E of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. ESE of Pontassieve, near the r. bank of the Vicano, an affluent of the Arno.

PELAGOSA, or Pellagosa, a small desert island of the Adriatic, 42 m. SW of the island of Lagosta, and 32 m. from the coast of the Capitanata, in the kingdom of Naples, in N lat. 42° 21′ 30″, and E long. 16° 15′ 50″. It is surrounded by dangerous rocks, of which the principal is in N lat. 42° 21′, and E long. 16° 19′. It affords fine marble.

PELAHUSTAN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Toledo, partido and 9 m. W of Escalona, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 976. In its vicinity is a deep cavern.

PELANDJ, Pelagny, or Simov, a river of the island of Mindanao, in the group of the Philippines. It is formed by the junction of two streams, the more northerly of which issues from Lake Britain; runs W; and after a course of about 90 m. throws itself by several arms—on the more northerly of which is Mindanao—into Illana bay.

PELAYO (San), a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Salamanca, partido and 6 m. SW of Alba-de-Tormes, in a mountainous locality, and near a stream, the exhalations of which in summer render it extremely unhealthy. Pop. 120.

PELAYOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 11 m. ENE of Segovia, and 8 m. W of Pedraza. Pop. 192.

PELDON, a parish in Essex, 5½ m. S by W of Colchester. Area 2,186 acres. Pop. in 1851, 502.

PELE (Point), or South Foreland, a headland of Upper Canada, in the township of Mersea, Essex co., Western District, at the extremity of a long narrow tongue of land running out into Lake Erie.—Also an island of Lake Erie, to the SW of Pele-Point.

PELEE (Isle), a rocky islet of the English channel, off the N coast of the French dep. of La Manche, at the entrance of the E passage of the roadstead of that name, and at the distance of 1,598 yds. from the coast. It is almost entirely covered by Fort Royal.

PELEE (Mount), a mountain in the NW part of the island of Martinique, 8 m. NNE of St. Pierre. It has an alt. of 4,438 ft. above sea-level, and forms the loftiest summit in the island. It is of volcanic structure, and on the 5th of August 1851, suddenly burst forth in a violent eruption.

PELEGRINO (San), a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, and del. of Bergamo, near Zogno. It has several thermal springs.

PELELAP, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the M'Askill islands, Caroline archipelago, in N lat. 6° 12′ 40″, and E long. 160° 47′ 55″.

PELELEW, or Pililew, an island of the North Pacific, in the group of the Pelew islands, to the SSW of the island of Babelthouap. It has a village, enclosed with mud walls, upon it.

PELERISSA. See Pelagnisi.

PELESTRINA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Venice, district and 5 m. N of Chioggia, towards the centre of an island of the same name, in N lat. 45° 15′ 40″, and E long. 12° 18′ 4″.—The island consists of a narrow tract of land, 8 m. in length from N to S, and about a mile in breadth, stretching between the lagunes and the Adriatic. Pop. 7,026.

PELEW ISLANDS, or Palaos, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, situated between the parallels of 8° and 9° N, and between 130° and 136° E long. They are about eighteen in number. The names of some of the principal are Oroolong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Corooraa, and Pelelew. The group was probably first noticed by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them named the Palaos islands, from the tall palm-trees which grow in great abundance upon them. The Spaniards gave the same appellation to all the numerous islands of the archipelago, now known by the name of the New Carolines. These islands are long but narrow in outline; of a moderate height, and well covered with wood. They are circled on the W and N sides by a reef of coral. The inhabitants are a tribe of Malays, who rear cattle, goats, hogs, and poultry, and cultivate yams, bananas, sugar, and cocoa-nuts.

PELHAM, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Monmouth, bounded on the E by the river Jordan.

PELHAM, a town of Upper Canada, in the Niagara district, bounded on the S by Chippewa or Welland river. Pop. in 1842, 1,522.

PELHAM, a township of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 81 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Swift and Fort rivers. The soil possesses little fertility. Pop. in 1840, 956.—Also a township of Hillsborough co., in the state of New Hampshire, 37 m. S by E of Concord. It is watered by Beaver river, and is extremely fertile. Pop. 1,003.—Also a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 10 m.

S of White Plains. It comprises several islands in East river, and has a generally level surface. The soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is generally well-cultivated. Pop. 789.

PELHAM-BRENT, a parish in Hertfordshire, 5 m. E by N of Buntingford. Area 1,601 acres. Pop. in 1831, 271; in 1851, 298.

PELHAM-FURNEAUX, a parish in Hertfordshire, 12 m. NE by N of Hertford. Area 2,535 acres. Pop. in 1831, 619; in 1851, 688.

PELHAM-STOCKING, a parish in Hertfordshire, 6 m. N by W of Bishop-Stortford. Area 628 acres. Pop. in 1831, 158; in 1851, 138.

PELICAN (Islands), a group of islands nearly 2 m. in length, off the NE coast of Australia, in Princess Charlotte bay, in N lat. 13° 54′, and E long. 143° 46′. The principal island is only a ¼ m. in length, low and sandy, and covered with coarse grass. This group forms one portion of the Great Barrier Reefs.

PELICAN (Lake), a small sheet of water in British North America, in the district of English river, between the Beaver and Saskatchewan rivers.

PELICAN (New), a port of Newfoundland, in the peninsula of Avalon, on the E side of Trinity bay, and 24 m. WSW of Old Pelican. It has a safe and spacious entrance, and affords good shelter from all winds.

PELICAN (Old), a port of Newfoundland, in the peninsula of Avalon, on the NE side of Trinity bay, and about 30 m. in a direct line NE of St. John.

PELICAN PONDS, a series of pools of water in E. Australia, in the district of the Liverpool Plains, between the Nammoy or Peel and Gwydir rivers, in S lat. 29° 43′, and E long. 149° 15′.

PE-LING, or Northern Mountains, a chain of mountains in the N part of China proper, which it intersects from N to E, between the basins of the Hoang-ho and Yang-tse-Keang rivers. It extends from the Koko-nor territory on the W, in which it detaches itself from the E ridge of the central plateau of Asia, to the shore of the Eastern sea in the prov. of Keang-su. Its principal summit is the Tai-pe-chan on the W. Towards the centre of the chain is the Tai-hua-chan, noted under the name of the Western Go.

PE-LING, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the E coast of the island of Celebes, in S lat. 1° 50′. It is about 60 m. in length from E to W, and 15 m. in average breadth. It is indented near the centre by two deep bays, and is surrounded by numerous islets.

PELING-TAO, a small island of the Yellow sea, near the W coast of the Corea, in the prov. of Hwang-hai, in N lat. 38° 25′.

PELISANNE, or Pellisanne, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, arrond. and 18 m. WNW of Aix, and cant. of Salon, on the r. bank of the Touloubre, an affluent of the Rhone. Pop. in 1846, 3,651. It is well-built, and has numerous silk-mills, a pottery, and some bleacheries.

PELLA, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of St. Petersburg, district and 15 m. SSW of Shlusselburg, on the l. bank of the Neva, at the confluence of the Tosna.

PELLA, a town of Hottentotia, in Little Namaqua Land, near the S bank of Orange river, 160 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic, and to the E of the Kaabus or Carlisle mountains.

PELLA. See Jenizza.

PELLARE, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 1 m. N of Il-Vallo. Pop. 600.

PELLEGRINO (Monte), a mountain of Sicily, 2 m. N of Palermo, rising to an alt. of 315 toises, or 671 yds. above sea-level.

PELLEGRUE, a town of France, dep. of Gironde, 12 m. NNE of La Reole. Pop. in 1841, 1,857; of cant. 5,276.

PELLENBERGH, a village of Belgium, in S. Brabant, 3 m. E of Louvain. The French were defeated here on the 22d March 1793.

PELLERIN (Le), a town of France, dep. of Loire-Inferieure, on the S bank of the Loire, 17 m. E by S of Paimbœuf, and 11 m. W of Nantes. Pop. in 1841, 1,729; of cant. 12,495.

PELLEW'S GROUP (Sir Edward), a cluster of islands on the N coast of Australia, and W shore of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 15° 30′. They occupy a space of 34 m. from E to W, and 22 m. from N to S. The five principal islands are from 7 to 17 m. in length. They are formed of a hard close grained sand-stone, with an admixture of quartz. The larger islands are covered with trees and bushes, and in some low places with grass. The names of the principal islands are Vanderlin's island, North-West, South-West, and Centre islands.

PELLEW (Cape), the N extremity of an island of Sir Edward Pellew's group, in the gulf of Carpentaria, called North island, in S lat. 16° 30½′.

PELLEW (Point), a cape on the W coast of N. America, in Prince William's sound, in N lat. 60° 51′.

PELLICE, a small river of Piedmont, which has its source in a small lake on the N side of Monte-Viso, and falls into the Clusone, near Gazzigliana. It flows through a valley called from one of its towns the Val-di-Lucerna or Val-Pellice, chiefly inhabited by a Protestant community.

PELLO, a mountain in Swedish Lapland, on the r. bank of the Tornea, in N lat. 66° 48′, E long. 23° 58′. It was for some time the station of Maupertius in 1736, and of Ivanberg in 1803, when measuring a degree of the meridian.

PELLWORM, or Pelvorm, a small island of Denmark, on the W coast of the duchy of Sleswick, in N lat. 54° 32′. Area 5,300 *demat*, or nearly 15 sq. m. Pop. 2,000. Its principal harbour is Ostersiel, on the E coast. It is the remnant of the large island of Nordstrand, which was overwhelmed by the sea in 1634. It gives name to a small district containing this island and 11 adjacent islets, with about 4,000 inhabitants.

PELLY (Cape), a high bluff cape in the Arctic regions, in N lat. 67° 28′, W long. 87° 40′. The tides are very irregular here: one tide flowing 8 or 10 ft., and the next not half so much.

PELOCHE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Badajoz, near the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,386. It has manufactories of coarse woollens.

PELOPONNESUS. See Morea.

PELOSO (Cape), a cape on the S coast of the island of Zante, in N lat. 37° 50′.

PELOTAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, 24 m. NW of Rio-Grande, and 135 m. SW of Porto-Alegre. Pop. 2,419.—Also a river which descends from the Cordilheira-do-Mar; separates the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and of São-Paulo; and joins the Uruguai-Mirim in the Campos-da-Vaccaria, and after a total course of about 75 m.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, which runs E through the district of the same name, and joins the Rio-de-São-Gonçalo, at the entrance of that river into Lake Patos.

PELSALL, a chapelry in Wolverhampton p., co. of Stafford, 3 m. N by E of Walsall. Area 1,194 acres. Pop. in 1831, 721; in 1851, 1,132.

PELSOCZ, or Plessowec, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Sohl, 9 m. S of Altmuhl.

PELT (Ober), a village of Dutch Limburg, 5 m.

NNW of Peer, on the l. bank of the Dommel. Pop. 1,260.

PELTEW, a river of Galicia, which rises near Lemberg, and flows into the Bug, on the l. bank, at Busk, after an E course of 32 m.

PELTON, a township in Chester-le-Street p., co.-palatine of Durham, 7 m. N by W of Durham, in the line of the Stanhope and Tyne railway. Area 1,109 acres. Pop. in 1831, 550; in 1851, 1,207.

PELTRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, 4 m. SE of Metz.

PELUSSIN, a town of France, in the dep. of Loire, 6 m. SW of Condrien. Pop. 560. It has some manufactories of silk. Chestnuts are largely cultivated in the neighbourhood.

PELVOUX-DE-VALLOUISE, a mountain in the SE of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, NW of Vallouise, elevated 13,500 ft. above the level of the sea.

PELYMSKOE, a village of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. and 240 m. NW of Tobolsk, on the Tarda river.

PELYNT, or Plint, a parish in Cornwall, 4 m. WNW of Looe. Area 4,683 acres. Pop. 799.

PEMAQUID BAY, a bay on the coast of Maine, U. S., containing several small islands, in N lat. 43° 45′.

PEMAQUID POINT, a cape on the coast of Maine, U. S., in N lat. 43° 37′.

PEMBA, an island in the Indian sea, near the E coast of Africa, intersected by the parallel of 5° 20′ S, about 18 m. from the main at its N end. It is 30 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth, low, well-wooded, and fertile, being in fact the granary of the neighbouring coast. It was captured from the Mombassians by the imam of Muscat.—Also a province in the interior of Congo, very imperfectly known, but generally described as fertile. Its cap., of the same name, is 75 m. S of San Salvador.

PEMBERTON, a chapelry and township in Wigan p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. W of Wigan. Area 2,868 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,252.

PEMBERTON, a village in Burlington co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 22 m. S of Trenton. Pop. 750.

PEMBRIDGE, a parish and market-town in Herefordshire, 4 m. N by W of Weobly, on the river Arrow. Area 7,077 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,319.

PEMBROKE, a county of Van Diemen's Land, bounded on the N by the co. of Glamorgan, from which it is separated by Little Swan Port river; on the E by the Pacific; and on the W by Storm bay and the co. of Monmouth. It comprises in the S Forestier's and Tasman's peninsulas; and presents in its maritime outline numerous indentations, of which the principal are Prosser's, Marion, and Monge or Pirate's bays, on the E; Port Arthur on the S; and Norfolk and Frederick-Henry in the W. The principal river is the Prosser, which flows into the bay of the same name. Towards the E coast is a group of mountains, named Three Thumbs, which have an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. Buckland, Tenby, and Sorcle are its chief towns.

PEMBROKE, a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 180 m. ENE of Augusta. It is watered by an affluent of Cobscook bay, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,050.—Also a township of Merrimac co., in the state of New Hampshire, 5 m. SE of Concord. It has a hilly surface; and is bounded on the SE by the Suncook river and on the W by the Merrimac. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. 1,336. The village extends for 3 m. along the banks of the Merrimac.—Also a township of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, 26 m. SE of Boston, watered by North river and its branches. Pop. 1,258.—Also a township of Genesee co., in the state of New York, 262 m. W of Albany It has a generally level surface, and is drained by Tonawanda creek and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. 1,970.

PEMBROKE, a borough and market-town in the co. of Pembroke, 10 m. S by E of Haverford-West. The borough comprises the ps. of St. Mary and St. Michael, with part of the p. of Moncton. Area 1,079 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,515; in 1831, 6,511; in 1851, 10,107. The increase of pop. is due to the establishment of the government dockyard at this place. P. is pleasantly situated on Milford haven, upon the margin of a creek navigable by vessels of 200 tons burden. The town consists principally of one long street, stretching from E to W of the elevation on which it stands. It is encompassed by a wall of considerable height on the N side, flanked with numerous bastions. The castle, one of the most splendid remnants of military architecture in Britain, stands upon a rock at the W end of the town. The dockyard occupies an area of nearly 80 acres, at Pater or Paterchurch, about 2 m. to the NW. It is chiefly used as a building yard; and contains 12 building slips, and a dock with 23 ft. of water. On the heights above it, is a defensible barrack for 400 men. P., in conjunction with Tenby, Milford, and Wiston, returns one member to parliament. The number of electors registered for the borough in 1837 was 745; in 1848, 920.

PEMBROKE (Cape), a headland of Southampton island, British North America, in the N part of Hudson's bay, in N lat. 62° 51′, W long. 86° 59′.—Also the easternmost point of the Falkland islands.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of South Wales, bounded on the NE by Cardiganshire; on the E by Carmarthenshire; on the S by the Bristol channel; and on the W and NW by St. George's channel. Its form is irregular. It is estimated to extend about 30 m. in length from N to S, by nearly the same in extreme breadth; and to contain 335,600 acres of land, of which about 140,000 acres are arable, 160,000 in pasture, and the remainder waste.

Aspect, soil, and produce.] The surface of this co. is in general hilly, but the landscape is not so varied by mountains as in other parts of the principality. The most elevated tract is confined to its NE portion. The climate is considered temperate, and the air salubrious, frost seldom continuing for any considerable time, and the snow dissolving very rapidly after a fall. From its situation, however, being almost surrounded by the ocean, this co. is supposed to be peculiarly affected by rain. The soil varies considerably in quality, but is in general tolerably fertile, and includes a great proportion of rich meadow and arable land. Limestone is raised along the W border; coal is found in the south. Lead ore of excellent quality has been raised at Llanvyrnach, on the borders of Carmarthenshire. Wheat is grown in the W district, chiefly in the limestone country, and barley, rye, oats, turnips, &c., in every quarter. In the upland districts, herds of young black cattle are grazed in summer, and subsequently turned out upon a richer pasture, whence they are sold to the dealers. They are jet black in colour, long-horned, and much admired. Butter and cheese are extensively made for the English market.

Rivers, coasts, &c.] The principal rivers are the Teivy or Tivy, the East Cleddy, and the West Cleddy. The less considerable streams are the Gwain, Biran, Nevern, Dead river, and Rudford. The coast is in general hilly, with steep or perpendicular cliffs. Tracing it from its NE point, at the mouth of the Teivy, the first remarkable place is Aberkikor bay, having in its centre the small fishing town of Penyrallt. Next succeeds Newport bay,

near which are the town of Newport and the fishing village of Eglwys Dinas. Fishguard or Abergwain bay, forming a much better harbour than either of the above, next presents itself: near its centre is the town of Abergwain or Fishguard. From hence the coast, running SW, winds round Strumble head to that of St. David's. The large bay of St. Bride's succeeds; and beyond some islands on its S side is the entrance to the celebrated Milford haven. The various creeks here abound with oysters and other fish. The last place on the coast to be noticed is Tenby, at the S extremity of a small bay.

Trade, manufactures, &c.] P. is neither noted for its trade nor its manufactures, though it has great commercial advantages in its numerous harbours and wide extent of coast. Its chief exports are oxen, hogs, butter, cheese, corn, and other agricultural produce, with salt, stone, coal, culm, and limestone. The fisheries on the coast are the principal source of employment to a large portion of the inhabitants.

General statistics, franchise, &c.] The county is divided into 7 hundreds, namely, Castle-Martin, Dewisland, Dungleddy, Kemess, Kilgerran, Narberth, and Roose, and contains 145 parishes. Its towns, besides Haverford-West, a county of itself, are the city of St. David's, the boroughs of Pembroke and Haverford-West, and the contributory boroughs of Fishguard or Abergwain, Narberth, Wiston, Tenby, and Milford.—The pop. of this county in 1801 was 56,280; in 1831, 80,900; in 1841, 88,044; in 1851, 94,140.—This co. returns one member to parliament, who is polled for at Pembroke, Haverford-West, Abergwain, Newport, Narberth, and Tenby, the principal place of election being Haverford-West. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 3,710; for 1848, 3,479. Haverford-West and Pembroke, with their respective contributories already named, also return one member each.—The co. is included in the SW circuit. The spring and autumn sessions and the assizes are held at Haverford-West, where also the county jail and house of correction is situated.—P. is in the prov. of Canterbury and dio. of St. David's.

PEMBURTY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Hyderabad.

PEMBURY, a parish in Kent, 3½ m. SE of Tunbridge. Area 3,481 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,114.

PEMES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, 12 m. S of Gray, and 40 m. SW of Vesoul, on a fine hill, on the r. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 1,500. It contains the ruins of a fine castle, and has several forges and blast-furnaces.

PEMIGEWASSET, a river of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., which has its source in Franconia township, flows into Franklin township, and joins the Winnipiseogee, whence the united streams take the name of Merrimac.

PEMNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal and prov. of Bahar, 69 m. NNE of Patna. It formerly possessed a strong fortress.

PEMPELFORT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and a little to the NE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,500.

PEN. See Peno.

PENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 33 m. SE of Pamplona, and 5 m. SSE of Sanguesa, on a steep rock. Pop. 68. It has a fortress.

PENA (Point), a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, 30 m. SE of the embouchure of the Ceara.

PENACERRADA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 9 m. NW of La Guardia, and 18 m. SSW of Vitoria, at the foot of the chain of mountains which separates this prov. from that of Logrono. Pop. 368. The parish church is considered one of the finest in the prov., and contains numerous paintings and sculptures. In the environs are mines of iron, quarries of white marble and of stone, and a mineral spring. This town, which is situated on the frontier of Castile, was the theatre of several engagements. Traces of forts and of its ancient walls are still to be seen.

PENACOVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 10 m. ENE of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 2,436.

PENA-DE-FRANCIA (La), a Dominican convent in Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. S of Salamanca, and partido of Ciudad-Rodrigo, and 6 m. ENE of Monsagro, on a lofty summit of the Sierra-de-Gredos, of which the lower part forms a portion of the valley of the Batuecas, and from the S part of which issues the Francia, an affluent of the Alabon.

PENAFIEL, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Valladolid. The partido comprises 36 pueblos. The town is 30 m. E of Valladolid, in a plain, between the l. bank of the Duero and the r. of the Duranton, and at a short distance from the confluence of these rivers. Pop. 3,161. It contains 5 parish churches, 3 convents, 2 hospitals, and a public granary; and has manufactories of common cloth, earthenware, and madder, 3 tanneries, a fulling and several spinning-mills, and 2 dye-works. On an adjacent hill is a strong fortress.

PENAFIEL, or Penafiel-de-Souza, a comarca and town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho. Pop. of comarca, 60,000. The town is 32 m. SE of Braga, and 9 m. SW of Amarante, in a fine valley on the slope of a mountain, to the r. of the Tamega. Pop. 2,288. It consists of one spacious and handsome street, crossed by several of an inferior description; and contains a town-house and a parish church, both handsome structures. It has also an alms-house, with a fine church, a Franciscan convent, an hospital, and a school. This town was founded in 850, by D. Fayon-de-Suarez, a descendant of the Goths.

PEÑAFLOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 9 m. NE of Zaragoza, on the l. bank of the Gallego. Pop. 662. About a mile to the S is the famous convent of Aula Dei. On the opposite side of the river is a large paper-mill.—Also a town in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. NE of Sevilla, and partido of Lora-del-Rio, in a hilly district, on the r. of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,094. It is the capital of a marquisate, and contains some antiquities. In the vicinity, in the middle of the Guadalquivir, is a rock, on the summit of which is a saline spring.—Also a town of Leon, in the prov. and 12 m. W of Valladolid, and partido of Motadel-Marques, on a height near the l. bank of the Hornija. Pop. 500. It has 2 parish-churches and a fine chapel, and contains the ruins of an ancient prison.

PENAGARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 33 m. E of Castello-Branco, and 8 m. NNW of Salvaterra-do-Estremo, near the Eljas, which here forms the boundary of Spain. It is enclosed by walls, and is defended by a fortress.

PENAGUILA-Y-ARES, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 24 m. N of Alicante, and partido of Concentania, on a mountain. Pop. 1,280. It is one of the four towns of the royal domain, and from the ruins which are scattered on the surrounding mountain, appears formerly to have been a place of considerable strength. It now contains only a few narrow, steep streets, wretchedly built, and an hospital.

PENALARA, a mountain of Spain, in the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, on the confines of the provs. of Segovia and Madrid, 9 m. SE of the former of these towns, and 39 m. NNW of the latter. It has an alt. of 2,589 yds. above sea-level, and forms the highest

summit of the sierra. Near its peak is a lake of the same name.

PENALBA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 45 m. SSE of Zaragoza, partido and 16 m. WSW of Fraga, between two valleys. Pop. 700. It is supplied with water by a perennial spring. Glass forms its chief article of manufacture. A sanguinary engagement between the troops of the Archduke and of Philip V. took place here in 1710, in which the latter were defeated.

PENALBA-DE-CASTRO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 20 m. NE of Aranda-de-Duero, near the r. bank of the Arandilla. Pop. 150. In the vicinity, to the S, is the mountain on which the ancient *Clunia*, the capital of the Arevaci, was situated.

PENALEN, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 60 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 277.

PENALLY, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 1½ m. SW of Tenby, on the coast. Area 2,832 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1851, 394.

PENALSORDO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 75 m. ESE of Badajoz, and partido of Puebla-de-Alcocer, on an eminence near the l. bank of the Zuja, between two lofty mountains. Pop. 1,637. It contains a palace, belonging to the dukes of Bejar, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

PENALT, a parish in Monmouthshire, 1¾ m. SSE of Monmouth, pleasantly situated on the Wye. Area 2,284 acres. Pop. in 1831, 549; in 1851, 467.

PENALVA-D'ALVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 29 m. SW of Viseu, and 8 m. NW of Arganil, in a deep valley on the r. bank of the Alva. Pop. 1,989. It contains two parish-churches and a Latin school, and has several manufactories of common cloth.

PENALVER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. ESE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon. Pop. 868. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses several manufactories of common cloth and oil-mills.

PENAMACOR, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, in the comarca and 36 m. NE of Castello-Branco, and 14 m. S of Sabugal, on a lofty rock, the foot of which is bathed by the Eljas, a frontier river of Spain. Pop. 2,279. It is strongly fortified, and contains 3 parish-churches.

PENANG, Pulu-Pinang, or Prince of Wales's Island, an island and a British settlement off the W coast of the Malay peninsula, between 5° 14′ and 5° 29′ N lat., with its NE point under W long. 100° 25′. It is about 16 m. in length from N to S, and has an average breadth of 8 m. A strait, which opposite Fort Cornwallis is only 2 m. wide, separates it from Province Wellesley on the main. Its area is about 155 sq. m. It consists of a central mountain-range, with plains extending along its E and W sides. The mountains are of granite, traversed by veins of quartz; the plains are formed entirely of alluvial matter, and appear to have been gained from the sea. Tin-ore is found at the base of the mountains. The W side is swampy and nearly uninhabited; but the E side is well-cultivated over a breadth of from 2 to 4 m. By far the greater part of the island is rocky, sterile, and covered with a forest of tall trees; but the surface is exquisitely diversified with plains, valleys, rivers, bays, and summits of apparently Alpine elevation, shooting up as they do from the immediate vicinity of the sea to upwards of 2,500 ft. P. is considered one of the loveliest spots in the Eastern world.—The mean annual temp. in the valleys is 80° 03′; the average monthly range of the therm., 11°; the greatest daily range, 13°. The annual quantity of rain, 55·5 inches. On Western hill, alt. 2,500 ft., the mean temp. is 71°; average range of therm., 10°; annual quantity of rain, 116·6. Rain is frequent throughout the year, but the regular wet season is of short continuance. "The mountainous cone which commands the island," says Dr. Yvan, "is divided into climatic zones with as much regularity as the scale of a thermometer. At the foot of this volcanic elevation you find the warm temperature of the oceanic regions; at its summit the tonic freshness of Laguna or Solassy,—a bracing climate that invigorates without the painful contractions occasioned by our sharp winter cold. This paradise came into possession of the English by having been given by the King of Kheddah as a wedding-dower to his daughter, who married an Englishman. The happy husband, with the consent of his royal consort, named it Prince of Wales's Island, and presented it to his country; and since then it has under the English government become a place of resurrection for the bold conquerors of India. It is here that these proud traders who have invaded the world in rendering it tributary to their productions, go to recover health that has been worn out in commercial struggles,—combats a hundred times more honourable than the victories obtained by the limping heroes of the Invalides. The operation of the climate is almost infallible. The organisation, debilitated by the humid heat of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, recovers here, as well as at Cape Town or Teneriffe, the energy that has been lost for years." The soil is of various qualities, but generally good, though thin and scanty, often not exceeding a few inches in depth. It is generally a light dark mould mixed with gravelly clay. The forests produce ship-building-timber, while the scented camellia, the lotus, the red jasmine, and the rose, adorn the plains. The principal productions are pepper, nutmegs, betel-nuts, cocoa-nuts, coffee, sugar, rice, ginger, yams, mangosteens, betel-leaf, three varieties of pine-apples, guavas, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates. Rice and Indian corn are the only kinds of grain cultivated. Rice yields a return of from 60 to 75 fold. About 12,000 acres were under cultivation in 1821. Pepper is the staple article of produce, and its cultivation is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. Crawford says, an acre planted with pepper yields in P. 2,040 lbs., while in Malabar it only yields 344 lbs., and in Bencoolen 310 lbs. The nutmeg may be reckoned next. Each tree is calculated to yield 1,000 nuts annually, which sell for 5 Spanish dollars, the mace is worth about the same sum. The clove is also cultivated with great success. The *Urceola elastica*, or American caoutchouc, is found in great plenty here. The orange, the plantain, and the pine-apple are cultivated with peculiar success.—The trade of P. is chiefly that of transit. Almost all the country-ships bound to the eastward, particularly those for China, touch here. P. is well supplied with fish, and is the only settlement in the straits where cattle can be readily and cheaply obtained. The harbour, formed by the N side of the island, and the mainland on the Quedah shore, is capacious, and affords good anchorage in water at all times smooth. It has been suggested that a government dock-yard should be placed here, as it lies directly in the track of ships passing on the Molucca side of the straits.—The pop. of this island and its dependencies, including Wellesley prov. on the mainland, up to the 31st of December, 1822, was 51,207 souls, of whom 24,520 were Malays and Buguese, 8,900 Chinese, 6,915 Chulias, 1,670 Bengalese, 1,172 native Christians, and 400 Europeans and their descendants. In 1844 the pop. of the

island itself was 40,000, of whom 16,000 were Malays, 9,000 Chinese, 8,000 Chulias from the Coromandel coast, and 800 of European descent.—George Town, the cap., at the NE extremity of the island, has a pop. of about 10,000.—The settlement of P. was formed by the East India company in 1786. In 1800, a tract of 23 m. of uninhabited land on the opposite coast, now forming Province Wellesley, was added to the settlement. In 1830 it was made a residency under the Bengal government; but in 1851, it became with Singapore and Malacca a separate presidency. See articles MALACCA and SINGAPORE.

PENANJONG BAYS, indentations of the S coast of Java, to the W of Nusa-Kambanjan island.

PENANTIPODES. See ANTIPODES.

PENAPARDA, a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 81 m. SW of Salamanca, partido and 24 m. SSW of Ciudad-Rodrigo, on the Sierra-de-Gata, at the foot of a mountain by which it is commanded on the NE. Pop. 363.

PENARANDA-DE-BRACAMONTE, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Salamanca. The partido comprises 36 pueblos. The town is 28 m. ESE of Salamanca, and 18 m. E of Alba-de-Tormes, in a fine plain. Pop. 4,140. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a ducal palace, a public fountain, and several convents; and possesses manufactories of tape, cordage, leather, hats, and friezes or coarse woollen fabrics.

PENARANDA-DE-DUERO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 12 m. ENE of Aranda-de-Duero, at the foot of a rock, on the summit of which is a fortress, and near the r. bank of the Arandella. Pop. 1,187. It is enclosed by walls, flanked with towers, and has a collegiate church, a convent, an hospital, and a palace belonging to the dukes of Meranda. It has manufactories of coarse woollens.

PENARTH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 3 m. S by W of Cardiff, on the coast. Area 2,507 acres. Pop. in 1831, 68; in 1851, 105.—Also a parish in Glamorganshire, 8½ m. SW by W of Swansea. Area 2,292 acres. Pop. in 1831, 357; in 1851, 348. The once magnificent castle of P. is now encompassed by sand-hills, and the sea has approached within 200 yds. of its walls.

PENAS (CAPE), a headland on the coast of Spain, in N lat. 43° 42′ 20″, and E long. of Cadiz 22° 0′ 28″. It bears a lighthouse, with a light elevated 370 Castillian ft. above sea-level, and seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 m.

PENAS (GULF OF), an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Patagonia, stretching between the peninsula of Tres-Montes on the N, and the island of Campana on the S. Its S entrance is in S lat. 47° 30′, and W long. 74° 33′.

PENAS-ROIAS, a village of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 20 m. WSW of Meranda. Pop. 220.

PENAS-DE-SAN-PEDRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Chinchilla, at the foot of a scarped hill on which stands a strong fort. Pop. 9,000. It has manufactories of soap, linen, and chocolate.

PENAUSENDE, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Zamora. Pop. 1,020.

PENBOYR, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SE of Newcastle-in-Emlyn. Area 6,876 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,444; in 1851, 1,271.

PENBRE, or PEMBREY, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SE by S of Kidwelly. Area 16,735 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,645; in 1851, 3,310. A considerable tract of this parish is covered with sand-hills, and other parts are frequently overflowed by the tide.

PENBRYN, or LLANFIHANGEL-PEN-Y-BRYN, a parish in Cardiganshire, 9 m. NE by E of Cardigan. Area 8,347 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,773; in 1851, 1,659.

PENBUALT, a hamlet in Llangammarch p., co. of Brecon, 8 m. NE of Bualt. Area 5,423 acres. Pop. in 1831, 614; in 1851, 542.

PENCADER, a hamlet in Llangammarch parish, Carmarthenshire, 11½ m. N of Carmarthen.

PENCARREG, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 4 m. SW by W of Lampeter, on the S bank of the Teifi. Area 10,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,178; in 1851, 1,123.

PENCAITLAND, a parish of Haddingtonshire, 6 m. WSW of Haddington. Area 3,800 Scotch acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,166; in 1851, 1,175.

PENCHES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Burgos. Pop. 120.

PENCLAWD, a village and chapelry in the p. of Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire. Here are coal and copper works.

PENCO, a village of Chili, on the bay of La Concepcion, in S lat. 36° 45′. It occupies the site of a town which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751.

PENCOMBE, a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. W by S of Bromyard, including the townships of Grendon-Warren and Marstone-Stannet. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1831, 521; in 1851, 397.

PENCONDAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut, 150 m. WSW of Cuddapah.

PENCOYD, a hamlet in the p. of Coychurch, Glamorganshire. Area 2,045 acres. Pop. in 1851, 490.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 5½ m. WNW of Ross. Area 879 acres. Pop. in 1851, 239.

PENDENEN, or PENDERYN (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in the co. of Brecon, 7 m. W by N of Merthyr-Tydvil. Area 12,765 acres. Pop. 1,777.

PENDEULWYN, or PEN-DOYLON, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 m. ENE of Cowbridge, on the banks of the Ely. Area 3,504 m. Pop. 363.

PENDKOW, a village of Poland, in the obwodie and 26 m. SW of Rawa, on the l. bank of the Wolborka.

PENDLEBURY, a township in Eccles p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 4½ m. NW by W of Manchester, on an eminence to the W of the Irwell. Area 930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,556; in 1851, 2,750. There are extensive printfields in this township.

PENDLETON, a township in Whalley p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2¼ m. SSE of Clitheroe. Area 2,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,205.—Also a chapelry and extensive suburban village to Salford, in Eccles parish, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. WNW of Manchester, at the junction of the Liverpool and Bolton roads. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,611; in 1821, 5,948; in 1841, 11,032; in 1851, 14,224. The cotton, silk, and flax manufactures are extensively carried on here, and there are several coal mines. From a report of a committee of the Manchester Statistical society, issued in 1839, it appears that of the children of a suitable age to go to school, little more than one-half—or about 13 per cent. of the entire pop.—was at that period attending school at any one time.

PENDLETON, a county toward the N part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 999 sq. m. It consists of an elevated table-land lying between two branches of the Alleghany mountains, and is intersected in a NE direction by the S branch of the Potomac. The soil is generally sterile. Pop. in 1840, 6,940; in 1850, 5,795. Its cap. is Franklin.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a superficies of 450 sq. m., drained by Licking river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,455; in 1850, 6,772. Its cap. is Falmouth.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 7 m. SW of Lockport, bounded on the S by Tonawanda

creek. It has an undulating surface, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,098. The village is on Erie canal, and contains about 30 dwellings.—Also a village of Anderston district, in the state of S. Carolina, 136 m. WNW of Columbia, on a branch of Savannah river. Pop. 633.—Also a village of Madison co., in the state of Indiana, 31 m. NE of Indianapolis, on Fall creek. Pop. 200.—Also a township of St. Francis co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. in 1840, 387.

PENDOCK, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. SSW of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 1,163 acres. Pop. 302.

PENDOMER, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SW by S of Yeovil. Area 1,090 acres. Pop. 78.

PENDYN, or Pendine, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 5 m. WSW of Langharne. Area 1,578 acres. Pop. in 1831, 183; in 1851, 181.

PENEGOS, or Pen-Egwest, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 1½ m. E by N of Machynlleth, on the river Dulas, including the townships of Isycoed and Uchycoed. Area 8,085 acres. Pop. in 1851, 928.

PENFIELD, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Rochester. It has an undulating surface, drained by Irondiquoit river. The soil consists chiefly of sand and gravelly loam. Pop. in 1840, 2,842. The village is on Irondiquoit creek, and contains about 700 inhabitants.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 14 m. S of Elyria, drained by the main branch of Black river. Pop. 405.—Also a township of Calhoun co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 377.

PENEDO, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, 195 m. SW of Recife, on the l. bank of the São-Francisco, 30 m. above the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. The town lies partly on the river and partly on a rising ground; and is large, well-built, and populous. It contains several churches, a Franciscan convent, a court-house, and two schools. The river has here a breadth of about ¾ of a mile, and has a tide rise of 3 ft. The surrounding district produces cotton, rice, millet, and mandioc; and contains about 14,000 inhabitants, chiefly Indians.

PENEDONO, a village of Portugal, in the prov. vince of Beira, comarca and 17 m. N of Trancoso. Pop. 154.

PENEIRA, or Pinheira, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which, with Point Naufragados, at the S extremity of the island of Santa-Catharina, from which it is distant 2½ m. S, forms the S entrance to the strait or gullet between that island and the main.

PENEKA, or Punukka, a fort of Bhotan, 20 m. NE of Tassisudon, at the confluence of two rivers which form the Maa-chu. It is the residence of the chiefs of the country during the cold season, and is the capital of a considerable territory.

PENELLA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 21 m. SE of Coimbra, and 12 m. N of Chão-de-Conce, on the l. bank of the Deuca. Pop. 3,457.—Also a town in the comarca and 18 m. N of Trancoso, and 1½ m. SE of Sernancelhe, on a hill. Pop. 2,730. It has an old fortress, 2 churches, an hospital, and an alms-house.

PENERF, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Muzillac, and com. of Damgan, on a stream of the same name. Pop. 250. It has a fishing port, and has a considerable trade.

PENESTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 9 m. W of La-Roche-Bernard, and 20 m. SE of Vannes, on the l. bank of the Vilaine, near the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,392.

PENETANGUISHENE, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Tiny, in Simcoe district, on a bay of the same name, an arm of Gloucester bay. Pop. 120.

PENFORD, or Pendeford, a township in Tettenhall p., Staffordshire, 4½ m. NNW of Wolverhampton, in the line of the North-Western railway.

PENGE, a hamlet belonging to Battersea p., Surrey, 4 m. NNE of Croydon. Area 840 acres. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 1,169. The great increase of pop. has arisen from the establishment of the Surrey school-of-industry, containing, in 1851, 464 persons, and of the queen-dowager's and watermen's almshouses, and likewise from the extension of building.

PENGUIN (Island), a small island in Bass strait, in the group of Hunter's islands, to the E of Barren island, and about 10 m. NE of Ma-an-dai Point, the NW extremity of Van Diemen's land.

PENHA, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 63 m. SW of Minas-Novas, on the Itagua. Pop. 1,000. It has a handsome square, surrounded with houses, and containing a church. Rice, millet, and other commodities, are cultivated in the environs for the market of Diamantina.—Also a village on the E bank of the island of Itaparica, in the prov. and opposite the town of Bahia. It has a handsome church, and 2 schools.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 3 m. NW of Cahete.—Also a parish in the same prov., in the comarca of Paracatu, near the sources of the Rio-Urucaia. It has a church. Agriculture forms the chief object of local industry.—Also a mountain in the prov. and on the S side of the bay of Espirito-Santo.

PENHA (Grande), a group of Rocky islets, in the Atlantic, on the coast of the Sahara, to the SE of Cape Bojador, in N lat. 25° 7′ 6″, and W long. 14° 50′ 53″.

PENHA-DE-FRANÇA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of the same name.

PENHA-DE-FRANÇA-DE-TACOARA′ or Taquara′, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, and district of Alhandra, near lake Camusi. Its church is one of the oldest in the prov. It has a considerable trade in mandioc.

PENHA-VERDE, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. NNW of Linhares, and 9 m. W of Trancoso.

PENHOW, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 5½ m. E of Caerleon. Area 1,784 acres. Pop. in 1831, 235: in 1851, 279.

PENHURST, a parish in Sussex, 3½ m. W by N of Battle. Area 1,462 acres. Pop. in 1851, 120.

PENICHE, a fortified town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 48 m. SW of Leiria, and 17 m. W of Obidos, on the Atlantic, on the S side of a peninsula of the same name. Pop. 2,518. Its position, naturally a strong one, renders it a fortress of the first class, and the harbour although small affords safe anchorage. The parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a public school, are the only buildings it contains worthy of note. The peninsula of P. is believed to have formerly been insulated, and to have formed a place of refuge to several Lusatians who thus sought to escape from the Roman yoke. The town was taken by the English under Drake in 1589.

PENICUIK, a parish on the S verge of Edinburghshire. Area 20,000 Scottish acres, of which about 7,000 are arable. Pop. in 1831, 2,255; in 1851, 3,003.—The v. and vicinity of P., 10 m. S of Edinburgh, on the l. bank of the North Esk, is the seat of numerous paper-mills. An extensive depot for prisoners of war existed here during the late war.

PENIG, a town of Saxony, 12 m. NW of Shemnitz, on the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 3,600. It

has manufactories of cotton goods, and of pottery, and iron forges.

PENINSULA, a village of Boston township, Summit co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 136 m. NE of Columbus, on the Ohio canal, at the Cuyahoga aqueduct.

PENISCOLA, a fortified town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Castellon-de-la-Plana, in N lat. 40° 22′, and W long. 0° 30′, on a rocky peninsula advancing into the sea, and rising to an alt. of 240 ft. above sea-level. Its streets are narrow, and lined with ill-built houses; but its position is a strong one; and it possesses two good harbours, from which an active fishing-trade is conducted. Pop. 2,200. It was held by the French troops from 1811 to 1814.

PENJINA, a river of Asiatic Russia, which rises on the SE flanks of the Stanovoi mountains, and flowing S, falls into the N extremity of Penjinskaia bay, after a course of 160 m. The town of Penjinskoi is situated near its embouchure.—The bay with that of Olioutorskaia, encloses the peninsula of Kamtchatka; and stretches about 140 m. from NNE to SSW.

PENKEM, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 19 m. SW of Stettin. Pop. 1,434.

PENKETH, a township in Prescot p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3½ m. W by S of Warrington. Area 1,048 acres. Pop. in 1831, 548; in 1851, 679.

PENKHULL, a township in Stoke-upon-Trent p., co. of Stafford, 1 m. SSE of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Pop. in 1831, 5,876; in 1851, 9,207.

PENKRIDGE, a parish and market-town in Staffordshire, 6 m. S by E of Stafford, intersected by the North-Western railway, which has a station here, and by the Worcester and Stafford canal. The parish comprises the chapelries of Coppenhall, Dunston, and Stretton, and the townships of Lovedale with Drayton, Whiston with Bickford, Mitton, Otherton, Pileton, Water-Eaton, Rodbarston. Area 19,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,991; in 1851, 3,316. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Penk, in the midst of an agricultural district. It contains some respectable houses, and is a place of considerable antiquity. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here. It is also one of the polling-places for the S division of the county.

PENLEY, a chapelry in the p. of Ellesmere, co. of Flint, 4 m. N by E of Ellesmere. Area 2,036 acres. Pop. in 1831, 517; in 1851, 406.

PENLIMMON, or PLINLIMMON, one of the loftiest mountains in Wales, a summit of the Berwynd chain, in Cardiganshire. Alt. above sea-level, 2,463 ft.

PENLLECH, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 10½ m. W by S of Pwllheli. Area 2,187 acres. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 279.

PENLLINE NEAR COWBRIDGE, a parish in Glamorganshire, 2 m. W by N of Cowbridge. Area 1,784 acres. Pop. in 1831, 349; in 1851, 338.

PENMACHNO, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 6½ m. S of Llanrwst. Area 1,128 acres. Pop. in 1831, 984; in 1851, 1,251.

PENMAEN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 6½ m. S by W of Castellelwchwr. Area 1,538 acres. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 114.

PENMAEN-MAWR, a mountain near Abercönway, in Carnarvonshire, forming the NE termination of the Carnarvonshire chain. Alt. 1,540 ft. above sea-level. At its base runs the new line of road leading to Holyhead.

PENMAIN, a hamlet in Mynyddy's-Lwyn p., Monmouthshire, 12 m. NW of Newport. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,175; in 1851, 2,379.

PENMARCH, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. SW of Pont-l'Abbe. Pop. 1,727. It has a good harbour and an active fishing-trade.

PENMARK, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5½ m. SE of Cowbridge. Area 3,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 536; in 1851, 495.

PENMON, a parish in Anglesey, 3½ m. NE by N of Beaumaris. Area 7,180 acres. Pop. in 1851, 226.

PENMOREA, or PENMORFA, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 2 m. W by N of Tremadoc. Area 10,157 acres. Pop. in 1831, 982; in 1851, 1,109.

PENMYNYDD, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. W of Beaumaris. Area 3,153 acres. Pop. in 1851, 566.

PENN, a parish in Bucks, 3 m. NW of Beaconsfield. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1851, 1,254.—Also a parish in Stafford, 2 m. SW by S of Wolverhampton, comprising the township of Lower P. and the liberty of Upper P. Area 3,986 acres. Pop. in 1831, 863; in 1851, 1,160.

PENN, a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 354.—Also a township of Perry co., in the same state. Pop. 839.—Also a township of Philadelphia co., in the state contiguous to Philadelphia, on the NW, and bounded on the W by Schuylkill river, and drained in the NW by Falls Run. It has a level surface, and the soil, consisting of clay and loam, is fertile and well-cultivated. It is the seat of Girard college, erected for the gratuitous education of orphan boys. Pop. 3,342.—Also a township of Cass co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 415.

PENNA (PUNTA DELLA), a headland of Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, in N lat. 42° 10′.

PENNA-DE-RILLI, a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 20 m. WNW of Urbino.

PENNAGRA, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, 38 m. NNW of Salem. It was taken by the English in 1791, after a vigorous resistance.

PENNAL, or PENALT (LOWER and UPPER), a parish in Merionethshire, 3 m. W by S of Machynlleth. Area 7,461 acres. Pop. in 1831, 776; in 1851, 606.

PENNANT, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 10 m. SE of Bala. Area 5,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 749.

PENNA-PIEDIMONTE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 15 m. S of Chieti. Pop. 1,000.

PENNAR, or PENN-AIR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in Mysore, near Hidjigul, under the parallel of 13° 25′, and, running N, enters the Balaghaut, under the parallel of 14° 50′; turns E, and then SE; and, after traversing the Carnatic, flows into the gulf of Bengal, 15 m. NE of Nellore. It has a course of nearly 300 m.; but is shallow, and only navigable by boats. Its principal affluents on the r. are the Chittravutty, the Pawpugni, and the Chergair; on the l. the Khoondair and the Suggleair.

PENNARD (EAST), or MINSTER, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Shepton-Mallet. Area 2,829 acres. Pop. in 1831, 726; in 1851, 675.

PENNARD (WEST), a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. W by S of Glastonbury. Area 3,063 acres. Pop. in 1831, 920; in 1851, 874.

PENNA-SAN-ANDREO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 15 m. NW of Civita-di-Penne. Pop. 1,000.

PENNATORE, a port of Hindostan, on the Travancore coast, in N lat. 8° 25′. The chief export is pepper.

PENNAUTIER, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. and 3 m. W of Carcassonne, on the l. bank of the Fresquel. Pop. 1,214. There is a fine chateau here.

PENNE, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 6 m. E of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, near the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. of cant. in 1846, 10,055; of com. 4,555; of v. 555.—Also a

town in the dep. of Tarn, 18 m. NW of Gaillac, on the l. bank of the Aveyron. Pop. in 1846, 2,201.

PENNE, or Civita-di-Penne, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 1ma, 8 m. SW of San Angelo. Pop. of district 8,860. It has tanneries and straw-hat manufactories.

PENNES (Les), a town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. SW of Aix. It is supplied with water by means of a fine aqueduct.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the NE extremity of Wigtonshire. Area about 52 sq. m. It forms a belt of irregular breadth between the rivers Cree and Bladenoch, which respectively trace the whole of its E and W boundaries. Its chief features of interest are its town of Newton-Stewart and the Cree: see these articles. The moss of Cree, in the SE extremity, has an extent of nearly 2,000 acres; it seems first to have been submarine, next a forest, and next a moss. Pop. in 1831, 3,461; in 1851, 4,155.

PENNINGTON, a parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2 m. WSW of Ulverstone. Area 2,767 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 481.

PENNINGTON, or Pannington, a township in Leigh p., co.-palatine of Lancaster, 12 m. W of Manchester. Area 1,437 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,165; in 1851, 4,573. The cotton manufacture affords employment to many of the inhabitants.

PENNINGTON, a village of Hopewell township, Mercer co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 8 m. N of Trenton. Pop. in 1840, 200.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,244.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 914.

PENNISTON, a parish and market-town in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. WSW of Barnsley, intersected by the Manchester and Sheffield railway. The parish comprises the chapelry of Denby, and the townships of Gunthwaite, Hunshelf, Ingbirchworth, Langsett, Oxspring, and Thurlestone. Area 21,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,201; in 1851, 6.302. The town, situated on the S bank of the river Don, consists of several streets intersecting each other at right angles. Cotton and woollen manufactures are extensively carried on in this p.

PENNSBURG, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 23 m. SW of Philadelphia. It has a sloping surface, bordered on the E by Brandywine creek, and intersected by Pocopsen creek and its tributaries. The soil is chiefly calcareous loam. Pop. in 1840, 933.

PENN'S NECK (Lower), a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. NW of Salem, bounded on the W and SW by Delaware river, and on the SE by Salem river. The surface is level, and the soil clay and sandy loam. Pop. 1,219.

PENN'S NECK (Upper), a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S. The surface is level, and the soil sandy loam. Pop. 1,854.

PENNSVILLE, a village of Wrightstown township, Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 25 m. N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1840, about 48.—Also a village of Penn township, Morgan co., in the state of Ohio, 77 m. E by S of Columbus. Pop. 100.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the most important states of the N. American confederation, originally a part of that extensive region which was granted to the celebrated William Penn,—from whom it derives its name,—lying between the parallels of 39° 43′ and 42° 17′ N; and between 74° 44′ and 80° 34′ W long. Its NW corner is washed by Lake Erie; the state of New York forms its N boundary; the river Delaware, separating it from New York and New Jersey, bounds it on the E; a small portion of Delaware, with Maryland and Virginia, bounds it on the S; and a long narrow strip of Virginia, with Ohio, forms its W boundary. Its shape is almost a perfect parallelogram, three of its sides being marked by parallels of lat. and a meridian. It is 270 m. long, and 160 m. broad; and contains 44,000 sq. m., or 28,160,000 acres.

Physical features.] The surface of this state is mountainous, few level tracts of any extent being found within its boundaries. The Appalachian chain here spreads to its widest limits, and covers with its various ranges more than one-half of the state. The greatest width of this chain is 200 m. It consists of parallel ridges, often lying little distant from each other, but, in some instances, with valleys 20 or 30 m. broad between them. The range nearest the coast, called the South mountain, is a continuation of the Blue ridge of Virginia. It is, however, hardly a distinct ridge, but only an irregular series of rocky broken eminences, sometimes disappearing altogether, and at others spreading out several miles in breadth. These eminences lie 150 or 200 m. from the sea, and their height does not exceed 1,200 ft. above the surrounding country. Beyond these are the Kittatinny or Blue mountains, which extend from Maryland to New Jersey across the Susquehanna and Delaware. Further westward are the ridges bearing the names of the Sideling hills, the Ragged mountains, Great Warrior mountain, East Will's mountain, till we come to the Alleghany ridge, the highest range, from which this whole chain has received the name of the Alleghany mountains. The highest summits of this ridge are between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea. W of the Alleghany are the Laurel and the Chestnut ridges, in general covered with thick forests. The Laurel mountains are overgrown on their E flank with the tree from which they are named. The wide valleys between the great ridges are filled with a multitude of hills confusedly scattered up and down. The tops of the ridges sometimes exhibit long ranges of tableland 2 or 3 m. broad; some are steep on one side, and extend with a long slope on the other. These mountains are traversed by the great stream of the Susquehanna, and the head-waters of the Ohio.—The valleys of the Susquehanna and its branches are remarkably irregular. These streams traverse the whole width of the Appalachian chain of mountains, sometimes flowing in wide valleys between parallel ranges for 50 or 60 m. in a nearly direct course; at other times breaking through the mountain-ridges. The valleys between the different ranges of the great chain, extending throughout the whole state, are often 20 or 30 m. in width, with a hilly or broken surface.—The Delaware washes the E limit of the state, and is navigable for ships from the sea to Philadelphia. It receives at Easton the Lehigh, which flows 75 m. in a SE course, nearly half of it being navigable. Nearer the sea, and 6 m. below Philadelphia, it receives the Schuylkill, which also flows SE 130 m., and is navigable for boats 90 m. The Susquehanna rises from two sources. The E branch has its origin in Otsego lake, in the state of New York. The W branch rises in the most elevated region of P., in the W part of the Appalachian mountains. It passes through the great Alleghany ridge, and the others which lie E of it; unites with the E branch at Northumberland; and flows SE into Chesapeake bay. The Susquehanna is the longest river of the eastern and central states. It is 1¼ m. wide at its mouth, but is much obstructed by falls and rapids, which sometimes occur in a continual series for 50 m. together. It abounds with fish; vast quantities of salmon and shad are yearly taken in its waters. The Juniata, a branch from the W, which traverses the mountainous country, rises in the Alleghany mountains, and enters the Susquehanna 11

m. above Harrisburg. It is 180 m. long, and part of it is navigable for boats. The Tioga, a feeder of the E branch, rises N of the mountains, near the boundary of New York. It is navigable for boats 50 m. The Alleghany rises W of the mountains, in the N part of P., and flows N into New York, where it curves to the SW, and re-enters P.; it then flows S, till, after a course of 400 m., it joins the Monongahela below Pittsburg. This last river has its source among the Laurel mountains in Virginia, and running N, enters P., and joins the Alleghany at Pittsburg. It is 300 m. in length. Both these rivers have boat-navigation for a great part of their course, and their united waters form the great stream of the Ohio, which after a short course passes out of this state. The Youghiogeny, a tributary of the Monongahela, rises E of the Laurel mountains, through which it passes, and runs into the Monongahela, 15 m. above Pittsburg. The Ohiopyle falls are upon this river.—About 40 m. of the NW border of the state lie upon Lake Erie. This extent of coast contains the harbour of Presqu' Isle or Erie, which affords a good haven for small vessels.

Climate.] P. may be regarded as comprising three separate divisions, viz., the E slope of the mountains, the mountainous region, and the W slope. In the country E of the mountains, the climate does not differ greatly from that part of New Jersey in the same parallel. Its greater distance from the sea, and somewhat higher level, render the cold of winter in a slight degree more sensible, but the climate may be characterized in general terms as mild and temperate. The mountainous country lies exposed to the chilling NW winds, and the winter in this part is severe with deep snows. To the W of the mountains the climate becomes milder; here the E winds of the Atlantic coast are unknown, and the country is not exposed to the sudden changes which they occasion. The heat of summer is not so great as upon the coast, and the autumn is long, serene, and temperate. On the whole this state is one of the healthiest of the American continent.

Geology and minerals.] P. is characterised by the inexhaustible abundance rather than by the variety of its useful minerals. Iron ore of several species, lime, marl, sandstone, clays, slates, salt, and coal, occur in profusion; but the pretended deposits of silver and tin, lead, zinc, and copper, assigned to various localities, have no existence. By far the greater portion of the rocks belong to the secondary formations of the lower series; only the SE section furnishing some members of the transition and primary groups. The rocks of the Blue ridge, comprising various slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, are referred to the former; E of this extends a newer group of red shales, sandstones, and variegated conglomerates, the prolongation of the belt ranging across New Jersey. Another portion of this region is occupied by primary rocks of the stratified class, consisting chiefly of micaceous gneiss, mica, talcose, chlorite slates, and limestones. Valuable deposits of magnetic iron ore here as elsewhere characterise the primary strata; and traces of zinc and copper occur in the red sandstone formation. The city of Philadelphia is indebted to the limestone beds of this tract for the beautiful marbles which adorn her streets. The rock-formation of the great valley W of the Blue ridge consists of alternating belts of limestone and slate, occupying a low place in the geological series, and perhaps belonging to the transition group. The limestone is often argillaceous and slaty, generally blue, sometimes fossiliferous, and occasionally assuming the aspect of a marble, either pure white or of a gently variegated hue, with a fine even fracture, susceptible of a beautiful polish. Some bands yield an excellent hydraulic cement, the usual place of which is near the contact with the slates; hematitic iron ore, which is easily reduced, and yields a large proportion of metal of superior quality, is also plentifully associated with these limestones. Some of the slate strata afford quarries of good roofing and writing slates. The vast tract W of the Blue mountains is divided by the Alleghany ridge into two strongly marked regions, of widely different aspect and geological structure. That on the E, comprising the various chains of the Kittatinny group, consists of numerous alternating strata of limestones, slates, shales, and sandstones, which have been broken up and thrown into great disorder, generally tossed into highly inclined positions, and often so much tilted up as to become perpendicular. The valleys of this region are valleys of elevation. W of that range, on the other hand, the rock strata preserve a nearly undisturbed horizontal position; but they have been cut through, and partially washed away by the action of water, so that only isolated patches of what once formed a continuous platform now remain, capping the summits of the loftier table lands, and separated by wide and deep valleys of denudation. The former of these regions contains vast deposits of anthracite, and some patches of bituminous coal; the latter is richly stored with bituminous coals and salt, and both contain inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. Geologists have generally referred the coal-measures of the Kittatinny region to the transition formation, but the state geologist assigns to all the coal-measures of the state the same position in the series. The anthracite or non-bituminous coal is distributed in enormous quantities in three great fields, in a tract lying E of the Susquehanna, between the Blue mountain and the North branch, and extending E, to the Lehigh on the S, and nearly to the head of the Lackawannock on the N. The following table exhibits the total amount of anthracite coal raised in this state from 1820 to 1851:—

1820	365	1836	682,428
1821	1,073	1837	881,476
1822	2,240	1838	739,293
1823	5,823	1839	819,327
1824	9,541	1840	865,414
1825	34,893	1841	958,899
1826	48,047	1842	1,108,001
1827	63,434	1843	1,263,539
1828	77,516	1844	1,631,669
1829	112,083	1845	2,023,052
1830	174,734	1846	2,343,992
1831	176,820	1847	2,982,309
1832	363,871	1848	3,089,238
1833	487,748	1849	3,242,866
1834	376,636	1850	3,356,614
1835	560,758	1851	4,383,899

"The coal and iron area of P. alone is upwards of 10,000 sq. m., being about five times as great as the aggregate coal and iron area of Great Britain and Ireland. Its two great coal-fields are divided from each other by the Alleghany ridges, the bituminous field extending along the W, and anthracite along the E slope of the mountains. It was not until anthracite coal was demonstrated to be available for smelting purposes that the coal-trade of the state received that impetus which has resulted in its extraordinary development since the year 1820. Previously to that year the eastern coal-field,—that most accessible to the great markets of the country,—lay almost useless, whilst from its position, and the then want of the means of easy and cheap transportation across the mountains, the development of the western or bituminous field depended almost exclusively upon the growth of a demand in the valleys of the Ohio and the Mississippi. That demand rapidly increased, and so did the produce of bituminous coal. But largely as the supply from the western coal-field has increased, its increase is not to be compared to that of the produce of the great anthracite bed since the discovery was made that anthracite coal was available for all the purposes to which its bituminous rival could be applied. The value of this great mineral resource to the state is illustrated by the cost at which public works have been constructed, having an especial reference to the development of the coal-trade. The Lehigh works, in the shape of canals and railways, have cost upwards of 7,000,000 dollars, or about £1,400,000. The Schuylkill coal-region is permeated by works, which have cost, in the aggregate, nearly 20,000,000 drs., or upwards of £4,000,000. Immense sums have also been expended on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, built mainly with a view to the transport of coal from the mines to tide water. In addition to this, a new port, that of Richmond, in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia, has been called into existence, within the last 15 years, by the unexampled development of the coal trade. Bituminous coal beds are also extensively worked in Maryland, and in the valley of the James river, near Richmond, Virginia."—The SW part of this geological region contains bituminous coal of good quality; the coal-seams of Broad-Top mountain and of Will's mountain are about 6 ft. in thickness. Salt springs also occur in this section. Iron-ore is abundant through the whole tract between the Blue mountain and the Alleghany range; and is generally found in the limestones, but it occurs also in some of the slates. Some of the deposits are of enormous thickness. The ores are hematites and hydrates. The portion of the state W of the Alleghany escarpment, forms the NW angle of the vast bituminous coal formation which occupies a large part of the Mississippi valley. As the rocks have a general dip towards the W, the coal-fields of the E part occupy only the more elevated spots, and occur in detached basins. Further W, the coal is found in almost every county, in vast fields, often presenting numerous seams lying one above another in the cliffs of the ravines and river-valleys. Rich deposits of nodular argillaceous iron-ore are extensively distributed throughout this region, associated with beds of limestone and seams of coal offering every facility for its conversion into metal. Salt is also extensively diffused in brine-springs, and is advantageously manufactured at various localities; the sandstones and shales from which the brine is drawn, are of more recent date than those of the New York springs belonging to the carboniferous series. Petroleum or Seneca oil, and carburetted hydrogen, appear in many places; sulphur and alum, saltpetre, and copperas earths occur.—To the E of the mountains, the soil is excellent. In this quarter the land is level, and enriched from the washing of the

hills and uplands. In the interior the soil is rocky and barren, with fertile spots in the valleys and along the borders of the streams. Some of these valleys contain very rich land, the soil being generally a black mould two or three feet deep; but among the mountains, it is not well-adapted to cultivation. W of the mountains, the country improves, and around the head-streams of the Ohio, it is generally fertile.

Agriculture.] E of the mountains, and especially in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, the country is under excellent cultivation, and great attention is paid to agricultural pursuits. In 1847, 14,150,000 bushels of wheat, 18,835,000 of oats, 20,200,000 of Indian corn, 12,000,000 of rye, and 150,000 of barley were raised; besides 1,720,000 tons of hay, 600,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 2,000,000 lbs. maple sugar. The farms in this state are generally large, and skilfully managed. Nearly 2,000,000 sheep are pastured in the state. Wheat and maize are the most important products, and flour of the best quality is sent to the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. This region also produces abundance of excellent fruit. The water-melons, which are raised here, are of excellent quality, and produced in such abundance as to be often sold in the cities for a cent a-piece. Peaches, pears, and apples are also raised in great quantities and in high perfection. In the interior and W parts, wheat, maize, buckwheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax, are much cultivated.

Commerce.] Philadelphia enjoys nearly all the foreign commerce of the state, which chiefly consists in the export of the productions above mentioned. The coasting-trade also of this port is considerable. A great internal trade is carried on between Philadelphia and the West, across the mountains. The most common routes are to Pittsburg and Wheeling. There is also a port at Presqu' Isle, on Lake Erie, which has some trade. The total imports of the state in 1850, amounted to 12,066,000 drs.; the exports to 4,501,000 drs.

Manufactures.] P. is the first state in the Union for manufactures. Those of Philadelphia chiefly consist of cotton, iron, and glass. At Pittsburg and in the neighbourhood, are large glass manufactories, which furnish cut-glass ware and window glass, white, clear, and excellent, both in texture and polish. The cotton manufacture is also extensive, and occupies several large establishments here and in the neighbouring towns of Alleghany and Birmingham. The manufactures of iron employ several founderies and rolling-mills. The manufacture of steam-engines and sugar-mills, and of small steam-machinery to drive them, has become an important branch of business. There are many iron-works in various parts of the state. At York is a foundry for church-bells, and manufactures of cutlery and surgical instruments. Carpeting is also made at the same place. At Manyaunk, on the Schuylkill, are large cotton and woollen manufactories. At Chambersburg, are extensive manufactories of edge-tools, axes, carpenters' tools, hatchets, and chisels. At Bush-Hill, near Philadelphia, is a manufacture of floor-cloths from hemp and flax, and of table-cloths from cotton. At Bethany, in Wayne co., is a glass manufactory, which produces 450,000 ft. of window glass annually. In the W part of the state, are large manufactures of salt from springs. The principal salt-works are on the Conemaugh, a stream running into the Alleghany. The water is obtained by boring 400 or 500 ft. below the surface. Copper tubes are inserted in the perforation, in which the salt water rises to a level with the river, accompanied by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Fresh water is seldom found below 100 ft. Veins of coal and slate are penetrated at various depths, and narrow beds of limestone, lying deep, are passed through. In the process of manufacturing, salt water is pumped by horse-power into large troughs, where the earthy particles not held in solution subside. It is then passed into a shallow boiling pan of cast-iron, and after boiling is drawn off into vats, where the oxide of iron, which is abundant, and the earthy salts, subside, together with a portion of muriate of soda. The clean brine is passed off into a boiler, in which the salt is precipitated, and then removed to drain. The fisheries of P. are of little value; the capital invested only amounts to 170,000 drs. The products of the forest are only exceeded in value by those of Maine and New York. Lumber is the largest item, the fur-bearing animals being almost extinct in this state. Some considerable quantities of pearl and pot ashes, with a little turpentine, tar, and miscellaneous articles, also appear in the returns. The banking capital of P. amounted, in 1846, to 14,871,837 drs. Railroads and canals intersect this state in every direction.

Finances.] Early in the annals of internal improvement, P. embarked largely in extending and facilitating her communications by constructing some of the most magnificent works in the country, and contracted an immense debt, chiefly held against her by foreign bondholders. In 1838 the state-debt amounted to 24,140,003 drs.; in 1848, it had reached 40,578,949 drs. The pressure of the times and other collateral circumstances compelled the state to suspend paying interest on these liabilities; the credit of the state was totally annihilated, and the whole commonwealth condemned to disgrace. A just outcry was on this account raised, and all further intercourse in matters of this description was entirely discontinued. But the state has resumed an honourable course, and one satisfactory to all interested. After making trial of various unfortunate devices, the state manfully undertook the task of regenerating its credit by levying a tax of 3 mils on each dollar of assessed valuation of property in the state; and since the year 1846, all accruing interests have been punctually paid. However just the denunciations may have been in times past, and however degrading the position of this state, P. has now redeemed herself, and stands on the books of the capitalist solvent; and there is little doubt, had the arch-clamourist, the witty and rev. Sidney Smith, lived to see the return of confidence this state now enjoys, he would have had pleasure in recalling his not unmerited anathemas. The report by the auditor-general of P. states the revenue and expenditure of the state on the 30th November, 1850, as follows:—

Total revenue, ...			4,438,131 d. 51 c.
Balance in treasury, Dec. 1, 1849, . .	926,207 d. 24 c.		
Unavailable deposit in the Bank of the United States,	280,000	00	
			1,206,207 24
Total, . . .			5,644,338 75
Total expenditure, . . .			4,569,053 d. 94 c.
Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1850, available, .	754,252 d. 81 c.		
Depreciated funds in the treasury unavailable, .	41,032	00	
Deposit in Bank of the United States unavailable, .	280,000	00	
			1,075,284 81
Total, . .			5,644,333 d. 75 c.

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of November 1850, and the amount paid commissioners of the sinking fund, make an aggregate of 1,073,116 d. 84 c.; exceeding the balance in the treasury on the 30th of November 1849, by 146,909 d. 60 c. Unavailable funds in treasury, November 30, 1850, 321,032 d. The actual revenue of the state for the year was 187,941 d. 60 c. more than the actual or ordinary expenditure.—The payment of interest on the state

debt exceeded 2,000,000 d. This debt was, on 1st Dec. 1850, as follows:

Six per cent. stocks,		2,312,022 d.	51 c.
Five per cent. stocks,		37,350,892	27
Four and a half per cent stocks,		200,000	00
Total funded debt,		39,062,914 d.	78 c.
The unfunded debt was as follows:			
Relief notes in circulation,	652,164 d. 00 c.		
Interest, certificates outstanding,	162,135 90		
Interest, certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38		
Interest on unclaimed and outstanding certificates to be added to them when funded,	10,504 57		
Domestic creditors,	83,317 d. 79 c.		
Total unfunded debt,		912,570	64
Total public debt, Dec. 1, 1850,		40,775,485 d.	42 c.
Deduct, held by commissioners of the sinking fund, 459,122 d. 98 c., which makes the actual public debt,		40,316,362	44
Regular annual interest on loans, nearly		2,005,000	00
Add guaranteed interest on internal improvement companies,		32,500	00
Total interest for the year, nearly		2,037,500 d.	00 c.
The productive property owned by the state, was on 1st Dec. 1850:			
Stock in incorporated companies,		1,907,948	52
Pennsylvania railroads and canals,		29,204,787	33
Total productive property,		32,112,735 d.	85 c.

Divisions and population.] P. is divided into 64 cos. Its cap. is Harrisburg, situated on the E bank of the Susquehanna, in N lat. 40° 2′ 36″, W long. 76° 20′ 33″. The pop. at several periods was as follows:

Years.	Whites.	Slaves.	Free Blacks.	Total coloured.	Total.
1790	424,099	3,737	6,537	10,274	434,373
1800	586,095	1,706	14,564	16,270	602,365
1810	786,804	795	22,492	23,287	810,091
1820	1,017,094	211	32,153	32,364	1,049,458
1830	1,309,900	67	38,266	38,333	1,348,233
1840	1,676,115	64	47,854	47,913	1,724,033
1850	2,258,480		53,201		2,314,807

Education.] In the higher branches of education, P. enjoys institutions of celebrity. The principal colleges are the university of P. at Philadelphia; Dickinson college at Carlisle; Jefferson college at Canonsburg; Washington college, Alleghany college, and those of Pennsylvania, La Fayette, and Marshall. There are also several medical schools and theological seminaries. There were in this state, in 1840, 290 academies and grammar-schools, with 15,970 students, and 4,968 common schools, at which 179,989 children received their education. The number of white persons over the age of 20 years, unable to read and write, was 33,940, but of this amount more than 26,000 were from Ireland alone. The whole number of school districts reported, exclusive of the city and co. of Philadelphia, for the year ending June 1850, was 1,445. The whole number of schools was 8,844. The average number of months that schools were taught was 5·1. Number of male teachers, 7,236; number of female teachers, 4,005. Average wages per month of male teachers, 17d. 20 c.; of female teachers, 10 d. 15 c. Number of male scholars, 242,621; number of female scholars, 198,181; number learning German, 11,041. The average number of scholars in each school was 40; and the cost of teaching each scholar per month, 1 d. 44 c. The amount of tax levied in the accepting districts was 795,401 d. 48 c.; received from the state appropriation, 159,367 d. 44 c. The cost of instruction was 609,377 d. 45 c.; fuel and contingencies, 63,329 d. 14 c.; of school-houses, repairs, &c., 253,741 d. 06 c. The number of taxables by the triennial return in 1850 was 499,395. Since, and including 1844, the annual appropriation by the state for the support of schools has been 200,000 d.—Church statistics exhibited the following results in returns of 1847. The Methodists are the most numerous denomination of Christians, having 629 travelling, 57 superannuated, and 989 local preachers, and about 80,000 or 90,000 communicants. Presbyterians are next in point of numbers. The 'old school' have 417 churches, 307 ministers, and 45,213 church members. The Baptists have 302 churches, 208 ministers, and 27,873 members; the Congregationalists have 16 churches, 90 ministers, and 5,506 members; and the Protestant Episcopalians have 127 ministers, and an extensive connection. The Universalists have 48 churches, and 29 preachers. Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Baptists (of denominations other than those above named), Jews, and especially the Society of Friends, are numerous.

Constitution.] The constitution of P. provides for an executive, legislature, judiciary, &c. The governor is elected by the people, and may hold office six years out of nine. He must be 30 years of age, and have resided in the state for 7 years. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house-of-representatives. The senate consists of 33 members, elected for 3 years, one-third being elected annually. The house-of-representatives has 100 members, elected annually. There are the usual restrictions as to age, citizenship, and residence. Judicial officers were until 1850 appointed by the governor, with the consent of the senate: they are hereafter to be elected by the people. The judges of the supreme court hold their seats for 15 years, and the president and judges of the several courts of common pleas for 10 years. The secretary of the commonwealth is appointed by the governor, and holds office during his pleasure. The treasurer is elected by the general assembly in joint ballot. The right of suffrage is granted to every white freeman of the age of 21 years, who has resided in the state one year, and in the district where he deposits his vote ten days next previous to the election. It is an indispensable qualification that the voter must have paid a state or county tax. The legislature meets at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday in January annually.

Canals.] The state works, begun in 1825, comprise a series of railroads and canals, extending across the country from tide-water to the Ohio, and branching-off in different directions to almost every section of the state. The Grand Trunk canal and railroad extends from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, a distance by this route of 400 m. The first division of the work is a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, 81 m.; here the canal begins, and is continued up the Susquehanna and the Juniata to Holidaysburg, 172 m., part of which distance is occupied by pools. The rise and fall in this section is 748 ft., and the summit at Holidaysburg is 684 ft. above Columbia. The canal is 40 ft. wide at top, and 4 ft. deep. The Alleghany ridge is then surmounted by the Alleghany Portage railroad, 37 m. in length, with a total rise and fall of 2,570 ft. This railroad comprises 10 inclined planes, about 4 m. in length, passed by stationary steam-engines. The summit-level is 2,325 ft. above the sea. At Johnstown the western section of the canal begins, and is continued down the Conemaugh or Kiskiminetas, and the Alleghany to Pittsburg, 104 m., with a total lockage of 471 ft. The Delaware branch of the Pennsylvania canal extends from Easton to Bristol, on the r. bank of the river, 60 m., with a descent of 170 ft. The Susquehanna division extends up the Susquehanna and the North branch, from the mouth of the Juniata to Holidaysburg, 127 m. The West branch division runs from Northumberland up the W branch of the Susquehanna to Farrandsville, 75 m. The North branch division runs to Wilkesbarre, 73 m. The French Creek division extends up the river of that name, from Franklin at its mouth, to Meadville and the Conneat lake, 46 m. The Beaver branch, from the Ohio to Newcastle on the Shenango, is 30 m. long.—The total number of miles of railroad in operation within the state on 1st January 1853 was 1,211, while 914 m. additional were in progress.

History.] In 1638, a company of Swedes purchased a tract of land from the Indians on the W side of the Delaware river, and there made the first settlement of the state. The Dutch obtained possession of the territory; but in 1664, when the English captured New Netherlands, they obtained possession of this colony

also, and for several years it was held subject to the governors of New York. In 1681, William Penn, the celebrated Quaker, obtained the grant of a charter for the territory from Charles II., and proceeded to settle the country. In 1768, the boundary known as Mason and Dixon's line was run between P. and Virginia. William Penn died in 1718, and his heirs continued to hold his interests until the revolutionary war, when they sold their claims to the commonwealth for the sum of 580,000 dollars. In 1775, an addition, by purchase of the Indians, was made in the NW. The first constitution of the state was adopted in 1776; the second in 1790; the present in 1838; and amendments were passed upon it in 1850. Delaware was originally a part of Penn's patent, and for a long period formed a component part of P. During the 7 years' war with France, and the revolutionary war, this state took an active position. It was several times occupied by the royal forces, and for some months Philadelphia was made their head-quarters.

PENN-YAN, a village of Milo township, Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S., 192 m. W of Albany, on the outlet of Crooked lake. Pop. 1,800.

PENO (Lake), a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, 20 m. SW of Ostushkof. It is 15 m. in length from N to S, and about 2½ m. in breadth. On the N it receives a small stream from Lake Sterj; and on the W the river Knd; and on the SE it discharges its waters by the infant Volga.

PENOBSCOT, a river of the state of Maine, U. S., formed by the confluence of two streams, the larger and western of which rises in the highlands, in the W part of the state, on the confines of Canada, and near the sources of the Chaudiere; flows E; and passes through Chesumcook, Pemadumcook, and other lakes, before uniting with the Sebovis or E branch, which issues from a series of small lakes near the head-waters of Aroostook river, and flows S to its junction with the W branch, which takes place 54 m. above Bangor. The P. then directs its course SE to the confluence of the Mattawamkeag river; then SSW until it receives the Piscatiquis, and afterwards flows S by W till its entrance into the bay of the same name. It has a total course of about 275 m.; and is navigable to Bangor a distance of 50 m, and at which there is a tide-rise of upwards of 20 ft. Above Bangor the river is studded with islands, all of which, to the extent of several miles above the Mattawamkeag river, belong to the Penobscot tribe of Indians, and the principal of which, named Oldtown, forms the residence of the tribe. Several of these islands are of large size, and very fertile. A considerable annuity is secured to this tribe of Indians by the government. The principal towns on the river are Castine, Bucksport, and Orrington, on the E side, and on the W are Thomaston, Camden, Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, Hamden, Bangor, and Orono.—P. bay forms a fine embrasure, 20 m. in depth from Owl's-head to Belfast bay; and 30 m. in breadth at the entrance, from Owl's-head to Burnt Coat island. It contains numerous islands, of which the principal are Deer, Fox, and Long islands, and the Isle of Hant; and along its shores are Castine, Belfast, Buckport, Bangor, and many other fine harbours.—Also an extensive co. in the N part of the state of Maine, drained in its upper parts by the head-branches of Aroostook and the W branch of Penobscot rivers, and containing numerous lakes, and intersected in its lower parts by the Penobscot, and its tributaries the Mattawamkeag, Sebec, and Kanduskeag rivers. It has an undulating surface, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 45,705; in 1850, 63,094. Its cap. is Bangor.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state, 8 m. N by E of Castine, on the E side of the bay of the same name. In its NE part is a large pond. Pop. 1,474.

PENOL (El), a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca and prov. of Antioquia, 54 m. SE of Santa Fe-de-Antioquia, and 87 m. NNW of Mariquita, on an affluent of the Magdalena, at an alt. of 2,059 yds. above sea level. Pop. 822.

PENOMPING, or Calompe, a town of Siam, in Camboja, on the r. bank of the Mekon, 50 m. SSE of Camboja and 110 m. NW of Saigon.

PENON-DE-ALHUCEMAS. See Alhucemas.

PENON-DE-VELEZ, a fortified Spanish presidio, in Marocco, in the prov. of Fez, a little to the NE of Velez-de-la-Gomera, 75 m. SE of Ceuta, and at a nearly equal distance W of Melilla, on a lofty rock, surrounded by the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 11′ 45″, and W long. 4° 13′ 55″. It possesses two churches, a chapel, an hospital, and bomb-proof powder and provision stores. Water is supplied by means of a large cistern. The Penon is merely a fortress built on a rock surrounded on all sides by the sea, with a port for the reception of vessels of small dimensions. It is situated facing the Campo-del-Moro, whence it is separated by a strait about 100 varas = 450 yds. across, called the Fredo. At one extremity of this strait is a small fort provided with a few cannons, and standing on a piece of land called the Islete, connected with the principal rock on which the fortress is built by a kind of natural bridge little indebted to art for its construction. The town, containing a crowded pop., is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and consists of only two streets. This town was built in 1508, by D. Pedro-de-Navarra. In 1520 it was taken by the Moors, but was recovered in 1664 by the Spaniards, and has ever since been in their possession. See Ceuta.

PENPONT, a parish in Upper Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, measuring 14 m. in extreme length from NW to SE, and 32¼ sq. m., or 16,418 Scottish acres in area. Two-thirds or more of the whole area are arranged lengthwise into four generally steep ridges, and three deep and narrow glens each watered by a plentiful stream. In the bosom of the river Skarr's left mountain-flank, rises almost perpendicularly from the glen, the naked stupendous crag of Glenquhargen, a mountain mass of nearly bare stone, amidst highlands where all else is green or russet, one of the greatest curiosities in the S of Scotland. About 1¾ m. SE of it appears the summit of Cairnkinna, crowning a gradual ascent, possessing an alt. of 2,086 ft. above sea-level, and commanding a view of large parts of Nithsdale and Annandale, considerable portions of Ayrshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Clydesdale, and some blue and hazy summits in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The village of P. stands on the Skarr, 2 m. W of Thornhill. It is a straggling, rural, pleasant place; and consists of three clusters, Penpont Proper, Townhead of Penpont, and Brierbush. Its pop. is between 400 and 500. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 1,232; in 1851, 1,411.

PENPU, or Fombu, a town of the Lieu-kieu archipelago, in the Great Lieu-kieu island and prov. of Chan-pe, on the S bank of a peninsula, which projects from the W side of the island and 36 m. N of Zieuly.

PENRHOS, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3½ m. SW by W of Pwllheli. Area 555 acres. Pop. in 1831 and in 1851, 112.

PENRHOS-LLIGWY, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NE of Llanerch-y-Midd. Area 2,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 557; in 1851, 553.

PENRHYDD, or Penrith, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 7 m. SE of Cardigan. It includes the chapelry of Castellan. Area 899 acres. Pop. in 1851, 421.

PENRHYN, a township and sea-port in Llandegai p., Carnarvonshire, adjacent to Bangor, and 8½ m. NE of Carnarvon. Port P., at the influx of the river Ogwen into the Menai straits, is considered the harbour of Bangor. It has a commodious quay, at which vessels of 300 tons can easily load and unload. The castle of P. is a magnificent structure, entirely composed of Mona marble, and occupying the site

of the palace of Roderic Molwynog, prince of Wales in 720. A great slate quarry exists at Dolawin, in this township, about 6 m. from Bangor, at the entrance of the romantic valley named Nant-Frangon. The solid masses of slate taken from this quarry are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. Pieces are shaped on the spot into grave-stones, chimney-pieces, roofing slates, cisterns, rails, &c.: about 2,000 persons are here constantly employed, and the quantity of slate taken daily from the quarry amounts to 200 tons. They are conveyed on a railway to Port- P., whence they are shipped to all parts of Great Britain, and even to the United States of America.

PENRHYN ISLANDS, a group of islands in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 9° 2′, and W long. 157° 35′. They are densely covered with wood, consisting chiefly of cocoa-palms and pandanus, and appear very populous. The inhabitants are robust and well-made. Their only clothing consists of a cincture made of cocoa-palm leaves. Fishing forms their chief employment.

PENRHYS, or Penrice, a parish in Swansea, Glamorganshire, 10 m. W by S of Swansea. Area 2,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 362; in 1851, 398. Some of the ruins of castle P. are still to be seen, and on part of its site stands the modern P.-castle, an elegant structure.

PENRITH, a parish and market-town in Cumberland, comprising the townships of Burrogate, Dockray, Middlegate with Sandgate, Netherend-Bridge with Carleton, and Plympton-Head; and intersected by the Carlisle and Lancaster railroad, by which it is 17½ m. distant from Carlisle, and 51½ m. from Lancaster. Area 7,664 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,059; in 1851, 7,387. The pop. of the town and p. are in general employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of checks, ginghams, fancy waistcoat-pieces, and hats. The vicinity is rich in lead ore, blue slate, flags, and freestone. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, a little to the N of the river Eamont, within the district called Inglewood forest, and commanding a noble view of the mountains which environ the lake-district. It consists principally of one long, but irregular street, well-paved and lighted with gas, and lined with good houses. The houses are chiefly built of red freestone and roofed with a fine slate. Considerable and handsome additions to the town have been made of late years. The parish-church, nearly in the centre of the town, is a handsome structure; and a very elegant chapel in connection with the Establishment has recently been opened. The pop. of the town itself as distinct from the p. was 6,668 in 1851. The ancient castle and likewise the more modern hall of the family of Brougham and Vaux are on the S bank of the Eamont in this vicinity, and within a brief distance of each other.—P. is a place of considerable antiquity. It was twice burned in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., when a strong fortress—some considerable remains of which still exist—was erected to prevent further incursions of the Scots. It also suffered dreadfully by the plague at two different periods.

PENROSE, a parish in Monmouthshire, 6 m. W by S of Monmouth. Area 2,695 acres. Pop. in 1831, 398; in 1851, 353.

PENRYN, a borough and chapelry in St. Gluvias p., Cornwall, 50 m. SW and nearly adjoining to Falmouth, at the NW extremity of Falmouth creek or inner harbour. Area 325 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,521; in 1851, 3,959. The town, which stands on the declivity of a hill rising from a creek running into Falmouth harbour, chiefly consists of one broad street, and two or three of a narrower description. The town-hall and the market-house occupy a prominent place in the principal street. The imports are chiefly those requisite for home consumption, and for the mines in the immediate vicinity. The export is almost exclusively granite, which is quarried a few miles from the town. There is no manufacture of any importance; but several good breweries and grist and paper mills. The pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries have been of service in the employment of many of the inhabitants. The income of the borough for 1840, was £678; in 1849-50, £514. In conjunction with Falmouth, the borough returns 2 members to parliament.

PENSACOLA, a sea-port of the state of Florida, U. S., on a bay of the same name, 10 m. from the gulf, in N lat. 30° 24′, and W long. 87° 10′, 1,050 m. distant from Washington. Its streets are broad and regularly laid out, but covered with deep sand, and its houses are mostly of wood. Pop. in 1850, about 2,800. It has a wharf extending 600 ft. into the bay, and forms an important port-of-entry in Florida; but the harbour is shallow, and a sand bank crossing the mouth of the bay has only 22 ft. water upon it at high tide. An important navy-yard belonging to the Union has been formed upon Tartar-point, which stretches out into the bay; and a light-house with a revolving light, stands on the W shore of the bay, within the entrance, in N lat. 30° 20′, and W long. 87° 11′. The fortifications of P. were repaired and strengthened by the English while they held the place in 1814, and have since been much strengthened; but the best defences of the town consist in the marshes which surround it.—Also a little island in the lake of Nicaragua, almost within cannon-shot of the old castle of Granada, "one of the out-lyers of the labyrinth of small islands which internal fires long ago thrust up from the depths of the lake around the base of Momobacho." It contains numerous Aztec monuments.

PENSAX, a chapelry in Lindridge p., Worcestershire, 6 m. SW of Bewdley. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 571; in 1851, 537.

PENSCELLWOOD, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NE by E of Wincanton. Area 1,101 acres. Pop. in 1831, 361; in 1851, 431.

PENSFORD (St. Thomas), a parish and market-town in Somersetshire, 27 m. NNE of Somerton, on a branch of the Avon. Pop. in 1851, 316.

PENSHAW, Pensher, or Painshaw, a chapelry and township in Houghton-le-Spring p., co.-palatine of Durham, 5¾ m. WSW of Sunderland, in the line of the Durham Junction railway. Area 1,066 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,539; in 1851, 2,120. Lime and excellent freestone are wrought here.—On Pensherhill a monument has been erected to the memory of the late Earl of Durham. The structure approximates to that of a Grecian temple, eighteen equidistant columns, 30 ft. in height, and 6½ ft. in diameter, supporting at each end a magnificent pediment, with a deep entablature on each side. The height to the upper point of the pediment is about 70 ft. It forms a prominent object from the railway between Darlington and Newcastle.

PENSHURST, a parish and town in Kent, 4½ m. WSW of Tonbridge, on the banks of the Medway. The SE railway passes 2 m. N of the town, which gives the title of baron to Smythe, Viscount Strangford. Area 4,526 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,628.

PENSTHORPE, a parish in Norfolk, 2 m. E by S of Fakenham, on the river Wensum. Area 753 acres. Pop. in 1831, 30; in 1851, 11.

PENSTON, a village in the p. of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire, 3 m. E of Tranent. It occupies the centre of one of the most extensively-worked coal districts in the county, and is inhabited chiefly by colliers.

PENSTROWED, a parish in Montgomeryshire, 3 m. W of Newtown, on the SW bank of the Severn. Area 1,220 acres. Pop. in 1831, 123; in 1851, 110.

PENTA-DAKTYLON, a mountain-range of Greece, in the Morea, which runs in a SSE direction along the confines of the nomarchies of Lacedemonia and Laconia, and terminates in the latter, in Cape Matapan, forming the S extremity of the Hellenic chain. Its highest summit, Mount Hagios Ilias or Mount St. Elias, has an alt. of 7,829 ft. above sea-level, and is conspicuous for its abrupt sharpness. It is the *Taygetum* of the ancients. The summits of this ridge are not unfrequently clothed in snow. A cultivated tract occupies its middle region.

PENTAIA, a town of Cyprus, near a bay of the same name, on the NW coast of the island, 25 m. WNW of Nicosia.

PENTECOST, an island off the NE coast of Australia, in the group of the Cumberland islands, in S lat. 20° 23′, and E long. 148° 59′.

PENTECOST, or WHITSUNTIDE, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the New Hebrides, in S lat. 15° 45′, and E long. 168° 17′. It is 23 m. in length from N to S, and 8 m. broad. It has a mountainous surface, but is well-cultivated. It was discovered in 1768 by Bougainville, on the day from which it takes its name.

PENTEDATTILO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, 14 m. SE of Reggio, cant. and 3 m. NW of Melito, on a rock. Pop. 820. The environs afford large quantities of silk.

PENTELI, or MENDELI, a mountain of Greece, in the nomarchy of Attica, 16 m. NNE of Athens. It is the *Pentelicus* of the ancients. Alt. 3,637 ft. About 4 m. to the S is a village of the same name.

PENTELLARIA. See PANTELLARIA.

PENTEMSIA, a small island of Greece, in the gulf and to the NE of the island of Egina.

PENTEREAZ, or PENTHALAZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 6 m. SE of Orbe, and 13 m. N of Lausanne. Pop. 294.

PENTERRY, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3½ m N by W of Chepstow. Area 479 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 34.

PENTHIEVRE, a fort of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. N of Quiberon, and 20 m. SE of Lorient, at the narrowest point of the isthmus by which the peninsula of Quiberon is connected with the main-land.

PENTHIR-BAY, a bay of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. W of Crozon, and 18 m. WNW of Chateaulin, on the Atlantic, between a headland of the same name on the W, and the bay of Dinant on the E. It is about 1 m. in width at the entrance, and possesses little depth.

PENTIMA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra and 6 m. NW of Sulmona. Pop. 1,600. The ruins of the ancient *Corfinium*, in the vicinity, form the chief materials of which this town is built.

PENTLAND FRITH, the strait or sound betwixt continental Scotland and the Orkney islands, connecting the Atlantic and the German oceans. Its length is about 17 m.; its breadth, from 6 to 8 m. At the middle, it expands, on the N side, into Scalpa-flow. On the coast of Caithness it terminates, on the E, at Duncansby-head, and, on the W, at Dunnet-head; on the N, or Orkney side, it is terminated, on the E, by a headland of S. Ronaldsay, and, on the W, by a headland of Hoy. The distance, or breadth of sea, between the eastern terminations, is 6 m.; that between the western terminations, is 7 m. Nearly in the centre of the E end of the frith, but 2¼ m. E of a straight line between Duncansby-head and South Ronaldshay, lie the Pentland Skerries; and 12 m. NW of Duncansby-head, and 1½ m. from the nearest point of the Caithness coast, lies the island of Stroma. About 3½ m. NNE of this island, 2 m. W of the nearest point of S. Ronaldshay, and looking right up the centre of Scalpa-flow, lies the island of Swona; and 2 m. WSW of Stroma, and not far from the Caithness coast, are some very dangerous rocks, called the Merry Men of Mey, which cause a dreadful agitation of the sea. At the E end of the frith, outward from Duncansby-head, is another very rough and dangerous piece of sea, occasioned also by rocks alternately submerged and visible, called 'the Boars of Duncansby.' The Pentland frith is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas; yet must be traversed by all vessels passing from the E of Scotland to the Atlantic, or from the W to the German ocean, which cannot navigate the limited capacities of the Caledonian canal. The tide varies in rate from 3 to 9 m. an hour, according to the height of its rise, and the consequent mass of waters. At full spring, it rises 8 ft.; and on extraordinary occasions 14 ft.; at neap it rises from 3½ to 6 ft. The flood comes northward along the W coast of Scotland, runs eastward through the frith, and then courses away S along the E coast. But, in consequence of sudden contractions and expansions of the channel, and of the intervention or obstruction of headlands, islands, rocks, and shoals, counter-currents are produced in the frith as rapid as the tide itself; and these, in their collisions with one another, or with the tide, or with sunken rocks, produce powerful eddies and stupendous spoutings which, when lashed and infuriated by gales, are menacing to even the largest vessels. The stream along the coasts flows in a direction opposite to that of the central or main current.

PENTLAND HILLS, a beautiful range of heights, partly in Peebles-shire, and chiefly in Mid-Lothian. The range is geographically a slender continuation to the NE of the congeries of mountains and hills which comes off from the Southern Highlands, and occupies most of the area of Peeblesshire; and extends about 12 m. to a point about 4 m. SW of Edinburgh. The summits at the NE end, or in Collinton and Lasswade, rise, in several instances, about 1,600 ft. above sea-level; and several which form a group about the middle, have an alt. of upwards of 1,700 ft.; East-cairn-hill, the highest, rising 1,802 ft. above the level of the sea at Leith. From some of the copious springs of pure water which they in numerous places send up, Edinburgh is supplied by pipes. The P. have geognostically no affinity to the Tweeddale heights, but, in most cases, consist entirely of porphyry,—chiefly of the claystone and felspar varieties. Malachite or green carbonate of copper, and one or two other rare minerals, occur on this range.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two islets and some contiguous rocks, a little seaward of the middle of the E entrance of the Pentland frith. The smaller islet lies 1¼ m. S by W of the larger, and is uninhabited. The larger islet lies 4½ m. ENE of Duncansby-head, and 3½ m. S by E of the Loather rock, on the nearest part of the Orkney coast. In 1794 a lighthouse was built on the larger Skerry. It stands in N lat. 58° 41′, and W long. 2° 55′; and consists of two towers, with a higher and a lower light.

PENTLOW, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. E by N of Clare, on the river Stour. Area 1,847 acres. Pop. in 1831, 340; in 1851, 380.

PENTNEY, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. NW by W of Swaffham. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 624.

PENTON-MEWSEY, a parish in Southampton-shire, 2¾ m. NW by W of Andover. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1831, 254; in 1851, 210.

PENTONVILLE, a populous district in St. James, Clerkenwell p., Middlesex, 1¾ m. N by W of St. Paul's. Area 134 acres. Pop. in 1841, 9,522; in 1851, 11,904. The Government model prison, or penitentiary, is situated in this neighbourhood. See article LONDON, also CLERKENWELL.

PENTRAETH, a parish in Anglesey, 5 m. WNW of Beaumaris. Area 4,013 acres. Pop. in 1831, 938; in 1851, 963.

PENTRICH, a parish in Derbyshire, 2 m. S by W of Alfreton, in the line of the Birmingham and Derby railway, comprising the township of P. and the chapelry of Ripley. Area 3,889 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,521; in 1851, 3,557.

PENTRIDGE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 3½ m. NW by N of Cranborne. Area 1,764 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 256.

PENTROBIN, a township in Hawarden p., co. of

Flint, 4¾ m. WSW of Hawarden, on the W bank of the river Alen. Area 1,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 931; in 1851, 940.

PENTYRCH, a parish in Glamorganshire, 7 m. NW of Cardiff, in the line of the Taff-Vale railway, and the Merthyr-Tydvil canal. Area 3,975 acres. Pop. in 1831, 926; in 1851, 1,599.

PENVENAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of Treguier, and 10 m. NE of Launion. Pop. in 1846, 2,913.

PENWORTHAM, a parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 1½ m. SW of Preston, on the S bank of the Ribble, and in the line of the North-Union railway, which here crosses the Ribble on a fine viaduct, including the townships of Farrington, Howick, Hutton, and Penwortham, and the chapelry of Longton. Area 2,277 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,679; in 1851, 1,487.

PEN-Y-BONT, a hamlet in Llanbadarn-Fawr p., Radnorshire, 7 m. WNW of New Radnor, on the river Aran.

PEN-Y-CLAWDD, a parish in Monmouthshire, 2½ m. E by N of Ragland. Area 614 acres. Pop. 42.

PENZA, a government, district, and town of Russia in Europe. The gov. lies between 52° 48′ and 55° N lat., and 42° 26′ and 48° 40′ E long.; and is bounded on the N by the gov. of Nijnii-Novgorod; on the NE and E by that of Simbirsk; on the S by the gov. of Saratov; and on the W by that of Tambov. It is 180 m. in length from E to W, and 165 m. in extreme breadth, and comprises an area of 33,394 sq. versts, or 14,568 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 1,018,100; in 1846, 1,087,200. This gov. is intersected in the SW by the ridge of hills which separates the basin of the Caspian sea and that of Azof, but the surface is generally flat. The principal rivers are the Sura, Insara, Isa, Moksha, Vad, and Vicha, affluents of the Volga; and the Khoper and Vorona, which belong to the basin of the Don. The climate is mild, and the soil fertile. It is one of the most fertile grain provs. of the empire, producing rye, spelt, barley, oats, millet, and buck-wheat, also large quantities of hemp. Its extensive pasturage supports large numbers of cattle. The rivers, especially the Sura, abound with fish. Near Troïtzk are highly productive mines of iron, and in several parts are quarries of millstone. The forests are extensive, and afford excellent timber, particularly oak. Linen and woollen fabrics, cloth, leather, soap, vitriol, and glass, form articles of extensive manufacture in this gov. It possesses also numerous distilleries of spirits from malt, several iron founderies, and manufactories of beet-root sugar, and carries on an active trade. The government of Penza is administered by a civil governor, dependent on the military government of Novgorod. It is divided into 10 districts; and contained, in 1831, 13 towns and 17 public schools.—The town is 360 m. ESE of Moscow, and 750 m. SE of St. Petersburg, partly at the foot and partly on the NE side of a height, near the l. bank of the Sura, at the confluence of the little river Penza. Pop. 11,000. The majority of the houses are of wood, and generally ill-built; but from the number of its churches, and several large mansions which have been built in it by the noble families connected with this district, it presents a generally handsome effect. Besides the cathedral, which is a large and well-built edifice founded in 1717, it has 11 churches, a gymnasium, and several schools. The principal street, and the great square, are elevated 60 ft. above the level of the Penza. The lower part of the town, on the opposite bank of the Penza, is generally inundated in spring. The manufacture of leather and of soap forms the chief employment. The shops are well-stocked with the productions of foreign markets. This town was founded in 1666 by the czar Alexis-Mikhaïlovitch.

PENZANCE, a sea-port and chapelry in Madron p., Cornwall, 73 m. SW by W of Launceston, and 9 m. ENE of the Lands-end, on the NW side of Mounts-bay. Pop. in 1801, 3,382; in 1831, 6,563; in 1851, 9,214. The town is of considerable size and importance, consisting chiefly of four streets of neat houses, with a market-place at the point of their intersection. A new guild-hall and market-house were erected in 1838. The pier, exclusive of recently projected improvements, is about 800 ft. in length; with a depth of water at spring-tides of 17 ft. The projected improvements consist of a floating dock or inner basin, with gates, to contain 350 sail of vessels, exclusive of the accommodation in the outer basin for 100 sail more; for the further protection of shipping, an extensive breakwater in the bay has been projected. The number of vessels and boats above 15 tons registered at this port, in 1837, was 83; tonnage, 4,469; in 1850, 98 = 9,198 tons. The total amount of tonnage which entered the port and its outports in 1837 was 49,943, of which 5,179 tons were with foreign imports: mining speculations had previously increased the importation of foreign timber to a great extent. In 1850, there arrived inwards and coastwise 580 vessels = 34,641 tons; 10 = 1,028 tons fron the colonies; and 18 = 1,684 tons from foreign ports. Portleven, Newlym, and Mousehole, are outports of P. The gross receipt of customs in 1839 was £23,735; in 1849, £12,413. The exports are chiefly tin, copper ore, china clay, leather, wool, and fish,—chiefly pilchards. There are no manufactures in the district, which is agricultural and mining. The Royal Geological society of Cornwall, instituted in 1814 for the cultivation and diffusion of a knowledge of mineralogy and geology, has a hall here, and a valuable museum of mineralogical and geological specimens. A public library, containing about 4,500 vols., was instituted in 1817. There are other three considerable libraries and two news-rooms. The income of the borough in 1840 was £2.680; in 1849-50, £3,574. P. is situated in a district no less noted for its fertility than for the beauty of its scenery, and the salubrity and peculiar mildness of its temp.: hence it is much resorted to by invalids both as a watering-place for visitors and as a permanent residence. According to Sir James Clark, the mean annual temp. of P. is only 3° below that of Rome; while that of London is 10°; and the mean temp. of winter in Rome is only 5° higher than that of P. About one-third more rain falls at P. than at Rome.

PENZING, a village of Austria, in the circle and 3 m. W of Vienna, on the l. bank of the Wienfluss. Pop. 3,135. It contains numerous villas, belonging to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and has extensive manufactories of silk and cotton fabrics, and of vinegar.

PENZLIN, a frontier-town of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Gustrow, 12 m. N of Neu Strelitz, and 45 m. ESE of Gustrow, between two small lakes. Pop. 2,200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics, and of pottery, nails, and leather; and several breweries and distilleries of brandy.

PEO-HAM-CHIN, a group of islets in the Yellow sea, near the Chinese coast, in N lat. 38° 20′, E long. 121° 10′.

PEONA, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Nice, mand. and 3 m. NE of Guillaumes, on the Tueli. Pop. 550. It has several oil-mills, and a mine of lead.

PEOPLETON, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m.

N by W of Pershore, and about the same distance from the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,474 acres. Pop. in 1831, 276; in 1851, 266.

PEORIA, a county in the W part of the state of Illinois, U. S., comprising a gently undulating surface of 648 sq. m., bounded on the E by Illinois river, and drained by Spoon river, and by Copperas, Kickapu, and Senatchwine creeks. The soil is extremely fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,153; in 1850, 17,550.—Its chief town, which bears the same name, is 70 m. N of Springfield, beautifully situated on the W bank of Illinois river, at its exit from Peoria lake, and 200 m. from the mouth of the river. Pop. in 1840, 1,467.—Lake P. is an expansion of the Illinois, about 20 m. in length, and extends in a NE direction from the village of the same name. It is divided by the Narrows into two parts, and has little current. Its waters are clear, and abound with fish.

PEOVER (Little), a township in Great Budworth p., co.-palatine of Chester, 2¾ m. S by W of Nether Knutsford. Area 278 acres. Pop. 121.

PEOVER (Nether), a chapelry and township in Great Budworth p., co.-palatine of Chester, 5 m. E of Norwich. Area 914 acres. Pop. in 1851, 232.

PEOVER (Superior), a chapelry and township in Rosthern p., co.-palatine of Chester, 3½ m. SSE of Nether Knutsford. Area 2,929 acres. Pop. 543.

PEPECHAPISSINAGAN, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in Lake Itaoumanion; runs SE; and flows into the N bank of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, 180 m. NE of Quebec, and after a total course of 120 m.

PEPER-HARROW, a parish in Surrey, 3 m. W of Godalming, on the N bank of the Wey. Area 1,454 acres. Pop. in 1831, 144; in 1851, 129.

PEPERSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Eecloo. Pop. 205.

PEPERSTRAETE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Herzele. Pop. 192.

PEPIN (Lake), an enlargement formed by the Mississippi, between the Missouri and the North-West Territories, U. S., about 160 m. below St. Peter's, and immediately above the confluence of the Chippeway. It is 21 m. in length, and in some places 3 m. in breadth from bluff to bluff. The rapid current of the river here settles into an almost stagnant pool.

PEPINGHEN, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 1,821. The com. is 11 m. SW of Brussels, near the r. bank of the Meulenbek, an affluent of the Senne. Pop. 186.

PEPIN-GUAÇU, or Caudalozo, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, which has its source in the mountains to the S of the Rio-Iguaçu or Curitiba; runs S; and joins the Uruguay, on the r. bank, 70 m. W of the confluence of the Pelotas.

PE-PI-SHAN, Pi-pi-shan, or Pe-yo, a chain of mountains in the N part of the peninsula of the Corea, which runs in a WSW direction, between the provs. of Pin-gan and Hwang-hai.

PEPIRI-MIRIM, Pepini-Guaçu, Pequiri, or Repiri, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, to the N of the Comarca-das-Missões. It has its source in the mountains to the S of the Curitiba; runs SW; forms to a small extent a frontier-line of Brazil; and joins the Uruguay, on the confines of the Banda-Oriental.

PEPPER-BAY, an indentation of the W coast of the island of Java, in N lat. 7° 30′, E long. 105° 40′. It is about 15 m. in breadth at its entrance, and nearly equal in depth. It contains two islands, named Sapoelo and Tjintal.

PEPPER-CREEK, a small river of New South Wales, which forms a portion of the boundary-line between the cos. of Bathurst and Georgiana, and joins Campbell river, on the confines of the co. of Westmoreland.

PEPPERELL, a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 38 m. NW of Boston, bordered on the E by Nashua river, and intersected by Nisitissit river. Its surface is hilly, but the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1841, 1,571.

PEPPERSTOWN, or Peppardstown, a parish in co. Tipperary, 1 m. NE of Fethard. Area 4,779 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,156; in 1851, 1,215.

PEPRENDAL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Paricke. Pop. 133.

PEPY'S ISLANDS. See Falkland Islands.

PEQUANNOCK, a township of Morris co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 10 m. N of Morriston. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the NE by a creek of the same name, and on the E by Pompton river, and intersected by Rockaway river. The soil consists chiefly of loam and clay. It contains iron-ore in large quantities, and the sulphate of iron. Pop. in 1840, 5,190. P. creek has its source in Sussex co., in the Walkill and Wawayanda mountains; flows SE; and, after a rapid course of 27 m., enters Passaic river. It receives the name of Pompton on reaching the village of that name.—Also a small river of the state of Connecticut, an affluent of Bridgeport harbour.

PEQUAWKETT, or Pegwacket, a river of the state of New Hampshire, U. S., an affluent of Saco river.

PEQUEST CREEK, a large and rapid stream of the state of New Jersey, U. S., formed by the confluence of two branches, in Independence co., and which, after a course of 30 m., enters Delaware river, at Belvedere.

PEQUIGNY. See Picquigny.

PEQUIRI, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, on the r. bank of the Rio-Correntes.

PERA, a town of Turkey in Europe, to the NE of Constantinople, of which it is considered a suburb, being separated from it only by the narrow arm of the Bosphorus which constitutes the port of the city. It stands on a hill commanding the channel, to the N of the suburb of Galata, and to the E of that of Cassim-Pasha. It is about 3 m. in length, but is narrow, ill-paved, and irregularly built. It contains a Greek and four Catholic churches, a monastery of dervishes of the Mevlevis order, and a college; and was until recently the residence of the European ambassador. The pop. of this suburb are a mixed race of people, speaking a singular patois of Greek, Turkish, French, and Italian. The environs are remarkable for their beauty. See article Constantinople.—Also a town of Rumelia, in the sanj. and 90 m. ESE of Sophia, and 1½ m. NW of Philippopoli, of which it may be considered a suburb.

PERA (Cape), a headland of the island of Majorca, on the E coast, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Palma, in N lat. 39° 42′ 12″, E long. 3° 33′ 25″.—To the SE is a village of the same name.

PERA (Pulo), a solitary rocky islet in the strait of Malacca, about midway between the W coast of the peninsula of Malacca and the NE extremity of the island of Sumatra, in N lat. 5° 50′, E long. 90° 12′. It is visible at a distance of several miles. A little to the N of this islet is the best route toward the strait during the SW monsoon.

PERABAD, or Pedro-Abad, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Cordova, partido and 6 m. N of Bujalance, in a fertile plain, near the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 2,122. It has an hospital. Silk is cultivated in the environs, and a considerable trade is carried on in wine, oil, and fruit.

PERACHORA, a village of Greece, 9 m. NNE of Corinth, on the peninsula which extends between the bay of Corinth and the gulf of Lepanto.

PERA-HEAD, a cape of NE. Australia, on the E side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 12° 58′ 30″, E long. 141° 39′ 45″. It consists of low reddish cliffs.

PERAK, a state of Malacca, which extends 75 m. along the W coast of the peninsula, to the S of Keddah or Quedah, and N of Salangore. It is separated from the former state by the Krian river, which debouches in N lat. 3° 59′; and from Salangore by the Bernam; and, with the state of Tringano, occupies the widest portion of the peninsula. The principal river by which it is watered is the Perak, which, after a course, in a WSW direction, of about 90 m., falls into the straits of Malacca. A chain of primitive mountains separates it from Tringano. In the S part of this territory are some fine alluvial plains, containing productive tin-mines, which are reputed to yield 3,000 piculs annually. This state was tributary to Siam until 1822. It is now governed by its own hereditary sultan. It contains 105 *mokims* or cantons. Its pop. is roughly estimated at 35,000 Malays, and a few Chinese and Chulia or Arab settlers from Malabar, exclusive of the aboriginal tribes. Its cap., which bears the same name, is 165 m. NNW of Malacca, near the river Perak, which will admit vessels drawing 12 ft. A factory was established here by the Dutch, who had once a fort on the fine harbour formed between the Dinding islands and the main.

PERAL (El), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 54 m. SSE of Cuenca, and 9 m. NNE of Tarazona, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Xucar, in a fertile locality. Pop. 609. It has a soap manufactory.

PERAL-DE-ARLANZA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Burgos, and partido of Lerma, on the l. bank of the Arlanza, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 340.

PERALEDA-DE-LA-MATA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. of Caceres, partido and 5 m. SE of Navalmoral, near the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 2,800. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary; and possesses oil and flour-mills, and manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PERALEJA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 8 m. ENE of Huete, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 888. It has manufactories of linen fabrics, and an oil-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in sheep and mules.

PERALEJOS-DE-ABAJO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. WSW of Salamanca, and partido of Lumbrales, in a fertile locality. Pop. 664. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics and of common earthenware.

PERALEJOS-DE-LAS-TRUCHAS, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 66 m. E of Guadalajara, and partido of Pastrana, in a mountainous locality at some distance from the r. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 1,284.

PERALEJOS-DE-SOLIS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 24 m. SSW of Salamanca, and partido of Sequeros-del-Condado, in a mountainous district. Pop. 52.

PERALES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Cuenca, and partido of Priego. Pop. 23.—Also a town in the prov. and partido and 18 m. NW of Palencia, on the r. bank of the Carrion. Pop. 110. The environs are unhealthy.

PERALES-DEL-RIO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SE of Madrid, and partido of Getafe, on the r. bank of the Manzanares, in a sandy locality. Pop. 81.

PERALES-DE-MILLA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. WSW of Madrid, and partido of Navalcarnero, in a plain, near the r. bank of the Perales, an affluent of the Alberche. Pop. 150.

PERALES-DE-TAJUNA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. SE of Madrid, and partido of Chinchon, in a fine valley, near the r. bank of the Tajuna. Pop. 1,290. It has a parish church, an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary, and has manufactories of linen fabrics.

PERALOECHE, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, and partido of Sacedon. Pop. 434.

PERALTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 12 m. SE of Olete, and 35 m. S of Pamplona, on the r. bank of the Arga, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and at the foot of a mountain, the summit of which is covered with Moorish fortifications. Pop. 2,348. It has a parish church, an hospital, several convents, and a custom-house; and possesses distilleries of brandy, and several oil-mills. The locality is noted for its wine.

PERALTA-DE-ALCOFEA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Huesca and partido of Sarinena. Pop. 633. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PERALTA-DE-LA-SAL, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Huesca, and partido of Tamarite. It has a parish church, a convent, and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of soap and of brandy. In the environs are quarries of lime and gypsum.

PERAMEA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 66 m. NE of Lerida, partido of Sort, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 389. It is enclosed by walls.

PERAMOLA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 51 m. NE of Lerida, partido of Solsona, in a level tract. Pop. 740. It has manufactories of brandy and of linen.

PERAMPUR, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, district and 9 m. NW of Madura.

PERARNA, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 36 m. E of Huesca, partido and 9 m. NW of Benabarre, on the r. bank of the Essera. Pop. 567.

PERASTO, a town of Dalmatia, 6 m. NNW of Cattaro, on the gulf of that name, at the foot of a mountain, the summit of which is crowned with a fortress. Pop. 2,500. It has a small fishing and trading port.

PERASUNGUM, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 35 m. SW of Aurungabad, at the confluence of the Pira with the Godavery. It contains numerous temples.

PERAWA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, and district of Mundessor, 75 m. N of Ujein. It is enclosed by a wall, now much dilapidated, and contains an old fort. The streets are irregular, and the houses generally ill-built.

PERAY (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, and arrond. of Tournon. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,625; in 1841, 10,168. The town is 9 m. S of Tournon, and 21 m. NE of Privas, on the Merdoril, an affluent of the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 2,485; in 1846, 2,720. The locality is noted for its vineyards, which produce a highly-esteemed white wine, approaching champagne in quality. Lime and lithographic stone occur in the vicinity.

PERBAIS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Wathain-Saint-Paulsart-lez-Wathain. Pop. 228.

PERCE'E, a village of Lower Canada, on the E coast of the district and co. of Gaspé, on the S side of Mal-bay. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful. In the vicinity is Mount P., alt. 1,235 ft. above sea-level.

PERCE'E ROCK, a small island of the gulf of the St. Lawrence, 21 m. S of Gaspé point. It consists of a perpendicular rock of red sandstone and limestone, rising to a height of 288 ft. above sea-level, and intersected by two natural arches, through which the sea has free passage. Boats can pass through these natural tunnels at high water.

PERCELADA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Viseu. It contains about 196 houses.

PERCH, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which has its source in Orleans township, Jefferson co., and flows SW into Black River bay.

PERCHAI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 42 m. WNW of Minsk.

PERCHE, an ancient territorial division of France, in the prov. of Maine, now comprised in the departments of the Eure-et-Loire, Orne, and Eure. It was divided into the Great and Little Perche, or Perche-Gouet and Thimerais. Its cap. was Mortagne.

PERCHE (Col-de-la), a pass of the Pyrenees, in France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees, a little to the SW of Mont-Louis.

PERCIVAL, a river of Prince Edward's island, flowing into the head of Egmont bay. The tide ascends it about 5 m. between low and marshy banks.

PERCQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 1,050; of com. 779.

PERCS (Vamos), a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss, in a woody plain, 14 m. E of Debreczin, and 22 m. ESE of Böszörminy.

PERCY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and dep. of St. Lo. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,635; in 1841, 11,010. The town is 16 m. SW of St. Lo, and about the same distance SE of Coutances, on the Gièse, an affluent of the Sienne. Pop. in 1841, 3,215; in 1846, 3,215.

PERCY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, extending along the E side of Shoalhaven river.

PERCY, a township of Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district, bounded on the N by the river Trent. Pop. in 1842, 920.

PERCY ISLANDS, a group of islands in the Northumberland archipelago, off the NE coast of Australia. The largest is from 12 to 14 m. in circumf., and rises to the height of about 1,000 ft. Its SW end is in S lat. 21° 40′, E long. 150° 13′ [*King*]. A species of pine and a few cabbage palms are the principal trees. These islands were first visited by Flinders in 1802. They appear to be frequented by the natives in pursuit of turtles.

PERDIDO, a river which has its source in the state of Alabama, U. S., in the co. of Baldwin; runs S, forming to some extent the boundary-line of the territory of Florida; and after a course of 75 m. throws itself by a wide mouth into the gulf of Mexico, 21 m. SE of Pensacola.

PERDIFUMO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 15 m. WNW of Il-Vallo, cant. and 5 m. W of Castel-dell'-Abate. Pop. 700. Its locality affords good wine and oil.

PERDIGON (El), a village of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 8 m. S of Zamora, and at about an equal distance SW of Moraleja. Pop. 987. It has a palace, a parish church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary.

PERDU (Mont), one of the highest summits of the Pyrenees, near the centre of the chain, in Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NNE of Huesca, near the S confines of the French dep. of the Pyrenees, and near a small lake of the same name. It has an alt. of 11,264 ft. above sea-level. From its glaciers descends the torrent of Gavarnie, which, leaping boldly down a precipice of 1,200 ft., forms a magnificent cascade, one of the sources of the Gave-du-Pau.

PERE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Chateauneuf, and 7 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,886.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Yonne, and cant. of Vezelay, 9 m. WSW of Avallon, on the l. bank of the Cure. Pop. 1,476.

PERE'BRODE', a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 30 m. WNW of Disna.

PEREBUC (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 5 m. NE of Allaire, and 82 m. E of Vannes, on the Oust. Pop. 500.

PERED, a village of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 37 m. E of Pressburg, and 14 m. SSE of Szered, near the r. bank of the Vaag. Pastel is extensively grown in the environs.

PERE-EN-RETZ (Saint), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Paimbœuf. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,328; in 1841, 8,863. The town is 6 m. S of Paimbœuf, and 25 m. W of Nantes. Pop. in 1846, 2,862.

PEREGRINE (Point), a headland of British North America, on the E side of Fox channel, to the E of Cape Willoughby, in N lat. 66° 30′, W long. 77° 0′. It was discovered by Fox in 1631.

PEREGRINO, a small island of the S. Pacific, in S lat. 10° 15′, W long. 151° 50′, in the group of the Society islands. It was discovered by Quiros in 1606; and is described by Torres and Torquemada as lying within a coral reef, and extremely fertile.

PEREHINSK, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 33 m. SSE of Stry, and 6 m. SSE of Rozmatow, on the l. bank of the Lomnica. It has an iron-mine.

PEREIASLAV, or Pereiaslavl, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 162 m. WNW of Poltova, and 60 m. SE of Kiev, at the confluence of the Troubej and Alta, in a low tract of land near the l. bank of the Dnieper. Pop. 7,000. It still retains some of the earthen fortifications erected by the Swedish prisoners in 1709, and contains numerous churches. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in horses, cattle, corn, brandy of local manufacture, and rosin. This town is of great antiquity, and was for a long period governed by its own sovereigns. From 1061 to 1239, it suffered greatly from wars and pestilence, and at the latter period was taken and destroyed by the troops of Balu-Khan. After being rebuilt, it fell under Polish dominion, and so continued until the 17th cent., when it was finally restored to Russia.

PEREIRA, a town of Portugal, in the comarca and 6 m. W of Coimbra, and 3 m. ESE of Tentugal, on the l. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1,800. Maize and melons are cultivated in the environs.

PEREIRA-JUZAO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 12 m. SE of Feira, and 8 m. NE of Bemposta, at the foot of mountains. Pop. 2,600.

PEREK, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Farsistan, district and 15 m. N of Darap or Darabgherd. It has a castle.

PEREKOP, or Or-Kapi, a town and fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Taurida, 84 m. NNW of Simferopol, and 72 m. SE of Kherson, on the isthmus of the same name, and a little to the SE

of its narrowest point. It stands in a plain, on the road leading from the Crimea into the interior of the empire, 2 m. from the shore of the gulf of Sibache or Sivach, and about 4 m. from that of the gulf of P. The fortress lies to the E of the town, near the great road, and consists of irregular fortifications, all substantially built of stone, and enclosing an interior fort of considerable height. It contains also within its walls a castle, barracks, a mosque, and a Greek church. Near the gate leading to P., and partly only within the fortifications, are several houses occupied by persons connected with the salt-works and stores. Two miles S is a suburb named Armianskoie-bazar, consisting of several streets, and containing numerous shops. The situation of the town is extremely unhealthy, and the resident pop., consisting of Russians, Tartars, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, does not exceed 1,000. In summer it is frequented by large numbers of Nogai-Tartars, who come hither to attend its fairs. The trade consists chiefly in salt, of which 20,000 cart-loads are annually sent into Southern Russia. *Taphros* or *Taphrae*, signifying 'ditch,' the ancient name of this town, was derived from the ancient ditch by which the isthmus was originally crossed. The Tartar name, *Or-Kapi*, signifies 'the gate of the fortification,' from the gate by which entrance is here obtained into the Crimea. *Perekop*, the Russian appellation, denotes 'the entrance' or 'gate of the isthmus.' The town was first taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1736. It was again ceded to Russia in 1775, and ultimately with the Crimea in 1783.

PEREKOP (Gulf of), an indentation formed by the Black sea, on the W coast of the Russian gov. of Taurida. The breadth of its entrance, extending from Tendra-point on the N, to the W extremity of the Crimea, is 50 m.; and the depth of its embrasure about 75 m. At its W extremity it is separated by an isthmus of the same name from the Sibache-More or Putrid sea, an inlet of the sea of Azof. The isthmus of P. connects the Crimea with the mainland. It is 27 m. in length from NW to SE, and swells from a breadth of 5 or 6 m. at the extremities, to 18 m. in the centre. It is but slightly elevated, and contains several salt lakes, which, in the months of May, June, and July, form extensive deposits of salt. A line of defence was here established by the Turks, which extended from the Black sea to the Sivach, a distance of 12 m., consisting of a strong rampart, and a ditch 12 fath. wide, and 25 ft. deep.

PEREKOPSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, and district of Oust-Medvieditza, and 27 m. E of Rospopinskaia, near the r. bank of the Don.

PERELADA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Gerona, partido and 11 m. WNW of Figuieres, on a mountain, at the foot of which is the junction of the Orlina with the Little Llobregat. Pop. 1,682. It has 2 convents, and an hospital.

PERELLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Tarragona, partido and 20 m. NE of Tortosa, at the foot of the Lazamos mountains, and on the great coast road.

PERE-MUL-PAR, an island of the Laccadive archipelago, to the E of Cardanum island, in N lat. 11° 9′, E long. 72° 30′.

PEREMYSCHL, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kaluga. The district is very fertile, and contains extensive forests. It has manufactories of sail-cloth, two iron-works, and several distilleries. The town is 24 m. S of Kaluga, on the l. bank of the Oka. Pop. 2,300. It contains 6 churches, and has a large sail-cloth manufactory, which gives employment to 600 workmen, and produces annually 4,000 pieces of cloth. This town was founded in 1152, by the grand-duke George Vladimir II., and has still some remains of its ancient earthen walls.

PERENA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 42 m. WNW of Salamanca, partido and 27 m. W of Ledesma, at some distance from the l. bank of the Duero, from which it is separated by steep hills. Pop. 1,128. It has a parish-church, several convents, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of linen and of brandy. In the environs are mines of sulphur and antimony, and a fine cascade; and within a short distance are the ruins of a Roman town.

PERENE, a river of Peru, which has its source in the intendancy of Tarma, a little to the N of the town of that name; runs E into the Pampas-del-Sacramento or Pajonal; and, after a course of about 180 m., throws itself into the Apurimac, on the l. bank, 80 m. SW of the confluence of the Paro.

PERE-PYE, or Pir-Pae, a village of Afghanistan, on the r. bank of the Cabul river, 25 m. WNW of its confluence with the Indus, and 20 m. NE of Peshawur.

PERESLAVL-RIAZANSKOI. See Riazan.

PERESLAV-ZALIATZKOI, or Pereslavl-Zaleski, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 75 m. WNW of Vladimir, and 96 m. NNE of Moscow, pleasantly situated on the E bank of Lake Plestchieivo, at the junction of the Troubej. Pop. 2,000. It possesses a cathedral, a fine edifice in stone, containing the tombs of three princes of Pereslav, and numerous other churches and convents. It has manufactories of linen, and carries on an active trade with the capital. This town was founded in 1152, by the grand-duke Jouri-Vladimirovitch-Dolgorouki. It was enclosed by ramparts, and was for a long time the cap. of a principality, governed first by its own princes, and afterwards by the sovereigns of Moscow. It was several times pillaged by the Tartars. Previous to the reorganization of the government by Catherine II., this town was the cap. of a prov., and the residence of a bishop.

PERESZLEG (Hoszu), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, on a woody plateau, 22 m. SE of Steinamanger. Pop. 1,280.

PERETA, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, podesteria and 2 m. S of Scansano. Pop. 400.

PEREUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. W of Blunzac, near the r. bank of the Ars. Pop. 800.

PEREVOLOTSHNA, a town and fort of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltova, district and 24 m. SSW of Kobyliaki, on the l. bank of the Dnieper, at the confluence of the Vorskla. It has 2 churches. This town was several times taken by the Tartars and Poles. A Cossack colony established themselves in it in 1654, and some time after the Russians erected the fort, in which a garrison is still constantly maintained.—Also a town in the same gov., district and 15 m. E of Prilouki.

PEREVOLOTZKAIA-KREPOST, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 48 m. W of Orenburg, near the sources of the Samara. It forms a square, and is defended by chevaux-de-frise, with a ditch outside, and some batteries. It contains a church, and about 100 houses. The garrison consists of a company and a half of dragoons, and 50 Cossacks. The surrounding country is desert, but affords excellent pasturage.

PEREVOZ, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 57 m. SE of Nijnii-Novgorod, district and 27 m. SW of Kniaginen, in a fertile locality, on the r. bank of the Piana. It contains about 100 houses, inhabited chiefly by agriculturists.

PEREZ, or Cayos-de-Diego, a reef of rocks near the S bank of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 21° 58′, W long. 81° 43′ 2″.

PERFORATED ISLAND, an island in the S part of the Mergui archipelago, NNE of the Seyer islands, in N lat. 8° 48′, E long. 97° 47′.

PERG, or BERG, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Muhl, 8 m. ENE of Enns, and 11 m. WNW of Grein, on the Naarn. It has a manufactory of common pottery, and in the environs is a quarry of fine freestone.

PERGAIN (LE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 10 m. N of Lectoure. Pop. 750.

PERGAMINO, a town of La Plata, in the prov. and 150 m. WNW of Buenos-Ayres, and 70 m. S of Rosario, on a small affluent of the Arrecifes.

PERGAMUS. See BERGHAMEH.

PERGINE, or PERGEN, a market-town of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle and 5 m. ESE of Trent, and 4 m. NW of Levico, on the brow of a hill. Pop. 3,060. It has a castle and a Franciscan convent, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several silk spinning-mills. In the environs are an iron-mine and a quarry of millstone. Wine is extensively cultivated in the surrounding district.

PERGINE, or SAN ANGELO-DI-PERGINE, a village of Tuscany, in the prov. and 39 m. ESE of Florence, vicariat and 11 m. N of Monte-S. Savino.

PERGOGA, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, on the N bank of the Moruga, 5 m. above its entrance into the sea.

PERGOLA, a town of the Papal states, in the legation of Urbino and Pesaro, 15 m. SE of Urbino, on the Cesaro. Pop. 3,200. It has manufactories of cloth and other woollen fabrics, and several tanneries.

PERGUIÇA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, which, after a short course, in a generally N direction, falls into a bay of the Atlantic, of the same name. The E point of this bay lies in S lat. 2° 41′ 27″.

PERGUSA, a small lake of Sicily, in the prov. of Caltanicetta, district and 15 m. N of Piazza, and a little to the E of Castrogiovanni.

PERI, or BUDERICH, a village of Sweden, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 11 m. ENE of Courtelari, on the Pissot. Pop. 630.

PERIACULLUM, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, and prov. of the Carnatic, 33 m. SW of Dindigul.

PERIAPATAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore and subah of Patna, 42 m. W of Seringapatam. In 1790, when the British army were approaching this place, through the Kurg country, Tippu Sultan gave orders for the fort and town to be destroyed, and the country laid waste. In 1799 a battle was fought in the vicinity, between the British forces commanded by General Stuart, and the army of Tippu, in which the latter was totally defeated, and compelled to leave the road to Seringapatam open. The surrounding country is beautiful, and abounds with sandal-wood.

PERIBOACA, a river of Lower Canada, which connects Lake Mopamène with St. John's lake, in N lat. 48° 32′.

PERICO ISLES, three small islands in the gulf of Panama, lying close to the shore, in N lat. 8° 55′, and defending the road of Panama, so as to form a good port for smaller vessels.

PERIERS, a town of France, in the dep. of La Manche, 9 m. N of Coutances, near the Horerola, an affluent of the Save. Pop. 2,800.

PERIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Blanzac. Pop. 1,100.—Also a v. in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NE of Pons.

PERIGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux Sevres, cant. and 4 m. NW of Brioux. Pop. 1,250.—Also a v. in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 4 m. W of La Palisse. Pop. 660.

PERIGORD, an ancient province in the SW of France, now forming the dep. of the Dordogne, and a small part of that of Lot-et-Garonne. Its cap. was Perigueux.

PERIGUEUX, a town of France, the cap. of the dep. of the Dordogne, situated in a valley on the r. bank of the Isle, in N lat. 45° 11′ 8″, 70 m. NE of Bordeaux. Pop. in 1846, 10,933. The town is ill built, and offers very narrow tortuous streets, lined by tall gloomy houses, but the walks in the vicinity are pleasant. The cathedral is the only public building worth notice, and it is chiefly remarkable for a square tower of great height, surmounted by a pyramidal spire. The town has manufactories of paper, leather, and cutlery, and some trade in wines, *liqueurs*, corn, and chestnuts. It is the see of a bishop, and has a library of 16,000 vols., a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an agricultural society.

PERIJA, or SANTA ANNA, a river of Venezuela, which rising on the E flank of the Sierra, runs E, and discharges itself into Lake Maracaybo, by several mouths, 30 m. below a town of the same name, which is situated near its r. bank, 75 m. SW of Maracaybo.

PERILLA-DE-CASTRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNW of Zamora, near the r. bank of the Esla. Pop. 550.

PERIM, an island in the straits of Babel-Mandeb, nearly 4 m. from the coast of Yemen. It is about 4½ m. long, by 2 m. broad, and rises to 230 ft. above sea-level. On its SW side is a good harbour, 800 yds. broad, with an entrance a ½ m. wide. The adoption of this as a coaling-station has been suggested. The distance from Ceylon to P. is nearly the same as the distance from P. to Cosseir and back. A reef runs almost the whole length of its N coast, but the side nearest to Arabia has deep water to the base of the rock, and, besides being clear from reefs, has the small harbour we have noticed. The greatest objection to P. as a station for shipping and steamers is the want of water.

PERINALDO, a town of the Sardinian states, in Piedmont, in the prov. and 23 m. ENE of Nice. Pop. 1,500. It was the birthplace of Cassini, the celebrated astronomer.

PERINGARY, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district of Madura, on the r. bank of the Vaigam.

PERIVALE, a parish of Middlesex, intersected by the Paddington canal, 3 m. S by E of Harrow-on-the-Hill. Area 626 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 32.

PERIVOLI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 60 m. SSE of Monastir.

PERJAN, a town of Bokhara, 36 m. ESE of Anderab.

PERKINS, a township of Erie co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 15 m. NW of Norwalk. Pop. 839.

PERKINSVILLE, a village of Windsor co., Vir ginia, U. S., 71 m. S of Montpellier.

PERKIOMEN, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S., which runs into the Schuylkill, about 6 m. above Norristown, after a S course of 30 m.

PERLAK, a town of Hungary, 12 m. ENE of Warasdin, near the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 2,500.

PERLAS (ISLAS DE), a group of small islands in the gulf of Panama, in N lat. 8° 27′, and W long. 78° 49′. They are so called from the pearl fishery which was at one period conducted upon them.

PERLE (LA), a small island situated near the N coast of the island of Martinique, in N lat. 14° 51′.

PERLEBERG, a town of Prussia, in the gov. and 62 m. NW of Potsdam, on the Stepnitz. Pop. 3,200.

PERLEPE, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. and 20 m. NE of Monastir, in a fine and richly cultivated country. It contains from 500 to 600 houses, chiefly inhabited by Albanians.

PERLETTO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. of

Alba, on the declivity of a hill, 2 m. NE of Cortemiglia. Pop. 1,200.

PERLICAN (New), a harbour on the E coast of Newfoundland, 8 leagues WSW of Old Perlican, and 5 leagues from Random-head. It has a wide and safe entrance. Ships may ride in it landlocked from all winds, in from 5 to 10 fath. water.

PERM, a very extensive government, situated chiefly in European, but partly in Asiatic Russia, between the parallels of 61° 50′, and 55° 30′; and bounded on the N by the govs. of Wologda and Tobolsk; on the E by Tobolsk; on the S by Orenburg; and on the W by Viatka. It has a reputed area of 293,851 sq. versts, or 128,978 sq. m.; but its pop. was only 1,143,902 in 1825; and 1,637,700 in 1846. It is intersected from N to S, for above 450 m., by the great Ural chain of mountains, here from 7 to 70 m. broad; and is in general a hilly country, covered with vast and impenetrable forests. The rivers on the W side of the Ural chain flow into the Kama, which joins the Wolga; those on the E side fall, for the most part, into the Obi, which discharges itself into the Frozen ocean. There are about 600 lakes scattered over the prov., but most of them lie to the E of the Ural chain. The forests contain various animals, such as the sable and martin, which are hunted for their furs; also bears and other beasts of prey. The gov. is divided into 12 districts or circles, of which those situated in the SE are fertile and tolerably cultivated; producing rye, barley, oats, flax, and potatoes; the rest of the country is much fitter for pasture than tillage. Though the climate is warm in summer, the cold wind from the mountains often puts to hazard the hopes of the husbandman, and renders it necessary, thin as the pop. is, to make an annual import of corn. The exports in return are tallow, cattle, furs, tar, and the produce of the mines. The only manufactures are of cloth, leather, soap, candles, and other articles requisite for domestic consumption. The inhabitants are a mixed race, partly Russian, partly of Finnish and Tartar descent. The occupation of by far the greater part is pastoral, but about 100,000 find employment at the mines. Iron, copper, platinum, gold, silver, salt, marble, agates, and loadstone are mined within this gov. See articles Russia and Ural Mountains. The ancestors of the Permians, or inhabitants of the country between the White sea and the Ural mountains, are described by Scandinavian writers as a wealthy and powerful nation, an epithet which probably means that they carried on a traffic in the furs of their country, with the Persians and other Asiatics, who gave them precious metals in return. After falling, in the middle ages, under the sway of the republic of Novgorod, they were progressively incorporated into the Russian empire.

Perm, the cap. of the above government, is situated at the conflux of the Jagashika, in N lat. 58° 1′, and E long. 56° 26′, at an alt. of 370 ft. above sea-level, on the river Kama, which here flows with a swift current and deep stream. It has some neat public buildings, such as the two churches, the offices of government, a public school, and an hospital; but good stone buildings are only seen here and there; and the houses in general consist of wooden structures of a single story ranged round a quadrangular court. The streets however are kept clean, and have narrow wooden footways. The general control of the Uralian mines is vested in a board located here. It has smelting works, and carries on a pretty active traffic with the provinces both to E and W, in the metals wrought in the surrounding country. The pop. is estimated at 10,000.

PERMACOIL, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Carnatic. The fort is situated on a rock from 200 to 300 ft. high, and from 400 to 500 yds. in breadth. It was taken by the British in 1760, but was afterwards made over to the nabob of Arcot. In 1782 it was again captured by Hyder Aly, but at the conclusion of the war, it was dismantled, and the fortifications blown up.

PERMEIRA ROCKS, a group of rocks in the Indian sea, within 6 or 7 m. of the coast of Canara, 20 m. N of Mangalore, in N lat. 13° 11′.

PERNAGUA. See Paranahiba.

PERNAIBAO. See Paranahiba.

PERNALLA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, in N lat. 20° 35′.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brazil, bounded on the N by the provs. Piauhy, Ceara, and Parahiba; on the E by the Atlantic; on the S by the provs. of Alagoas and Bahia; and on the W by Goyaz. It is chiefly a mountainous territory of very irregular outline and varying breadth. Its coast-line is low and sandy, and does not exceed 120 m. in extent. The chief streams which discharge themselves into the sea here are the Tapacora, the Ipojuco, and the Unna. It is in this portion of the prov., immediately along its coast, that the sugar-plantations are exclusively located. To the W of the country intersected by these streams lies a highly mountainous territory, of which the Sierra-Cayriris may be regarded as the nucleus or central point. The Sierra-de-Piauhy, or Sierra-dos-Irmaos, runs along the whole extensive frontier with the prov. of that name; while the Rio-de-São-Francisco, here sweeping round from NE to SE, approaches the base of these chains, and contracts the breadth of the prov. of which it forms the frontier with Bahia, to a breadth of 50 m. under the parallel of 10° S. The S part of the prov. expands into a greater breadth between the Sierra-de-Javatinga separating it from Goyaz on the W, and the Rio-São-Francisco, still forming its E boundary. The Rio-Carynhenha, an affluent of the São-Francisco, forms the S limit of the prov. All the streams to the N of this river, with the exception of the coast rivers already named, are affluents of the São-Francisco. The most important are the Rio-Formosa, Rio-Corrientes, Rio-Grande, Rio-Verde, Rio-de-Caza-Nova, Rio-Pajchu, Rio-San-Antonio, and Rio-Moxeto. The area of the prov. has been estimated at 7,200 sq. Spanish leagues. On the basis of a census taken in 1842, its free pop. was estimated in 1846 at 600,000, exclusive of foreigners. The number of slaves is by some calculated to exceed by two-thirds the free pop. Cotton and hides are the principal articles brought from the interior.—The manufactures of the prov. are almost entirely confined to the production of a few articles of the most ordinary domestic consumption, such as leather dresses, coarse cotton cloth, and knives. A little fine lace is made in some places on the coast. The rearing of the silk-worm has recently been attempted with success.—The climate is hot and moist in the interior. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, and rum; hides, cocoa-nuts, dye-woods, ipecacuanha, and a few other drugs, are also occasionally exported. [See following art.] The prov. is administratively divided into 10 comarcas; and sends 13 deputies to the legislative assembly, and 6 senators to the upper chamber. The original captaincy of P. reached to the river San-Francisco on the S. The French first established themselves on this coast in 1535. They were succeeded by the Dutch, who in 1654 were driven out by the Portuguese.

Pernambuco, or Sao-Antonio-do-Recife, the capital of the above province, and the third city in Brazil, is situated in S lat. 8° 6′, W long. 35° 1′, on the coast of a broad bay, stretching with a moderate but regular curvature between Point Olinda and

Cape Saint Augustine. Seen from the sea, it appears to occupy a flat and but slightly elevated site; for no part of the coast within many leagues of P. rises to any height, except that whereon Olinda, about 3 m. N of the city of P. stands. It consists of three divisions, Recife or São-Pedro-de-Gonsalves, São-Antonio, and Boa-Vista; and comprises within its whole extent 17 churches and chapels, an English chapel, 2 monasteries, 3 asylums for girls, 6 hospitals, a theatre, a government-house, a custom-house, a prison, marine and military arsenals, and three barracks.—The division of Recife is nearest the sea. It stands on a long narrow neck of land, a perfectly barren bank of sand, which stretches southward from the foot of the hill on which the town of Olinda is built; and expanding, forms the site on which the quarter of Recife is built. In front of this bank, at a distance varying from ¼ m. to ½ m., runs a reef of rocks, over which at full tide the waves roll; but being checked by this barrier, they strike the quays and buildings of the town with diminished strength. At low water this natural parapet is left dry. A branch of the Biberibe, navigable for boats as far as Olinda, forms the principal channel of communication with that place. A second ridge of sand, on which stands the division of the town called São-Antonio, is connected with Boa-Vista, situated on the continent, by a narrow wooden bridge. The greater part of the extent of sand between Olinda and the town which remains uncovered is open to the sea, and the surf is here very violent. The tide enters between the bridges, and encircles the middle compartment. On the land-side there is a considerable expanse of water, having the appearance of a lake, which becomes narrower towards Olinda, and reaches to the very streets of this section of the city, thus facilitating the communication between the two divisions. The first division of the town is composed of brick houses, of three, four, and even six stories in height. Most of the streets are narrow; and some of the older houses in the inferior streets are only one story in height. In general, the buildings in this quarter of the town have an antiquated appearance, exhibiting the old Dutch style of house-architecture. The principal street of the Recife is the Rua-da-Cruz, which at its N extremity towards the Arsenal-da-Marinha is wide and imposing in its aspect. To the northward is the residence of the port-admiral, with the government timber-yards attached to it. The cotton-market and warehouses are also in this part of the town. A single bridge across the Biberibe connects this quarter with that of São-Antonio.—São-Antonio, or the middle town, is composed chiefly of large houses and broad streets, and forms the finest part of P. considered as a city. The ground-floors in this division are appropriated to shops, warehouses, and stables. The shops are without windows; the only light they have is admitted from the door. In this division is the palace, in which the affairs of the provincial government are carried on, in former times the Jesuits' convent, a large building of gloomy appearance with walls of enormous thickness; also the military arsenal, the town-hall and prison, the barracks, the Franciscan, Carmelite, and Penha convents, several churches, the interiors of which are very handsomely ornamented, and the British chapel.—The division of Boa-Vista is very extensive, and is chiefly occupied by residences and country-seats. Much attention is paid to the gardens attached to the houses near and in this suburb. The principal street, formerly a piece of ground overflowed at high water, is broad and handsome; but the other streets are unpaved. A long embankment connects the sand-bank and town of São-Antonio with the mainland to the S and W of Boa-Vista. The Rio-Capibaribe discharges its waters into the harbour or channel between São-Antonio and Boa-Vista. It is of small size, and is navigable only for canoes to a distance of about 10 m. from the city.—The three divisions of the town in 1845 comprised a free pop. of 74,310, Whites, Mulattoes, coloured free people, and slaves of several shades, with about 160 French, and the like number of English and 300 Germans. Mr. Gardner says that while the inhabitants of P. resemble very much those of Rio, there is a great difference in the appearance of the country-people, who here, as elsewhere, are easily distinguished from the citizens. "Those seen in the streets of Rio-de-Janeiro are a tall handsome race of men, mostly from the mining districts, or the more southerly province of San-Paulo; their dress consists of a linen jacket and trousers, generally of a blue colour, brown leather boots, which are firmly tied round the leg a little above the knee, and a very high-crowned broad-brimmed white straw hat. Those, on the contrary, who frequent the city of Pernambuco are a more swarthy and more diminutive race, but still far superior in appearance to the puny citizens. There are two classes of them, the Matuto and the Sertanejo. The Matutos inhabit the low flat country, which extends from the coast up to the high land of the interior,—called the *sertao*, or desert; while the latter district gives name to, and is inhabited by, the Sertanejos."—The institutions for public instruction within the city are a lyceum, 2 Latin and 7 primary schools.

Harbour.] The harbour belonging to Recife, called the Mosqueiro, situated on the outward bank, is formed by the reef of rocks which runs parallel with the town at a small distance from the shore. The Lameirao or lower harbour, for vessels of 400 tons and upwards, called the Poco, is very dangerous, being open to the heavy roll of the sea. The port has two entrances, one of which is deeper than the other. The tide does not rise more than 5½ ft., but the port is of easy access. The principal defence of the town consists in the forts Do-Buraco and Do-Brum, both of which are built of stone, and are situated upon the sands opposite to the two entrances. There is likewise the small fort of Bom-Jesus, near to the arch and church of the same name; and upon the SE point of the sand-bank of São-Antonio stands the large stone fort of Cinco-Pontas, so called from its pentagonal form.

Commerce.] P. is a thriving commercial place, and its commerce is rapidly extending. Its export of cotton, sugar, and hides, from 1828 to 1845, was as follows:

Years.	Cotton. Bags.	Sugar. Weight	Hides. Number.
1828	70,785	1,460,628 arrobas.	52,444
1829	54,820	1,463,332	46,573
1830	61,151	1,705,614	65,489
1831	53,157	1,799,986	76,584
1832	31,520	1,518,300	66,656
1833	58,564	1,301,612	84,743
1834	42,799	854,088	86,350
1835	52,142	1,388,888	91,492
1836	62,832	1,828,392	90,701
1837	43,847	1,456,420	93,771
1838	60,648	1,750,380	105,851
1839	39,173	1,878,675	111,052
1840	35,849	2,191,093	132,993
1841	26,990	2,261,699	136,494
1842	21,357	1,906,936	125,296
1843	35,906	2,017,522	104,428
1844	41,385	2,146,688	124,074
1845	26,562	2,565,824	163,935

The subjoined table exhibits the chief exports of P., and the ports and countries with which it traded, from Nov. 1, 1849, to Oct. 31, 1850:

	Vessels.	Cotton. Bags.	Sugars. Bags.	Tons.	Hides. No.	Rum. Pipes.
Great Britain & Ireland,	38	22,716	30,899	2,820	...	...
Channel for orders,	23	...	76,751	5,575	2,865	60
France,	28	5,700	66,347	4,700	12,917	...
Amsterdam,	3	...	1,850	130	9,800	...
Antwerp,	1	...	5,700	500	...	...
Bremen,	1	...	3,950	280	...	...
Hamburg,	1	...	3,300	230	...	...
Copenhagen,	2	...	6,550	460	...	...
Sweden,	15	100	32,628	2,600	19,428	2
Portugal,	29	550	30,291	4,260	2,354	40
Barcelona,	14	9,884	...	...	483	...
Gibraltar for orders,	11	...	25,370	2,040	...	...
Genoa,	25	95	72,152	5,149	19,974	129
Trieste,	15	...	53,466	3,815	...	...
Venice,	1	...	3,000	210	...	...
Leghorn,	1	...	3,900	280	...	...
Constantinople,	1	...	2,800	200	...	...
United States,	25	...	50,692	3,960	15,205	...
Buenos Ayres,	7	...	—	975	...	49
Africa,	7	...	...	15	2	950
Valparaiso,	2	...	6,233	460	...	...
Sydney,	1	...	...	10	...	...
Total,	251	39,045	475,849	38,660	74,026	1,221
North Brazil,	21	...	5	440	...	...
South Brazil,	77	831	21,890	5,060	370	1,215
Total,	349	39,876	497,744	44,160	74,396	2,436

In addition to the above, there were exported 2,074 cases, 508 boxes, and 63,693 barrels of sugar, and 2,436 pipes of rum. The latter article was chiefly exported to Africa and the southern provs. of Brazil. Camauba wax, obtained from the leaves of the palmetto, and bees'-wax, have recently become articles of export.—Of imports, the principal are the woven cotton cloth called 'domestics,' chiefly from the United States, the printed cottons of Manchester and Glasgow, salted cod-fish from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, tea from the United States, butter from Ireland and France, earthenware and glass from England, flour from Trieste, and iron from England. The provisional government of the prov. has within the last few years effected great improvements on the roads in the interior. Proposals for a railway in the prov. of P. have been brought forward. The plan of the route extends from the city of P. to a point on the river São-Francisco above the great falls of Paulo-Affonço, an entire length of 300 m. This distance is to be divided into three sections, for the first of which, 75 m. in length, and terminating at the village of Agua-Preta, a concession has been granted. The district to be thus opened up is one of great fertility, and contains upwards of 400 sugar-factories, while it also supplies nearly all the useful and ornamental timber for P. and the adjoining provinces. The second section is to terminate at a point where a great part of the cotton that goes down to the coast is received; while the third, by effecting a junction with the São-Francisco, will furnish an outlet for the produce of the shores of 2,000 m. of navigable water, and extend the communication to the prov. of the mines. The exclusive privilege for the first section, which it is supposed will cost about £1,000,000, is for 90 years. In addition to the guarantee of a minimum return of 5 per cent. upon the outlay, the imperial government have also conceded an exemption from duty upon all the machinery, carriages, &c., of the company, as well as upon the coal required to be imported for 10 years after the opening of the line. They are also to have the right of mining along the entire route and on either side within a distance of 20 m., and all their servants are to be free from liability to serve in the army or in the national guard.—In 1595, the town of Recife was piratically captured and sacked by the English navigator. James Lancaster. The first struggle for independence took place here in 1814.

Climate.] As P. is exposed to the influence of the trade-winds all the year round, it enjoys a comparatively cold climate, and is considered more healthy than either Rio or Bahia. The following meteorological observations were made during 1842, in the city of P., by the late Dr. Loudon:

	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Fall of rain.
January,	86°	72°	6·09 in.
February,	86	73	2·01
March,	87	72.	8·23
April,	84	73	25·24
May,	83	71	16·21
June,	82	70	25·26
July,	82	67	16·11
August,	81	69	3·15
September,	85	70	1·04
October,	87	70	1·13
November,	87	73	0·29
December,	88	74	1·31
Mean,	84	71	109·27

The wind blew from S to E 208 days; and from N to E 156 days; and rain fell on 124 days. The rainy season generally commences about the middle or end of April, and continues till the middle of August.

PERNAMBUCO, a sandy plain in the Brazilian prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, between Torres and Estreito plains, and the parallels of 30° and 31° S lat.

PERNAMBUQUINHO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-da-Imperatur, on the coast, about 18 m. E of the embouchure of the Mandahu.

PERNAU, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Esthonia, and district of Weissenstein, a little to the NE of the town of that name; runs SW into the gov. of Livonia; and, after a course of 75 m., throws itself into the gulf of Livonia, at the town of the same name. Its waters abound with fish.

PERNAU, Pernov, or Pernalin, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of the gov. of Livonia, 108 m. NNE of Riga, and 81 m. S of Revel, on the gulf of Livonia, at the mouth of the river of the same name. Pop. 9,500. It is fortified, and is defended by a strong citadel, and has two suburbs, an Esthonian, a Russian, several German churches, and several schools. It has manufactories of iron-ware, and numerous grain stores, and carries on an active trade in grain, flax, hemp, linseed, hemp-seed, and leather. Owing to a bar of sand at the entrance, vessels drawing more than 7 ft. of water are unable to enter the port, and anchor in the roadstead. This town, from the lowness of its site, is exposed when the wind blows up the river to frequent inundations. P. was taken from Roland by the Russians in 1575, and retained by them till 1582. It afterwards fell into the hands of the Swedes, and was by them ceded in 1710 to Peter the Great. The ancient town, which was demolished in 1599, was the seat of a bishopric.

PERNELLE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. NNE of Quettehou, and 12 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 604. A species of reddish clay is found in the environs.

PERNES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and arrond. of Carpentras.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,818; in 1841, 8,852; in 1846, 9,143.—The town is 3 m. S of Vaucluse, and 14 m. ENE of Avignon, on the l. bank of the Nesque. Pop. in 1841, 4,997. It has a silk and a madder-mill, a distillery of brandy, and a manufacture of balances. The environs produce wine, almonds, olives, madder, and saffron.—Also a com. and town in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 7 m. E of Heuchin, on a hill near the l. bank of the Clemance, an affluent of the Lys. Pop. 810. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar. In the environs are several coal-mines, and quarries of coloured slate.

PERNIAVOR, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. and 51 m. N of Trawnik, on the Vihacsko.

PERNINGER, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and district of Elnbogen. Pop. 650. It has mines of tin and silver.

PERNO, a town of Russia in Europe, in the grand-duchy of Finland, and gov. of Kymmenegard, and district of Kymmene, 6 m. W of Lovisa, and 45 m. ENE of Helsingfors, on the gulf of Finland.

PERNOV. See PERNAU.

PERNSTEIN, a castle of Moravia, in the circle and 23 m. NW of Brunn, and 1 m. SW of Newieditz, on the summit of a mountain. It is entirely built of marble, and is the largest and finest in the margraviat.

PERNUMIA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. S of Padua, district and 3 m. SE of Battaglia. Pop. 2,020.

PERO, a canton and commune of Corsica, in the arrond. of Bastia. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 2,623; in 1846, 3,086.—The village is 22 m. S of Bastia, and 55 m. NE of Ajaccio. Pop. 500.

PERO (CAPO DI), a headland of the island of Elba, in the Mediterranean, 7 m. NE of Porto-Ferrajo, in N lat. 42° 51′, E long. 10° 27′. It forms the most easterly point of the island.

PEROBAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, 6 m. from Vianna, on a small stream named Santo-Antonio.

PERO-CAO, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, on the l. bank of the Rio-Guarapari.

PEROLS, a lagune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. SE of Montpellier, between the lagunes of Mauguio on the NE, and that of Maguelonne on the SW, and separated from the Mediterranean by only a low narrow tongue of land. It is 5 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth, and is intersected in its entire length by the canal des Etangs.

PEROLS, or PERAULT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 6 m. S of Montpellier, between the lagune of the same name and that of Mauguio. Pop. 796. It affords good wine, and has several mineral springs.

PERON, a headland of W. Australia, in the N part of the co. of Murray, to the N of Warnboro sound, in S lat. 32° 14′, and E long. 115° 38′.—Also a mountain in the co. of Melbourne, in Gardener's range, about 12 m. N of Mount Leseur.—Also a peninsula of W. Australia, in Endracht Land, in Shark bay, between Hamelin harbour on the ENE, and Freycinet harbour on the WSW, and connected by Taillefer isthmus with the mainland. It is 66 m. in length, and 18 m. in breadth at its widest part. Near its NW extremity is a small fresh water lake.

PERONNE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme.—The arrond. comprises an area of 116,970 hectolitres, and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 106,475; in 1841, 110,982; and in 1846, 113,424.—The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,888; in 1846, 17,149.—The town is 32 m. E of Amiens, and 24 m. SW of Cambray, on a rising ground, on the r. bank of the Somme, at the confluence of the Doingt, and enclosed on all sides by a marsh, the exhalations of which render the locality extremely unhealthy. Pop. in 1789, 3,046; in 1821, 3,707; in 1831, 3,802; and in 1846, 4,294. It consists of a high and low town, and is generally well-built. It is surrounded by ramparts of brick and ditches, and were it not commanded by the adjacent heights of Flamicourt and Quinconce would be one of the strongest places in France. It has two suburbs, and an ancient castle, in which Charles-the-Simple died after a long confinement, and in which Louis IX. was held prisoner by the duke of Burgundy. It has also two churches, one of them a fine old Gothic edifice in which several of the early kings of France were interred, a communal college, a convent, a town-house, a theatre, and an hospital. It possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and sugar from beet-root, of several tanneries, flour and oil-mills, and distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in grain, flour, wool, wine, and brandy. This town is of great antiquity, and belonged to different princes until it was united by Louis 16th to the crown of France. It has sustained several sieges, and in 1814 and 1815 was occupied by the allied armies. The famous act between Henry 3d and the duke of Guise was signed within its walls in 1576. Previous to the first revolution, this town was the capital of the district of Santarre, in Picardy.

PERONNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Schelde and the canal of Pommeroeul-a-Antoing. Pop. 944.

PERONNES, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Mons, watered by the Princesse. Pop. 344. It has manufactories of beet-root sugar.

PERONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 8 m. SW of Orgeres, and 13 m. E of Chateaudun, on the Connie. Pop. 460. It has a quarry of fine bluish stone.

PEROSA, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 30 m. WSW of Turin, cap. of a mandemento, prov. and 9 m. NW of Pignerol, on the l. bank of the Clusone, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 2,400.

PEROS-BANHOS, a group of islets, 22 in number, in the Chagos archipelago, Indian ocean, in S lat. 5° 23′, and E long. 71° 50′. They encircle a basin to which there are two openings. This group of islands is dependent on the isle of France.

PEROTE, or PINAHUIZAPAN, a town of Mexico, in the state and 78 m. WNW of Vera Cruz, a little to the NW of the mountain of Nauhcampatepetl or Coffre-de-Perote, near the E limit of the table-land, and at an alt. of 2,769 ft. above sea-level. The houses are tolerably well-built, but from the want of windows to the street, present a gloomy aspect. In their construction a large portal is generally made to lead to the *patio-corral*, or yard, round which are the rooms. In its vicinity, to the N, is the large and strong fort San Carlos, 'the Tower' of Mexico, being the place in which are confined "the unlucky chiefs whom revolutions and conter-revolutions have turned upon their backs." From P. to Puebla, a distance of 80 m., the road passes over a broad generally uncultivated, and comparatively uninhabited plain, without a single tree or spontaneous shrub, and rarely a drop of running water. Yet the plain of P. is said to have been in the time of the Aztecs covered with a forest of heavy growth.

PEROTE (COFFRE-DE), a celebrated mountain on the table-land of Mexico, in the state of Vera Cruz, so called from the singular figure of a rock on its summit, a square seat-shaped eminence, resembling a chest. It is composed of basaltic porphyry, and is evidently an extinct volcano. Humboldt estimates its alt. at 4,089 metres = 13,514 ft.

PEROUGE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 1 m. W of Mexinneux, and 21 m. E of Trevoux, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 800.

PEROUSE (LA), a bay of the Kurile islands, on the E coast of the island of Simiesir or Marikan.—Also a strait which runs between the islands of Sagalin and Geso, and connects the seas of Japan and Okotsk. At its narrowest point, between Capes Crillon and Soga, it has a breadth of 24 m.

PERPENDICULAR (POINT), a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, at the E extremity of the peninsula by which Jervis bay is en-

closed on the N, in S lat. 35° 10′, and E long. 150° 53′.

PERPEZAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and cant. of Rochefort, 21 m. SW of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,139.

PERPIGNAN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, situated partly on a gentle declivity, partly in a plain, on the r. bank of the Tet, over which are two stone bridges at this point, and 6 m. above its embouchure in the Mediterranean, in N lat. 42° 42′. Pop. of cant. in 1789, 14,456; in 1846, 22,706; of town in 1846, 18,264. P. is accounted one of the keys of the kingdom, being on the only highroad to Spain by the SE frontier of France. The citadel, situated on an eminence which commands the town, is very strong, and its fortifications have been always kept in good order. The town, with the exception of one or two streets, is ill built and gloomy, containing no buildings worth notice but the cathedral. It has fine promenades, particularly along the great earthen mound that surrounds the town, and commands a picturesque view on every side, over a country entirely level, to Mount Canigou, one of the highest summits of the Pyrenean chain on the W; the mountains of Cabrieres on the E; and the Catalonian mountains on the S. The manufactures of P. are woollen and silk goods, lace, soap, liqueurs, and essences. It has also some trade in corn, wool, oil, iron, and wine produced in the environs; but is chiefly supported by its garrison and by the transit trade to Spain. The temp. is so mild that the orange flourishes in the vicinity of P., and considerable olive-plantations extend from near the town to the port of Canigou. P. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a communal college, a school of design, and the different branches of departmental administration. It has a public library of 13,000 vols. In 1793, the Spaniards were defeated near this town by the French.—The arrond. of P. comprises 137,029 hectares, and 6 cants. Pop. in 1846, 86,864.

PERPIGNAN (Cape), a cape on the NW coast of Minorca, in N lat. 40° 6′.

PERQUILABEN, a river of Chili, which runs W, and after joining the Castillo, enters the Longomilla.

PERQUIMANS, a river of N. Carolina, U. S., which runs into Albemarle sound, in N lat. 36° 5′.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state. Area 175 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 7,228. Its cap. is Hertford.

PERRANARWOTHAL, a parish in Cornwall, 3¼ m. N by W of Penryn. Area 1,796 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,504; in 1851, 1,634.

PERRANUTHNOE, a parish in Cornwall, 2½ m. SE of Marazion, containing the township of Gold-Sithney. Area 1,182 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,229.

PERRANZABULOE, or St. Pieran-in-the-Sands, a parish in Cornwall, 6 m. NW of Truro. Area 11,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,743; in 1851, 3,114. The ancient church of this p. was, according to tradition, overwhelmed with sand, about five or six centuries ago: a small portion of the walls was visible above the sand, and the interior of this interesting edifice was restored to light in 1835. There are extensive copper and tin mines in the p. At Perranporth is a fine sandy beach, frequented as a bathing-place.

PERRECY-LA-FORGES, a town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. SE of Toulon-sur-Arroux. Pop. 1,740.

PERRERO, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. WNW of Pignerol.

PERREUX, a town of France, dep. of the Loire, on the r. bank of the Rhodon, 3 m. E of Roanne. Pop. 2,800.—Also a village in the dep. of Yonne, 4 m. SE of Charny.

PERRIERE (La), a village of Savoy, in the Tarentaise, on the l. bank of the Doron, 3 m. W of Boyel.

PERRINTON, a township of Monroe co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. 2,513.

PERROS-GUIREC, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 5 m. N of Lannion. Pop. 2,550 in 1846. It has a small harbour.

PERROT ISLE, an island in the river St. Lawrence, to the SW of Montreal, between the embouchure of the Ottawa and the Lake of the Two Mountains. It is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth. About one-half of the surface is settled and extremely well-cultivated. It has a pop. of about 1,000.

PERROTT, or Parret (North), a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. E of Crewkerne. Area 1,248 acres. Pop. in 1831, 454; in 1851, 399.

PERROTT (South), a parish and village in the co. of Dorset, 3½ m. N by W of Beaminster. Area 1,451 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 374. The small village of South P. appears to have been a Roman station of some importance.

PERRY, a central county of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., containing an area of 540 sq. m. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Juniata river and Sherman's creeks. The soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,096; in 1850, 20,109. Its cap. is Bloomfield.—Also a central co. of the state of Alabama, comprising an area of 936 sq. m., drained by Catawba river and its branches, and by branches of Black Warrior river. Pop. in 1840, 3,089; in 1850, 3,092. Its cap. is Marion.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, comprising a surface, to some extent rugged, of 1,044 sq. m., drained by Leaf river and its branches, and by Black creek and its branches, tributaries of Pascagoula river. The soil possesses little fertility, and is to a great extent covered with pine. Pop. in 1840, 1,889; in 1850, 2,438. Its cap. is Augusta.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of Tennessee, containing an area of 575 sq. m., drained by Tennessee and Buffalo rivers. Pop. in 1840, 7,419; in 1850, 5,949. Its cap. is Perrysburg.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Kentucky, comprising a surface, generally hilly, of 760 sq. m., drained by the N and Middle Forks of Kentucky river and their branches, and bordered on the N by Laurel mountain. It is fertile in the valleys. Pop. in 1840, 3,089; in 1850, 3,092. Its cap. is Hazard.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Ohio, containing an area of 400 sq. m. It has a hilly surface, watered by affluents of Hockhocking and Muskingum rivers, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 19,344; in 1850, 20,474. Its cap. is Somerset.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Indiana, containing a superficies of 400 sq. m., bordered on the SE, S, and SW by the Ohio, and drained by Anderson's, Deer, Bear, and Oil creeks. The surface is hilly, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 4,655; in 1850, 7,251. Its cap. is Rome.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Illinois, containing an area of 432 sq. m. It consists chiefly of prairie, and is drained by Big, Beaucoup, and Little Muddy creeks and St. Mary's river. Pop. in 1840, 3,222; in 1850, 5,278. Its cap. is Pinkneyville.—Also a co. in the SE part of the state of Missouri, containing a superficies of 400 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Mississippi, and drained by several fine mill-streams. It contains some fine alluvial soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,760; in 1850, 7,220. Its cap. is Perrysville.—Also a township of Washington co., in the state of Maine, 5 m. NW of Eastfort, and 191 m. ENE of Augusta, on the W side of St. Croix river, and bordered on the E by Passamaquoddy bay, and on the S by Cobscook bay. Pop. in 1840, 1,008. It contains a village inhabited by Passamaquoddy

Indians.—Also a township of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, 243 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is watered by the outlet of Silver lake. The soil consists of sand and clay loam. Pop. 3,082.—Also a township of Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, pop. 1,254; of Armstrong co., watered by Alleghany river, and its affluent Clarion river, pop. 1,122; of Jefferson co., watered by Little Sandy Lick and Mahoning creeks, pop. 1,076; and of Fayette co., in the same state, pop. 1,350.—Also a township of Lake co., in the state of Ohio, 182 m. NE of Columbus, on the S shore of Lake Erie, pop. 1,339; of Allan co., in the same state, pop. 561; of Brown co., containing the villages of Cedarsville and Fayetteville, pop. 1,869; of Carroll co., pop. 1,344; of Coshocton co., containing the villages of Claysville and Guilford, pop. 1,339; of Columbiana co., pop. 1,530; of Pike co., pop. 558; of Franklin co, on the E side of Scioto river, pop. 1,037; of Fairfield co., pop. 1,172; of Gallia co., watered by Racoon and Symme's creeks, pop. 972; of Lawrence co., pop. 663; of Wayne co., pop. 2,079; of Licking co., pop. 994; of Shelby co, pop. 861; of Logan co., watered by Rush creek, pop. 1,044; of Stark co., pop. 2,209; of Montgomery co., pop. 1,881; of Monroe co., pop. 982; of Muskingum co., pop. 1,061; of Pickaway co., pop. 1,277; of Putnam co., pop. 266; of Richland co., pop. 1,853; of Tuscarawas co., pop. 1,381; of Wood co., pop. 550.—Also several townships of Indiana: viz., of Marion co., pop. 1,510; of Miami co., pop. 593; of Tippecanoe co., pop. 807; of Wayne co., pop. 1,744; of Noble co., pop. 464; of Allen co., pop. 293; of Clay co., pop. 483.—Also a township of Johnson co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 510.—Also a village of Pike co., in the state of Illinois, 66 m. W of Springfield. Pop. 1,339.—Also a village of Houston co., in the state of Georgia, 59 m. SW of Milledgeville, on the N bank of Indian creek. Pop. about 200.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Kentucky, 151 SE by E of Frankfort, on the E side of Kentucky river.

PERRY-BARR, a hamlet in the p. of Handsworth, Stafford, in the line of the North-Western railway, on which there is here a station 94 m. distant from Liverpool and Manchester. A handsome church was erected here in 1833.

PERRYOPOLIS, a village of Washington township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 192 m. W by S of Harrisburg, on the Youghiogeny river. Pop. in 1840, about 400.

PERRY'S BRIDGE, a village of La Fayette p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., 218 m. W of New Orleans, on the W side of Vermilion river.

PERRYSBURG, a township of Cattaraugus co., in the state of New York, U. S., 306 m. W by S of Albany. It has a hilly surface, bounded on the N by Cattaraugus creek, and drained by several of its affluents. The soil consists of gravel and clay loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,660.—Also a village of Wood co., in the state of Ohio, 123 m. NNW of Columbus, on Maumee river. Pop. 1,065.

PERRY'S MILLS, a village of Champlain township, Clinton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 193 m. N of Albany, on Chazy river, 1 m. S of the Canada line. Pop. in 1840, about 100.

PERRYSVILLE, a village of South Kingston township, Washington co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 41 m. S of Providence.—Also a village of Fenner township, Madison co., in the state of New York, 115 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 250.—Also a village of Bethlehem township, Huntingdon co., in the state of New Jersey, 10 m. N of Flemington, at the foot of Musconetcong mountain.—Also a village of Ross township, Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 8 m. N of Pittsburg. Pop. 60.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Tennessee, 95 m. WSW of Nashville, on the W side of Tennessee river.—Also a village of Boyle co., in the state of Kentucky. Pop. 500.—Also a village of Green township, Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 78 m. NNE of Columbus, on the Black fork of Mohiccan creek.—Also a village of Vermilion co., in the state of Indiana, 81 m. W of Indianapolis, on the W side of Wabash river. Pop. 420.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Missouri, 214 m. ESE of Jefferson city, on Saline creek, 10 m. W of the Mississippi. Pop. 100.—Also a village of Perry co., in the state of Arkansas, 55 m. WNW of Little Rock, on the N side of La Fêve river, a branch of the Arkansas.

PERRYTON, a village of Perry township, Licking co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 61 m. NE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, about 75.

PERSAC, a town of Irak, in Persia, 25 m. SSE of Sultanieh.

PERSAGOW, a village of Dalmatia, on the gulf and 3 m. NW of Cattaro.

PERSAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of N. Bahar, district of Tirhut, 120 m. NNW of Patna. It formerly possessed a strong fort, which commanded one of the roads leading into Nepal.

PERSAIM. See Bassein.

PERSANTE, or Psante, a river of Prussian Pomerania, which issues from Lake Paguset, near Neu Persanzig; passes Belgard; and falls into the Baltic, a little below Colberg, after a prevailingly NW course of 90 m., forming at its mouth a harbour capable of admitting ships of 200 tons.

PERSAUMA, or Persamma, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, and district of Tirhut, 99 m. ENE of Patna.

PERSEPOLIS, an ancient city of Persia, the majestic remains of which exist 34 m. NE of Shiraz, in the district of Puna, on the road to Ispahan, and have been described by nearly every European traveller, from Figueroa in 1619, and Pietro-de-la-Valle in 1621, downwards. The reader who wishes for full satisfaction with respect to them may consult Chardin, Le Bruyn, Ousely, Porter, Rich, and De Bode. Their site is in the vale of Merdasht, the 'Hollow Persia' of Strabo, watered by the Araxes, the Medus, and the Cyrus, about half a farsang from the v. of Kenore. The royal palace, consisting of a number of superb buildings, forming both a palace of ample magnitude and a citadel or bulwark for the capital, appears to have occupied a commanding site. It consists of an artificial platform, 1,426 ft. long, by 802 ft. broad on the S, and 926 ft. on the N side, chiselled out of a mountain forming the plain of Merdasht on the W, and having a higher part of the same mountain connected with its E side, the other three sides presenting perpendicular precipices from the subjacent plain. On the mountain to the E, called by Diodorus 'the royal mount,' and which still preserves the name *Shah-koh*, are the tombs of the kings excavated in the rock. The approach to the summit of this mountain is by an ascent of steps on the W face, forming a double flight. The steps are broad and shallow, 10, and sometimes 14, being cut out of one block of black marble. Niebuhr declares this staircase to be the most splendid, sublime, and durable, ever reared by human hands, many of the stones being 27 ft. long, and many on the wall 55 ft. long by from 4 to 6 ft. high. On reaching the platform, the first objects that meet the eye are two colossal bulls of noble form and attitude, sculptured on the lofty sides of an enormous portal; other symbolical representations in granite basso-relievo are found in different places. At another gateway similar to the one before-mentioned, the sculptor has represented two monstrous figures, of the human and bestial forms united, with the addition of wings projecting from the shoulders, extending high over the back, and covering the breast. Each has the body, legs, and ears of a bull, and the face of a man. The expression of the human face is severe, and a long carefully-curled beard adds to the majesty of the general form. On a near approach to the hall of columns, the eye is rivetted by the grandeur and beautiful decorations of the double staircase which leads up to them; beyond it, and rising from the landing-place, is another double staircase, but smaller. The windings of these staircases are covered with sculptures of human figures, and a duplicate representation of a combat between a bull and a lion. The pillars are ranged in four divisions,—three colonnades, and a quadrangle of central columns. The form of the columns of the three colonnades is the same in all, and perfectly beautiful. The height of each pillar in the colonnades is 60 ft.; the circumf. of the shaft, 16 ft.; its length, 44 ft. from the tor to the capital. Each shaft is fluted in 52 divisions. Of 72 columns of which this splendid temple was originally composed, 13 are still standing erect; in 1621, 25 were standing.

PERSHORE, a market-town of Worcestershire, 10 m. SE of Worcester, and 35 m. SSW of Birmingham; $2\frac{3}{4}$ m. W of the Birmingham and Gloucester railway. Pop. in 1831, 2,536; in 1851, 2,717. The town is pleasantly situated on the river Avon, which is here spanned by a stone-bridge. It consists principally of one long street, and contains some well-built houses. The manufacture of stockings employs a considerable number of hands.

PERSIA,

An extensive country of Central Asia, the political boundaries and divisions of which have greatly varied at different periods. The Persia of modern times, in the widest application of the term, forms an extensive and lofty upland sloping on the S to the Persian gulf and Indian ocean; on the W to the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates; on the N to the basin of the Lower Araxes, the Caspian sea, and basin of the Oxus; and on the E to that of the Indus. The region thus traced, comprising an area of from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 sq. m., is quite distinct in its physical features from all the countries in its vicinity; and, though comprehending several distinct basins on its vast surface, yet the points in which these resemble one another are so many and so peculiar that the whole may be regarded as one continued physical region. This great upland extends upwards of 20° from the W of the Zagros, to the Afghanistan mountains, or nearly 1,200 m.; and has 10° of medial breadth; thus containing a surface of about 800,000 sq. m. Had the political state of this extensive region allowed us to describe and treat of it as one whole, the task of description would have been easier, its political and natural boundaries harmonizing together. Or had we been permitted to avail ourselves of Kinneir's plan, who describes it according to the boundaries it possessed in the bright days of the Sassanian dynasty, when the Persian empire reached from the Indus to the Euphrates, and from the Persian gulf to Mount Caucasus, the Caspian, and the Oxus, though the field of description would have been much larger, it would have also been still more distinct. But we must bow to the necessity of the case, and describe P., not as it was, in the days of its glory, but as it now is,—a mere '*magni nominis umbra*,' broken down into two insignificant monarchies, one of which exists but in name, while the other is silently and rapidly disappearing, as snow before the vernal sun, under the combined influence of intestine feuds, and pressure from without. The whole of Western P. is now politically dissociated from Eastern P., forming the independent states of BELUCHISTAN and AFGHANISTAN. See these articles. The present article is confined to Western P., constituting the modern kingdom of Persia.

Name.] The name *Persia* is not that by which the natives have at any time designated the extensive region to which that appellation has been given both by the ancients and the moderns. The ancient and native designation of Persia, collectively taken, is *Iran*; the name *Persia* only belonged, in early ages, to a prov. of that region, and one which had no political consequence till the time of Cyrus. The extensive plateau above traced was peopled by many tribes of perhaps different races, amongst whom the Persians, properly so called, formed only one race; but these having in process of time obtained political ascendency over the rest, the name was naturally transferred by the Greek historians to the whole region: just as, in after times, the Roman historians designated the same region by the name *Parthia*, the Parthians being the ruling tribe at the time, and afterwards by the name *Persia*, when the Persians again obtained the ascendency. But the appellation *Persia* having become stamped by the sanction of classical and even of sacred authority, it has continued to be the name of the whole region ever since. The name does not occur in Scripture till the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity. It is the general opinion, that under the name *Elam*, P. is designated in the earlier sacred writings; but this seems to be a mistake. The name Elam was certainly never applied to any region beyond the southern and mountainous part of Media, to the N of Susiana, and sometimes to Susiana itself. On the Persepolitan monuments P. is denominated *Airan*, in the Pehlevi language, or the old Persian as it was spoken and written in the time of the Sassanian dynasty. The same denomination is engraved in the same character on the Sassanian coins. On one of these, Artaxerxes, the founder of that dynasty, is denominated '*Artachetre*—in modern Persian, *Ardeshir*—the victorious, king of the kings of Airan and Anairan.' The Greek orthography of these Pehlevi terms is *Arianun* and *Anarianun*, or *Arians* and *Anarians*. In the Pehlevi, *air* or *eir* signifies 'faith;' *Airan* or *Eiran*, therefore, signifies 'the land of believers;' and *Anairan* or *Aneiran*, 'the land of the unbelievers. These denominations, therefore, are expressive not of a political but of a religious union or disunion; and the system in relation to which the terms were used was undoubtedly that of the Magi, of which Zoroaster was the reputed founder. The Scythians, beyond the Oxus, never received, but on the contrary resolutely and steadily opposed the tenets of Zoroaster, and their country was on this account denominated *Aneiran*, or 'the land of unbelievers' or 'infidels;' just as at this very day the Mahommedans designate the regions where their own faith is professed by the appellation of *Islam*, and where it is not by that of *Kafiristan*, or 'the land of *Kafirs*.' The terms *Aria*, *Ariane*, *Ariana*, are exclusively given by Eratosthenes and Pliny to the whole of Eastern Persia. It is not, however, true, as Malte Brun affirms, that Ptolemy applies that name exclusively to Eastern Persia: he applies it only to the lower region of the Etymandrus river. Mela uses the name *Ariane* in the same extensive sense as Eratosthenes and Pliny. The Armenian geographer, Moses of Chorene, who flourished in the 5th cent., and lived almost on the very spot where Magiism was professed, includes the whole Persian empire under the name of *Ariana*. Bochart, in his usual way of referring all Oriental words to Hebrew roots, having found that Herodotus and Pausanius affirm that the Medes were originally called *Arii*, and their country *Aria*, and that a nation dwelling in the neighbourhood of the Cadusians was denominated *Ariana* by Apollodorus, assigns the Hebrew noun *har*, 'a mountain,' as the origin of the appellation; and maintains that Media was called *Haru* because it was a mountainous region; while, dropping the aspirate, the Medes were called *Arii* or 'mountaineers.' The reader will perhaps be of opinion with us, after what has been said, that by the term *Eiran* was originally meant the whole region where Magiism was the professed creed and popular belief. It seems inaccurate to include, as Jones and Malcolm have done, Assyria and Babylon under this designation, for the Magian tenets were never professed by the sovereigns of these countries: Zabiism, or 'the worship of the host of heaven,' being always the professed religion of these states. It must not be inferred, however, that because *Eiran* was then the original designation of P. at large, a unity of political government, as well as of religious faith, existed here. The one might exist without the other, as it did in Hindostan previous to the introduction of Mahommedanism, and as it still does in Europe, which, though denominated *Christendom*, or 'the region of Christianity,' consists of many political and mutually independent states.

I. WESTERN PERSIA.] Western P., or the modern kingdom of Persia—to which the present article is confined—stretches between the parallels of 25° and 40° N, and from 44° to 62° 30′ E long.; and is bounded by Armenia, now in possession of Russia, by the Caspian sea from the mouth of the Astara, on the W, round to the mouth of the Attruck on the E, and nominally beyond it as far N as the gulf of Balkan, and by Turan, on the N; by the Eimak territory, Herat, Sistan, and Beluchistan, on the E; by the Persian gulf on the S; and by Asiatic Turkey on the W. Its greatest extent, from the vicinity of Mount Ararat on the NW, to that of Herat on the SE, is nearly 1,000 m.; but from the pass of Mount-Zagros, near Holware, to the same point, and nearly the same lat., is only 900 m. The medial breadth of the country is about 600 m.; so that the whole area of Western P. is little more than half that comprised within the physical boundaries already traced. —The superficial area of Western P. is thus variously estimated in sq. m.:

By Arrowsmith's map,	623,637
Reichaud's map,	496,564
Hassel,	475,236
Olivier and Stein,	473,000
Graeberg,	472,140
Bertuch, in the *Weimar Journal* of 1816,	332,460
Balbi,	477,300

From all the above estimates, the khanate of Erivan, and the district of Nakshivan, which composed Persian Armenia or the prov. of Aran, must be excluded, being now annexed by conquest and treaty to the Russian empire.—It is divided into the pro-

vinces of Azerdbijan, Kurdistan, Luristan, Khuzistan, Farsistan, Laristan, Kirman, Khorasan comprising the Kohistan or Great Salt desert, Irak-Ajemi, Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad; on all of which, separate articles will be found in the present work.

II. Eastern Persia.] This division of P. formerly comprehended, not only what is denominated Eastern P., but also all the tract from the crest of the Afghanistan and Beluchistan mountains to the Indus, the prov. of Sind, the whole of the Punjab, and the provs. of Multan and Cashmere. It also included the prov. of Balkh beyond the Hindu-kush, Tokharistan, and Khilan, whilst westward it reached as far as Turshiz and Meshid. All this extensive domain was comprised in the dominions of Achmet Shah-Abdalli. But the country E of the Indus was seized by Runjit Sing, the Sikh chief of Lahore; all beyond the Paropamisus and the Hindu-kush, by the Usbeks of Khullum and Kunduz; and when Meshid and Western Khorasan were recovered by the Persians, the Amirs of Sind retained their independence. The Afghan monarchy itself is now dismembered, and all that remains to the successors of Achmet Abdalli is the kingdom of Herat; Afghanistan being divided amongst the sons of Futteh Khan, and Beluchistan having fallen to the Khan of Kelat and other chiefs. The whole tract, thus divided, has the Persian gulf and Indian ocean on the S; the Indus and its delta on the E; the lofty range of the Hindu-kush and the khanate of Balkh on the N; Persian Khorasan on the NW; and the desert of Kirman on the W. On the shores of the Persian gulf its W limit is Cape Jask on the frontier of Luristan. Balbi divides the area thus traced into the kingdom of Herat, of 66,000 sq. m.; Beluchistan, 146,000 sq. m.; and Afghanistan, 229,000 sq. m.; total 441,000 sq. m. But in this last division he includes Multan, Leia, and Bahawulpur; and in the territory of Herat, that of Balkh, now in the hands of the Usbecs, seems to be included. Where territories are changing their political masters every few years, it is next to impossible to determine their political limits. We do not assign more than 400,000 sq. m. to Eastern P. as now described; its greatest length being from 60° E long. on the N, to the Indus in 72° E long.; and from 58° E long. to 67° E long. on the S, and its mean breadth being 10°, or from 26° to 36° N lat.

Physical features.] The general characteristic of P. is that of a great plateau, or upland, studded with innumerable mountains, with their corresponding valleys, and immense desert plains. In fact—to use the language of Chardin—P. is a country of mountains, but they seem not to have any general direction, or to form a continued chain: they extend without order in all directions, and groups, which seem to form the commencement of chains, are suddenly interrupted by smooth, extensive, and very elevated plains. The great Persian plateau joins on the W and NW those of Kurdistan and Armenia, and passes into that of Central Asia on the NE. On the SW it looks down on the valley of the Tigris; and towards the E, on that of the Indus, whilst its S and N declivities are the Persian gulf, the Indian ocean, and the Caspian sea. Strabo has divided this country into three regions,—a distinction founded on an accurate observation of the leading differences of climate and produce: the southern division or declivity being hot, dry, and barren,—the midland, cold and dry,—and the northern, moist, warm, and fertile. This middle region, or great body of Persia, is from 2,500 to 4,500 ft. in elevation above the sea. It appears that the general level of the plateau of Kashan is higher than that to the N of it; and that the level of Kum may be estimated as that of the Great Salt desert, or 2,000 ft.; it is probable, however, that the Zurrah or Hamun, the great inland lake of Sistan, is the lowest level of the whole plateau. The level, out of which the upland rises, called the *Dushtistan* or 'level country,' stretches alongst the coast of the Persian gulf, and the Tigris on the S, and under various appellations, along the shore of the Caspian to the northern foot of the Elburz. The aspect of the plateau itself, strewn with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, would, it might be supposed, have a pleasing and diversified appearance, especially in such latitudes as those between 30° and 37° N; but this is by no means the case: the interior mountains are everywhere bare, arid, and forbidding, in most parts presenting nothing to view but huge masses of grey rock, successively piled on each other, or starting in abrupt ridges from the plain at their feet. Though in some places they have a little soil, yet they are unenlivened by wood or shrubs. For about two months in the year a scanty verdure tinges their brown sides with an emerald hue, but it is soon scorched up by the heat and drought of summer, and the original bistre colour is resumed,—not a single tuft remaining of what vegetated and withered so rapidly. The plains are equally unattractive, consisting chiefly of gravel washed down from the mountain-slopes, or the accumulation of some former revolution of nature deposited in deep and extensive beds, or of a hard clay, which being destitute of water, is as barren and desert as the rest. With the exception of Mazanderan and the provs. on the Caspian, P. may generally be described "as an arid country, without one great river, and with few perennial streams." [*Malcolm.*] The rivers are few; and even rivulets are by no means common. In the best districts, the small proportion of cultivated land resembles a Libyan oasis, just serving to render all around it the more dreary. The only trees to be seen are in the gardens of villages, or on the banks of streams, where they are planted for the purpose of affording the little timber used in building. They chiefly consist of fruit-trees, the noble chinar or oriental plane, the tall poplar, and the cypress. But the contrast which these gardens, spotting the grey and dusty plain with their dark green appearance, produce, is more melancholy than pleasing. There are, however, some exceptions to be found to the general picture,—some favoured spots to relieve the eye, as in the provs. of Ghilan and Mazanderan, the districts of Astrabad and Gurgang, all on the Caspian sea; and part of Azerdbijan, for Persian Armenia is now a Russian prov. These Caspian provs. are as beautiful as wood, water, and mountains in their most varied form, can make them. The plain of Nishapore, on the S slope of the Elburz, and that of Hamadan at the foot of the Elwund, and the extensive valley of Kirmanshaw in the Zagrian range, are also exceptions. The Eastern tales which delighted our early youth by their scenes of wonder, voluptuousness, and inexhaustible riches, all portrayed in the florid, hyperbolical style peculiar to Asiatics, have contributed their influence to throw over this region of the globe a magical and fascinating illusion, which must continue still to envelope it, until dispelled by the cold and accurate realities of science.

Mountains.] The mountains which enclose the great *oropedion*, or upland Persian plain, on the W, are elongations of the Taurian range, which runs through Kurdistan and Armenia, and of the Moschian range, which separates Armenia from Georgia. The latter, after forming the southern boundary of the basin of the Kur, crosses the Araxes, and enters Azerdbijan under the name of the Kara-Dagh. The Talish range is the commencement of the high lime-

stone belt, which surrounds the Caspian on the S like a bow. From the plain of Mogan, on the S side of the Kur, the direction of this chain is SE for about 4° of long. to a point somewhat E of Teheran. From this point it inclines E, and then NE, till about 62° E long., where it is interrupted by low grounds; further to the W it becomes identified with the Paropamisan mountains. As far E as the Sufid-rud or Kizil-Ozan, this chain is known as the mountains of Talish; to the E of that river, the general name is the Elburz, from the old Persic term, *El-bordj*, 'the mountain.' This name, however, is applied not only to the whole range, but also to the Caucasus itself; while on the other hand, the Elburz is also denominated the Kohé Caucasân. This extensive chain is connected with the mountain ranges which intersect Azerdbijan on the N, and stretch NNW towards the Arghirtagh or Mount Ararat. The mountain Savalan, at the NE extremity of the Sahund mountains, 80 m. E of Tauris, is the highest of the cluster, and is covered with perpetual snow. Major Willock ascertained, in 1825, its elevation to be 8,000 ft. above its base; its absolute elevation, therefore, must be more than 13,000 ft. Respecting the elevation of the Elburz, Mr. Fraser does not think that, with the exception of Demavend, its summits exceed 7,000 ft. About 50 m. to the SE of Teheran are the celebrated Caspian straits, through which Alexander pursued the unfortunate Darius. There are however, two passes, which have obtained the appellation of the *Caspiæ Pylæ*, or 'Caspian Straits,' and which, from their vicinity to each other, have been frequently confounded. The Caspian straits, strictly speaking, are those which lead from Media, direct to the Caspian sea, across the Elburz mountains; whereas the other pass, through which Darius fled, runs E along the southern slope of the Elburz, instead of crossing it. The great Kurdistan range enters P. between the lakes of Van on the W, and Urumiyah on the E, where it forms the line of boundary. Their name to the W of Urumiyah was anciently the *Caspii montes*. Running SSE, they join the great central chain to the S of Lake Urumiyah, called *Choatras* by Ptolemy, evidently the Persic *Kho-Ader*, or 'Mountain of fire.' At its SE extremity, the Kho-Ader branches into the Koflan-Koh, running NE, and into the Zagros running S and SE, and skirting the valley of the Lower Tigris, the Shat-al-Arab, and the alluvial regions of the Karun, the Jerahi, and the Tab, till it joins the lofty range which separates the upland of Persia Proper from the Gurmsir, or hot region. It forms, in fact, the great western and southern buttress of the Persian plateau the whole way, under various names, till it meets the southern projection of the Beluchistan mountains. From Bushire to Shiraz, not less than five ranges of mountains, each successively higher than the other, must be crossed before the wearied traveller begins to descend towards the plain of Shiraz. Three principal ranges in the centre of the Kurdistan chain, the Tahite, the Daru, and the Kurtak, are of great elevation. The range is generally limestone, and contains, like others of a similar structure, numerous caves and grottoes. The whole range, from where it enters P., to where it meets Cape Urbu, the S point of the Beluchistan range, is at least 2,000 m. in length. The Pirazun, the highest pass between Bushire and Shiraz, is estimated at 7,000 ft. by Lieut. Alexander; but its elevation is certainly more, as the plain of Arjun, at the foot of the pass, is 6,750 ft. above the sea by Fraser's table. The Elwend, or *Orontes* of the ancients, is rather a group than a chain of mountains, and appears completely detached from its NW neighbours, the mountains of Ardelan. It is generally covered with snow, its summits being 4½ hours' ascent above Hamadan, which is itself in a very elevated situation. The province of Kirman is traversed from E to W by different ranges of mountains. A very lofty range, covered with snow in some parts, separates the desert of Kirman from that of Sistan. Another range separating Kirman on the S, from Sistan on the N, seems to be the *Montes Becii* of Ptolemy. A third range forms the S limit of the district of Nurmanshir. It is very lofty, and is at all times covered with snow.

Deserts.] If the deserts, and the varied ranges and groups of mountains which either bound or crown the great Persian plateau, be excluded from the estimate, P. contains but a small portion of arable land. The great extent of deserts is a distinctive feature of Persian geography, which in this respect greatly resembles Arabia. There are five great deserts in P., using the term in its widest signification, exclusive of smaller ones: 1st, that called Karakum, or 'Black sand,' to the NE of Khorasan; 2d, the Great Salt desert, extending from the vicinity of Kashan and Kum on the W, to the frontiers of Kandahar on the E; 3d, the desert of Kirman, which may be regarded as an extension southwards of the Great Salt desert; 4th, that of Beluchistan in Eastern Persia, including that of Sistan, and extending from the foot of the Beluchistan and Afghanistan mountains, to the W and S, where it meets the desert of Kirman and the Great Salt desert, comprehending a surface of 140,000 sq. m.; and 5th, the desert of Kiab on the E of the Tigris, which stretches from that river to the Luristan mountains. It is impossible even to approximate nearly to the superficial extent of these collectively considered; but of this we are certain, that they compose nearly the whole of central Persia. In addition to these, the sandy waste of Bunpur, in the SW of Mekran, 155 m. long, by 80 m. broad, may be here mentioned, though belonging to Eastern Persia. These deserts cut off all communication between the eastern and western parts of P.; and hence travellers are compelled to take the circuitous route from Ispahan to Teheran, and from thence along the subalpine ridges that project southward from the Elburz to the desert, in order to arrive at Khorasan and Afghanistan. They form a portion of that remarkable chain of sandy and saline plateaus which extend from the Great Gobi, or 'Naked desert,' on the NW of China, across the whole of Asia, communicating, with little intermission, through Beluchistan, Mekran, and Nedjid, with the great sea of sand in Arabia.

Lakes.] As a natural consequence of the great extent of saline deserts, P., like Africa, abounds in salt lakes. Of these, the lake of Urumiyah in Azerdbijan, the *Spauta* of Strabo, the *Martianus Palus* of Ptolemy, and the *Capoton* of Moses of Chorene, is the largest, measuring, according to Major Rawlinson, above a degree of lat. in length, and above a third of that distance in extreme breadth. See URUMIYAH. The lake of Bakhtegan is the receptacle of all the rivers of Hollow Persia, or those that water the vales of Morgab, Merdasht and Karbal. It is 60 m. in length from NW to SE.—The lake of Shiraz, 6 m. E of that city, is a much smaller expanse than the Bakhtegan lake, being only 12 farsangs in circumf. The hollow plain, containing the basin of the Bakhtegan lake, is a saline desert bounded on both sides by ranges of lofty mountains. The lake of Zurrah belongs to Afghanistan, or Eastern Persia; and the Pfahl lake lies beyond the Attruk, in the Damin-e-Koh.—At Shiramin, a village near Lake Urumiyah, there are certain ponds, whose indolent waters, by a slow and regular process, stagnate, concrete, and petrify, and produce the beautiful transparent stone commonly called Tabriz marble, which is so remarkable in most of the burial places in Persia, and which forms a

chief ornament in all the buildings of note throughout the country.

Rivers.] From its physical configuration, Persia has but few rivers, and these generally inconsiderable. The most northern stream is the Araxes, which can scarcely now be called a Persian river, as but a very small portion of Persian territory touches its r. bank.—The Kizil-Ozan is, throughout, a Persian stream, and one of the largest in that region. It is the *Gozan* of Scripture, and the *Amardus* of Ptolemy. It originates in the mountains of Ardelan, its upper valley being bounded on the W by the range of the Kaplan-Dagh or Koflan Koh. Its whole course, including sinuosities, is 400 m. See article KIZIL-OZAN.—The Hud may be called a Persian river, being the ancient *Gyndes*, which separated Susiana from Assyria. It is a large stream, fully 300 yds. broad at its confluence with the Tigris, about midway between Koote-al-Hamara and Korna. It is a frontier stream, forming the W boundary of the prov. of Khuzistan.—The Kerah, or Hawiza, is another large stream in the SW of P. We take it to be the same with the river of Nehavend and Hamadan, which, instead of being made to describe a very tortuous course to the Karasu, should describe a meridional course to Khorremabad, 120 m. NW of Shush. It is a larger stream at the ruins of Shush or Susa than where it enters the Shat-al-Arab; much of its waters being drawn off by canals for the purpose of irrigation.—The Karun is perhaps the largest stream, in respect of volume of water, of any in all Persia. It is composed of two main branches, the Abzal and the Karun, which unite at Bundikeel, not far below Shushter. The combined stream is larger than the Tigris or the Euphrates, taken separately; and after a SW course of 100 m. below the junction, it disunites at Sabla, and enters the sea by six mouths. A little above Sabla, the Karun receives the Jerahi, a large stream running a winding course of 150 m. from the Luristan mountains. See KARUN.—The Tab, the *Oroates* or *Arosis*, is the river which anciently separated Persia from Susiana. It rises at the foot of the mountains that bound the plain of Shiraz to the W, and after a comparative course of 180 m., enters the Persian gulf.—The Araxes, the Cyrus, and Medus, of Strabo, are famous in classic story, as watering the vale of Persepolis. The first of these is now called the Bundemir; the second the Kurab; and the third the Sowan or Sewund.—The Attruck is the most NE river of P. It is a large body of water, which, after running a N and then a W course of more than 250 m., through territory which can hardly be regarded as politically belonging to P., enters the Caspian about 50 m. to the N of Astrabad.—There are no other rivers of consequence in Western P. Those of Mazanderan all run short courses from the Elburz to the Caspian; but, though extremely numerous, none of them are navigable. But poorly supplied as it is with rivers, Northern P. exhibits a wonderful contrast to Southern P. in respect of their physical features; Pottinger tells us, that such is the aridity of Southern P., that, in his whole route from Sonmeauny, at the NE extremity of the Indian ocean, to Shiraz, a journey of 1,500 m., 1,300 of which were in as direct a line as the paths would admit, from E to W, the vicinity of Shiraz was the first place where he had seen a running stream deep enough to take a horse above the knees.

Climate.] On such an extensive surface the climate must be exceedingly varied. What the younger Cyrus said to Xenophon is still applicable to modern P.: "My father's empire is so large that people perish with cold at the one extremity, while they are suffocated with heat at the other." This region may be said to present three climates: that of the low tracts bordering on the Caspian sea; that of the great plateau itself; and that of the shores of the lower Tigris and the Persian gulf. The Caspian sea being 332 ft. lower than the ocean, its shores in summer experience stronger and more lasting heats than do the West India islands. Excessive humidity is the leading feature of its climate. Both weather and temperature here are highly capricious. In the depth of winter the natives are often forced to throw off their warm clothing; at other times, in the middle of summer, they are compelled to have recourse to their sheepskin cloaks and furs. The climate of the plateau or upland is essentially different. Surrounded with mountains, on many of which snow lies perpetually, this region, from Ispahan to Candahar, experiences very hot summers and excessively cold winters. In summer, the atmosphere is excessively heated by the reflection of the solar rays from the burning sand and naked rocks. The heats of Teheran are insupportable in summer, and the whole court and most of the inhabitants abandon the place during this season for cooler retreats. In the plain of Hamadan, on the contrary, the heat is moderate, never rising above 80° in the shade, in the hottest period of the year. But this plain is elevated and well-watered and wooded. In other elevated situations, as Sutanuah, Gutuppeh, and Akhend, the temp of summer is moderate, not rising above 75° in the shade during the hottest time of the day. Farsistan, particularly the vale of Shiraz, has been represented as free from excessive and rigorous colds; but this is not strictly true, for, during the winter months, rain and hail, frost and snow, visit the plain of Persepolis; Le Bruyne, when engaged in exploring the ruins of Persepolis, was unable for some time to prosecute his researches, and compelled to seek shelter. Scarcely a day in winter passes without some person being frozen dead in the vicinity of the towns. This catastrophe is more frequent in consequence of the practice, universally followed and rigidly enforced, of shutting the gates of all cities and towns a little after sunset, and reopening them only at sunrise. Rainbows are seldom seen in Central P., because the air is too dry and pure. The serenity and purity of their cloudless atmosphere is, indeed, the greatest blessing the natives of this region enjoy; the sky being so clear at night, travellers can journey all night, and thus avoid the excessive heat of the solar rays so insupportable during the day. The third climate is that of the Gurmsir, or low region, which skirts the Persian gulf and the lower basin of the Tigris. Here the samiel often kills the unwary and imprudent traveller. At Bushire, the heat is excessive, the therm. ranging from 87° at sunrise, to 98° in the shade at noon; and generally standing at 90° during the night. The whole S coast of P. is burnt up and barren, presenting nothing to view but brown sand, grey rocks, and hardened clay.—Earthquakes are frequent in P. One of the most disastrous on record occurred in April, 1853. The city of Shiraz appears to have been near the centre of this convulsion, and experienced a series of shocks throughout five days, which reduced it to a heap of ruins, and destroyed, it is calculated, 12,000 lives, in and around the place.

Soil and productions.] From what has been stated respecting the aspects of Persia, its numerous naked mountains, extensive deserts, and scarcity of water, it may be easily inferred that the proportion of good soil in Persia is exceedingly small; and even of what arable land exists one-twentieth part is not cultivated. In ancient days, the prov. of Susiana was a rich fertile prov., but it is now scarcely distinguishable from the neighbouring deserts. Farsistan was once well-wooded; but though much has been said of the fertility and beauty of the plain of Shiraz, later travellers, as Fraser and others, declare it to be comparatively barren and unproductive. The vale of Merdasht, which contained the once celebrated city of Persepolis, and was famed for its agricultural produce, being watered by the Araxes, Cyrus, and Medus, and which supported a pop. of 1,500 villages, besides Persepolis, is now a dreary waste. The plains in the vicinity of Comaishah have been much praised for their exuberant fertility and beauty by Chardin, who traversed them nine times; and yet, in Fraser's opinion, they are sterile and barren. The district of Ispahan is well-watered by the Zenderud, and numerous canals, drawn from the river for the purpose of irrigation. The plain of Hamadan, 15 m. long, by 9 m. broad, is abundantly fertile; and that of Kirmanshaw is the most fertile in P. The plain of Khoi, in Azerdbijan, is noted for its deep and exuberant soil, which is so stiff as to require in some places ten pair of buffaloes to drag the ploughshare through it; but the district of Khalkhal is the granary of this prov., the soil being a dark loam, and standing in no need of artificial irrigation. A number of fertile valleys exist in the S slopes and subordinate ranges of the Elburz. In Kirman, the only fertile

district is that of Nurmanshir, and the district of Darabghurd, SE of the Bakhtegan lake. The Kurdish districts, in the S part of Persian Khorasan, are abundantly fertile; but Khorasan is so subjected to the inroads of the Turkman tribes, that its once numerous pop., flourishing cities, and extensive commerce, have disappeared. The land-tax was formerly a tenth of the gross produce, but lands held in fief, or for payment of military service, were exempt; it is now one-fifth of the gross produce, in addition to the *saaduraut*, or irregular taxes instituted to supply the exigency of the state, by which each proprietor is obliged to furnish a share proportioned to his estate. This is one of the heaviest burdens levied on the cultivator.—If P. be deficient in grain, it abounds with herbs and flowers of every kind and hue. Gardens are numerous and extensive, and few countries surpass P. in the variety and flavour of its fruits, amongst which are the fig, the pomegranate, the almond, the date, the peach, and the apricot. Khorasan is famous for its melons, of which there are 20 species. The quinces of Ispahan are the finest in the East; and the vines of Shiraz, Yesd, and Ispahan, have each their peculiar excellence. Of raisins there are 14 kinds, of which the violet, red, and black, are most esteemed. The Persian dates are exceedingly rich, their syrup being sweeter and more pleasant than virgin honey. Pomegranates attain great perfection, some of them weighing a full pound. The country also produces hemp, tobacco, opium, sesamum, rhubarb, manna, saffron, cotton, turpentine, mastic, and various aromatic gums. Ghilan and Mazanderan, or the narrow stripe between the Elburz and the Caspian, are by far the most fertile and productive districts in all P. From September to the end of April, the whole country in this quarter is one continued garden, and is covered with forests of oranges and lemons, and single and double jessamines. The cultivation of mulberry-trees, and the rearing of silk-worms, is the chief employment of the Ghilanis; for silk is but sparingly produced in Mazanderan. The annual produce of silk which passes through the custom-houses of Ghilan, as Fraser was informed, is about 60,000 *maunds shakee*, or 900,000 lbs., exclusive of what is used in home-consumption, which does not pay duty.

Animal kingdom] The horses of P. have been always celebrated as the finest in the East. The Nisæan pastures and the Nisæan horses have been renowned from a very distant antiquity. They are, however, although they may excel the Arabian horses in shape and handsomeness, inferior to them in fleetness; and for this reason Nadir-Shah preferred the Arab breed to the Persian. The horses of the Chab country are remarkable for their strength, though they have not so much blood as those of the desert. Those of Shuster are large, powerful, and admirably fitted for riding-horses, but are not found to answer as race-horses. The Turcoman breed of horses has been introduced into P.; they attain a great size, and are capable of enduring extraordinary fatigue, having been known to perform a journey of 900 m. in 11 successive days. The late Vakeel Kerim-Khan, mounted on one of these, once performed a journey of 332 m. in 58 hours. Camels are common in Interior and Southern P. They are of three kinds, but the Bactrian camel is most used for travelling. Mules are much used, and particular care is taken of the breed. An excellent breed of the ass has been introduced from Arabia. The *gurkhur*, *gur-kher*, or wild ass, is an object of the chase, and his flesh is esteemed a delicacy. The forests of the Elburz in Ghilan and Mazanderan abound, as might be expected, in wild animals, as wolves, tigers, jackals, foxes, boars, and the Caspian cat. Lions, leopards, and jackals, also abound in Mazanderan. Oxen and cows are kept chiefly for agricultural purposes, and for the supply of the dairy. The cows of Mazanderan and Ghilan are small in size, and resemble the lesser breeds of that animal in India. Those of Interior P. are of a better size; they have less of the hump, and approach nearer the English breed of black cattle. The sheep are of the Dhumba or fat-tailed kind. These, with goats, constitute the wealth of the Eels or wandering tribes. In consequence of the great abundance of pasture-land, and the numerous pastoral tribes that roam the country, wool is largely produced all over the country. The best wool is that of Kirman, the mountains of which, hot and arid in summer, and intensely cold in winter, sustain numerous flocks of sheep and goats, from whose wool and hair the shawls, nummuds, and other woollen fabrics of the country are made. The wool of the sheep is very fine, and the goats produce a down, which grows in winter at the roots of the hair, like that of the Tibet or shawl goats and nearly as fine. The latter material is spun into various fabrics, which almost vie with the shawls of Cashmere in warmth and softness, if not in fineness and beauty of manufacture. This down, called *khulk* in the language of the country, is obtained not only in Kirman, but more or less over all Khorasan, the mountains of which are favourable to the animals which produce it. But the Khorasan khulk is not so fine as that of Kirman, being full of coarse hair, and very foul. It does not fetch in Khorasan more than 5d. per lb., whereas that of Kirman is much finer, cleaner, and even cheaper in Kirman. Animals of the deer and antelope kind abound in P., and hares are numerous in the uncultivated parts of the country. Quails and partridges are common, and immense numbers of pigeons are reared by the natives for their dung, which is used as a manure for melons. The pigeon-houses in the vicinity of Ispahan were in Chardin's time above 3,000 in number, and very large, each being six times the size of European ones. Eagles, vultures, and falcons, abound in the mountainous parts of the country. The latter are much used in hunting. The *lubara*, a noble species of bustard, is found on the bare plains.—As the rivers in P. are few, fish cannot be numerous; but salt-water fish are abundant both in the Caspian sea and the Persian gulf. The people inhabiting the coast of Mekran and Kirman live much on this aliment, and hence were called *Ichthyophagi* or 'fish-eaters' by the ancients. All the rivers of Mazanderan abound in fish, especially sturgeon, vast quantities of which are cured on the coasts of these provs., and carried to Astracan.

Mineralogy.] Persia, though mountainous, produces few minerals or metals. Salt is the mineral which most abounds, the ground in most parts being more or less impregnated with it. None of the precious metals are found in P. Copper is produced in the mountains of Mazanderan and Kirman, and from those in the vicinity of Casbin, but not in sufficient quantity for the internal consumption. Lead occurs in the mountains of Fars and Kirman. Sulphur is an abundant mineral production, especially near the Demavend. Iron-stone abounds in Azerdbijan, the whole tract between Tabriz and the Araxes being covered with mountains of a reddish brown hue, indicating the presence of that mineral. At Sheherderabad on the Gurangu, a branch of the Kizil-Ozan, to the SW of Mianah, copper has been discovered. Lieut. Alexander, who passed this way in 1824, in his journey to Ardebil, says, that here are perhaps the richest veins of copper in the world. Silver and lead are also found in considerable quantities. Of all the mineral productions of P., turquoises have been the most celebrated. This gem is produced in the mountain of Firoz-Koh in the Elburz, and in a hill 40 m. WNW of Nishapur. The former mine is probably exhausted, as nothing of it has been heard since the time of Chardin, 160 years since; Fraser says the mines in the district of Nishapur are at present the only place where such gems are found. The hills in which they occur are a mass of porphyritic rock, intermingled with beds of clay and conglomerates of the same substance, all strongly tinged with iron, and in many places pervaded with micaceous iron-ore. The *kalaite* or turquoise is disseminated through this in veins, nodules, and irregular masses. The mines are six in number and the property of the Crown, and are farmed to the highest bidder. The rent in 1822 was 2,000 Khorasan tomauns, or £2,700. Marble, freestone, and slate, abound near Hamadan. The first is of four colours,—white or statuary, black, red and black, and white and black. We have already noticed the production called Tabriz marble. Mummy, a noted Persian production, is found in Kirman, near the village of Kesuiyeh. This substance is a black liquid petrolium, called *moum* by the Persians, which signifies 'an unguent.' It is also called *tutty*. It oozes from a rock in a cavern. Once a-year only, it is alleged, is the door of the cavern opened, and the moum which had distilled during the year—a quantity in size equal to a pomegranate—taken out, sealed up, and deposited in the royal treasury. It is esteemed a catholicon by the Persians. It is also found in Khorasan. Near Dalaki, on the road from Bushir to Shiraz, are two fountains of black naphtha or bitumen.

Commerce.] Manufactures and commerce in such a country as P. cannot prove a very prolific subject, inasmuch as the almost total want of internal water communication, combined as this is with that of the great central desert, and the difficulty of land-carriage over the great mountainous ranges that surround the lofty plateau, is an insuperable impediment to inland commerce. It is true, P. possesses a line of sea-coast, and a few harbours; but her own pop. neither navigates the sea which unites her southern shore, nor the Caspian which approaches her capital. The shipping of both is in the hands of foreigners [*Burnes*]. The institutions of the Magian system were also unfavourable to maritime commerce, as it was the design of Zoroaster to confine his countrymen solely to agriculture. Whatever maritime commerce was enjoyed by the ancient Persian empire was conducted by the Phœnicians

and Greeks, whilst the internal was managed by caravans as at present. In the days of Khosru-Nushirvan, when that prince's dominion comprehended most of the tract watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and likewise the shores of the Persian gulf and the Red sea, the maritime commerce of P. was large and extensive. Having overcome their wonted aversion to commerce and navigation, the Persians established a flourishing and lucrative trade with India and China: all the principal ports of India were visited by Persian merchants, and in most of the Christian churches established in the peninsula, divine service was performed by Nestorian priests ordained by a Persian metropolitan. By sea and land the monopoly of silk and Indian produce was completely in Persian hands, even the Romans were wholly dependent on them for the supply of these articles. The great commercial intercourse which once existed with India by means of the Persian gulf, and the command of the navigation of the Euphrates and Tigris, is illustrated by the fact that the timber used in the construction of the Tauk-Kesra, or dome of Chosroes, at Ctesiphon, was Indian teak. We also learn from Cedrenus that when Heraclius pillaged Dastaghird, the imperial residence of Khosru-Parviz, the grandson of Nushivan, he found in it aloes, aloes-wood, mataxa-silk, thread, pepper, sugar, ginger, muslins without number, silk-robes, woven and embroidered carpets, and bullion: manufactured articles of the same kind were also found in the sack of Ctesiphon by the Arabian general Saad. One of the chambers of Khosru's palace was stored with camphire, an odoriferous gum, peculiar to the oriental regions, but especially to Borneo and Sumatra. On the subversion of the Persian monarchy and religion, the Arabs monopolized the commerce of Persia and India, and the shores of the Persian gulf were enriched by the Indian trade, especially the town of Siraf and the city of Bassora. In the 10th cent. Siraf, according to Ebn Hawkel, was a large and wealthy city, extending 4 m. in length, but unwalled. It possessed opulent merchants who expended 30,000 dinars in the erection of their houses; and he declares that he himself saw at Siraf merchants who were worth 4,000,000 dinars, and that there were others who were still richer. The people of Kazerum, in his time, carried on an inland commerce, and were patient and persevering in the acquisition of wealth, and the merchants of Fars, wherever they went, were rich and powerful. But it must be remembered, that a great proportion of the people were still Magians, who have always been an active and industrious race, like their successors at Yesd and Bombay, and that the baleful influence of the Mahommedan system was not then so fully felt as now. The frequent internal convulsions which subsequently agitated P., and the frequent inroads of Turks and Tartars, contributed to ruin both her internal and foreign commerce. Under the sway of Shah Abbas, the greatest prince of the Suffavean dynasty, much encouragement was held out to manufactures and commerce, and a colony of Armenians was transported from Julfa, on the Araxes, to Ispahan, to conduct the foreign trade; but the ruin of that dynasty, and the frequent revolutions that succeeded, reduced the Persian commerce to a low ebb. For some years past, however, the commercial exchanges between P. and Europe have become of increasing importance. In 1837, it was calculated that the average annual value of the trade carried on by the northern provs. of P. with Europe amounted to £800,000 in imports, and to £480,000 in exports; while the traffic by way of Armenia—composed probably chiefly of Russian products—amounted to £196,000 in imports, and £87,000 in exports.

Of the native productions of P., silk is the most important. It is produced in every province, but Ghilan and Mazanderan are those in which it chiefly flourishes, and which alone export it in any quantity. About 270,000 lbs. are annually purchased by the Russians, and carried to Astrakhan; an equal quantity is sent to Bagdad and its vicinity; 180,000 lbs. are exported to Constantinople, Aleppo, and Anatolia; the remainder is sent to Yesd, Cashan, Ispahan, and those other Persian cities where silk is manufactured. Russian Ghilan, Sherwan, and some of the districts connected with the Caucasus, are favourable to the production of silk; so that were the demand to increase, the supply would do so likewise. Its price varies according to its quality; at the time Fraser was in Ghilan (1822) the price was from £3 12s. to £4 8s. per maund of 14 lbs. English. The best silk goods are manufactured at Yesd. The chief articles are *alujahs* or shirts, and *kassubs* or trowsers, *deries* or outer vests, and *hueahuns* or men's shirts, taffetas, similar to ours, but stouter, and black silk handkerchiefs, about 1½ yd. square, coarse, and tweeled like Barcelonas, which serve for female head-dresses. Some of these are dyed in crimson, and sell at 6s. each. Silk-velvets, of very great beauty, are manufactured at Mesched, Ispahan, Cashan, and Tabriz. Satins are also produced, but those of China are preferred, as being finer.—Cotton is another article of raw produce, of which a great quantity is raised in Mazanderan, where the price, in 1822, did not exceed 2½d. per lb., and where its quality is fully equal to that of the best Bengal cotton. The cotton-goods chiefly manufactured in P. are chintzes or printed cottons, *calamcars* or printed patterns of wreathed and consecutive flowers, sparsely thrown upon a red, white, blue, or fawn-coloured ground; *peeralueahuns*, or king's shirts, resembling English long-cloth, which lately entirely superseded them; *rudduks* or upper vests, a fabric resembling nankeen; and Ispahan stripes, blue, purple, or grey, and a coarse white cloth called *kherboz*, made for home-wear in every village, and of which an immense quantity is annually carried-off by the Russians.—Wool being a native and abundant production, and many of the inhabitants being of pastoral habits, a great variety of articles are made of it. The best carpets are made at Kirman, Yesd, Herat, Burujird, and those of the Turkomans of Khorasan, Ispahan, and Azerdbijan. The shawls of Kirman are held in great estimation, and are only inferior to those of Cashmere. *Nummuds*, or fine felt-carpets, are sometimes of great beauty, but they are dear, and apt to get moth-eaten. The city of Hamadan has been long famous for its manufactures of leather, as saddlery, shoes, &c. Shiraz was once celebrated for its gold and silver embroideries, but these are now excelled by those of Cashan and Ispahan; its damasked steel knives and daggers are still esteemed, and a good deal of coarse glass-ware is made; but all its manufactures have declined since the death of Kerim Khan, its benefactor and sovereign. The wine of Shiraz, so much boasted of, is made in no great quantity, and in so careless a manner, that not more than one large bottle can be got out of four or five, fit for use. There is no such thing as a cask in all Persia.—There are no other manufactures of consequence in P. The whole amount of exports and imports between Russia and P., by way of the Caspian sea, was estimated by one or two respectable merchants at Balfrush, at 400,000 tomauns, or £214,000. The whole shipping employed in the Caspian commerce does not exceed 12 vessels of from 50 to 100 tons.

There is a growing demand for European manufactures, since the Persians have become better ac-

quainted with these commodities. The chief articles of European import are silk, cotton, and woollen manufactures, and sugar. The value of silk-stuffs disposed of every year at Teheran and Ispahan, is estimated at £60,000. The sorts most in request are chiefly gros de Naples, laventines, satins, velvets, stuffs, figured and worked with gold and silver patterns, China crapes, and white and coloured gauzes. The light stuffs form the habitual costume of the women, and in the interior of the harems. Shawls, embroidered in silk, imported in 1833 and 1834, fetched seven tomans per piece, or about £3 16s., although the weight of the embroidery caused them to rend easily. Silks, of good quality, sent direct, might probably replace with advantage the inferior kinds purchased by the Armenians at low rates at the Leipsic and other German fairs.—Cotton goods, which, by their moderation in price, are within the means of a more extensive range of consumers, are now much more generally in use than silks. The large pantaloons worn by the Persians instead of the robe, are generally made of printed cottons, of small flower patterns. Cotton prints, for the P. market, should be of very good colours, and of a brilliant finish, so as to compare to more advantage with the *kalencors* of native manufacture. The whole of the printed cottons now used in P. are supplied from England direct, or from Germany. After cotton prints the most current articles are cotton-net, used instead of silk crape and gauze, for the middle classes, and calico, percal, and the grey cloth of the sort known as 'domestics,' which are used for men's body linen and pantaloons.—Woollens have been long admired all over the East, and the imports of these are great and increasing, as also of chintzes and printed cottons. The outer garment of most of the wealthier classes in P. is usually made of broad cloth. Up to 1837, English, German, and Belgian woollens were almost the only goods of the kind to be found in the Persian market. The common qualities were chiefly from Germany. But Fraser remarks that the French and German manufacturers have been much more successful in hitting the Persian taste than the English, because they took care to have better information on that subject; every Persian bazaar having a full and glaring display of their rich chintzes, whilst the English patterns, of a more sober kind, lay neglected and unasked for. The Persians are supplied with brocades and embroidery by the French merchants of Lyons. Indigo, cochineal, spices, sugar, and sugar-candy, are all articles of importation; the cochineal is supplied from Russia; spices and indigo from India, by way of Bushire; sugar—which is an article of large consumption in P.—is principally supplied from England; black lamb and sheep's skins are imported from Bokhara; coffee from Arabia; tin and tuttenague, from India; copper, iron, and steel, porcelain and glass, from Russia; cutlery and steel goods, from England. It is remarkable that although Persia possesses no mines of the precious metals, yet there is not only an abundant supply of specie in that region, but also a very great sum in specie is annually remitted to India in return for produce imported. Not less than £290,000 was exported to India in the year ending 31st May 1821, as cash-payment for Indian goods. A large proportion of the Indian products which enter Persia are re-exported to the West, for which specie is returned. It is stated that the Georgian merchants, who trade between Teflis and Taurus, bring annually to the latter city 300,000 ducats in gold; and the remittances made to the mission there are all in the same coin. Shiraz and Ispahan are situated on the great routes of communication between Bushire on the Persian gulf, and the other chief trading marts of Persia and Central Asia. Bussorah, on the Euphrates, 70 m. from the gulf, is the great emporium of Asiatic Turkey for India and other eastern produce. The principal Persian emporium for European goods is Tabriz, in the province of Azerdbijan; they are sent through the Turkish port of Trebizond, on the Black sea, which is the mart of an extensive transit trade with Persia, Armenia, and Georgia, and the most eligible channel for intercourse with all the neighbouring countries of Western Asia.

Government.] P. is an absolute monarchy in the strictest sense of that term. The monarch's will is law; and the power of the governors of provinces is held only by delegation from him. There is something like public law in P. founded on the Koran. The Sheikh-ul-Islam, or chief of the Mahommedan faith, is president of the high court of law. The present political state of the country is by no means encouraging. The empire is composed of heterogeneous and discordant materials. The native pop. comprises two distinct people, speaking different languages, dwelling in different parts of the country, and regarding each other with mutual aversion. The shah is a Turk of the Kujar tribe, and his sway is therefore ungrateful to the Persians of the south. The Turkish race of the north, on the other hand, are proud of the superiority which this circumstance gives them, and regard their southern neighbours with contempt. The only titles in P. are *khan* and *mirza*. The former is not hereditary; the latter, if following the name, means 'prince.'

Army.] The Persian army—if army it may be called—is but an untrained rabble, who more frequently plunder their own countrymen than their enemies, and under pretence of collecting contributions for the war, rob the villagers, as well as travellers, of their valuables. The only force which bears any resemblance to a regular army is that which was raised and disciplined in the European manner by Abbas Mirza, the prince royal. The Russian successes compelled him to do so. This force consisted of 9,400 cavalry, and 1,240 infantry, disciplined by English officers and artillerymen; and with 1,000 disciplined troops under the sirdar of Erivan, completed the whole regular army, in 1822. When Abbas Mirza took the field in 1822 against the Turks, he could barely muster 35,000 men, including a large portion of inferior troops, and 22 field-pieces, with 20 or 25 rounds for each piece, and about as many rounds of ball-cartridges for each gun of the regular infantry. In the campaign of 1826, against the Russians, matters were little better. The whole army under his orders did not amount to 45,000, including irregulars; and of the whole corps only 12,000 could be called disciplined. Exclusive of the trained troops of Abbas Mirza, the Gholams or king's guards, are the only permanently embodied force; but these amount only to 4,000 men, and have no regular organization. The chiefs of the numerous tribes scattered through P. are bound to furnish a certain number of cavalry, who form the most efficient troops under the royal command, but have greatly degenerated from their former character. There is a kind of militia registered in muster-rolls, but whatever be their numbers—which are variously computed—they have no claim to be called soldiers. When the king takes the field in person, his force is generally estimated at 100,000 men, which, with camp-followers, is doubled or even trebled. There is a cannon-foundry at Tabriz.

Revenue.] Sir John Malcolm estimates the whole fixed revenue of the state at something more than £3,000,000; but Mr. Fraser, from what information he could obtain, estimated the whole, fixed and irregular, at only one-half that sum. Sir John also

estimated the irregular taxes and extortions as equal to the fixed revenue: so that, according to him, the whole revenue, fixed and irregular, is more than £6,000,000, or four times the sum estimated by Fraser. The whole fixed land-revenue is estimated by the latter at 989,000 tomans at 11s. each, or £543,950; and the contingent revenue of presents, fines, &c., at 1,500,000 tomans, or £825,000; or £1,368,950 in all. No land-tax is derived from the provs. of Western Khorasan, Azerdbijan, and Mekran; nor from the gov. of Kirmanshah, nor the khanships of Burujird, Nehavend, Khusar, and Korremabad; and one-half of the landed revenue of Fars is spent in its administration. The ordinary revenues arise from the crown-lands, which have been greatly increased by confiscations; from the church-lands, of which Nadir-Shah resumed the property, paying very moderate stipends to the clergy; and from landed proprietors, who pay ten per cent. on their crops. The renter or holder of crown-lands pays the same; but the land-tax has been lately raised to 20 per cent. on the gross produce. Gardens in or close on villages pay also one-fifth on their produce. Melon-grounds, tobacco, cotton, and such like fields, pay a fifth assessed on a valuation of the produce. Cattle are also taxed, as horses, mares, asses, sheep, and goats, oxen, buffaloes, and bees per hive. Capitation and door-taxes are made to press severely on Armenians, Jews, and Ghubres. Shops and bazaars pay a duty proportioned to their size and employment, and varying from 2 to 20 reals annually. The tenant also pays according to the nature of his business and ascertained profits, from 10 to 50 tomans annually. All merchandise, whether by land or sea, pays an entrance-duty of 5 per cent. generally. There are numerous custom-houses besides, which levy a duty on that which was levied before, at the rate in some places of 1, in others of 2 and 2½ per cent.: every governor of a district, in fact, does all he can to squeeze money from the trader. It has been calculated that before an investment of goods can arrive at Ispahan from Trebizond not less than 10 Persian duties must be paid. The present state of the Persian finances is deplorable in the extreme. The cultivation of the soil is abandoned in a thousand places; the oppression of the sirdars, of the proprietors of the villages, and of all the public functionaries, great and small, has become so insupportable that the unfortunate peasants have in many instances abandoned their villages in a body, and fled to the mountains and the deserts.

Religion and literature.] The modern Persians are Mohammedans of the sect of Ali, or Shiahs. They hold that Abubeker, Omar, and Osman, obtained the khalifate in unrighteous opposition to Ali, who, as son-in-law of the prophet, had a just claim to be his successor. In the festival of Hoseyn the son of Ali, and next to him the chief saint of their sect, the streets of Shiraz, Ispahan, and Teheran, ring with imprecations against the Sunnites or followers of Omar. This festival seems to have been dexterously got up by the heads of the sect in order to perpetuate the schism, and keep up the hatred of their followers to the Turks and Usbeks, the political as well as religious rivals of the Shiah faith. The Persians have no visible imam, or living head of their faith, like the Sunnites, who hold the indispensable necessity of such a head, and recognise its existence in the person of the Turkish sultan, who obtained the dignity of khalif by the voluntary resignation of Mahomet, the last khalif of the Abasside line, in favour of Selim I., when he conquered Egypt in 1517. Mahommedanism is, however, on the decline in P., chiefly through the prevalence of Suffeeism, a system which, under various shades and shapes, has existed from very early ages in the East, but especially in P. Suffeeism, as far as it can be understood, appears to maintain, in opposition to the Magian doctrine of two eternal opposing principles, the existence of only one simple substance pure and perfect, consequently denying the entity of matter as opposed to spirit, and believing that whatever exists is of the same nature with God, has emanated from him, and must again be united to him or reabsorbed in him. The system of the Suffis is thus a species of Pantheism, agreeing with the tenets of Spinoza and the Cabbalists. The progress of this system has of late been very rapid in P. Fraser met with Suffis among the nobility, the merchants, and even the moollahs.—Babism, notwithstanding the recent execution of its chief and founder Bab, the *soi-disant* representative of Mahommed Mehdi, the 12th and last imam claiming direct succession from Mahomet, continues to increase, and its followers are said to number in P. alone 50,000. The village of Zendjan, which is their stronghold, though only containing a pop. of 8,000, including women and children, continues to hold out, while we write, against five regiments of well-disciplined troops, which have closely besieged it for three months. It is said that the inhabitants have put themselves in a position, as regards provisions and warlike stores, to hold out for at least two years, against even a much superior force. The founder of this new sect, Bab appeared for the first time before the public at Bagdad, where he declared himself simply the representative of Mahommed Mehdi, who disappeared suddenly in the 296th year of the Hegira. Many of the faithful believed that he was not dead, nor that he had been carried up to heaven, but that he was in some unknown place in the universe, from whence, at the proper time, God would allow him to return among the human species. Seduced by the force of his addresses, a great number of disciples appeared, and offered their homage to Bab, who soon drew upon himself the attention of the government. The pasha of Bagdad condemned Bab to death as a public disturber; but the agent of one of the European powers interceded in his favour with the pasha, who commuted the capital punishment into that of banishment. Bab then returned to P., his native country, where he undertook the task of converting his fellow-countrymen. The governor-general of Azerdbijan sent him to the fortress of Tchehrik, whence he was taken to be shot. It is remarkable that though Bab was not able to communicate with any person during the lapse of time which he passed in this fortress, his doctrines continued to be propagated. It is said that while he was detained as a convict, a young lady of surpassing beauty earnestly embraced his cause and opinions, and began to preach in his name. Possessing, in a striking degree, the gift of speech, and marvellously seconded by the charms which nature had concentrated in her person, she soon found herself surrounded by numerous neophytes, among whom might be distinguished members of the church, literary men, and persons who had been elevated to places of dignity.—Magiism, the ancient religion of Persia, is more a subject of antiquarian research and past history than of modern discussion. It is the opposite of the two systems at present professed in P., but has been so veiled in mythological mystery that it is impossible accurately to understand and delineate its leading principles. The leading principle, however, which pervades the whole system is the doctrine of the two principles of good and evil, which have always coexisted in the universe of spirit and matter—a bold attempt of Oriental philosophy to reconcile the existence of moral and physical evil with the attributes

of a wise and beneficent Governor of the world. The number of the Ghubres, Guebres, or Fire-worshippers, is at present very small. Their chief place of residence is at Yesd, where their numbers are estimated at 4,000 families, who inhabit a separate division of the city, and have an *atish kadih*, or 'fire temple,' on the summit of a mountain in its vicinity.

Christians, &c.] The Persian Christians consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jacobites, and Romanists. The Armenians in Ispahan, formerly above 80,000, are now reduced to 12,500. A Roman Catholic mission has been long established at Ispahan, but it has made few converts. A colony of Nestorians inhabits the mountains that bound the lake of Urumiyah to the W, where it is supposed to have existed for more than 13 centuries. They are said to be the remains of the numerous Christian pop. that once inhabited the country in the times of the Greek emperors, but were forced by their enemies to take refuge in this wild and most inhospitable region. They are divided into four tribes or branches. The first is denominated the Tiaris, and is by far the most important tribe, consisting of 10,000 families; the Kojumis number 1,000 families; the Jilus 500; and the Tukabis 300. The whole community is ruled by a prelatical chief whose dignity is hereditaty in the family. They can bring into the field 14,000 capital matchlock-men. They bring honey, wax, rosin, wool, sheep, timber, cattle, a little grain, and lead from the mines in their hills, to the low districts around, but come no further than the skirts of their own country, where they meet with persons in the habit of trading with them, and never trust themselves within the walls of a city. There are 1,500 Christian families in the district of Salmast, W of the Urumiyah lake, of whom 800 are Nestorians, and the rest Armenians or Nestorians who have joined the Roman Catholic church. Attempts have been recently made to introduce Protestantism into P. by means of missionaries. The late Henry Martin was the first who proclaimed before the moollah of Shiraz the doctrine of faith in Christ, and made the gospel known in their own tongue to the natives.

Literature and Science.] It does not appear that P. ever had a native poet or historian till it became Mahommedan. It was during the latter part of the khalifate that the lamp of science began to be lighted up in the East, and shone with comparatively great splendour, for some centuries, under the reigns of the later khalifs and Seljukian sultans. The poems of Ferduzi, Saadi and Hafiz, have been read with delight in translations and extracts. But Persian literature has been long on the decline, though poetry is still passionately beloved by the modern Persians. Their chemistry is alchemy, and their astronomy astrology. What philosophy they have is that of Plato and Aristotle. Most of the moollahs are addicted to magic and judicial astrology.

Languages.] Four languages have been successively used in P.: the Zend, the Pehlevi, the ancient Parsi, and the modern Persian.—The Zend is now entirely obsolete,—all that is preserved of it being the Zendevesta, and the inscriptions at Istakar and some other places. Heeren and some others, affirm that Bactria was originally the province where the Zend was vernacular; others, as Du-Peron the translator of the Zendevesta himself, and Wahl, contend that Azerdbijan was the original seat of that language. But it appears from recent discoveries, that the Zendic language was at one time diffused over all the country E of the Euphrates, as inscriptions in that language have been found on Babylonish bricks, cylinders, &c. at the ruins of Shushan, Hamadan, and in the mountain of Besitun, besides what have been found at the ruins of Istakar. The characters of this language are what have been commonly denominated the arrow-headed and cuneiform, and were till very lately untranslateable by the learned.—The Pehlevi language has a different character from the Zend, and is of posterior origin. It is denominated so, as being the language of warriors and heroes, and seems to have prevailed in the greater Media and among the Parthians. But we are, in fact, as ignorant of the origin of the Pehlevi language as of that of the Zend. We only know that it was the national language at the accession of Ardeshir Babegan to the throne in A.D. 226. It fell into gradual disuse during the period of the Sassanian dynasty, and was banished to the mountains of Parthyne by these princes, who introduced the use of the Parsi, or dialect of Farsistan, their native prov. —The Parsi is softer than the Pehlevi—which in that respect excelled the Zend—from which latter it seems to be derived, and must long have had the ascendency in the Persian court. It is the only language which furnishes an explanation of nearly all those Persian names which were known to the Greeks and Romans. When the Great Nushirvan filled the Persian throne, the Parsi was the language of the court, thence called the Deri, and the Pehlevi was the language of the learned. Four other dialects of the ancient Parsi, now lost, were then spoken. But none of these were ever more than provincial idioms. When Persia was conquered by the Arabs in the 7th cent., the Parsi was proscribed and lost its high reputation, and when restored to its former rank under the Dilemite princes, it was then corrupted by a large intermixture of Arabic; yet great poets and able speakers formed it into a rich and harmonious language under the name of modern Persian. The ancient Parsi, used among the Guebres, will owe its immortality to the Shah Nameh of Feerdusi. At present, and for some time back, the modern Persian has given place in the north of Persia, and even in the court of Teheran, to the Turkish, which is spoken all the way from Abhar to the Hellespont. In Persia, however, the Arabic is still the language of science.—The Persian language, both ancient and modern, has a great resemblance to the German and Gothic languages. It bears an equally strong resemblance to the ancient Sclavonian, and also to the Sanscrit, which, in its turn, has a strong similarity to the Greek and Latin languages.—Besides the modern Persian, Arabic, and Turkish, two others, the Kurdish and Lurish, are spoken by the Kurds and Luris. The Kurdish is, like the Pehlevi, a mixture of Persian and Chaldee, and even Hindostani. The Lurish language is a rude dialect of the Pehlevi.

Population.] The statements of travellers respecting the amount of Persian pop. are little more than mere guess-work. It is clear, from the numerous remains of ruined cities, towns, villages, &c., every where to be found throughout P., that it was as well peopled as the nature of the soil and climate would permit during the periods of the Magian dynasties. Sir John Chardin's computation of 40,000,000, as the amount of Persian pop., cannot be applied to the territory which now remains. Sir John Malcolm, following the authority of Pinkerton, states 6,000,000 as the pop. of Western Persia: this is certainly too low an estimate. Malte Brun, on the authority of the manuscript journals of several French travellers, has given a table of the Persian pop.; but it includes Eastern Persia. We shall however give it, and subjoin a few remarks:

I. STATIONARY POPULATION.

Modern Persia, comprising a mixture of ancient Persians, Tartars, Arabs, and Georgians,	10,000,000
Guebres, or Parsis, in Kirman and Mekran,	100,000
Afghans of Cabul,	500,000
Ghelaky, or ancient inhabitants of Ghilan,	50,000

Armenians (in Armenia and Azerdbijan),	70,000
Jews, at Ispahan, Shiraz, Tabriz, Hamadan, Kashan, &c.,	35,000
Sabians, or disciples of John, in Khuzistan,	10,000
	10,765,000

II. NOMADIC OR WANDERING TRIBES.

a. TURKISH TRIBES, SPEAKING THAT LANGUAGE.

1. Afshars (chiefly in Azerdbijan),	88,000
2. Kajars (in Mazanderan),	40,000
3. Mukkadem (near Maragha),	5,000
4. Dombelu (in Armenia), near Khoy and Salmast.	12,000
5. Turkomans (in Azerdbijan, and near Hamadan and Kozerun),	12,000
6. Talish (in Mazanderan and Ghilan),	15,000
7. Karaghusli (near Hamadan),	12,000
8. Bejat (in Azerdbijan, Fars, and Khorasan),	20,000
9. Shahsevend (near Ardebil and Rhey),	14,000
10. Jisvanshir (in Shirvan),	7,000
11. Jalayrs (in Khorasan),	
12. Modanlu (in Fars),	10,000
13. Kodjavend (in Ghilan and Mazanderan),	4,500
	239,500

Besides 28 other Turkish tribes, less considerable in numbers.

b. ARABIAN TRIBES.

1. *Arab shepherds, introduced by Tamerlane.*

1. Bistanieh (near Bistain in Khorasan),	12,000
2. Thuni (in Khorasan),	15,000
3. Jindaki (in an oasis of the Great Salt desert). unknown.	
4. Agakhani (in the Gurmsir or hot district of Farsistan),	15,000
5. Ahwaz (in the plains of Khuzistan), number unknown.	
6. Athullai (in Kirman),	6,000
7. Three other nameless tribes, consisting of 9,000 each,	27,000

2. *Arab fishermen on the sea-coast*

1. The Beni Kiab (in Khuzistan), number unknown.	
2. Arab Hindian (in maritime Fars), do.	
3. Beni Huli, do. do.	
Total numbers conjectured,	10,000
Malte Brun supposes the whole of the Arabian tribes above-mentioned to amount to	100,000

c. TRIBES OF THE LOORISH LANGUAGE.

1. The Zend (near Ispahan, and in the north of Fars),	12,000
2. — Lakes in Farsistan,	20,000
3 — Khogilu do.	15,000
4. — Zengueneh (environs of Kirmanshah).	6,000
5. — Feili in Luristan (between Shuster and Kirmanshah),	40,000
6. — Bakhtiyari (between Shuster and Ispahan),	30,000
7. — Kerrus (environs of Khamse),	10,000
8. — Kara Zindjiri (near Kirmanshah)	7,000
Total of Luri tribes,	140,000

d. TRIBES OF THE KURDISH LANGUAGE.

1. *In Kurdistan.*

1. The Mekris, able to muster	3,000	horsemen.
2. — Bilbas, or Bilbossi, able to raise	15,000	do.
3. — Giafs,	5,000	families.
4. — Gurars (near Sennah, in Ardelan),		
5. — Baras,	1,000	do.
6. — Sunsur,	1,200	do.
7. — Leks,	1,000	do.
8. — Kotchanlus,	10,000	persons.
9. — Shaghoghis (in Azerdbijan, a peaceful tribe,	15,000	do.

2. *Out of Kurdistan.*

1. The Reshwend (near Tarun in Irak),	10,000
2. — Pazequi (between Rhey and Teheran),	3,000
3. — Zafferanlu (in Khorasan),	10,000
4. — Bujnurd do.,	8,000
5. — Modanlu (in Mazanderan),	4,000
6. — Erdelani (in Khuzistan), }	
7. — Embarlu (in Ghilan), }	10,000
Total number of Kurds, exclusive of Gurars, reckoning 5 to a family,	200,000
In Persian Kurdistan, 155,000	
Out of do. do., 45,000	
	200,000

Lastly, we have an enumeration of what Malte Brun calls the Patan tribes, but it is excessively meagre, embracing few of the Afghan and Beluchi tribes. According to this list, procured by the French officers sent by Buonaparte in 1807-8, the stationary pop. of all P. is 10,765,000, and that of the nomadic tribes 679,500: total, 11,444,500. But the list is exceedingly incomplete. It is allowed that 28 Turkish tribes are altogether omitted in it; the number of the Jalayr tribe is not given; the Shahsevend is not a distinct Turkish tribe; and one of the tribes enumerated in the table as Turkish is settled in Shirvan, out of the Persian dominion. The whole of these are estimated at 240,000 in the table; and 81,000 has been assigned by another compiler as the aggregate of the 28 Turkish tribes, whose numbers have not been introduced at all. This, however, is mere conjecture, and would, after all, make the numbers of all the Turkish tribes only 320,000,—a number evidently too small, as Malte Brun himself makes the number in Northern P. alone 420,000. In the list of the Luri tribes, the Mahmud Sunis are omitted, a tribe containing 12,000 families, according to Morier; and the Bakhtiyari are calculated by Morier at 30,000 families. As to the Kurdish tribes enumerated in the same table, the pop. seems much underrated. In addition to the Kurdish tribes in Kurdistan, the Nestorian Kurds, inhabiting the mountain-range to the W of the districts of Urumiyah and Selmast number about 12,000 families. Out of Kurdistan, the enumerated pop. seems greatly underrated, no more than 18,000 being stated as the whole amount of Kurds in Persian Khorasan. The numbers of the nomadic tribes of which we have any information might, with greater approximation to accuracy, be stated as follows:

Turcoman tribes in Northern Persia, 40 tribes,	420,000
Do. in the NE of Persia, 3 tribes, Gocklans, Yamuts, and Tuckehs, 65,000 families,	325,000
Jalayrs of Kelat Nadiri,	20,000
Kurdish tribes in Khorasan, 36,000 families,	180,000
Lurish tribes, 7 tribes,	110,000
Lurish tribe of Bakhtiyari, 30,000 families,	150,000
Mahmud Sunis, 12,000 families,	60,000
Tartar tribes of Timuri and Hazreh, 24,060 families,	120,000
Christian Kurds W of the districts of Urumiyah and Selmast, 12,000 families,	60,000
Arabian tribes of shepherds and fishermen, 12 tribes,	100,000
	1,545,000

To the Kurdish pop. given above must be added

	Pop.
Tribes in Kurdistan,	147,500
Shaghaghis, a Kurdish agricultural tribe in Azerdbijan,	15,000
Tribes in Irak and Mazanderan,	17,000
Luri tribe of Abdall Malikis, in Mazanderan, 4,000 families,	20,000
The Kurdish tribe of Ambarlins,	20,000
	219,500
Calculated nomadic pop. before given,	1,545,000
Total of ditto,	1,764,500

From this statement it is probable that the whole nomadic pop. of Western P., under the general name of Eels, including those tribes whose pop. is not so much as conjectured, may not be short of 2,000,000; and if so, the stationary pop. cannot possibly be numerous. The aggregate pop. of Western P. does not, in Fraser's opinion, amount to 5,000,000. If the nomadic tribes be included in this estimate, then the Taujiks, or stationary pop., will not exceed 3,000,000. To show the utter futility of pretending to give an estimate of the Persian pop., we shall subjoin a list of the best-known cities, with their conjectured pop.:

		Pop.
Ispahan, by Morier, in his first journey, in	1809	400,000
Do. do. second do.	1811	60,600
Do. Ousley and Kinneir,	1811	200,000
Do. Lieutenant Alexander,	1824	250,000
Tauris in Azerdbijan, by Sir Robert Ker Porter,	1818	100,000
Do. do. Lieutenant Alexander,	1824	80,000
Do. do. Morier,	1811	55,000
Kasvin in Irak, by Beauchamp,	1787	12,000
Do. do. General Gardanne,	1807	60,000
Shiraz, by Franklin and others,		40,000
Do. Sir Robert Ker Porter,	1818	30,000
Do. Morier,	1810	19,000
Do. Ousely,	1810	20,000
Teheran, by Olivier,	1797	15,000
Do. Kinneir,	1813	60,000
Do. Morier,	1814	90,000
Do. Ker Porter,	1818	70,000
Astrabad, by Morier,	1813	5,000

Astrabad, by Fraser,		1822	20,000
Hamadan, by Morier,		1811	50,000
Do.	Alexander,	1824	25,000

Sir John Malcolm, in stating the pop. in all P., from the Zagros to the Indus, and from the Persian gulf to the Oxus, at only 10,000,000, says that this calculation makes 100 to the sq. m. He undoubtedly meant 10 to the sq. m.

National character.] The Persians have been vaguely represented as the Frenchmen of Asia; Della Valle compares them to the Italians. One writer describes them as brave, polite, and sincere; another as cowardly, rude, and deceitful. But P. must not be considered in the same light as France, or Spain, or Italy, whose separate inhabitants have been long amalgamated into one common mass, and exhibit some semblance of unity of character. P. is peopled by many different tribes, Persians, Turks, Tartars, Arabs, and Kurds, all blended under one political designation, though presenting great modifications of character. The pop. consists of two classes,—that of the cities and towns, or the stationary inhabitants,—and the wandering tribes; and among these again are great differences of character. The inhabitants of Kazvin, Hamadan, Tabriz, Shiraz, and Yesd, are as remarkable for their courage as those of Ispahan, Kum, and Kashan are for cowardice: the former are chiefly the offspring of warlike tribes, whilst the ancestors of the latter have for many centuries passed their days in civil employments. The inhabitants of Southern P. differ widely from those of Northern P., both in complexion and character. The former are of a dark olive colour, exhibiting, notwithstanding a mixture of Arab blood, a considerable affinity to the Hindus. They are more polite and voluble, more given to gasconade, more refined in their manners, more showy in their dress, and more ceremonious than their neighbours of the northern parts, whose fair and florid complexion shows them to be of Medish and Scythian descent. Generally speaking, the Persians are a handsome race of men; few of them are diminutive or deformed. The Guebres of Surat and Bombay, the pure unmixed descendants of the ancient Persians, are a manly and beautiful race. The Persians are also robust and active; and the very Greeks, their constant foes, acknowledged that the Medes, however their inferiors in military discipline and gymnastic exercises, were of advantageous form and stature; and by no means deficient in courage. In the opinion of Mr. Fraser—who, travelling in a private capacity, had far more opportunities of seeing Persian character in its natural colours than in the capacity of an ambassador, or attended with a pompous retinue—the Persian character has been too much extolled by modern writers. He denies their claim to being the politest people in the East. He observes that if by that term be meant a courteous manner to superiors and equals, a ready flow of complimentary terms in conversation, and a minute attention to forms and ceremonies, the Persians are certainly in that sense accomplished; but if it be understood, as in this country, to imply an absence of selfishness, and a considerate feeling towards all men, they possess it but in small measure. He maintains that the greatest proportion of Asiatic gentlemen will be found equally polite with those of P.; those of Hindostan and the Arab emirs are as much so as they; and even the Turks, whom it has long been the fashion to represent as a nation of savages, have an austere civility. He ascribes the Persian character for politeness in a great degree to the nature and phraseology of their language, which is more replete with hyperbole and metaphor than any other oriental tongue. The style of politeness so humorously satirized by Addison, in the assumed character of the ambassador of Bantam, is precisely that of a modern Persian gentleman. The least he tells you when received by him is that his house and all it contains, nay, all the town and country, are yours to dispose of at your pleasure. Everything you accidentally notice, his *kalleuns*, his horse, equipage, clothes, are all a present for your acceptance; but no one considers this or anything of the sort one whit more sincere than 'your most obedient servant' at the foot of an English letter. The national characteristics, says Fraser, are falsehood and treachery in all their shapes, cunning and versatility, selfishness, avarice, and cowardliness. Xenophon, in his romance of the *Cyropaidea*, tells us that the Persian youth were carefully instructed in three things,—the love of truth, the practice of horsemanship, and to draw the bow with skill and force. For the two latter they were long eminent; but the first—if ever they possessed it—seems to have wholly departed from them as a nation.—The character of the Eels or wandering tribes is very different from that of the stationary pop. Of all these the Luris are the fiercest, most cruel, and most addicted to lawless rapine. These tribes, which form a very numerous and formidable part of the whole pop., in general, continue to enjoy a sort of patriarchal government, closely resembling that of the Scotch Highlanders which prevailed before the breaking up of the hereditary jurisdictions. They are all actually independent, paying no more obedience to the Persian sovereign than suits their convenience, or the interest of their immediate chieftain. Singularly indifferent to the faith of the Koran, and comparatively destitute of all religious principle, these men are nevertheless hospitable as well as brave, and their women, who enjoy all the liberties which European habits allow, are as chaste as they are beautiful. The Turkomans are a Tartar race, with small eyes, high cheek-bones, thin beards, and robust frames. They may now be regarded more as borderers than as forming a part of the actual pop. of P.

History.] For the earliest accounts of this extensive region we are indebted partly to sacred Scripture, and partly to the Greek historians. From the former we learn that Elam was a powerful monarchy in the days of Abraham, 1921 B. C. In the time of Shalmanazar, king of Assyria, Media appears to have been a prov. of his empire, for it was to this region as well as that to the N of the Kizil-Ozan that the Ten Tribes were transported by that victorious sovereign. Elam or Susiana also appears to have formed a dependent kingdom on the monarchs of Nineveh; but whether the empires of Nineveh and Babylon included ancient P., or Fars, and Kirman, and the other provinces of Western P., is doubtful. It is by no means improbable that a number of independent sovereigns existed in the region collectively denominated *Persia*, long anterior to the times of a Dejoces or a Cyrus; but of these no monumental records exist. The true history of P. commences with the reign of Dejoces, the Mede, 710 BC, according to Herodotus. He instituted a code of laws for his countrymen; fortified Ecbatana, and made it the cap. of his dominions, which he extended on every side; and invaded Assyria, then in the decline of its power; but the Assyrian monarch anticipated his design by meeting him in the great plain of Ragau, where he utterly routed his army and slew his opponent Dejoces. He was succeeded by his son Phraortes, who reigned twenty-two years. It seems somewhat extraordinary that, after the defeat and death of his father, and the destruction of Ecbatana, he should not only have been able to expel the Assyrian invaders, but also to conquer the whole tract W of Media, to the Halys in Asia Minor. His career, however, was cut short while invading Assyria, where, like his father, he perished with the greater part of his army. Cyaxares, his son, succeeded him. This active and intrepid prince commenced another war with the Assyrians, whose capital, Nineveh, he besieged and took and levelled with the dust, in conjunction with his ally, Nebuchadnezzar the Great, 601 BC. The kingdoms of P. and Susiana were the last conquests made by this prince.

Cyrus and the Persian dynasty.] Cyaxares was succeeded by Astyages, who reigned 35 years. Mandane, his daughter, married Cambyses, king of P., then a small and inconsiderable state. The fruit of this marriage was the great Cyrus, who, in conjunction with his uncle Cyaxares, son of Astyages, conquered the Lydians and Babylonians, captured Babylon by turning the current of the Euphrates, and slew Belshazzar. Cyaxares was suc-

ceeded by his nephew, and by this event the sovereignty of the East was transferred to the Persians, after the Median dynasty had enjoyed it for the space of 176 years, under a succession of five princes, from Dejoces to the death of Cyaxares The Persian dynasty, founded by Cyrus, lasted 207 years, from the commencement of the reign of Cyrus, under a succession of 13 kings, and ended with Darius Codomanus, in 330 BC. The reign of this dynasty is chiefly distinguished by its ineffectual attempts to reduce the little states of Greece. Alexander the Great united the ever discordant Greeks under his victorious banner, and prostrated the Persian power.

The Seleucidæ.] A struggle of twenty years' duration took place amongst the generals of Alexander; P. fell to the share of Seleucus and his successors. In 248 BC the warlike tribe of the Parthians revolted, and founded a new dynasty, which lasted 474 years, and which, from small beginnings, rose to be a formidable empire, gradually stripping the Macedonian kings of Syria of all their dominions to the E of the Euphrates. Had not the Roman power kept them at bay, the Parthian empire would have included all which the former Persian dynasty possessed to the W of the Euphrates, and even to the Hellespont. Nearly at the same time with the revolt of the Parthians, the Greeks also, under Theodotus, revolted from the Seleucidæ, and founded a new dynasty of Greek sovereigns in Bactria and Eastern P. But this Greek empire was of short duration, being overthrown by a horde of Scythians from the N of the Oxus.

Artaxares and the Sassanian dynasty.] In the 226th year of the Christian era, the Parthian dynasty was extinguished by the valour and ambition of a private Persian of mean birth, the son of a tanner, or shoemaker, who, assuming the double diadem and the title of Artaxares, or 'the Great Lion,' founded a new dynasty, which, under the appellation of the Sassanian, swayed the sceptre of the East for more than four centuries, and comprised a succession of 28 sovereigns, some of whom raised P. to a greater degree of prosperity and glory than it ever enjoyed before or since. Shapur, the second king of this dynasty, overran all Mesopotamia, Syria, and Armenia, defeated the Roman emperor Valerian in the vicinity of Edessa, and kept him in a state of captivity till his death.—Chosroes, surnamed 'Nushirvan the Magnanimous,' was the greatest prince of this dynasty. In his wars with the Romans he was eminently successful, and the force of his arms was felt on the shores of the Euxine and the Mediterranean, the Red sea, and the Persian gulf. Under this conqueror, the limit of Persian domination included the district of Fargana or Kokan, between the Aktau and the Ming-Bulak, the Beloor-Tag, and the straits of Kujund. To the W of the Caspian sea, the lofty Caucasus formed the N limit of his empire, whilst its gates, its passes, and its mountain-fortresses, were garrisoned by his troops. During the confusion which followed the usurpation of Phocas, the Eastern empire was in no condition to withstand a Persian invasion, and the armies of Chosroes successively reduced Dara, Amida, Merdin, and Edessa, overrun all Syria, took Jerusalem itself by assault, in which 90,000 Christians were slain, and in one sacrilegious day rifled the devout offerings of 300 successive years of pilgrimage. Egypt, which had been exempted from foreign invasion and domestic war for more than three centuries, was again subdued by this successor to the throne of Cyrus; Pelusium, the key of that impervious country, was surprised by the Persian cavalry; the innumerable channels of the Delta were crossed with impunity; and the long valley of the Nile, from Memphis to the frontiers of Nubia, explored by the forces of the great king. The conqueror, treading in the footsteps of Alexander, returned in triumph through the sands of the Libyan desert; his generals advanced with other armies from the Euphrates to the Thracian Bosphorus; and a Persian army, stationed at Chalcedon, insulted for ten years the majesty of Constantinople. Pontus and Cappadocia, the city of Ancyra, and the isle of Rhodes, successively fell into the hands of this prince; and from the long disputed banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris, the limits of Persian domination were suddenly and once more extended to the shores of the Hellespont and the banks of the Nile, under the reign of the grandson of the great Nushirvan. At last the dormant energies of Heraclius were roused by the intolerant insolence of the Magian monarch; the clergy seeing the fate of their religion involved in that of the empire, contributed the wealth of the sanctuary to save the falling state; and in the course of a six years' warfare, Heraclius recovered all the conquests which Chosroes had won, pursued the Persians to their own territories, and avenged on the banks of the Tigris and the Diyallah, and in the sack of Dustagherd, the favourite residence of Chosroes, the fates of Antioch and Jerusalem. The glory of the Sassanian dynasty ended with Chosroes. A more formidable enemy than even Heraclius had lately arisen on the side of Arabia. The flame of enthusiasm which the impostor Mahomet had there excited, now threatened alike the aged and worn-out empires of Constantinople and of P. The Moslem Arabs hovered on the skirts of the empire, and having received large reinforcements, passed the Euphrates. advanced to Kadesia on the edge of the Chaldean deserts, and attacked the Persians. After a decisive victory, the whole of Irak submitted to the conquerors; and Ctesiphon, the capital of the monarchy, was taken and pillaged. This event decided the fate of the Magian system, and the house of Sassan. The whole of the Persian empire, from the Euphrates to the Indus, and from the Persian gulf to the Iaxartes, was rapidly overrun, conquered, and reduced to the obedience of the khalif.

Persia under the khalifs.] After this disastrous revolution P. sunk into a mere province of the vast empire of the khalifs, under whose sway it remained in peaceful subjection for more than two centuries. The last Magian of name and power was Mardavij, who preserved his independence amidst the rocky fortresses of the Elburz, in the beginning of the 10th cent. Under the dominion of the khalifs, nothing of importance occurs in Persian history, but the occasional revolts of provincial governors. The boast of the energetic Almanzor, that he could easier rule the East and the West than manage a chess-board of two feet square, was not realized by his indolent successors of the 9th cent. The disorders of the Turkish guards, the rise, progress, and wars of the Karmatian sectaries, and the extensive power delegated to the governors of the distant provinces, accelerated the downfall of the power of the khalifs. The Taherian dynasty was supplanted by one of those adventurers so common in the East, Yacub-Ben-Liess, whose dynasty, denominated Saffarians, or 'Pewterers,' from the original trade of their founder, filled the throne of P. for three generations, until reduced by Ismael-al-Sammanu, who obtained Mawaralnahar and Eastern Persia from the khalifs. Western Persia now came into the possession of the Bowides, the successors of the Deylamites, who for more than a century ruled here, till their influence and dynasty were subverted by Togrol Bey, the victorious founder of the Seljukian dynasty, in AD 1055.

The Seljukian dynasty.] The Seljukian dynasty, under Togrol Bey and his successors, stripped the descendants of Mahmud-Ghaznevi of their dominions in Eastern Persia, and confined them to the narrow tract between the Afghanistan mountains and the Indus. Their empire extended beyond the Oxus, even to the banks of the Iaxartes; the cities of Bokhara, Samarcand, and Carizme owned their sway; and the name of Al-Malek was engraved on the coins of the distant kingdom of Khashgar in Eastern Turkistan. Not content with the conquest of Persia and Mawaralnahar, the Seljukian sultans extended their arms and their conquests into the Greek empire. Armenia and Iberia were overrun by their cavalry; and the natives, an unwarlike race, were compelled to own the superior sway of Alp-Arslan, the nephew and successor of the victorious Togrol, and even to abjure the faith of the cross. The total defeat of the Greek emperor, Romanus Diogenes, in the vicinity of Malazgherd, and on the plains of the Morad-Shai, sealed the fate of the Asiatic provs. of the Constantinopolitan empire, and the Seljukian Turks obtained a firm footing in the provinces W of the Euphrates. After the demise of Al-Malek, the third and greatest of the Seljukian sultans, the unity of the Turkish empire was dissolved. The vacant throne was disputed by his brother and his four sons, and the result was a treaty, which made a lasting separation in the Persian dynasty. The three younger branches were those of Kirman, Syria, and Rum. The first of these ruled an extensive though obscure dominion in Southern P.; the second expelled the Arabian princes of Aleppo and Damascus; while the third obtained a portion of the Roman provs. of Asia Minor, and made continual efforts to possess the whole. Of the Persian branch it is sufficient to say, that its power gradually declined, till Togrol III. the last prince, was slain by the sultan of Karasm, in 1193. During the decline of this dynasty, a number of petty princes, or governors, called attabegs, rose, who, taking advantage of the weakness and dissensions of their masters, established their authority over some of the finest provs. of the P. empire: but these were all swept away before the inundation of the Tartars under Jenghis-Khan.

The Assassins.] Among these petty dynasties, that of the Hassanis, commonly called *Assassins*, rose into great importance. Von Hammer's *History of the Assassins*, gives a brief but pertinent detail of the rise, progress, and extinction of those tremendous sectarians, whose influence paralyzed for so many years the noblest Asiatic potentates. They originated, it seems, in the S of Persia. Their founder was a zealot named Abdallah, whose professed object was to conceal the tenets of his disciples, till a prince of their own persuasion should be seated on some African or Asiatic throne. This was with some difficulty, after a lapse of years, accomplished; a pretended descendant of Mahomet, released from prison, was placed on the throne of Egypt; and the doctrines of Abdallah—which, in their impious and daring absurdity, bore no slight resemblance to those of the revolutionary atheists of France—became the established religion of Africa. Not content with this triumph, the sectarians dispersed their heresies over Asia, until at length, in the 11th cent., the famous Hassan-Ben-Sabah, a Persian of ignoble extraction, modified them so as to suit his own views and the spirit of the times, and spread them under the title of the 'Sect of the Hassanis' over the greater part of the East. Under his direction the Assassins—as they were called—obtained unprecedented supremacy throughout Asia; and from their strong Persian fastness at Al-Mawt, where Hassan—or 'the Old Man of the mountain,' as himself and his descendants were styled—resided, gave laws even to the khalifs at Bagdad. The Persian mollahs in vain demanded the extirpation of this heretical and murderous fraternity, for no prince durst attempt it, till Mango khan of Tartary, sent his brother, Hulaku, with an army into Iran, who, having dethroned the last khalif of Bagdad, marched against Rocnodden, the last prince of this detestable dynasty, dismantled all his hill-forts, and put to death upwards of 12,000 Hassanis. After these transactions, Hulaku fixed his court at Maragha in Azerdbijan, and devoted his few remaining years to the cultivation of the sciences. Under his protection philosophers and astronomers assembled from every part of his dominions,

and laboured in works of science under the direction of his favourite Nasroddin-il-Tusi. The summit of a mountain close to Maragha was levelled, and an observatory built upon it, the foundation of which is still shown to travellers as the spot where Nasroddin formed those astronomical tables so celebrated under the name Zidge-ul-Khani. The successors of Hulaku, denominated the Eelkhanuan dynasty, or the dynasty of the Eels, expired in 1335, in the person of Mohammed Khodabundah.

Tamerlane.] Timur, or Tamerlane, as he is more commonly named, after having by dint of successful perseverance conquered all Mawaralnahar and Eastern P., found it an easy matter to reduce the W provs. of that region, each of which had a distinct ruler. At the death of that fanatical savage, Timur Bek, his empire, like those which preceded it, perished with himself, being torn to pieces by the quarrels of his numerous sons and grandsons, who contended for a sceptre which none of them could wield.

Suffavian dynasty.] For a long series of years, a family resided at Ardebil in Azerdbijan, whose influence was considerable though none of them had yet filled any public station. This influence arose from their descent from Musah, the seventh imam, and their hereditary reputation for sanctity. Sheik Suffioddin, one of this family, a contemporary of the great Timur, by the supposed sanctity of his character attracted the regard of that fanatical hero, who condescended to visit him, and asked what favour he could confer upon him. "Release those prisoners you have brought from Rum (Anatolia)," was the noble answer. Timur complied with the generous request; and the grateful Turkish tribes—seven in number—ultimately succeeded in raising Ismail, a descendant of Suffioddin, to the throne of P. Ismail introduced not merely a new dynasty of sovereigns, but also a schism in the Mussulman faith. The ancestors of Ismail had always cherished a strong predilection for Ali, the son-in-law of the pretended prophet, and his nephew, in preference to Abubeker, Omar, and Osman, by whom he was excluded from the khalifate. The abettors of this schism were called *Shiahs* or 'sectarians'—an epithet which had always been the appellation of the votaries of Ali, even in the days of the Bagdad khalifate—and they gloried in the name. This produced a war with Sultan Selim, the political head of the Sunis, who advanced from Constantinople at the head of a powerful army to chastise the Shiahs. An action took place in 1514 on the plain of Khoi on the frontiers of Azerdbijan, in which Ismail suffered a complete defeat. On the death of Selim, however, Ismail crossed the Araxes, and conquered Georgia. The Suffavian dynasty thus founded and established by Ismail lasted for more than 200 years. Shah Abbas, who succeeded in 1585, spent the first 17 years of his long reign in repressing the power of the rival khans, and in restoring the internal tranquillity of his curtailed dominions. In 1602 he commenced offensive operations against the Turks by the capture of Nehavend, and alarmed at these victories, on the 24th of August, 1605, a battle, in which, for the first time, the Turks sustained a decisive defeat, took place. Following up his victories, the shah expelled the Turks from Shirvan, Azerdbijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kurdistan, and the territory of Bagdad, which fell under his power in 1623. Attracted by the prosperity of the Portuguese in the Persian gulf, with the assistance of the English East India company, he took Ormus from them. The first twenty years of the reign of Husseyn, the last of the race that swayed a sceptre, passed in that deep calm which often precedes a storm. The persecutions excited by the intolerant Shiah priests provoked the Suni tribes of Kurdistan and the Afghan tribes of Candahar to revolt; and the rebellion organized in different provs. spread gradually towards the centre, by the increasing incursions of the Bakhtiyari tribes, who devastated the country to the very environs of Ispahan, and by the growing successes of the Afghans of Candahar and Herat, who, in conjunction with the ever predatory Usbeks, ravaged the provs. of Khorasan and Kirman. Through the incapacity of the Persian generals, the Afghans successively advanced from conquest to conquest under the command of Mur Vaez, till in March, 1722, they appeared before Ispahan, which at last surrendered, and the sceptre passed away from the nerveless grasp of Husseyn into the hands of an obscure Afghan chief.

Afghan dynasty.] Mahmud, though now elevated beyond his utmost hopes to the possession of an empire of which his own country formed but a small province, found it an easier task to conquer than to reign. He stood amidst the wreck of an empire, threatened by the Turks on the NW, by the Russians on the N, and by the Usbek Tartars on the NE, whilst the interior was wasted by herds of plundering nomadic tribes. The Russians, who had already under the fostering hand of Peter commenced that career of political greatness which now threatens the independence of Asia, had taken Derbend and Baku; the Lesghians of Daghistan had conquered Shirvan; the Turks had invaded Armenia and Azerdbijan, and captured Erivan and Tauris; and Kazvun had revolted. Alarmed at the dangers which pressed him on every side, he determined to destroy at a blow as many of the Persian nobles as he could entrap within his power, and 300 of them who accepted his invitation to a feast were massacred with their male offspring. A general slaughter of the defenceless and peaceful citizens followed, and after a continued carnage of 15 days, Ispahan was left without inhabitants. Shortly after the perpetration of these crimes, Mahmud was seized with madness and died. His cousin, Ashraff, who succeeded him in 1725, was in all respects a much more able and politic prince.

Nadir Shah or Kuli.] Nadir Shah or Kuli, a Turk of the Afshar tribe, and born in the fort of Dereguz in 1687, was possessed of that bold and commanding character which distinguishes the princes who found an empire from those that inherit it. The steps by which he rose from the humble station of an Afshar shepherd to the musnud of empire, are but imperfectly known, and indistinctly traced by the pen of his biographer, Mirza Mahadi: all that we certainly know is that he early acquired a commanding influence over the nomadic tribes of Afshars and Jalayrs, and the Khorasanian Kurds. In the reign of the last princes of the Suffaviah dynasty, the N and W parts of P. had been overrun by the Turks as far as Hamadan and Ardebil, and the Wallees of Georgia, with the chief of the neighbouring provs., had submitted to the Ottoman Porte. Nadir Shah by a succession of victories, interrupted by only one defeat, drove the Turks from all the ancient northern possessions of the Suffaviah kings, in which were included the provs. and districts of Georgia, Shirvan, Shekki, Ganja, and Erivan; recovered the places on the shores of the Caspian, which had been treacherously seized by the czar Peter; and restored once more to her sway all the original dependencies on the side of the Caucasus. The ancient family of the Wallis of Georgia was raised to the dependent throne of that country; and Nadir, dividing it into two kingdoms, at once weakened the power of its princes, and rewarded the services of Heraclius, who had accompanied him to India, with one of the crowns. After the death of Nadir Shah, P. continued for many years to be torn by contending factions; and the kings of Georgia, harassed by continued attacks from the mountaineers, whom they were unable to control, made a simultaneous application to Russia for assistance, which was granted. This occurred about 1752, and may be considered the first step towards the separation of Georgia from P.: for Russia, from this time forward, pressed with persevering activity her intercourse with these Persian dependencies. After a struggle of many years, Kurrim, a Kurdish chief of the Zund tribe, overcame all his competitors for the throne of Western P. Luft-Ali-Khan, the youngest and the best of his brethren, fell in an unsuccessful contest with Aga Mohammed Khan, the founder of the present dynasty. By the death of that chivalrous prince in 1794, Aga Mohammed, the son of Sedar Mohammed Khan Khujur, a petty chief of Mazanderan, who had been expelled from his state by Nadir Shah, became sole ruler of Western P. In 1795 he assembled a considerable army at Teheran, and moving rapidly into Georgia, defeated Heraclius near Teflis, and entered that city before Godovitch, who commanded the Russian troops in the line of the Caucasus, could arrive to oppose him. Catharine II. immediately declared war against P.; and in the following year, Count Valerian Zuboff, with a large force, marched upon Derbend, took that fortress by assault, and received the submission of Badku, Kuba, and Shirvan. In the autumn he renewed his operations, wintered in Moghan, and had taken Einzelli, Lankeran, Ganja, and the island of Sari, when Paul ascended the throne of Russia, and recalled the army. Futteh Ali Khan had his way to the throne smoothed for him by the destruction of every one whom Aga Mohammed judged likely to dispute the succession with him, even that of his own half brother, Jaaffer Kouli. Futteh, however, had to suppress three successive rebellions before he could consider himself secure of regal power.

European relations.] The connexion of England with P. may be said to have commenced with the mission of Sir John Malcolm to Teheran in 1800; and the first fruits of the alliance were commercial and political treaties concluded by him in 1801. The latter engaged P. to attack the Afghans, who then threatened our possessions in India, and to exclude the French from the gulf of Persia. In 1805 the shah, finding himself unable to cope with Russia, addressed a letter to Napoleon, then in the zenith of his glory, requesting his assistance, and desiring to form an alliance with France. In 1806, Mirza Riza was sent by the Persian government on an embassy to Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Tilsit, and with whom he concluded a treaty, which was ratified by the emperor at Finkenstein, in May, 1807. In the same year Mahommed Nebi Khan was sent on a mission to the British government in India, to claim our assistance against Russia; but this mission was unsuccessful; and P., losing all hope of support from her old ally, had no alternative but to throw herself into the arms of France. Napoleon gladly seized the opportunity which was afforded him to establish a connexion with P., which he justly considered a necessary preparatory step to his projected invasion of India. General Gardanne was charged with a mission from the French emperor to the court of the shah; and the failure of the application which had been made to India for assistance, the readiness with which the French entered on the alliance, and the abundant promises which were made by the French ambassador, combined to secure to him a distinguished reception. The success which attended the mission of Gardanne forced the British government to take measures to counteract the views of France; and from the commencement of this competition between France and England for ascendency in the councils of P. may be dated its political connexion with Europe. The favourable reception of the mission of Sir Harford Jones, in 1808, and the consequent expulsion of the French agents from P., while she was still engaged in a war with Russia, put an end for the time to all competition for the friendship of the shah, and laid the foundation of an alliance between the crowns of Great Britain and P., which was confirmed by a preliminary treaty. In 1814, by the mediation of the British ambassador, a treaty of peace was concluded at Gulistan, in Karabagh, by which P. yielded to Russia all her acquisitions S of the Caucasus, and engaged to

maintain no navy in the Caspian, while Russia became bound to aid the heir to the Crown of P. against all competitors for the throne. An amended treaty concluded by Messrs. Morier and Ellis defines the nature of our relations with the Persian government. By it Great Britain is bound to pay P. an yearly subsidy of 200,000 tomans to maintain troops in the event of her being attacked by any power at war with England; and should P. be attacked by any power at peace with England, we engage to use our mediation towards an amicable adjustment; but, should it fail, to pay the before-specified subsidy for the support of troops. P., on her side, engages to obstruct any power seeking to pass through her territories for the purpose of invading India. In the recent war with Russia, as Persia was the attacking power, British mediation was precluded.

Recent war with Russia.] In this war the Persians were the ostensible aggressors, alleging that the Russians had infringed the treaty of Gulistan in 1813, by forcibly seizing the disputable territory lying alongst the N and NE shore of the Goksha lake, or lake of Erivan, and a district bordering on Karabagh between the Capan and Megri rivers. The fact is that the remote cause of this war lay in the indistinct nature of the boundary towards its centre drawn by the belligerents in their treaty of peace. The limits were not marked by any natural barrier, nor even any human construction, such as towns and fortresses; so that there existed a considerable tract between the two empires, the sovereignty of which was uncertain, and it served as a refuge for roving bands of Kurds and Turkomans, who often plundered both territories, and occasioned mutual demands for satisfaction. The war commenced in July 1826, and the Persians were at first successful, as the Russians were then unprepared for active operations, their army of 40,000 men being dispersed in detachments through Georgia. The Mahommedans throughout Daghistan, Shirvan, and Shekhi, rose in arms; the khan of Talish revolted, and cut off the Russian detachments dispersed throughout his country; the people of Ganja, in Elizabethpol, instigated by their mollah, murdered the Russian garrison of 300 men, and 500 more were cut to pieces on their march to Karakilissa. Gumri, on the W frontier, was taken by the sirdar of Erivan, who slaughtered all the male Armenians, and sent their heads to the Persian camp. Karakilissa was evacuated by the Russians on his approach. Abbas Mirza came up with a Russian detachment 1,200 strong, with 4 field-pieces, in the pass of Kunjerik, and took them prisoners. Encouraged by this success, he marched upon the city of Shusha, and invested the citadel held by 2,000 Russians unfurnished with provisions. While thus employed, he detached a force of 10,000 men, commanded by his eldest son and his uncle, with 6 field-pieces, towards Teflis. This force was encountered and defeated by nearly an equal number of Russians, commanded by Mududoff, at Shamkar, 5 farsangs from Teflis. This was decisive of the fate of the campaign, for the Russians immediately advanced to Ganja, and drove the Persians thence with great loss. On the 22d of Sept., Abbas Mirza encountered the Russian army under Paskewitch, strongly posted about 5 m. from Ganja, and, as might have been expected, was totally defeated with the loss of 2,000 men killed in the field, whilst the Russians did not lose one-fourth of that number. In the ensuing year the Russians, having collected a large army and a train of battering artillery, laid siege to Erivan, and finally took it, in spite of every endeavour of the Persians to harass the operations of the besieging army. The Russians also captured Nakshivan and Abbasabad, and defeated the Persians in another general engagement; and so great was the terror produced by their success, and the hatred of the inhabitants of Taurus to their governor, that they opened the gates of the city to a Russian detachment, whilst another took possession of Ardebil. The shah, now convinced by repeated disastrous defeats of his utter inability to contend with the disciplined armies of Russia, and terrified for the fate of his capital, made peace on such terms as the Russian general was pleased to dictate. These were: the cession of all he possessed beyond the Araxes, with the payment of £1,500,000 for the expenses of the war. The present shah owes his elevation to the throne to the intervention of foreigners. The old king had appointed his son Abbas Mirza his successor; but the death of that prince occurring before his own, he declared in favour of his grandson the reigning monarch, a son of Abbas Mirza. In so doing he set aside the claims of the numerous brothers of Abbas, the shah wishing that the power should descend in the line of his favourite son. On the decease of the king, Mohammed Mirza, the present shah, was at Tabriz. The British minister, Sir John Campbell, had orders from his government to aid the accession of this prince to the throne. He therefore advanced funds to pay the troops of Azerdbijan, who were ready to desert, and marched down with them to Teheran. One of his uncles had already seized the throne, but abdicated immediately upon hearing of the approach of the army. All opposition fell before the young shah. He entered Teheran triumphant, and his rebellious uncle aided in the ceremony of his inauguration. Sir Henry Bethune, who had led the army to Teheran, soon afterwards marched to Shiraz, routed the malcontents who had gathered there, and finally established the shah upon his throne.

Authorities.] *D'Anville.—Malte Brun.—Sir John Malcolm's History of Persia.—Kinneir's Geog. Memoir.* Lond. 4to, 1813.—*Chardin's, Niebuhr's, Ouseley's, Kinneir's, Rich's, Morier's, Porter's, Fraser's, and De Bode's Travels.—Lond. Geog. Journal.*

PERSIAN GULF, or Sea of Oman, an arm of the Indian ocean, opening between Cape Musseldom or Mussendom, in N lat. 26° 23′, E long. 56° 35′, and the coast of Gombrun, and separating Persia from Arabia. It is about 8° in length from SE to NW, from the straits of Ormuz to the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, and has an average breadth of about 100 m. With the exception of the Shat-el-Arab, or common estuary of the Euphrates and Tigris, and the Karun, no large rivers flow into it. The coast on the side of Persia is more elevated than that of Arabia; and the islands lie chiefly on the side of Persia. The principal island in the gulf in respect of size is Kishm, which stretches 54 m. in length, at a distance varying from 3 to 13 m. from the Persian shore, and is 20 m. broad at its broadest part. The next island in point of importance, and of greater political celebrity, is Hormuz, nearly opposite the embouchure of the Minau, on the Persian shore, which enters the sea in N lat. 27° 7′, E long. 56° 49′. NW winds prevail in the gulf all the year; in the months of November, December, and January, S winds blow. At the entrance of the gulf, the prevailing current from May to September is inwards; but it is outwards during the rest of the year. Within the gulf, the current generally sets down the middle. A trigonometrical survey of this gulf was executed by the officers of the Indian navy between the years 1821 and 1829.

PERSIAUX (Des), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Fontaine l'Eveque. Pop. 197.

PERSON, a county in the N part of the state of N. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 440 sq. m., drained by branches of Dan river and by the upper streams of Neuse river. Pop. in 1850, 10,791.

PERSQUEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. S of Guemene, and 12 m. WSW of Pontivy. Pop. 1,000.

PERTAUBGHUR, or Pertabgurh, a town and hill-fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bijapur, at the entrance of a defile which leads across the Western Ghauts, 45 m. SSW of Puna, and 92 m. SE of Bombay.—Also a town of Malwah, 36 m. NNE of Banswarra, on the route to Nimueh, at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level. It is the residence of a petty rajah. The surrounding country is undulating and fertile, with extensive fields of poppies and wheat.

PERTENHALL, a parish of Bedfordshire, 11 m. NNE of Bedford. Area 1,805 acres. Pop. in 1841, 420; in 1851, 405.

PERTH, a cluster of four *quoad civilia* and two *quoad sacra* cognominal parishes, in the district of Perth Proper, or that which is surrounded by the districts of Strathmore, Gowrie, and Strathearn, in Perthshire. The East Kirk or landward p.—all the others lying within the town—may, in a general view, be regarded as including whatever does not fall to be noticed under the burgh. Its area is about 3,410 acres. Various hills of a ridgy character, but soft in outline, and of inconsiderable elevation, occur in the S and the W. The highest of these is Moncrieff hill; the others vary in height from about 300 ft. to a little upwards of 600 ft. The villages of the p. are Tulloch, Craigie, Pitheaveless, and Cherrybank. Pop. of the 4 parishes in 1831, 20,016; in 1851, 22,232.

Perth, a large and beautiful town, a royal burgh, and the capital of Perthshire, stands in 56° 23′ 40″ N lat., and 3° 6′ 20″ W long.; 15 m. SSW of Dunkeld, 22 m. WSW of Dundee, and 39 and 43½ m. NNW of Edinburgh, respectively by Burntisland and by Queensferry. Its site is an alluvial plain on the r. bank of the Tay, about 28 m. above the influx of that river to the sea. The town itself has a rich and sumptuous urban aspect, second in Scotland only to that of Edinburgh. The *inches*, or public grounds—which derive their name from having formerly been insulated by the river—are beautiful parks. The South inch is nearly a square of about 680 yds. each way. The North inch is more spacious and less umbrageously shaded than its rival; and has, at various modern dates, received considerable additions. It forms a broad and long band of about 1,400 yds. by 350 yds., extending NW from the vicinity of the bridge. A race-course, curved at the ends, straight along the sides, and measuring about 950 yds. from end to end, and 370 yds. from side to side, is laid out

upon it parallel to the river. The old part of P., or what existed previous to extensions which were commenced toward the end of last cent., forms the central division, and occupies less than one-half of the area of the present town. All the S wing of the town has been built since 1801. The N wing, though constructed much less upon the straight line principle than the south wing, possesses an arrangement which gives finer effect to its handsome edifices. The bridge across the Tay is a noble structure of 9 arches. Its length is 880 ft.; its breadth between the parapets is 22 ft. A suite of county-buildings was erected in 1819, from a design by Smirke, at a cost of £32,000. The principal building fronts the Tay, and has an elegant portico, whose pediment is supported by twelve massive fluted columns. A spacious entrance-hall opens from the portico; and a flight of steps leads thence to the gallery of the justiciary-hall. This gallery can accommodate about 1,000 persons; and the hall itself has the form of a large segment of a circle, and measures in the upper part 66 ft. by 43½. Behind the county-buildings, are the new city and county prisons, surrounded by a high wall. A general prison for Scotland, which will contain about 400 prisoners, or about a fifth of the average number in Scotland, has been erected on the S side of the South inch, about a ½ m. from the city. To this prison all criminals ordered to imprisonment for six months or upwards may be sentenced or removed. The building is adapted to the separate system of prison-discipline; and consists of four wings, each four stories in height, radiating from a centre. Each wing contains 184 cells, with 4 rooms for warders, and 8 punishment-cells placed in the sunk floor. Each cell is 13 ft. long, and from 6½ to 8½ ft. wide. They are built in two separate ranges, divided by a corridor 15 ft. wide, and 220 ft. long. This prison is placed under the management of the board of directors of prisons in Scotland, who have power to apportion the several counties and burghs the sums required for building and maintaining the prison. Below the county-buildings, and overlooking the river, stands the water-reservoir, constructed in 1830, at a cost of about £13,600. In the NW extremity of the town, is a spacious suite of barracks. The public seminaries, built in 1807, at a cost of about £6,000, are provided in the interior with ample accommodation. Jointly with an adjoining building these edifices contain apartments for seven schools. King James the VI.'s hospital, is a large, handsome, well-arranged structure of three stories, erected in 1750. The city and county infirmary is a graceful and capacious edifice, erected in 1836. The royal Lunatic asylum, situated on the W side of Kinnoul-hill, is one of the most perfect establishments of its class in the kingdom. At once the most ancient, the most imposing, and, in all respects, the chief public building of P., is the church of St. John's, an edifice of very various dates, and now divided into three parochial places of worship. The length of the entire building is 207 ft. The square tower is the principal remaining part of the original or early edifice. A very handsome episcopal church, which has received the designation of the cathedral of St. Ninian's, is now approaching completion.—The manufactures of P. were, at an early period, extensive, and are still various and important. Gloves were early and long a staple produce; they possessed much fame throughout the kingdom, and were produced for home use to the amount of between 2,000 and 3,000 pairs a-year; but they have almost entirely ceased to be made, and are now an article of import. The dressing of sheep and lamb skins was carried on, about the year 1795, to the extent of about 30,000 skins. The cotton-goods manufacture was introduced about 60 years ago; but soon received a serious check, and became comparatively limited in its operations. An umbrella gingham manufacture established about the year 1806, is now the staple, and is increasing. It sends its produce to London, Manchester, and other great British towns. Pullicates, checks and similar fabrics, and also imitation Indian shawls and scarfs, are woven for the manufacturers of Glasgow. There are three extensive iron foundries, several coach-building establishments, distilleries, breweries, ropeworks, tanneries, dyeworks, saw-mills, and corn-mills, and various minor operative establishments. Ship-building is an extensive and increasing employment.—P. was anciently a place of extensive commerce and vast wealth. Before 1286, and during many ages, its merchants conducted an extensive traffic with the Netherlands, and visited the Hanse towns in their own ships. The modern prosperity of P. commenced immediately after the rebellion of 1745. During the previous rebellion it had been made a place of arms to which the rebels retreated after the battle of Sheriffmuir; during 1745-6 it was the central point of rendezvous for the forces and friends of Prince Charles Edward; and afterwards it continued, for a considerable period, to be the place of resort for the whole disaffected party. The harbour of P., till within the last few years, was inaccessible by vessels of any considerable burden; but recent improvements have been made on its harbour, and recent deepenings effected in the channel of the river, which have given increasing impulse to its seaward trade. Vessels of 300 tons now reach the harbour, and can easily be brought up by tug-steamers. The customs' revenue, sometime after the commencement of the present century, was so small that it sometimes did not pay local expenses; and, in the years 1834–5–6, though beginning to feel the effect of the improvements, and to mount up before them, it was so low as respectively £3,702, £4,942, and £5,190. But in 1837 it was £6,270; in 1838, £8,760; in 1839, £11,893; in 1840, £25,767; and in 1849, £17,067. The shipping belonging to the port, in 1828, was not more than 4,000 tons; in 1837, 5,467 tons; in 1849, 6,487 tons. P. was made a free port in January 1840. The principal articles of import are Baltic and American timber, hides, bark, tar, madder, flax, linseed, cloverseed, cheese, foreign spirits, coals, salt, lime, and bones; and the principal articles of export are the produce of the manufactories, potatoes, corns, slates, Scottish timber, pit-props, rails, and oak-bark. Coals are imported to the amount of about 55,000 tons a-year; and potatoes exported to the amount of from 100,000 to 150,000 Scottish bolls. Steam-vessels ply daily between P. and Dundee, touching at the intermediate port of Newburgh in Fife. Railway lines maintain communication with Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen.—The average corporation revenue, for seven years ending Michaelmas 1832, was £6,560. The revenue in 1839–40, was £6,225; in 1849–50, £4,798. The pop. within the royal burgh was 6,658, in 1851; within the city district, it was 14,878, in 1801; 20,016, in 1831; and 22,232, in 1851.—P. returns one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 895; in 1849, 1,134. The parl. boundaries are extensive; and comprised in 1851, a pop. of 14,681.—Previous to the accession of James II. P. possessed, in many respects, the character of the capital of Scotland, or seat of the national government. The kings were crowned at Scone, in the vicinity, had a stated residence in P., and often made that residence their home. Events having proved that neither P., Scone, Stirling, nor Dunfermline could protect royalty against the treasonable plots of the turbulent nobility of the period, Edinburgh, in connexion with its castle,

came to be formally declared the Scottish metropolis. Yet, in spite of its apparent loss of rank, P. did not cease to contest the honour of being the capital till 1482, in the reign of James III.—P. formerly gave the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Drummond; created Baron Drummond in 1488, and Earl of Perth in 1605. James, the 4th Earl, attached himself to the cause of James II. after the Revolution, and was created by him Duke of Perth; but was outlawed by the established government, and dying in 1716, his two sons were attainted. The earldom is represented by George Drummond, Duke de Melfort, in France.

PERTH, a county of Western Australia; bounded on the N by the co. of Twiss; on the E by that of York; on the S by the co. of Murray; and on the W by the ocean; and comprising an area about 50 m. in length, and 40 m. in average breadth. It is intersected from N to S by the Darling range, and throughout its E section by ramifications of that chain. The principal rivers by which it is watered are Swan river, and its affluents the Ellen, Howick, and Garra, and by the Canning. In its NE part, amid open forests, are numerous fresh water lakes, the banks of which afford good pasturage; and stretching along, at some distance from the coast, is a series of islands and reefs, enclosing Cockburn sound, Owen and Gage road. The chief towns are Perth, the capital, Guildford, Kelmscott, Clarence, and Freemantle. The cap. is situated on the NNE bank of Perth water or Melville water, an expansion of Swan river, about 9 m. from the entrance of that river into the ocean. It is pleasantly surrounded by gardens, abounding in the ordinary fruits of warm climates. Its port is Freemantle.—Also a parish and town of Van Diemen's Land, in Cornwall co. The p. is enclosed on the W, S, and SE, by sinuosities of the South Esk river. The town is finely situated on the r. bank of the river, a few miles above the confluence of Lake River, 10 m. SSE of Launceston, and 80 m. N of Hobart-Town.

PERTH, a town of Upper Canada, in Drummond co., and cap. of Bathurst district, situated on a fine sandy ridge on the Rideau or Tay river, about 7 m. above its confluence with the Rideau canal, and 50 m. NNE of Kingstown. Pop. 2,000. It is of considerable extent, and contains several churches and chapels, and a substantially built prison and court-house.

PERTH, a township of Fulton co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Chucktenunda creek. The soil consists of clay loam.

PERTH-AMBOY, a port of New Jersey, U. S., at the head of Raritan bay, and 46 m. NE of Trenton. Its harbour is easy of access. Pop. in 1840, 1,303.

PERTHES, or Perthes-en-Perthois, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 6 m. W of St. Dizier, and 14 m. NW of Vassy, on the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. 725.—Also a town in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 7 m. SW of Melun. Pop. 1,000.

PERTHOIS, or Pertois, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Champagne, now comprised in the deps. of the Marne and Upper Marne. Saint Vitry-le-Francois was its capital.

PERTHSHIRE, one of the largest and most important counties of Scotland. It is situated in the centre of the kingdom, and connects the northern Highlands with the southern Lowlands, and the Highlands of the W with the Lowlands on the E. A small section of it, consisting of the ps. of Culross and Tulliallan, and lying on the N side of the upper part of the frith of Forth, is dissevered from the main body by the intervention of the cos. of Clackmannan and Fife. The body of the co. is bounded on the NW by Inverness-shire; on the N by Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire; on the E by Forfarshire; on the SW by Fifeshire and Kinross-shire; on the S by Clackmannanshire and Stirlingshire; on the SW by Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; and on the W by Argyleshire. Its form is not very far from being a circle, upon a radius of about 30 m. From a point in the SW, within about 3 m. of the head of Loch-Fyne, to a point at the base of Mount-Blair, between Glenshee and Glenisla, a distance of at least 117 m., all over the W and the N, and part of the E, the boundary-line consists, with inconsiderable exceptions, of vast central summit-ranges,—the watersheds of the most alpine and elongated mountain-chains of Scotland. The co. lies between 56° 4′ and 56° 57′ N lat., and 3° 4′ and 4° 50′ W long. Its extreme length from Invergowrie on the E, to the top of Benloi on the W, is 77 m.; its extreme breadth from the boundary of the east forest of Athole, at the source of the Tilt on the N, to the frith of Forth at Culross on the S, is 68 m. Its superficial extent is usually stated at 2,588 sq. m., or 1,656,320 acres, of which, it is estimated, 500,000 are cultivated, 550,000 uncultivated, and 606,320 unprofitable. The co. has a prevailingly SE declination or exposure. Excepting a nook on the SW of about 30 sq. m., which is drained by the Falloch toward Loch-Lomond, the whole country N of this line belongs to the basin of the Tay and its tributaries. As the Earn sweeps away to the E on a line parallel to the S watershed, and at but a brief distance from it, a mere ribbony belt of the basin declines toward the N, while incomparably the greater expanse of it follows in its dip the SE declination of the Tay. All the band of country which is sectioned off from the Tay's basin belongs to the basin of the Forth.

Climate.] Situated in the zone where the Highlands melt down into the Lowlands, at nearly equal distances from the German ocean and the Atlantic, this co. possesses a temp. between that respectively of the northern and the southern cos., and experiences all the varieties of climate which belong to both the E and the W coasts. According to observations continued during 5 consecutive years, W winds have been found to prevail during from 165 to 220 days in the year; fair weather from 189 to 250 days; rain from 95 to 141; and frost from 11 to 66. The mean height of the barom. has been found, during 3 consecutive years, to range between 29·59 and 29·71; and the mean height of the therm. between 41° and 42½°. The annual quantity of rain during 5 years of observation varied between 31·45 and 38·4 inches. These results were ascertained partly at Meigle, in the extreme E, and partly at Coldock in Monteith, on the SW.

Mountains.] The mountain-rampart which runs along the N frontier of this shire is a main part of that vast alpine range, the greatest in Scotland, which extends from Ben-Nevis on the W, to Mount-Battock on the E; and thence forks off, in diminished lines, to the German ocean at Stonehaven and the mouth of the Dee; and so stern and resistful is it, that only at three points over its great extent,—at the heads respectively of the Shee, the Bruar, and the Garry,—have military roads been drilled through its high and terrific passes. The rampart which towers aloft along the W is a chief part of the continuous range which, second in importance only to the former, extends from the moor of Rannoch away southward by the peaks of Arroquhar to the extremity of the peninsula of Cowal. The moor of Rannoch intervenes between the commencement of the one range and the transit of the other, and presents at the boundary on the NW a waste table-land or huge upland plain, lying about 1,000 ft. above sea-

level. From the two continuous ramparts along the boundaries, and from the inner edge of Rannoch moor, ridges run direct into the interior, going off at right angles with the boundaries. In a few instances, also, as in the marked and magnificent one of Schichallion, mountains tower solitarily up from the plains formed by the recesses of these ridges. All these heights, from the boundaries inwards, wear the general and unmeaning name of Grampians; and over the whole of their aggregately slow and undulating descent to the interior, they lie within the Highlands, and form, with their valleys and gorges and retreats, at once the strongest, the most varied, and in every respect the most distinctive and fascinating section of that vast and very diversified territory. Among their numerous and grand summits, Ben-Lawers lifts its peak 4,015 ft. above sea-level; Ben-More, 3,903; Schichallion, 3,564; Beniglo, 3,724; Benledi, 3,009; Ben-Venue, 3,000; and Ben-Chonzie in Strathearn, 2,922. Most of them exhibit bare and weather-worn summits; and in the region below the crowning one where the rock breaks the surface, they are generally covered with a moorish soil, so comparatively rich, however, as to be superior to that of most upland tracts in England. Their lower declivities, and in some cases even their middle zones, are extensively green with sward, or bosky and warmly tinted with a profusion of copses and plantation. About two-thirds of the whole co., from Loch-Ericht or the moor of Rannoch south-eastwards, is comprehended in the Grampian or Highland region; but as an approach is made to the low country, the mountains lose much of their sternness, the valleys expand, summits are less generally bare, and declivities more frequently glide off into hanging plains; and eventually the Highlands, disclosing themselves through a long series of magnificent portals, come out in dresses of opulence and beauty which well befit the scene and the occasion of their union with the Lowlands. Nearly at right angles with the opening valleys, and with the terminating headlands of the ranges which separate them, runs from SW to NE across the whole of the co. what concurrent geographical nomenclature describes as Strathmore; yet the notion of a great plain, lying along the base of the frontier rampart of the Highlands, applies better, or with less violence, to the whole extent of what is geographically termed Strathmore, than to the section of it which lies within this co. The most southerly of all the Highland valleys suddenly expands and flattens down at Gartmore, 18 m. above Stirling, into a level strath, a broad band of carse ground; and this strath,—the luxuriant, wheat-bearing vale of the Forth,—after quite leaving the overshadowing flank of any spur of the Grampians, sweeps along all the remaining part of the S boundary of the co., so far as it lies upon the Forth. Strathallan, or the rich broad vale of the Allan, goes off from this plain in a NE direction, at points opposite the parish of Stirling; and till it is closed up by the long low ridge from E to W, which separates the basin of the Forth from that of the Tay, it might very literally be understood as part of the largely defined Strathmore. Strathearn opens from among the Grampians on a line parallel with the vale of the Forth, and while the greatest of the openings which spread out in Lowland fulness after debouching from the Highlands,—while, also, extending due eastward all the way to the Tay, at a point very near the N extremity of the boundary with Fifeshire, — it contributes not its length, but its breadth, to the continuation of the alleged great plain along the base of the Highland frontier. Another low ridge, similar to that which flanks the S side of Strathearn, at first mountainous and rugged, but afterwards gentle and undulating, now divides the feeders of the Earn from those of the Almond, and once more interrupts the strict continuousness of Strathmore; but beyond this ridge, or from Methven NE to the boundary at Meigle, the undoubted Strathmore, a well-defined plain across the ribs and inlets of the Highlands, stretches along in cultivated luxuriance, and includes the low grounds of Methven, Perth Proper, Stormont, and Upper Gowrie. The Ochils have the whole of their watershed or summit-range in this co. The Sidlaws, till they pass the frontier into the conterminous co., are also wholly within P.; they section off the rich district of the carse of Gowrie from the broad plain of Strathmore; and they claim various detached and straggling hills, among the most noted of which is the celebrated Dunsinnan. The carse of Gowrie, between the Sidlaws and the frith of Tay, differs from every other part of the co., except part of Strathearn, and the band of carse-lands along the Forth, in being nearly a dead level, singularly opulent in its soil, highly fructiferous over every square foot of its surface, and athwart all its expanse an uninterrupted scene of luxuriant cultivation. Though such striking combinations of marine and mountain landscape are wanting as form the grand attraction of the Western Highlands, they are here abundantly, and somewhat in their own style, compensated by large lacustrine and sometimes isleted sheets of water, screened by heights which for alpine altitude and boldness of contour, and romance of dress, may challenge comparison with any in the W. Excepting only that of Loch-Lomond, nearly all the finest lake-scenery of Scotland occurs in P.

Streams.] The waters of P., both lakes and streams, are very numerous. The lakes of the first class as to size are Tay, Earn, and Rannoch, in Breadalbane; Ericht on the boundary with Inverness-shire; and Katrine in Monteith. The second class lakes are Lydoch on the boundary with Argyleshire; Garry between Rannoch and Athole; Tummel in Athole; Vennachoir, Monteith, and Lubnaig, in Monteith; and Voil in Balquidder. Of numerous lakes of third class size the most noticeable are Lyon and Dochart in Breadalbane; Tilt in Athole; Ard, Achray, and Chon, in Monteith; Doine in Balquidder; Turret in Strathearn; Freuchie in Glenqueich; and Ordie, Lows, Butterstone, Cluny, and Drummellie, in Stormont.—The Forth traces much of the S boundary, and drains all the territory lying S of Strathearn. Its only noticeable tributaries on the side of P. are the Goody, the Teith, the Allan, the Devon, and the South Devon.—The Tay, as it drains all the country between the S screen of Strathearn and the northern boundary of the country, draws its waters in numerous and converging streams toward a great central channel. The Earn, its tributary along Strathearn, brings to it the Lednock, the Ruchil, the Turret, the Powaffray, the Machony, the Shaggy, the Ruthven, the May, and the Farg. The lake whence the main stream of the Tay issues, and that main stream itself, receive the Fillan, the Dochart, the Lochy, the Lyon, the Tummel, the Bran, the Isla, the Ordie, the Shochie, and the Almond; and of these the Lyon brings to it the Glenmore,—the Tummel brings the Gouir, the Ericht, the Rannoch, the Garry,—and, through the last, the Edendon, the Endor, the Feachory, the Erachkie, the Bruar, the Tarff, and the Tilt,—the Bran brings the Freuchie,—and the Isla brings the Shee, the Ardle, the Erochd, and the Lunan.—Though the co. is strictly inland, it stretches sufficiently far along the navigable parts of the Tay and the Forth to enable the inhabitants of Perth, of the Carse of Cowrie, and of the Culross and Tulliallan district, to conduct a considerable seaward trade.

Geology and mineralogy.] The series of hill-chains along the SE margin of Strathmore forms a barrier in the interior, or on the Highland side, of which coal has never been found; but it has been wrought for ages at Culross, and it occurs in all the districts SE of the Ochils. Inexhaustible beds of limestone, uniformly of a grey colour, occur in Rannoch, Glenlyon, the S part of Breadalbane, and the W end of Loch-Earn. A beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, and finely variegated with streaks of white, occurs at Callander and at Aberfoil. Marble of superior quality and much beauty, at once of a fine green, of a light grey, and of a pure white colour, is found likewise in Glentilt; and thence, as well as from the former places, has been exported to a great distance, as a material for fancy ornaments and architectural embellishments. Iron-stone exists in abundance in the coal-field of the district SE of the Ochils. Large beds of fire-clay occur on the estate of Blair-castle, and other places in the vicinity of Culross. Roofing slates, some of a purple colour, some of an azure blue, and some of a muddy brown complexion along the cutters, are extensively quarried in the Highlands. Breccia or pudding-stone,—consisting of a great variety of small and different-coloured stones, firmly cemented by a brown basis, and so compact as to form a very durable building material,—occurs in Strathearn and in Monteith, and appears to extend SW to Dumbartonshire. Sandstone, of very prime quality for building, has long and extensively been quarried, both for home use and for exportation. Copper occurs among the southern Ochils. Lead has been extensively mined at Tyndrum; and it occurs also at Benledi, near Callander, and at Glenlyon in Breadalbane. Shell marl abounds in Stormont. Boulders of the sulphate of barytes, each about the size of an egg, occur in the bed of the Shaggy in Strathearn.—The prevailing rocks in all the Highlands of P. are mica-slate, gneiss, clay-slate, chlorite-slate, some varieties of hornblende-slate, with occasional beds of quartz, and some patches of granite. Mica-slate alone forms the entire mass of some of the monarch mountains, such as Ben-Lawers and Ben-Voirlich. A narrow tract of clay-slate may be traced NE, along the lower edge of the Grampians. Greywacke, frequently running into sandstone, a coarse red conglomerate, and hornblende porphyry, composes most of those isolated hills, which in several localities aggregate in crowds at the foot of the Grampians, and impart to the landscape an aspect of tangledness and picturesque confusion. A red sandstone, generally regarded as the old red, seems to lie beneath very nearly the whole of the large defined Strathmore, occupying all the Lowlands between the Grampians on the one side, and the Ochils and the Sidlaws on the other, and extending from the Forth to the boundary with Meigle. The geognostic features of the Ochils and the Sidlaws are noticed in the articles on these hill-ranges. Trap-dykes are comparatively unextensive.

Soil and agriculture.] In the carse of Gowrie all the flat land —which constitutes immensely the larger portion of the district— is a deep rich clay; and about the town of Perth in Strathtay, below Dunkeld, and in various limited localities throughout the lowlands of the co., are pendicles of rich soil more or less thoroughly argillaceous. Much haugh land occurs on the Earn, wherever the river occasionally flows beyond its ordinary channel,—on the Powis,—on the Allan,—on the Goodie,—on the Devonbelow Dollar,—in various parts of Balquhidder and Callander, —at Killin,—and in such portions of Glendochart, Glenfillan, Glenlochy, and other districts, as are frequently overflowed by their streams. On the Isla, where it holds a westerly course, the haughs are uncommonly rich and extensive; on various parts of the long course of the Tay, especially for some miles before it receives the Isla, they are considerable; and at the mouth of the Ericht, and at the W end of Loch-Tummel, they are of very noticeable extent. Light free soil, easily pulverized, and consisting principally of sand or gravel, is the most frequent in P. This soil prevails in all the valleys N of Alyth, Blairgowrie, and Dunkeld, and W of Crieff, Callander, and Gartmore, except where, at the confluence of streams, or in parts subject to inundation, haughs have been formed, or on the sloping face of hills where the soil is spouty, or on the confines of moors where the soil is a mixture of peat earth. Mosses of various dimensions, of various depths, and of various degrees of firmness, corresponding to the time they have had for acquiring solidity, expand on almost every flat, and on not a few slopes of the higher hills. In the lowlands, they may be viewed as concentrating all their interest in the famous Flanders moss in the vale of the Forth, originally computed at 10,000 acres.

Exclusive of diminutive possessions called pendicles, farms which may be regarded as arable range as to extent in P. between the extremes of 30 and 500 acres; and farms under a regular system of husbandry average from 100 to 300 acres. Large tracts of grass or pasture-ground, on the skirts of moors and hills, are frequently annexed to arable farms. Leases in the lowlands, as in most other agricultural districts of Scotland, are generally for 19 years, though a few are for 36 years; and in the highlands they extend for the most part to 9, 19, and 21 years. During the last 80 years plantations have rapidly increased, both in number and in extent, and in a few instances have suddenly spread away athwart a territory in a sea of forest. While the *Pinus rubra* or Scotch fir is the most common pine of these woods, ash, elm, plane, beech, oak, laburnum, and various other kinds, are so intermixed with it, and with the larch, as to diversify the general aspect, exhibit endless tints and shadings of the prevailing green, and relieve the eye from the dull sameness which invariably tires or disgusts. The oak prevails in the valleys of the Grampians, where the climate is genial, and the soil light and dry; the ash grows spontaneously by the side of every stream or lake; the alder delights in swamps and spouty ground; and the birch climbs boldly to the brow of every hill. The late duke of Athole, whose accession occurred in 1774, planted the enormous amount of 15,473 English acres of wood, or somewhere about 27,000,000 of trees. A fraction more than one-half of all his plantations were larches; about 1,000 acres were oak; the rest were principally Scottish fir, spruce fir, and birch. Only about 1,000 acres of wood existed on the duke's lands when he commenced his magnificent forest operations.—The aggregate extent of meadows, pastures, moors, and wastes in the co. is necessarily very great. Besides the sheep-walks on the Sidlaw hills, 5 parishes among the Ochils, and 22 of the averagedly vast parishes along the lower declivities, and in the bosom of the Grampians, are to quite a characterizing extent occupied by sheep stock, and are estimated in round numbers to maintain 222,000 sheep. The ancient stock were the whitefaced, few in number compared to the present flocks. About the year 1770, the blackfaced breed were introduced from the S. Goats, once so numerous and so much in favour, were necessarily sacrificed to improvements in the prime departments of sheep husbandry and of planting. Hogs are more numerously reared in Athole, Strathardle, Glenshee, and Glenisla, than in all the other districts of the co. combined. Red-deer occur in vast numbers in the forest of Athole, and limitedly in that of Glenartney; fallow-deer occur only at Blair-Athole and at Taymouth; and the roebuck and doe are in many of the upland parts of the co.,—in almost all of them which are not divested of wood. Common poultry are at every door, from the hen-house of the lord of the manor down to the meanest cottage; and turkeys and geese are reared in great numbers. Bees are an object of attention and profit in the sheltered parts of the hilly country. Game of nearly every description abounds on the moors and the mountains, and among the forests.

Manufactures.] P. cannot be viewed as distinctively, or as in any other than a very limited sense, a manufacturing and commercial county. Though the linen manufacture has long been established, it has never attained either steadiness or eminence, and it exists rather in humble subordination to that of Forfarshire than as an independent trade. The cotton manufacture sprang up toward the close of last cent., and made promise of achieving wonders; but it has made fitful progress, and occasionally all but stood still; and now it wears as sickly and feeble an aspect as can well comport with the fact of its holding several factories, and some two or three thousands of looms in employment. The principal mills are at Doune on the Teith, Stanley on the Tay, and Cromwell-park on the Almond; and the chief seats of the weaving population—employed for the most part by the manufacturers of Glasgow—are Auchterarder, Crieff, Dunblane, and other places in the south-east quadrant of the county. Paper-mills were established chiefly toward the end of last cent., in six or seven places; but they have in some instances been abandoned, and in others only partially successful. Extensive bleachfields have long been maintained, and are prosperously conducted in Strathmore, and in several villages within 4 or 5 m. of Perth. Several flax spinning mills, one or two small fulling mills, seven or eight linseed oil mills, and a limited manufactory of shawls, blankets, and other woollen fabrics, exist in various localities, principally in Strathearn and Strathallan. The manufacture of leather, though not a large trade, is long established and comparatively steady.—The extensive pastures on the valleys and mountains of the Grampians send down for sale, in the spring and fall of every year, immense droves of black cattle; and they send also from their flocks, to the shambles of the southern counties, and particularly of the districts along the Forth and the Clyde, numbers of lambs in summer, and of sheep in autumn, which almost baffle calculation. Great quantities of grain are exported from the Carse of Gowrie, the vale of the Isla, Strathearn, Monteith, Strathallan, and the district of Tulliallan and Culross. Large supplies of the prime freestone of the Carse are shipped at the small ports of Kingoodie and Pow of Errol; and of freestone and coals from the ports of Culross and Kincardine. Other exports are principally slates, timber, potatoes, and leather.

The chief imports are coals, lime, salt, bone-dust, Baltic produce, clover-seed, linseed, cheese, hides, and bark. Excepting what belongs to the small harbours on the coast of the Carse of Gowrie, nearly the whole coastwise and seaward commerce of the county passes through the ports of Perth and Kincardine. This county enjoys its share in the advantages of the railroad system, by which it has been placed in close connection with the manufacturing and commercial districts both of the north and south of Scotland. Two direct lines of railroad from Edinburgh to Perth, the Edinburgh and Northern railway, and the Edinburgh and Perth railway. A third and more important line for this county is that of the Scottish Central railway, and its prolongation the Scottish Midland Junction. By the former line a direct communication is effected betwixt Perth and Stirling, and thence onwards to the Edinburgh and Glasgow railroad, at two different points in the vicinity of Castlecarry and of Polmont. At the former of these points it is placed in connection with the Caledonian railway, or within 105¾ m. railroad distance of Carlisle. The Scottish Midland line prolongs the Scottish Central line through Strathmore, to the Aberdeen line, by a route of 38 m.; while the Dundee and Perth line, 44 m. in length, supplies another route to the north, and connects Perth directly with the towns of Dundee, Forfar, and Arbroath. A projected railway extends westwards through P., from Perth to Crieff, the second town in pop. and importance in the county, by the valley of the Pow; and it is further proposed to connect this line with the Scottish Central railway, by a branch to Auchterarder.—From the line of the Scottish Central railway, it has been proposed to form a branch line through Doune, to Callander, which will render the Trosachs, Loch Katrine, and what may be called the classical district of Perthshire, of easiest access to tourists.

Towns, &c.] Perthshire contains only two royal burghs,—Perth, the county-town, and Culross, a small decayed town on the frith of Forth; but it possesses upwards of 70 towns and considerable villages, including several burghs-of-barony. A little after the commencement of the present cent., it had 76 parishes, 18 of which were in the Highlands, and 58 in the Lowlands. The Highland parishes were all then of great extent, each comprehending, on the average, nearly seven times as much area as a medium-sized Lowland parish. In 1834, there were in the co. 73 parochial schools, conducted by 75 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 5,213 scholars, and a minimum of 3,138; and 251 other schools, conducted by 259 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 13,649 scholars, and a minimum of 7,435.—P. sends one member to parliament. Constituency, in 1840, 4,382; in 1850, 4,639. —The valued rent of the county, in 1674, was £339,892 Scottish; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, was £555,532; in 1843, £624,274. —The pop., in 1795, as estimated by Dr. Robertson in 1799, upon the best data he could laboriously procure, was 143,123, evidently an over-estimate; and it was computed to have increased from 1755 to that period, 19,781. Pop., according to government census, in 1801, 126,366; in 1821, 139,050; in 1831, 142,166; in 1841, 137,457; in 1851, 138,660. The population, in 1831, was distributed into 2,482 occupiers of land, employing labourers; 2,787 occupiers not employing labourers; 6,778 agricultural labourers; 5,204 labourers not agricultural; 4,942 manufacturing operatives; 9,965 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 1,519 capitalists; 496 male servants; and 7,054 female servants. In the same year, the number of families was 31,749; and the number of inhabited houses 23,809. In 1841, the number of inhabited houses amounted to 29,172; uninhabited, 1,798. In 1851, the inhabited houses were 22,528; the uninhabited 852; but flats were not reckoned houses as in 1841.

PERTININGA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro and district of Netherôhi, near a lake of the same name, which discharges itself by a short outlet into the sea. The lake abounds with fish.

PERTOMINSKAIA-POUSTYN, a convent of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 60 m. W of Archangel, on the gulf of Ounsk, an arm of the White sea.

PERTRE (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Argentre, at the foot of a mountain, and at the source of the Seiche. Pop. 1,965.

PERTUADES, or Madeleine, a river of France, in the dep. of the Var, which has its source in the cant. and to the E of Collobrieres; passes a little to the N of La-Verne-Chartreuse; enters the cant. of St. Tropez, and joins the Molle on the l. bank, a little below the castle of La Molle, and after a course of about 15 m.

PERTUIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse and arrond. of Avignon. The cant. comprises 14 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,937; in 1846, 13,761. The town is on the Lese, near the r. bank of the Durance, 15 m. ESE of Apt, and 41 m. ESE of Avignon. Pop. in 1846, 4,487. It has a church and a communal college, and possesses manufactories of vermicelli, and earthenware, distilleries of brandy, a spinning-mill, several dye-works, brick and tile-kilns, and nursery gardens. Its trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly of wine, brandy, grain, olive-oil, and madder. This town was founded to promote the designs of Marius, and was at an early period an important grain-market.

PERTUIS-BRÉTON, a strait which separates the island of Re, from the W coast of France. It runs between the NE coast of the island, and the departments of La Vendee, and of the Lower Charente. It varies in breadth from 1½ to 9 m.

PERTUIS-D'ANTIOCHE, a strait which separates the island of Re from that of Oleron, near the W coast of France and dep. of the Lower Charente. It has a breadth of about 6 m.

PERTUS (Col-de), a pass of the Pyrenees, extending between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and Catalonia, in Spain, on the line of route from Port-Vendres to Junquiera. At its summit, on the r. of the Col, is the fort of Bellegarde.

PERTUSA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 18 m. SE of Huesca and partido of Sarinena, on the l. bank of the Allanabre, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 850. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

END OF VOLUME FIFTH.

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